CAT 2026 Para Jumbles

30 Must-Solve Questions with Answers and Logic

Original practice set by CATMOCK. Written for the CAT TITA format: arrange the sentences and type the correct sequence of numbers. No negative marking applies to TITA questions.

Level	Questions	Sentences	Target time per question
Level 1: Warm-up	Q1 - Q10	4	45 - 60 seconds
Level 2: Exam-like	Q11 - Q20	5	60 - 90 seconds
Level 3: Challenger	Q21 - Q30	5	90 - 120 seconds

How to use this PDF

1. Attempt each level in one sitting with a timer. 2. Write your sequence before you open the answer key. 3. For every wrong answer, note the clue you missed (opener, pronoun, connector or mandatory pair). 4. Re-attempt wrong questions after 48 hours.

Always confirm exam details on the official CAT website, iimcat.ac.in.

Questions

Level 1: Warm-up (4 sentences)

Q1. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Shade also encourages more people to walk instead of using vehicles.
2. Cities across India are planting more trees along their roads.
3. Over time, this reduces both heat and traffic emissions.
4. These trees lower street temperatures in summer.

Your answer: _____

Q2. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Publishers responded by printing novels, pamphlets and newspapers.
2. As books became affordable, more people learned to read.
3. Printing presses made books cheaper in fifteenth-century Europe.
4. A larger reading public then began to demand newer and more varied writing.

Your answer: _____

Q3. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. During deep sleep, the brain sorts the day's experiences and stores the important ones.
2. As a result, students who study through the night often remember less.
3. Sleep is not a passive state of the brain.
4. Without enough sleep, this sorting weakens.

Your answer: _____

Q4. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Their yields stay low, and the cycle of borrowing begins again.
2. Many small farmers lack access to formal credit.
3. Repaying these loans leaves them with little to invest in better seeds or tools.
4. They therefore borrow from local moneylenders at very high interest rates.

Your answer: _____

Q5. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Companies that resisted it at first soon found that productivity did not collapse.
2. Today, the debate is no longer whether to allow remote work but how much of it to allow.
3. Remote work was once seen as a perk for a few employees.
4. The pandemic turned it into a necessity for millions.

Your answer: _____

Q6. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. These formations shelter a remarkable variety of marine life.
2. It is built by tiny animals called polyps, which secrete limestone.
3. Over thousands of years, their skeletons accumulate into vast formations.
4. A coral reef looks like rock, but it is a living structure.

Your answer: _____

Q7. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Earlier, a shopkeeper had to keep enough change for every customer.
2. This has cut the time spent on each sale.
3. Now a single QR code lets customers pay the exact amount.
4. Mobile payments have changed how small shopkeepers do business.

Your answer: _____

Q8. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. The deposit makes the soil unusually fertile.
2. When floodwaters recede, this silt is left behind on the fields.
3. Rivers carry silt from the mountains to the plains.
4. That is why ancient civilisations settled along river banks.

Your answer: _____

Q9. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Each switch costs a little time and attention.
2. Most people believe they are good at multitasking.
3. Research, however, suggests that the brain merely switches rapidly between tasks.
4. The total cost can be larger than the time saved.

Your answer: _____

Q10. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. In many towns, they have become community centres.
2. They run coding classes, host job fairs and provide free internet access.
3. Libraries are often described as quiet places full of old books.
4. Modern libraries, however, offer far more than shelves.

Your answer: _____

Level 2: Exam-like (5 sentences)

Q11. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Over time, borrowed words feel so natural that speakers forget they came from elsewhere.
2. Every language borrows words from others.
3. No language, therefore, is entirely pure.
4. Hindi, for instance, has given English words such as 'shampoo' and 'jungle'.
5. Borrowing usually begins when two communities trade or live side by side.

Your answer: _____

Q12. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Their real environmental benefit therefore depends on how the grid generates power.
2. Cleaner grids and cleaner cars must thus advance together.
3. Electric vehicles are often called pollution-free.
4. In states with more solar and wind power, the benefit is larger.
5. They do not emit exhaust, but the electricity that charges them may come from coal.

Your answer: _____

Q13. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Such support helps the gains from trade reach a wider group.
2. Domestic producers that compete with cheaper imports, however, may lose business.
3. Trade between two countries rarely benefits everyone equally.
4. Governments therefore often pair trade deals with support for affected workers.
5. Exporters usually gain new customers abroad.

Your answer: _____

Q14. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. This is why two witnesses to the same event may describe it differently.
2. Memory is often compared to a video recording.
3. Courts therefore treat confident testimony with some caution.
4. Psychologists find it closer to a story that is rebuilt each time it is told.
5. Because it is rebuilt, small details can change without the person noticing.

