If it is to be completely fair, a legal system must be consistent. For justice to be meted out, a decision handed down by one judge should not be very different from that pronounced by another in a case with largely similar facts.

In reality, however, this is rarely the case. To ascertain whether there is such a thing as judicial consistency, 47 district court judges from the state of Virginia, US, were given five different hypothetical cases and asked to adjudicate on them. Far from displaying consistency, their decisions could not have been more widely divergent. In one case, of those who voted guilty, 44% recommended probation, 22% imposed a fine, 17% imposed probation and a fine while the rest suggested jail time. If a group of sitting judges, adjudicating on the same set of facts could come up with such widely disparate results, how can we hope for any measure of consistency when they rule on real cases?

With this in mind, a number of countries have put in place prescriptive systems designed to take human subjectivity out of sentencing. These systems are designed to ensure that individuals convicted of the same crime always receive the same sentence. However, by removing judicial discretion, they sometimes fail to appropriately consider important mitigating circumstances that help establish whether or not the person convicted of the offence has any chance of being rehabilitated. It, therefore, becomes important to find a way to empirically establish what the likelihood is that a convicted criminal will commit a crime again.

In 1928, Ernest Burgess came up with the concept of unit-weighted regression and applied it to the evaluation of recidivism risk in prison populations. He identified 21 measures and assigned to each of the convicts in his sample set a score of either zero or one against each parameter. When the scores were added up, he predicted that convicts with scores of between 14 and 21 had a high chance of parole success, while those with scores of four or less were likely to have a high rate of recidivism. When he tested his prediction against what actually happened, 98% of his low-risk group made it through parole without incident while 76% of his high-risk group did not.

By 1935, the Burgess method was being used in prisons in Illinois and variants of this mathematical approach began to be used around the world. As computers got more advanced, the algorithms designed to assess recidivism risk were able to take into consideration a significantly larger number of factors. With advances in machine learning, they could spot patterns that humans could not hope to see. Not only was this approach producing consistent results every time the same set of facts were presented, given the vast volumes of data these systems could process, their ability to accurately establish recidivism risk was far better than any human could hope to deliver.

That said, algorithmic sentencing is not perfect. The fact of the matter is that algorithms build their models on historical data sets, precedents that are themselves the outcome of decades of choices made by humans who are far from objective. We created objective algorithms because we knew that humans were inherently irrational in the decisions that they made. However, the solution we created seems to be infected with the same biases that we were aiming to eradicate.

In the author's opinion, disparate judgement based on the same set of facts led to:

- the introduction of algorithms into judicial systems.
- the introduction of prescriptive judicial systems in many countries.
- the resurgence of judicial activism against arbitrary sentencing.
- a more lenient judicial system, with judgements derived from Algorithms.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer the last sentence of paragraph 2 and the first sentence of paragraph 3: "If a group of sitting judges, adjudicating on the same set of facts could come up with such widely disparate results, how can we hope for any measure of consistency when they rule on real cases? [Paragraph 2] "With this in mind, a number of countries have put in place prescriptive systems designed to take human subjectivity out of sentencing." [Paragraph 3] The author states that the inconsistency injudgements, even when given the same circumstances, led to countries putting in place prescriptive systems that avoided reliance on individual assessments. Option 2 mentions this. Option 1 refers to 'algorithmic sentencing' [Para 5] mentioned in connection with the Burgess method. This came up when the 'prescriptive systems' was proved to be inadequate. Hence, option 1 doesn't answer the question. Options 3 and 4 can't be inferred from the passage. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 430 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 270 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 81 %

- 2) "...the solution we created seems to be infected with the same biases that we were aiming to eradicate." The author's view in the last line of the passage would be undermined by which of the following?
- Algorithms, with their clear-cut architecture and vast database, eliminate many biases.
- Even in the absence of a clear precedent, judges pronounced on cases confidently.
- In most cases, judgements that take extremely harsh views are readjudicated.
- In developed countries, people don't endeavour to reduce recidivism risk among offenders.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

If it is to be completely fair, a legal system must be consistent. For justice to be meted out, a decision handed down by one judge should not be very different from that pronounced by another in a case with largely similar facts.

In reality, however, this is rarely the case. To ascertain whether there is such a thing as judicial consistency, 47 district court judges from the state of Virginia, US, were given five different hypothetical cases and asked to adjudicate on them. Far from displaying consistency, their decisions could not have been more widely divergent. In one case, of those who voted guilty, 44% recommended probation, 22% imposed a fine, 17% imposed probation and a fine while the rest suggested jail time. If a group of sitting judges, adjudicating on the same set of facts could come up with such widely disparate results, how can we hope for any measure of consistency when they rule on real cases?

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That said, algorithmic sentencing is not perfect. The fact of the matter is that algorithms build their models on historical data sets, precedents that are themselves the outcome of decades of choices made by humans who are far from objective. We created objective algorithms because we knew that humans were inherently irrational in the decisions that they made. However, the solution we created seems to be infected with the same biases that we were aiming to eradicate.

