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Rearrangement of Sentences Questions for SBI PO PRE, IBPS PO PRE, SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains & IBPS SO Pre Exams.

Set No 26

Directions: Rearrange the following eight sentences A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given beside.

- A. What was until then a sport predominantly of the hinterlands received wider recognition as television and newspapers began discovering it.
- B. The Aamir Khan-starrer Dangal, which narrates the story of Mahavir Singh Phogat and his daughters Geeta Phogat and Babita Kumari, was perhaps the icing on the cake.
- C. Ever since Sushil Kumar won a bronze medal at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, wrestling has, without doubt, grown by leaps and bounds.
- D. Now, it has reached a stage where Sakshi's Olympic bronze is expected to do to women's wrestling what Sushil's did to wrestling in general.
- E. Also, independent India's first individual Olympic medal winner was a wrestler: Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav, who bagged a bronze in the 1952 Helsinki Games. This aided wrestling in securing a prominent place both in the minds of the country's citizenry as well as in its yet-to-thrive sporting ecosystem.
- F. That Sakshi and the Phogats came from Haryana, a State infamous for its skewed gender ratio, even boosted the narrative of the sport now being a tool for breaking gender stereotypes.
- G. Even to the uninitiated, the sport's rich moral, philosophical and mystical heritage — with links first to the Ramayana and the Mahabharata through the likes of Hanuman and Bhima, and then to the Mughals and Maratha kings, who were huge patrons of the sport — has always appealed.
- H. A series of successes followed, from Yogeshwar Dutt to the Phogat sisters to Sakshi Malik.

1. Which of the following would be the first statement after re-arrangement?

- A. F B. E C. A D. C E. B

2. Which of the following would be the second statement after re-arrangement?

- A. F B. E C. A D. C E. B

3. Which of the following would be the third statement after re-arrangement?

- A. A B. E C. F D. B E. C

4. Which of the following would be the first statement after re-arrangement?

- A. B B. C C. A D. E E. F

5. Which of the following would be the fifth statement after re-arrangement?

- A. A B. B C. C D. E E. F

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5
B	A	D	C	C

Explanations :

1. It is given that D is the last statement. Out of the rest, E is the best fit for being the first statement as A and C are clearly continuations of previous statements. B cannot be the first statement as then E would not fit anywhere else. Hence, E is the first statement.

Connectors:

E and F:

E. Iraq's parliamentary election results marked a remarkable comeback for Muqtada al-Sadr, the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F and B: B gives the background for statements E and F

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

B and A:

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

A and C:

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

C and D:

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

D. Mr. Sadr, on the other side, shed his early sectarian image, focussed his campaign on social justice and government failure, attacked Iran's deepening influence in Iraq from a nationalist perspective and stitched up alliances with liberals and communists to expand his base.

The correct sequence is E-F-B-A-C-D.

As per this, statement E is the first statement.

Hence, option B is correct.

2. It is given that D is the last statement. Out of the rest, E is the best fit for being the first statement as A and C are clearly continuations of previous statements. B cannot be the first statement as then E would not fit anywhere else. Hence, E is the first statement.

Connectors:

E and F:

E. Iraq's parliamentary election results marked a remarkable comeback for Muqtada al-Sadr, the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F and B: B gives the background for statements E and F

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

B and A:

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

A and C:

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

C and D:

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

D. Mr. Sadr, on the other side, shed his early sectarian image, focussed his campaign on social justice and government failure, attacked Iran's deepening influence in Iraq from a nationalist perspective and stitched up alliances with liberals and communists to expand his base.

The correct sequence is E-F-B-A-C-D.

As per this, statement F is the second statement.

Hence, option A is correct.

3. It is given that D is the last statement. Out of the rest, E is the best fit for being the first statement as A and C are clearly continuations of previous statements. B cannot be the first statement as then E would not fit anywhere else. Hence, E is the first statement.

Connectors:

E and F:

E. Iraq's parliamentary election results marked a remarkable comeback for Muqtada al-Sadr, the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F and B: B gives the background for statements E and F

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

B and A:

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

A and C:

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

C and D:

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

D. Mr. Sadr, on the other side, shed his early sectarian image, focussed his campaign on social justice and government failure, attacked Iran's deepening influence in Iraq from a nationalist perspective and stitched up alliances with liberals and communists to expand his base.

The correct sequence is E-F-B-A-C-D.

As per this, statement B is the third statement.

Hence, option D is correct.

4. It is given that D is the last statement. Out of the rest, E is the best fit for being the first statement as A and C are clearly continuations of previous statements. B cannot be the first statement as then E would not fit anywhere else. Hence, E is the first statement.

Connectors:

E and F:

E. Iraq's parliamentary election results marked a remarkable comeback for Muqtada al-Sadr, the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F and B: B gives the background for statements E and F

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

B and A:

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

A and C:

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

C and D:

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

D. Mr. Sadr, on the other side, shed his early sectarian image, focussed his campaign on social justice and government failure, attacked Iran's deepening influence in Iraq from a nationalist perspective and stitched up alliances with liberals and communists to expand his base.

The correct sequence is E-F-B-A-C-D.

As per this, statement A is the fourth statement.

Hence, option C is correct.

5. It is given that D is the last statement. Out of the rest, E is the best fit for being the first statement as A and C are clearly continuations of previous statements. B cannot be the first statement as then E would not fit anywhere else. Hence, E is the first statement.

Connectors:

E and F:

E. Iraq's parliamentary election results marked a remarkable comeback for Muqtada al-Sadr, the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

F and B: B gives the background for statements E and F

F. He is the nationalist Shia cleric who for years had been sidelined both by the Iraqi establishment and its Iranian backers.

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

B and A:

B. The May 12 parliamentary vote was crucial for all the main blocs in Iraq.

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

A and C:

A. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi, who led the Victory Alliance, bet on the gains the Iraqi army made under his leadership in the war against the Islamic State to win political points.

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

C and D:

C. For the Al-Fatih bloc, a coalition of parties and leaders that have close ties with Iran, capturing power was important at a time when Iran is facing new regional challenges, and they ran a largely pro-Shia campaign.

D. Mr. Sadr, on the other side, shed his early sectarian image, focussed his campaign on social justice and government failure, attacked Iran's deepening influence in Iraq from a nationalist perspective and stitched up alliances with liberals and communists to expand his base.

The correct sequence is E-F-B-A-C-D.

As per this, statement C is the fifth statement.

Hence, option C is correct.



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