OICL AO Mains 2026 English Memory Based (28 Feb 2026) Quiz Part B

Q.1 Which of the following sentences will come first in sequence?
In the question below, the passage consists of six sentences. These are labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Find out the proper order for the six sentences and answer the questions based on that.
(A) Around 5,000 years ago, early signs of agricultural development emerged, particularly in the form of cereal grains.
(B) These remnants are often found in areas where early humans lived, cooked, and discarded their waste.
(C) Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying plant remains from ancient times, often grapple with the challenge of having very limited material to analyze.
(D) However, certain materials such as grains, seeds, and wood manage to survive, particularly when they are carbonized by fire.
(E) Most plants decay and vanish over time, leaving behind no physical evidence for researchers to study.
(F) Such valuable clues give us insights into what ancient people were growing and consuming as part of their diet.

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

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct answer is (a) A
The correct sequence for the rearranged sentences is **ACEDBF**. **Analysis:**
1. **Sentence A** introduces the topic by providing a time frame ("Around 5,000 years ago") and mentioning the first signs of potential crops, specifically "cereal grains." This sets the stage for the discussion about early agricultural practices, making it the opening sentence.
2. **Sentence C** logically follows, introducing "archaeobotanists," the experts who study plant remains from archaeological sites. This expands on the research aspect introduced in Sentence A, explaining who is involved in studying these crops.
3. **Sentence E** continues by explaining a major problem in archaeobotanical research, stating that most plants decompose and leave no trace. This builds on Sentence C by providing a challenge these scientists face.
4. **Sentence D** offers an exception to the problem stated in Sentence E by highlighting the conditions under which some plant remains, like grains and seeds, can survive, particularly when carbonized by fire.
5. **Sentence B** follows by specifying the types of areas where these remains may be found (in rubbish discarded by early humans), connecting directly to the survival of grains mentioned in Sentence D.
6. **Sentence F** concludes the paragraph by explaining the significance of these clues, helping us understand early human agriculture and diets. This serves as a natural conclusion.
Paragraph after rearrangement: Around 5,000 years ago, the first signs of potential crops appeared in the form of cereal grains. Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying archaeological plant remains, face the challenge of limited material to work with. Most plants decompose and disappear without leaving a trace. However, grains, seeds, and wood sometimes survive, especially when carbonized by fire. In areas where early humans settled, cooked, and discarded rubbish, these remnants can be found. These clues help us understand what they were growing and eating.

Q.2 Which of the following sentences will come fourth in sequence?
In the question below, the passage consists of six sentences. These are labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Find out the proper order for the six sentences and answer the questions based on that.
(A) Around 5,000 years ago, early signs of agricultural development emerged, particularly in the form of cereal grains.
(B) These remnants are often found in areas where early humans lived, cooked, and discarded their waste.
(C) Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying plant remains from ancient times, often grapple with the challenge of having very limited material to analyze.
(D) However, certain materials such as grains, seeds, and wood manage to survive, particularly when they are carbonized by fire.
(E) Most plants decay and vanish over time, leaving behind no physical evidence for researchers to study.
(F) Such valuable clues give us insights into what ancient people were growing and consuming as part of their diet.

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

Answer: E

Sol:

The correct answer is (e)D
The correct sequence for the rearranged sentences is **ACEDBF**. **Analysis:**
1. **Sentence A** introduces the topic by providing a time frame ("Around 5,000 years ago") and mentioning the first signs of potential crops, specifically "cereal grains." This sets the stage for the discussion about early agricultural practices, making it the opening sentence.
2. **Sentence C** logically follows, introducing "archaeobotanists," the experts who study plant remains from archaeological sites. This expands on the research aspect introduced in Sentence A, explaining who is involved in studying these crops.
3. **Sentence E** continues by explaining a major problem in archaeobotanical research, stating that most plants decompose and leave no trace. This

