



CUET EXAM 2022



- ▶ **EXAM PATTERN**
- ▶ **SYLLABUS**
- ▶ **PREPARATION TIPS**

EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW

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ENGLISH

SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT

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UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

June 2022

01 June 2022

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

08 June 2022

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

15 June 2022

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

22 June 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

29 June 2022

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

13 June 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

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SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT



1. A. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.

B. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.

C. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.



D. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.

E. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.



2. A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.

B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).

C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.



D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.

E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.



- 3. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.**
- B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.**
- C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.**
- D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.**



4. A. Group decision making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.



C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances

which inhibits the concentration of power in only some individuals.

D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.



5. A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.

B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.

C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.



D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.

E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.



6. A. But in the industrial era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.



D. How do you battle with your enemy?

E. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

F. With regard to defense , the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.



7. A. This face off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side, ll says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.

B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.

C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.



D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.

E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.



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Thank
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