Refer the last paragraph: "That said, algorithmic sentencing is not perfect. The fact of the matter is that algorithms build their models on historical data sets, precedents that are themselves the outcome of decades of choices made by humans who are far from objective. We created objective algorithms because we knew that humans were inherently irrational in the decisions that they made. However, the solution we created seems to be infected with the same biases that we were aiming to eradicate." Option 1 statesthat the algorithms, by virtue of their database and architecture eliminate a large number of biases. Such a research finding would contradict the author's view. Option 2 does not undermine anything argued by the author. It only confirms judicial arbitrariness. Option 3 similarly does not say anything to contradict the author's argument. Option 4 that talks of recidivism risk in developed countries does not negate the argument of the writer that the algorithms, though they make more consistent sentencing, are not perfect as they are derived from human behaviour. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:		

Time taken by you: 85 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 81 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 71 %

- 3) According to the author, judicial discretion is important in order to:
- ensure consistent judgements in similar situations.
- keep sensitive information away from the press.
- identify mitigating circumstances effectively.
- keep widely divergent sentences by judges to a minimum.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer paragraph 3: "However, by removing judicial discretion, they sometimes fail to appropriately consider important mitigating circumstances that help establish whether or not the person convicted of the offence has any chance of being rehabilitated." Judicial discretion implies human subjectivity. According to the third paragraph, the problem with removing human subjectivity from systems is that the systems "fail to appropriately consider important mitigating circumstances". Thus, judicial discretion is important because it rationalizes giving consideration to 'mitigating circumstances' even in crimes that are very similar, so that those accused may be rehabilitated whenever possible. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Questions: 1 to 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

The passage below is accompanied by a set of 5 questions. Choose the best answer for each question.

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Time taken by you: **65 secs**Change Section here

Avg Time taken by all students: 68 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 68 %

- 4) Which of the following, if true, would make Burgess's evaluation of 'recidivism risk' less reliable?
- Of the 21 measures used to assess recidivism, half are repetitive and consider the same sets of factors under different labels.
- According to a new research, the most significant measure affecting recidivism is employability, and the Burgess method does not include this.
- The Burgess method has been used in too few prisons so far and therefore the data derived from it is sparse, i.e. not usable for making conclusions on recidivism.
- According to data obtained from prisons where the Burgess method is used, the test is administered only to prisoners with a history of violent crime.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Thequestion asks what would 'weaken the effectiveness' of the Burgess method. Option 1talksabout the redundancy of so many measures; however, as long as these measures are valid, their repetition can't affect the effectiveness of the method in evaluating recidivism. Options 3 and 4 also do not weaken the method's effectiveness. Option 2 states that employability is the single biggest factor affecting recidivism. If Burgess Method does not include this measure, its effectiveness is certainly hampered. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **0** secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 32 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 29 %

- **5)** According to the passage, algorithms are better than humans at assessing recidivism for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
- enhanced sensitivity to patterns of human behaviour.
- reduced subjectivity in the assessment of behavioural patterns.
- elimination of biases in the database through machine learning.
- accuracy in the predictions on cases of recidivism-risk.

Video Explanation:

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Explanation:

Change Section here

Thedata base, according to the author, is essentially 'infected with the same biases that we were aiming to eradicate.' [Paragraph 6] "With advances in machine learning, they could spot patterns that humans could not hope to see." [Paragraph 5] So, machine learning can at best spot patterns in the database and not eliminate the biases inherent in it. This proves option 1, while invalidating option 3. Algorithms produced "not only consistent results every time ... their ability to accurately establish recidivism risk was far better than any human could hope to deliver." [Paragraph 5] This makes option 4 correct. Therefore, option 3 is the exception. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 368 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 59 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 54 %

Exit Review

Next

Previous

Alibaba boss Jack Ma, the richest man in China, recently said that China's "996" work practice—9am to 9pm, six days a week—is "a great blessing". He was supported by fellow tech billionaires Richard Liu of ecommerce giant JD.com, and Zhou Hongyi of internet security firm Qihoo 360, who said that striking the right work-life balance was impossible. Chinese companies are hardly alone in pushing their workers to work longer. Uber allegedly had an internal mantra "Work smarter, harder and longer". Elon Musk of Tesla famously tweeted that "nobody ever changed the world on 40 hours a week".

Official Chinese TV network CCTV reported that every year, 600,000 Chinese succumb to guolaosi—death by overwork. CCTV put it down to fierce competition forcing many millennials to work superhuman hours for income and career advancement. Though Chinese labour laws stipulate a 44-hour working week, in many companies, most Chinese tech giants implement the 996 system. But even if thousands of young staffers die, it would make no difference to the billionaires and their financiers. They would simply be replaced by another horde of millennial lemmings. And Ma would keep getting richer. Musk stands to earn upward of \$50 billion if Tesla meets certain performance levels.

A Harvard Business School study found that American CEOs, who sell the "slog glamour" spiel every day work an average of 62.5 hours a week. The 2017 study found that "a busy and overworked lifestyle...has become an aspirational status symbol...The positive inferences of status in response to busyness and lack of leisure are driven by the perceptions that a busy person possesses desired human capital characteristics (competence, ambition) and is scarce." But what CEOs mysteriously ignore is that research has repeatedly proved that overworking employees does not help businesses. After about 48 hours a week, a worker's output drops sharply. Then why do CEOs drive their staff so hard?

In the meantime, CEOs could learn from Henry Ford. In 1914, Ford introduced a minimum wage of \$5 per day in Ford Motor Company, more than doubling the wages for most employees, and reduced the worker's shift to eight hours from nine. Ford was not being altruistic, though that was the message sent out to the world, earning him and his company enormous goodwill. Through this move, he reduced the company's high turnover rate and retained its best employees. Production jumped, and costs of hiring new employees— including training costs—fell, offsetting the higher wage bill. And the salary raise provided employees enough money to buy Ford cars, which increased sales.

And now the bad news for all the millennials burning the midnight oil for salary and career bonanzas. Ma said he supports 996 because people who work longer get the "rewards of hard work". Not true. A US National Bureau of Economic Research study finds that a 10% increase in hours is associated with 1% lower hourly wages. In fact, a 2018 study using data from 36 European countries found that excessive work effort leads to unfavourable career outcomes. Overtime reduces day-to-day recovery, while high work intensity—the effort one puts into work—reduces opportunities for recovery during the day. This lack of recovery accumulates and ultimately decreases one's ability to deliver quality work. And your boss is not pleased.