Your answer: _____

Q15. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. A good monsoon fills reservoirs and raises crop output.
2. Policymakers therefore watch rainfall forecasts closely.
3. Higher food prices in turn lift overall inflation.
4. The monsoon decides the fortunes of Indian agriculture.
5. A weak one, by contrast, can push up food prices.

Your answer: _____

Q16. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. It became an institution meant to educate rather than merely to impress.
2. Public museums emerged when such collections were opened to ordinary citizens.
3. Many museums now go further and invite visitors to touch, test and participate.
4. Museums once existed mainly to display the treasures of the wealthy.
5. This change altered the purpose of a museum.

Your answer: _____

Q17. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Cutting down on single-use plastic is thus a matter of urgency.
2. Plastic is cheap, light and durable.
3. Meanwhile, plastic that escapes into rivers eventually reaches the sea.
4. These very qualities make it a problem once it is discarded.
5. A single bottle can last for centuries in a landfill.

Your answer: _____

Q18. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Recalling an answer forces the brain to retrieve it.
2. Practice questions are therefore not just a check on learning but part of learning itself.
3. Studies show, however, that testing yourself works better than rereading.
4. Each act of retrieval strengthens the memory.
5. Many students assume that reading a chapter several times is the best way to learn it.

Your answer: _____

Q19. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. The financial hubs of today are known for glass towers.
2. Industrial towns that followed rose around factory chimneys.
3. Each era, in short, builds in the shape of what earns its money.
4. A city's skyline reflects its economy.
5. Old port towns grew around docks and warehouses.

Your answer: _____

Q20. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. A bus that comes every five minutes lets passengers travel without checking a timetable.
2. Public transport is usually judged by how many people it carries.
3. Commuters therefore tend to prefer reliable frequency over sheer size.
4. Frequency matters just as much as capacity.
5. One that comes once an hour forces people to plan their whole day around it.

Your answer: _____

Level 3: Challenger (5 sentences)

Q21. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Around the mould, the bacteria had died.
2. That substance, later named penicillin, was not turned into a usable drug until the 1940s.
3. Its mass production changed the treatment of infections.
4. In 1928, Alexander Fleming noticed mould growing on a culture plate in his laboratory.
5. Fleming concluded that the mould released a substance that killed them.

Your answer: _____

Q22. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. The mistake shows that the child is applying a pattern, not merely copying adults.
2. Correction should therefore target the exception, not punish the attempt.
3. Language learners often fear mistakes.
4. A child who says 'goed' instead of 'went' has grasped that past tenses usually end in '-ed'.
5. Yet errors are evidence that the learner is experimenting with the rules.

Your answer: _____

Q23. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. The solution lies in scarcity: water is plentiful, whereas diamonds are rare.
2. Economists distinguish between a good's usefulness and its price.
3. This apparent paradox troubled early economists.
4. Price, then, reflects how scarce something is, not only how useful it is.
5. Water is essential to life, yet it costs far less than diamonds.

Your answer: _____

Q24. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. A stranger does not know what the author meant, only what the page says.
2. The author then decides how to close the gap.
3. The real task is to see the manuscript as a stranger would.
4. A good editor rarely rewrites an author's book.
5. The editor therefore flags every place where meaning and wording part ways.

Your answer: _____

Q25. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Central banks regulate this process through reserve requirements and interest rates.
2. The idea that a bank loan can create money surprises many people.
3. That new deposit did not exist before the loan.
4. When a bank lends, it does not hand over coins it was holding; it credits the borrower's account.
5. Deposits are therefore created by lending, not merely collected before it.

Your answer: _____

Q26. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. As a result, cities stay warmer than the countryside around them.
2. Green roofs and tree cover can reduce the difference.
3. These materials absorb heat during the day and release it slowly at night.
4. Several cities have therefore begun to encourage them in new buildings.
5. Urban heat islands form when cities replace vegetation with concrete and asphalt.

Your answer: _____

Q27. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. The engine does not end human interest in chess; it deepens it.
2. Yet human players still study the game with enthusiasm.
3. Players use them to test ideas that earlier generations could only guess at.
4. Chess engines now play far better than any human.
5. Engines have, in fact, changed how they study.

Your answer: _____

Q28. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Even before islands go under, they may become impossible to live on.
2. When the sea rises, salt water seeps into this supply.
3. For many islanders, the threat is thus not a distant flood but a present shortage of drinking water.
4. Their land is low, and their freshwater lies close to the surface.
5. Small islands are especially exposed to rising seas.