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builds on Sentence C by providing a challenge these scientists face.
4. **Sentence D** offers an exception to the problem stated in Sentence E by highlighting the conditions under which some plant remains, like grains and seeds, can survive, particularly when carbonized by fire.
5. **Sentence B** follows by specifying the types of areas where these remains may be found (in rubbish discarded by early humans), connecting directly to the survival of grains mentioned in Sentence D.
6. **Sentence F** concludes the paragraph by explaining the significance of these clues, helping us understand early human agriculture and diets. This serves as a natural conclusion.
Paragraph after rearrangement: Around 5,000 years ago, the first signs of potential crops appeared in the form of cereal grains. Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying archaeological plant remains, face the challenge of limited material to work with. Most plants decompose and disappear without leaving a trace. However, grains, seeds, and wood sometimes survive, especially when carbonized by fire. In areas where early humans settled, cooked, and discarded rubbish, these remnants can be found. These clues help us understand what they were growing and eating.

Q.3 **Which of the following sentences will come last in sequence?**
In the question below, the passage consists of six sentences. These are labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Find out the proper order for the six sentences and answer the questions based on that.
(A) Around 5,000 years ago, early signs of agricultural development emerged, particularly in the form of cereal grains.
(B) These remnants are often found in areas where early humans lived, cooked, and discarded their waste.
(C) Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying plant remains from ancient times, often grapple with the challenge of having very limited material to analyze.
(D) However, certain materials such as grains, seeds, and wood manage to survive, particularly when they are carbonized by fire.
(E) Most plants decay and vanish over time, leaving behind no physical evidence for researchers to study.
(F) Such valuable clues give us insights into what ancient people were growing and consuming as part of their diet.

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

Answer: C

Sol:
The correct answer is (c) F The correct sequence for the rearranged sentences is **ACEDBF**. **Analysis:**
1. **Sentence A** introduces the topic by providing a time frame ("Around 5,000 years ago") and mentioning the first signs of potential crops, specifically "cereal grains." This sets the stage for the discussion about early agricultural practices, making it the opening sentence.
2. **Sentence C** logically follows, introducing "archaeobotanists," the experts who study plant remains from archaeological sites. This expands on the research aspect introduced in Sentence A, explaining who is involved in studying these crops.
3. **Sentence E** continues by explaining a major problem in archaeobotanical research, stating that most plants decompose and leave no trace. This builds on Sentence C by providing a challenge these scientists face.
4. **Sentence D** offers an exception to the problem stated in Sentence E by highlighting the conditions under which some plant remains, like grains and seeds, can survive, particularly when carbonized by fire.
5. **Sentence B** follows by specifying the types of areas where these remains may be found (in rubbish discarded by early humans), connecting directly to the survival of grains mentioned in Sentence D.
6. **Sentence F** concludes the paragraph by explaining the significance of these clues, helping us understand early human agriculture and diets. This serves as a natural conclusion.
Paragraph after rearrangement: Around 5,000 years ago, the first signs of potential crops appeared in the form of cereal grains. Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying archaeological plant remains, face the challenge of limited material to work with. Most plants decompose and disappear without leaving a trace. However, grains, seeds, and wood sometimes survive, especially when carbonized by fire. In areas where early humans settled, cooked, and discarded rubbish, these remnants can be found. These clues help us understand what they were growing and eating.

Q.4 **Which of the following sentences will come second in sequence?**
In the question below, the passage consists of six sentences. These are labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Find out the proper order for the six sentences and answer the questions based on that.
(A) Around 5,000 years ago, early signs of agricultural development emerged, particularly in the form of cereal grains.
(B) These remnants are often found in areas where early humans lived, cooked, and discarded their waste.
(C) Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying plant remains from ancient times, often grapple with the challenge of having very limited material to analyze.
(D) However, certain materials such as grains, seeds, and wood manage to survive, particularly when they are carbonized by fire.
(E) Most plants decay and vanish over time, leaving behind no physical evidence for researchers to study.
(F) Such valuable clues give us insights into what ancient people were growing and consuming as part of their diet.