1) The main objective of the passage is:

- o to demarcate the pros and cons of the "996" work practice.
- to caution millennials that excessive work effort leads to unfavourable career outcomes.
- to censure the "996" work practice enforced by billionaires like Jack Ma, Tesla and others.
- to caution CEOs that overworking employees does not help businesses.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option 1 is incorrect— none of what the author puts forward in the passage can be categorised under advantages of the "996" work practice. Option 3 is not an apt answer either—the author does censure the 996 work culture; however, its overwork in general that he censures and not specifically the work culture propagated by Jack Ma etc. These are examples. Option 4 can also be rejected—the author does not concern himself so much with the CEOs as he does with themillennialstowing the line of CEOs. He states that billionaires would continue getting richer at the expense of one set of millennialsor another. The author's main concern is for the millennials. Refer to paragraph 2: "... even if thousands of young staffers die, it would make no difference to the billionaires and their financiers. They would simply be replaced by another horde of millennial lemmings. And Ma would keep getting richer." Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 619 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 99 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 29 %

- **2)** According to the author, the increased sales of Ford cars (paragraph 4) can be attributed to which of the following?
- The enormous goodwill generated by the higher minimum wage policy.
- Increased productivity and reduced attrition through a reduction in work hours.
- Increased salary and higher disposable income with the Ford employees.
- The employee-friendly and altruistic measures initiated by Henry Ford.

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Explanation:

Theford story is found in paragraph 4. Henry Ford increased the minimum wage of most employees and reduced their work hours from 9 to 8. This led to a chain of events which the author concludes thus: "And the salary raise provided employees enough money to buy Ford cars, which increased sales." Thus the passage attributes the increased sales directly to the presence of "enough money" with the employees to buy cars. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 63 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 60 %

- 3) According to the passage, Jack Ma's claim that people who work longer get the "rewards of hard work" is NOT TRUE because:
- increase in hours at work results in lower hourly wages.
- overtime at work reduces day-to-day recovery
- exertion reduces the ability to deliver quality work.
- excessive work leads to adverse career outcomes.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Theabove claim appears in the last paragraph: "Ma said he supports 996 because people who work longer get the "rewards of hard work". Not true. A US National Bureau of Economic Research study finds that a 10% increase in hours is associated with 1% lower hourly wages. In fact, a 2018 study using data from 36 European countries found that excessive work effort leads to unfavourable career outcomes." Option 4 rules out any reward from a career if one puts in hard/longer/excessive work. Option 1 rules out only decreased hourly wages – it does not rule out other rewards in general. Options 2 and 3 also do not completely rule out the rewards. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 306 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 11 secs

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% Students got it correct: 9 %

- 4) All the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that:
- work-life balance is an impossible ideal.
- "996" is an ill-conceived work practice.
- "996" work practice can be fatal.
- busyness and lack of leisure don't reflect efficiency or drive.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option 2 is inferable from paragraph 3, ["... what CEOs mysteriously ignore is that research has repeatedly proved that overworking employees does not help businesses..."], and paragraph 5. Refer to the last paragraph: "Overtime reduces day-to-day recovery, while high work intensity...reduces opportunities for recovery during the day. This lack of recovery accumulates and ultimately decreases one's ability to deliver quality work." Death by overwork is mentioned in paragraph 2. Thus, option 3 can also be inferred from the passage. Option 4 can easily be inferred from the 3rd paragraph: "The 2017 study found that "a busy and overworked lifestyle...has become an aspirational status symbol..." Option 1, on the other hand, is what is believed and propagated by the tech billionaires [Paragraph1], and not something that the author puts forward. In fact, the author urges the millennialsto seek work-life balance. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 48 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 40 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 60 %

- **5)** Which of the following is NOT an aspect of the "slog glamour" concept?
- Busyness and lack of leisure as signs of success.
- The effectiveness of a 48 hour working week.
- The celebrity status and lifestyles of CEOs. <</p>
- Hard work as a reflection of ambition and competence.

Video Explanation:



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In the meantime, CEOs could learn from Henry Ford. In 1914, Ford introduced a minimum wage of \$5 per day in Ford Motor Company, more than doubling the wages for most employees, and reduced the worker's shift to eight hours from nine. Ford was not being altruistic, though that was the message sent out to the world, earning him and his company enormous goodwill. Through this move, he reduced the company's high turnover rate and retained its best employees. **Loading...** Production jumped, and costs of hiring new employees— including training costs—fell, offsetting the higher wage bill. And the salary raise provided employees enough money to buy Ford cars, which increased sales.

And now the bad news for all the millennials burning the midnight oil for salary and career bonanzas. Ma said he supports 996 because people who work longer get the "rewards of hard work". Not true. A US National Bureau of Economic Research study finds that a 10% increase in hours is associated with 1% lower hourly wages. In fact, a 2018 study using data from 36 European countries found that excessive work effort leads to unfavourable career outcomes. Overtime reduces day-to-day recovery, while high work intensity—the effort one puts into work—reduces opportunities for recovery during the day. This lack of recovery accumulates and ultimately decreases one's ability to deliver quality work. And your boss is not pleased.

Paragraph 3 mentions the "slog glamour" spiel sold by
American CEOs. "A Harvard Business School study found that
American CEOs, who sell the "slog glamour" spiel every day
work an average of 62.5 hours a week. The 2017 study found
that "a busy and overworked lifestyle...has become
an aspirationalstatus symbol...The positive inferences of status
in response to busyness and lack of leisure are driven by the
perceptions that a busy person possesses desired human
capital characteristics (competence, ambition) and is scarce."
Options 1, 3 and 4 are thus aspects of the "slog glamour"
concept. The same paragraph continues... "However, the CEOs
mysteriously ignore is that research has repeatedly proved that
overworking employees does not help businesses. After about
48 hours a week, a worker's output drops sharply." Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 67 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 61 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 62 %

to deliver quality work. And your boss is not pleased.