Your answer: _____

Q29. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. It shows that the signer meant to be bound by the document.
2. Most people think of a signature as proof of identity.
3. This is why a signature made by a mark or a thumbprint can still be valid.
4. In law, however, a signature is better understood as proof of intent.
5. What matters is not the shape of the sign but the willingness behind it.

Your answer: _____

Q30. Arrange the sentences in the most logical order.

1. Reformers hoped that books would draw workers away from taverns.
2. Libraries then began to stock what people actually asked for.
3. Workers, however, borrowed novels more than sermons.
4. In the nineteenth century, public libraries were seen as instruments of moral improvement.
5. Librarians soon learned that readers decide what they want to read.

Your answer: _____

Answer Key with Logic

Q	Answer	Why it works
1	**2413**	Opener 2 introduces trees; 'These trees' links 4 to 2; 'Shade also' builds on 4; 'Over time, this' closes the chain.
2	**3241**	Cause chain: cheaper books (3) > more readers (2) > more demand (4) > publishers respond (1).
3	**3142**	General claim (3) > what the brain does (1) > 'this sorting' weakens (4) > 'As a result' consequence (2).
4	**2431**	Problem (2) > 'therefore' borrow (4) > 'these loans' (3) > cycle repeats (1).
5	**3412**	Time order: 'once' (3) > pandemic (4) > resistance and discovery (1) > 'Today' (2).
6	**4231**	Statement (4) > what builds it (2) > 'their skeletons' (3) > 'These formations' (1).
7	**4132**	General idea (4) > 'Earlier' (1) > 'Now' (3) > 'This has cut' (2).
8	**3214**	Silt introduced (3) > 'this silt' (2) > 'The deposit' (1) > 'That is why' conclusion (4).
9	**2314**	Belief (2) > 'however' contrast (3) > 'Each switch' (1) > total cost (4).
10	**3421**	Old image (3) > 'however' contrast (4) > examples (2) > outcome (1).
11	**25413**	General (2) > how it starts (5) > 'for instance' (4) > 'Over time' (1) > 'therefore' (3).
12	**35142**	Claim (3) > 'They' + coal caveat (5) > 'therefore' (1) > example (4) > 'thus' (2).
13	**35241**	Claim (3) > winners (5) > 'however' losers (2) > 'therefore' (4) > 'Such support' (1).
14	**24513**	Myth (2) > reality (4) > 'Because it is rebuilt' (5) > 'This is why' (1) > 'therefore' (3).
15	**41532**	Topic (4) > good monsoon (1) > 'A weak one, by contrast' (5) > 'in turn' (3) > 'therefore' (2).
16	**42513**	'once' (4) > 'such collections' (2) > 'This change' (5) > 'It became' (1) > 'now go further' (3).
17	**24531**	Qualities (2) > 'These very qualities' (4) > durability example (5) > 'Meanwhile' (3) > 'thus' (1).
18	**53142**	Assumption (5) > 'however' (3) > reason (1) > 'retrieval' (4) > 'therefore' (2).
19	**45213**	Chronology: general (4) > old ports (5) > 'followed' (2) > 'of today' (1) > summary (3).
20	**24153**	Common view (2) > twist (4) > 'A bus' (1) > 'One that' (5) > 'therefore' (3).
21	**41523**	Event (4) > observation (1) > 'them' = bacteria, conclusion (5) > 'That substance' (2) > 'Its' = penicillin (3).
22	**35412**	Fear (3) > 'Yet' (5) > example (4) > 'The mistake' (1) > 'therefore' (2).
23	**25314**	Distinction (2) > example (5) > 'This apparent paradox' (3) > solution (1) > 'then' conclusion (4).
24	**43152**	Opener (4) > 'real task' (3) > 'A stranger' (1) > 'therefore' (5) > 'The author then' (2).
25	**24351**	Surprising idea (2) > mechanism (4) > 'That new deposit' (3) > 'therefore' (5) > regulation of 'this process' (1).
26	**53124**	Cause (5) > 'These materials' (3) > 'As a result' (1) > remedy (2) > 'them' = green roofs and trees (4).
27	**42531**	Fact (4) > 'Yet' (2) > 'changed how they study' (5) > explanation (3) > conclusion (1).
28	**54213**	Topic (5) > freshwater (4) > 'this supply' (2) > 'Even before' (1) > 'thus' (3).
29	**24135**	Common view (2) > 'however' (4) > 'It shows' (1) > 'This is why' (3) > conclusion (5).
30	**41352**	Aim (4) > hope (1) > 'however' reality (3) > lesson (5) > 'then' response (2).

Score yourself

27-30: exam-ready. 20-26: revise connectors and pronoun chains. Below 20: redo Level 1 and Level 2 before attempting Level 3. Practise more under timed conditions at www.catmock.com.