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

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d) C

The correct sequence for the rearranged sentences is **ACEDBF**. **Analysis:**

1. **Sentence A** introduces the topic by providing a time frame ("Around 5,000 years ago") and mentioning the first signs of potential crops, specifically "cereal grains." This sets the stage for the discussion about early agricultural practices, making it the opening sentence.
2. **Sentence C** logically follows, introducing "archaeobotanists," the experts who study plant remains from archaeological sites. This expands on the research aspect introduced in Sentence A, explaining who is involved in studying these crops.
3. **Sentence E** continues by explaining a major problem in archaeobotanical research, stating that most plants decompose and leave no trace. This builds on Sentence C by providing a challenge these scientists face.
4. **Sentence D** offers an exception to the problem stated in Sentence E by highlighting the conditions under which some plant remains, like grains and seeds, can survive, particularly when carbonized by fire.
5. **Sentence B** follows by specifying the types of areas where these remains may be found (in rubbish discarded by early humans), connecting directly to the survival of grains mentioned in Sentence D.
6. **Sentence F** concludes the paragraph by explaining the significance of these clues, helping us understand early human agriculture and diets. This serves as a natural conclusion.

Paragraph after rearrangement: Around 5,000 years ago, the first signs of potential crops appeared in the form of cereal grains. Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying archaeological plant remains, face the challenge of limited material to work with. Most plants decompose and disappear without leaving a trace. However, grains, seeds, and wood sometimes survive, especially when carbonized by fire. In areas where early humans settled, cooked, and discarded rubbish, these remnants can be found. These clues help us understand what they were growing and eating.

Q.5 . **Which of the following sentences will come third in sequence?**

In the question below, the passage consists of six sentences. These are labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F. Find out the proper order for the six sentences and answer the questions based on that.

(A) Around 5,000 years ago, early signs of agricultural development emerged, particularly in the form of cereal grains.

(B) These remnants are often found in areas where early humans lived, cooked, and discarded their waste.

(C) Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying plant remains from ancient times, often grapple with the challenge of having very limited material to analyze.

(D) However, certain materials such as grains, seeds, and wood manage to survive, particularly when they are carbonized by fire.

(E) Most plants decay and vanish over time, leaving behind no physical evidence for researchers to study.

(F) Such valuable clues give us insights into what ancient people were growing and consuming as part of their diet.

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

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) E

The correct sequence for the rearranged sentences is **ACEDBF**. **Analysis:**

1. **Sentence A** introduces the topic by providing a time frame ("Around 5,000 years ago") and mentioning the first signs of potential crops, specifically "cereal grains." This sets the stage for the discussion about early agricultural practices, making it the opening sentence.
2. **Sentence C** logically follows, introducing "archaeobotanists," the experts who study plant remains from archaeological sites. This expands on the research aspect introduced in Sentence A, explaining who is involved in studying these crops.
3. **Sentence E** continues by explaining a major problem in archaeobotanical research, stating that most plants decompose and leave no trace. This builds on Sentence C by providing a challenge these scientists face.
4. **Sentence D** offers an exception to the problem stated in Sentence E by highlighting the conditions under which some plant remains, like grains and seeds, can survive, particularly when carbonized by fire.
5. **Sentence B** follows by specifying the types of areas where these remains may be found (in rubbish discarded by early humans), connecting directly to the survival of grains mentioned in Sentence D.
6. **Sentence F** concludes the paragraph by explaining the significance of these clues, helping us understand early human agriculture and diets. This serves as a natural conclusion.

Paragraph after rearrangement: Around 5,000 years ago, the first signs of potential crops appeared in the form of cereal grains. Archaeobotanists, who specialize in studying archaeological plant remains, face the challenge of limited material to work with. Most plants decompose and disappear without leaving a trace. However, grains, seeds, and wood sometimes survive, especially when carbonized by fire. In areas where early humans settled, cooked, and discarded rubbish, these remnants can be found. These clues help us understand what they were growing and eating.