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Exit Review

Questions: 11 to 34

It does not get any bigger than this in science. Compact massive objects in space with giant gravitational muscles that can even make light bend — black holes — that were, till the other day a mathematical artefact and 'visible' only in artists' impressions, became, a real photograph. Technically, the photo that was unveiled is of, as Dan Robitzski put it in Futurism.com, the "stuff behind [the black hole] that's been warped all the way around by an immense gravitational force." It is the first direct image of a supermassive black hole at the centre of Messier 87, a massive galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster about 55 light years away from Earth.

The image that the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) conglomerate presented was a fiery reddish yellow doughnut. The silhouette of the black hole is illuminated by material entering its event horizon — the boundary of the black hole beyond which nothing can escape its gravitational pull. Despite indirect observations and confirmations, photographing black holes had eluded scientists. It's like reading the writing on a tea cup on Jupiter from Earth. EHT is a network of eight different dishes — in Hawaii, Mexico, Arizona, Spanish Sierra Nevada, the Chilean Atacama Desert and Antarctica. This array was used to photograph the M87 black hole whose mass is 6.5 billion times that of the Sun.

According to the EHT scientists, "the shadow of a black hole is the closest we can come to an image of the black hole itself, a completely dark object from which light cannot escape. The black hole's event horizon — from which EHT takes its name — is around 2.5 times smaller than the shadow it casts and measures just under 40 billion km across". What the photograph confirms is that Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity (GTR) is correct, even in extreme places such as the event horizon. Einstein defined gravity as distortions of space-time. GTR equations reveal that if a highly dense compact massive object can hide behind the event horizon beyond which the force of gravity is so strong that even light cannot escape, the black hole will distort the space around it. The M87 black hole photo is, therefore, yet another experimental proof of Einstein's genius.

The significance of this discovery is that the astronomers can now begin to understand these strange structures better. There are several significant theoretical observations and results waiting to be 'verified' experimentally. In EHT, astronomers have tools to put the theory to test. From Einstein, John Wheeler to Stephen Hawking, many theoretical physicists have made significant contributions to build the black hole lore. Scientists and the science-minded would be eager to know how much of it is 'true'.

- 1) What is this passage about?
- Discovery of a supermassive black hole at the centre of Messier 87-- a massive galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster about 55 light years away from Earth.
- The biggest achievement in science in which EHT produced yet another experimental proof for Einstein's general theory of relativity.
- Successful capture of the first-ever picture of a black hole by scientists using a global network of telescopes.
- Discovery of the first direct evidence for the existence of black holes in the central dark region of the Virgo Galaxy cluster.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Thepassage is about the first-ever photograph or visual image of a black hole, which so far was merely a mathematical concept. Option 1 is incorrect-- black holes may have been discovered earlier. Option 2 does not mention the photograph and is too general. Option 4 is similar to option 2-- 'direct evidence' is unclear; 'visual evidence' is the subject matter of the passage. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 141 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 47 %

- **2)** According to the passage, "photographing black holes eluded scientists" [Paragraph 2] because...
- they are extremely tiny in relation to the vastness of the universe we inhabit.
- they are massive objects with giant gravitational pull that can even bend light.
- they are illuminated only by those materials entering their event horizon.
- they are much smaller than the shadow they cast and are extremely compact.

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Exit Review

Questions: 11 to 34

It does not get any bigger than this in science. Compact massive objects in space with giant gravitational muscles that can even make light bend — black holes — that were, till the other day a mathematical artefact and 'visible' only in artists' impressions, became, a real photograph. Technically, the photo that was unveiled is of, as Dan Robitzski put it in Futurism.com, the "stuff behind [the black hole] that's been warped all the way around by an immense gravitational force." It is the first direct image of a supermassive black hole at the centre of Messier 87, a massive galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster about 55 light years away from Earth.

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According to the EHT scientists, "the shadow of a black hole is the closest we can come to an image of the black hole itself, a completely dark object from which light cannot escape. The black hole's event horizon — from which EHT takes its name — is around 2.5 times smaller than the shadow it casts and measures just under 40 billion km across". What the photograph confirms is that Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity (GTR) is correct, even in extreme places such as the event horizon. Einstein defined gravity as distortions of space-time. GTR equations reveal that if a highly dense compact massive object can hide behind the event horizon beyond which the force of gravity is so strong that even light cannot escape, the black hole will distort the space around it. The M87 black hole photo is, therefore, yet another experimental proof of Einstein's genius.

The significance of this discovery is that the astronomers can now begin to understand these strange structures better. There are several significant theoretical observations and results waiting to be 'verified' experimentally. In EHT, astronomers have tools to put the theory to test. From Einstein, John Wheeler to Stephen Hawking, many theoretical physicists have made significant contributions to build the black hole lore. Scientists and the science-minded would be eager to know how much of it is 'true'.

Explanation:

Thesecond paragraph states, "Despite indirect observations and confirmations, photographing black holes had eluded scientists. It's like reading the writing on a tea cup on Jupiter from Earth." Thus, option 1 is inferable. Their relatively small size and the requirement of a network of telescopes precluded the possibility of a photograph earlier. Options 2, 3 and 4 are factually correct but do not explain why the scientists were unable to photograph black holes. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 56 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 41 %

- 3) According to the passage, the 'shadow of a black hole' is...
- caused by the distortion of space-time by the event horizon.
- caused by bending and capture of light by the event horizon
- relatively smaller than the event horizon.
- a speculative mathematical concept.

Video Explanation:



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Paragraph 3 states, "theshadow of a black hole is the closest we can come to an image of the black hole itself, a completely dark object from which light cannot escape. The black hole's event horizon ... is around 2.5 times smaller than the shadow it casts ..." The completely dark object is the shadow. Hence we can infer that it is caused by the capture of light by the event horizon. Option 1 is incorrect as the distortion and the event horizon is caused by the black hole and not vice versa. Option 3 is contrary to the passage. Option 4 is incorrect as there is visual evidence to prove that it is not merely a mathematical concept. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: 56 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 43 %

4) According to the passage, the EHT image is significant _ in all the following ways EXCEPT:

- it helps a better scientific understanding of black holes.
- it provides empirical support to theoretical physicists.
- it helps confirm many theoretical observations and results.
- it provides the first-ever experimental evidence for GTR.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Thelast paragraph makes options 1, 2 and 3 true; "The significance of this discovery is that the astronomers can now begin to understand these strange structures better. There are several significant theoretical observations and results waiting to be 'verified' experimentally." Option 4 is eliminated because it states 'the first-ever experimental evidence'. The passage calls it "yet another experimental proof", in paragraph 3.Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:



Questions: 11 to 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

The passage below is accompanied by a set of 4 questions. Choose the best answer for each question.

It does not get any bigger than this in science. Compact massive objects in space with giant gravitational muscles that can even make light bend — black holes — that were, till the other day a mathematical artefact and 'visible' only in artists' impressions, became, a real photograph. Technically, the photo that was unveiled is of, as Dan Robitzski put it in Futurism.com, the "stuff behind [the black hole] that's been warped all the way around by an immense gravitational force." It is the first direct image of a supermassive black hole at the centre of Messier 87, a massive galaxy in the Virgo galaxy cluster about 55 light years away from Earth.

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Avg Time taken by all students: 49 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 60 %

For a four-year-old, real is usually contrasted, not with what's derivative, or with illusion, or non-existence, but withpretend ormake-believe. It's a distinction that seems too obvious to be worth noticing for an adult — of course, a bed isn't a boat, no matter how many pieces of string or scarves you drape around it. As Plato saw, though, it's urgent for us to see how the distinction behaves in the presence of children.

After all, children learn a lot by pretending, and they use make-believe to get a grip on what they experience. In turn, this sort of play is closely connected to the whole realm of stories we hear and watch, as opposed to the ones we act out ourselves. The philosopher Kendall Walton has even argued that we should understand our adult relationship to narrative artworks, such as novels and films, as a sophisticated version of childhood games of make-believe, so that the characters in the stories function as 'props'.

A huge amount of what children come to experience or notice in their first few years are things we introduce to them through pictures and stories – from objects and animals to things such as work, conflict, daydreaming, fear, safety and more. We use images and stories to prepare them for reality, and that preparation influences how they confront it. At least, so we imagine, so we hope, and so we worry.

Plato is worried (and hopeful) too. Perhaps surprisingly, he groups stories with music and the other arts for the purposes of education, and thinks that we need to be very careful which ones we tell the future rulers of his ideal city in theRepublic:

Don't you understand that we first tell stories to children? These are false, on the whole, though they have some truth in them ... You know, don't you, that the beginning of any process is most important, especially for anything young and tender? It's at that time that it is most malleable and takes on any pattern one wishes to impress on it.

Plato thinks that the malleability in this case has a distinct source: the young can't distinguish the allegorical or non-literal meaning of a story from its surface meaning. His solution – censorship – is notorious, and

Previous Next Exit Review

1) Plato suggests that 'it's urgent for us to see'...

- the distinction between an adult's and a child's ways of making sense of the world.
- that children understand the world by contrasting it with the imaginary, which in turn guides their behaviour.
- the malleability of children and their inability to distinguish between reality and make- believe.
- the need for educating children with the right stories so that they are able to contrast reality with what's derivative.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer the first paragraph: "For a four-yearold, real is usually contrasted, not with what's derivative, or with illusion, or non-existence, but withpretend ormake-believe. ... As Plato saw, though, it's urgent for us to see howthe distinction behaves in the presence of children." So, the stories we use to educate children are extremely important. – "false on the whole, but (must) contain some truth." The urgency for Plato was to understand how the minds of children work, so that they can be influenced to become 'future rulers of his ideal city' (paragraph 4). The essay mentions the malleability of children, and states that "unless he's prepared in the right way, a child won't even recognise why something is good." Option 1 is incorrect as it misses the reason for the urgency. Option 3 is a misinterpretation of the passage; the use of the word 'inability' is irrelevant. Option 4 is not correct because Plato does not see it as urgent that children should be made to contrast reality with what is derivative. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 421 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 92 secs

% Students got it correct: 27 %

The passage below is accompanied by a set of 5 questions. Choose the best answer for each question.

Questions: 15 to 34

For a four-year-old,real is usually contrasted, not with what's derivative, or with illusion, or non-existence, but withpretend ormake-believe. It's a distinction that seems too obvious to be worth noticing for an adult — of course, a bed isn't a boat, no matter how many pieces of string or scarves you drape around it. As Plato saw, though, it's urgent for us to see how the distinction behaves in the presence of children.

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A huge amount of what children come to experience or notice in their first few years are things we introduce to them through pictures and stories – from objects and animals to things such as work, conflict, daydreaming, fear, safety and more. We use images and stories to prepare them for reality, and that preparation influences how they confront it. At least, so we imagine, so we hope, and so we worry.

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Don't you understand that we first tell stories to children? These are false, on the whole, though they have some truth in them ... You know, don't you, that the beginning of any process is most important, especially for anything young and tender? It's at that time that it is most malleable and takes on any pattern one wishes to impress on it.

Plato thinks that the malleability in this case has a distinct source: the young can't distinguish the allegorical or non-literal meaning of a story from its surface meaning. His solution – censorshin – is notorious, and

- 2) Which of the following interventions would the author most strongly support?
- Strictly monitor the stories included in school syllabi, allowing only those that are harmonious with responsible citizenship.
- Teach the various school subjects through stories wherever possible.
- Investigate the correlation between stories and their impact on children's behaviour.
- Integrate more reality with stories to better help children deal with important issues in life.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option 1 can be eliminated. It may be supported by Plato; however, we can't attribute it to the author directly. The author relies completely on Plato to explore how children formtheir conception of reality, which in turn guides their behaviour. The author herself does not offer any explanation or suggestions. Hence, it's improbable that she suggests something so categorically as in option 1. Options 2 and 4 are too specific and do not have enough data to support the claim that the author would strongly support such interventions. Option 3 is sustainable because the author explores the implications of how children relate to stories. She does this specifically by looking at what Plato has said on the subject. The tone of the passage is evaluative as the writer seeks to gauge the truth of what Plato said on the subject. Broadly, she seems to be in agreement with Plato. She is, thus, likely to suggest that we should investigate the correlation between the stories told to children and their impact on children's behaviour. Hence, [3].

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Exit Review

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Time taken by you: 36 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 26 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 21 %

- **3)** All of the following are said to be true about children learning from stories EXCEPT:
- They are better prepared to face reality.
- They comprehend complexities that would otherwise have been difficult to convey to them.
- They are able to discern between what is right and what is wrong.
- They are influenced for better or for worse by the stories.

Video Explanation:



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Refer paragraph 3. Stories and images are said to "prepare them for reality". Option 1 is therefore true. Paragraph 3 also states that "things such as work, conflict, daydreaming, fear, safety and more" are explained through stories. Thus, option 2 can be concluded from the passage. Option 4 is also a valid conclusion to draw from the passage, which claims that children are malleable-- "Plato is worried (and hopeful) too...and thinks that we need to be very careful which ones we tell the future rulers of his ideal city in the Republic." [Paragraph 6] The passage does not broach the right/wrong dichotomy in learning. Therefore, learning from stories is not said to enable children to discern between what is right and what is wrong. The stories will have to be carefully planned to enable such discernment. Plato's solution of censorship is said to be accepted in some form or other for this reason. Therefore, 3 is the exception. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: 48 secs

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: 43 %

- **4)** According to Plato, the aim of preparing a child through appropriate stories, art and music is to:
- help her develop a reason-oriented perspective.
- help her identify true beauty and harmony in art.
- develop an appreciation of music and storytelling.
- encourage her participation in civic activities.

Video Explanation:



Questions: 15 to 34

For a four-year-old,real is usually contrasted, not with what's derivative, or with illusion, or non-existence, but withpretend ormake-believe. It's a distinction that seems too obvious to be worth noticing for an adult – of course, a bed isn't a boat, no matter how many pieces of string or scarves you drape around it. As Plato saw, though, it's urgent for us to see how the distinction behaves in the presence of children.

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Refer the last paragraph: "The general goal of all this early exposure to the right kind of stories, music and art isn't any literal transmission of information, but rather that ... from childhood on, to resemblance, friendship, and harmony with the beauty of **reason**'. Option 1 is correct. Option 2 is limited to art. Option 3 repeats option 2 in different words. Option 4 mentions 'civic activities', which is too specific – the passage mentions only resemblance and friendship. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 114 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 64 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 73 %

- **5)** Which of the following, if true, would invalidate the passage's main argument?
- The children of Plato's times were easier to influence through stories than today's children are.
- One can never know all the factors that shape the character of an individual with desirable qualities.
- The same story affects different children completely differently and unpredictably.
- Studies have shown that children often display an unusual and consistent preference for the underdog in any story.

Video Explanation:



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Exit Review

For a four-year-old, real is usually contrasted, not with what's derivative, or with illusion, or non-existence, but withpretend ormake-believe. It's a distinction that seems too obvious to be worth noticing for an adult – of course, a bed isn't a boat, no matter how many pieces of string or scarves you drape around it. As Plato saw, though, it's urgent for us to see how the distinction behaves in the presence of children.

After all, children learn a lot by pretending, and they use make-believe to get a grip on what they experience. In turn, this sort of play is closely connected to the whole realm of stories we hear and watch, as opposed to the ones we act out ourselves. The philosopher Kendall Walton has even argued that we should understand our adult relationship to narrative artworks, such as novels and films, as a sophisticated version of childhood games of make-believe, so that the characters in the stories function as 'props'.

A huge amount of what children come to experience or notice in their first few years are things we introduce to them through pictures and stories – from objects and animals to things such as work, conflict, daydreaming, fear, safety and more. We use images and stories to prepare them for reality, and that preparation influences how they confront it. At least, so we imagine, so we hope, and so we worry.

Plato is worried (and hopeful) too. Perhaps surprisingly, he groups stories with music and the other arts for the purposes of education, and thinks that we need to be very careful which ones we tell the future rulers of his ideal city in theRepublic:

Don't you understand that we first tell stories to children? These are false, on the whole, though they have some truth in them ... You know, don't you, that the beginning of any process is most important, especially for anything young and tender? It's at that time that it is most malleable and takes on any pattern one wishes to impress on it.

Loadi ig...

Plato thinks that the malleability in this case has a distinct source: the young can't distinguish the allegorical or non-literal meaning of a story from its surface meaning His solution - censorshin - is notorious and

Thepassage argues for greater attention to the kind of stories that are told to children and also argues that stories have a definite influence on children's behaviour. Option 3 states that stories have different and unpredictable effects on individuals – this would undermine the main argument of the passage that children can be influenced (in predictable ways) through stories. Hence, the correct answer is option 3. Option 1 does not undermine the influence; it merely states that it was easier in Plato's time. Option 2 does not undermine the fact that stories influence some traits. Option 4 is irrelevant, and may implicitly even strengthen the argument by supporting that stories can influence them in predictable ways. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 41 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 66 %

It would do us well to remember that the immediate utility of slavery is obvious, and that the argument that the strong should dominate the weak is compelling, convenient and eminently practical (at least for the strong). This means that a revolutionary critique of everything slave-owning societies valued was necessary before the practice could be even questioned, let alone halted (including the idea that wielding power and authority made the slave-owner noble; including the even more fundamental idea that the power wielded by the slave-owner was valid and even virtuous). Christianity made explicit the surprising claim that even the lowliest person had rights, genuine rights and that sovereign and state were morally charged, at a fundamental level, to recognize those rights. Christianity put forward, explicitly, the even more incomprehensible idea that the act of human ownership degraded the slaver (previously viewed as admirable nobility) as much or even more than the slave. We fail to understand how difficult such an idea is to grasp. We forget that the opposite was self-evident throughout most of human history. We think that it is the desire to enslave and dominate that requires explanation. We have it backwards, yet again.

This is not to say that Christianity was without its problems. But it is more appropriate to note that they were the sort of problems that emerge only after an entirely different set of more serious problems has been solved. The society produced by Christianity was far less barbaric than the pagan—even the Roman—ones it replaced. Christian society at least recognized that feeding slaves to ravenous lions for the entertainment of the populace was wrong, even if many barbaric practices still existed. It objected to infanticide, to prostitution, and to the principle that might means right. It insisted that women were as valuable as men (even though we are still working out how to manifest that insistence politically). It demanded that even a society's enemies be regarded as human. Finally, it separated church from state, so that all-too-human emperors could no longer claim the veneration due to gods. All of this was asking the impossible: but it happened.

As the Christian revolution progressed, however, the impossible problems it had solved disappeared from view. That's what happens to problems that are solved. And after the solution was implemented, even the fact that such problems had ever existed disappeared from view. Then and only then could the problems that remained, less amenable to quick solution by Christian doctrine, come to occupy a central place in the consciousness of the West—come to motivate, for example, the development of science, aimed at resolving the corporeal, material suffering that was still all-too-painfully extant within successfully Christianized societies. The fact that automobiles pollute only becomes a problem of sufficient magnitude to attract public attention when the far worse problems that the internal combustion engine solves has vanished from view. People stricken with poverty don't care about carbon dioxide. It's not precisely that CO2 levels are irrelevant. It's that they're irrelevant when you're working

- 1) Which of the following statements best expresses the overall argument of the passage?
- In Christianised societies of the West, the grave social problems that Christianity could successfully resolve have since then vanished from their consciousness.
 - Christianised societies of the west could focus on the social problems less amenable to quick resolution only after Christianity has solved the more serious ones.
 - By resolving grave and stubborn social problems,

 Christianity helped create a modern society focused on the alleviation of human suffering through development of science.
 - The problems that remained after Christianity had resolved significant issues of social ethics were not as important as those that Christianity did resolve.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

~

Theargument of the passage is made concisely in three paragraphs. The first states that Christianity achieved fundamental improvements in ethical perspectives. The second states that the social evils disappeared so surely that it resulted in a less barbarian society. The third paragraph argues that because of the problems solved by Christianity, the focus shifted to problems that were not solved by it (science, alleviation of suffering) and these came to occupy the centerof attention. Refer the third paragraph: "Then and only then could the problems that remained, less amenable to guick solution by Christian doctrine, come to occupy a central place in the consciousness of the West—come to motivate, for example, the development of science, aimed at resolving the corporeal, material suffering that was still all-toopainfully extant within successfully Christianized societies." Thus the passage argues that the solving of problems by Christianity **led to**the shift in attention to other problems. Among the given options, only option 3 is correct as others are aspects from the passage that are misrepresented. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

~

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 75 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

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Exit Review

Questions: 20 to 34

It would do us well to remember that the immediate utility of slavery is obvious, and that the argument that the strong should dominate the weak is compelling, convenient and eminently practical (at least for the strong). This means that a revolutionary critique of everything slave-owning societies valued was necessary before the practice could be even questioned, let alone halted (including the idea that wielding power and authority made the slave-owner noble; including the even more fundamental idea that the power wielded by the slave-owner was valid and even virtuous). Christianity made explicit the surprising claim that even the lowliest person had rights, genuine rights and that sovereign and state were morally charged, at a fundamental level, to recognize those rights. Christianity put forward, explicitly, the even more incomprehensible idea that the act of human ownership degraded the slaver (previously viewed as admirable nobility) as much or even more than the slave. We fail to understand how difficult such an idea is to grasp. We forget that the opposite was self-evident throughout most of human history. We think that it is the desire to enslave and dominate that requires explanation. We have it backwards, yet again.

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- **2)** In the author's opinion, the desire to enslave and dominate is:
- natural and therefore hard to remove from society.
- the crux of social ills and must not be tolerated.
- incomprehensible as it degraded both the slaver and the slave.
- valid and even virtuous without the need for an explanation.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer the first paragraph: "It would do us well to remember that the immediate utility of slavery is obvious, and that the argument that the strong should dominate the weak is compelling, convenient ... (including the idea that wielding power and authority made the slave-owner noble; including the even more fundamental idea that the power wielded by the slave-owner was valid and even virtuous)." The author states that the desire to enslave was natural and therefore commonly found (-the eradication of slavery was therefore a very difficult process). Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 604 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 54 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 41 %

- 3) All the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT:
- Ancient Pagan and Roman societies were barbaric in many of their customs.
- The active intervention of Christianity helped the eradication of slavery.
- The church was instrumental in the destruction of the divine right of kings.
- The internal combustion engine created worse problems than it solved.

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Exit Review

Questions: 20 to 34

It would do us well to remember that the immediate utility of slavery is obvious, and that the argument that the strong should dominate the weak is compelling, convenient and eminently practical (at least for the strong). This means that a revolutionary critique of everything slave-owning societies valued was necessary before the practice could be even questioned, let alone halted (including the idea that wielding power and authority made the slave-owner noble; including the even more fundamental idea that the power wielded by the slave-owner was valid and even virtuous). Christianity made explicit the surprising claim that even the lowliest person had rights, genuine rights and that sovereign and state were morally charged, at a fundamental level, to recognize those rights. Christianity put forward, explicitly, the even more incomprehensible idea that the act of human ownership degraded the slaver (previously viewed as admirable nobility) as much or even more than the slave. We fail to understand how difficult such an idea is to grasp. We forget that the opposite was self-evident throughout most of human history. We think that it is the desire to enslave and dominate that requires explanation. We have it backwards, yet again.

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Explanation:

Option 1 can be inferred from the second paragraph which states: "The society produced by Christianity was far less barbaric than the pagan—even the Roman—ones it replaced." Option 2 can be inferred from the fact that the writer states: "This means that a revolutionary critique of everything slave-owning societies valued was necessary before the practice could be even questioned, let alone halted". Option 3 can be inferred from the penultimate sentence of paragraph 2: ". Finally, it separated church from state, so that all-too-human emperors could no longer claim the veneration due to gods." Option 4 cannot be inferred from the passage. The passage states the contrary. "The fact that automobiles pollute only becomes a problem of sufficient magnitude to attract public attention when the far worse problems that the internal combustion engine solveshas vanished from view." Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 58 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 68 %

- **4)** At the end of the first paragraph, the writer uses the phrase "We have it backwards, yet again", to emphasise:
- the persistent lack of awareness of the significance of slavery in pre-Christian societies.
- the inability to accept contrary points of view as plausible.
- the great difficulty in understanding that slavery could be condoned.
- the futility of explaining an extreme point of view to a modern audience.

Video Explanation:



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Refer the last paragraph: "Christianity put forward, explicitly, the even more incomprehensible idea that the act of human ownership degraded the slaver (previously viewed as admirable nobility) as much or even more than the slave. We fail to understand how difficult such an idea is to grasp. We forget that the opposite was self-evident throughout most of human history. We think that it is the desire to enslave and dominate that requires explanation. We have it backwards, yet again." The comment about having it backwards pertains to the issue presented just prior – the desire to enslave – this is said to be a fact that in fact did not require any explanation. It is only the successful reversal of this idea, by the Christian revolution, that leads people today to believe that slavery is shocking. Thus among the options, it is option 3 that correctly explains what the phrase emphasises. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

...

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 30 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 30 %

- **5)** The example of the polluting vehicles in the third paragra<u>ph</u> is intended to:
- explain with an analogy how a society defines the problems that occupy its social consciousness.
- reveal the extent of the material change brought about by Christianity.
- make a distinction between the cultures that prevailed during two different periods in history.
- reveal by an analogy, the different consequences of similar actions in different time periods.

Video Explanation:



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Thelast paragraph states, "The fact that automobiles pollute only becomes a problem of sufficient magnitude to attract public attention when the far worse problems that the internal combustion engine solves has vanished from view." The analogy of the automobile which pollutes the atmosphere but 'solves far worse problems' with its internal combustion engine, is intended to draw attention to how a certain problem, which was unnoticed earlier, come to occupy social consciousness, when worse problems have been solved. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 66 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 76 %

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Exit Review

Questions: 25 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

- 1. Solar eclipses occur when the Moon passes between Earth and the Sun, leaving a moving region of shadow on Earth's surface.
- 2. Lunar eclipses occur when Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon, casting a shadow on the Moon.
- 3. Solar eclipses may be classified as either total or annular.
- 4. Earth travels in an elliptical orbit around the Sun, and the Moon travels in an elliptical orbit around Earth, so the distance between these celestial bodies changes.
- 5. Whether an eclipse is total or annular depends on the distance between the three objects.

2



Congratulations, you got it correct!

VooleestExpolar25tion34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Explanation:

Sentence 2 is aboutLunareclipse while the other four sentences are about Solar eclipses. Either 3 or 1 can introduce the paragraph followed by the other sentence 1 or 3 respectively). This pair is logically followed by sentences 5 and 4 in that order describing solar eclipses. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 237 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 63 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

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Exit Review

% Students got it correct: 46 %

Change Section here

Questions: 25 of 34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Questions: 26 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

- 1. Cereal grains are generally wind-pollinated and are unaffected by bee populations.
- 2. This would alter the composition of their habitats and affect the food webs they are part of and would likely trigger additional extinctions.
- 3. A number of plants are pollinated exclusively by specific bees, and they would die off without human intervention.
- 4. Plants may also utilize a variety of pollinators, but most are successfully pollinated by bees.
- 5. If all of the world's bees died off, there would be major rippling effects throughout ecosystems.

1



Congratulations, you got it correct!

Violes ដែរទៀន 12ត់ដែរ Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Sentence 5 introduces the paragraph and the theme – if bees went extinct, there would be major rippling effects in the ecosystem. The reason is given in sentence 3. The reason is that a number of plants depend on bees for pollination and they would die off unless pollinated by humans. Sentence 2 follows this narrative. The effect of the bees and plants going extinct would mean that the composition of their habitats will be altered likely triggering additional extinctions. So 532 is a sequence. Sentence 1 talks about cereals not affected by bee population, and sentence 4 states that most plants depend on bees for pollination though there are plants that use other pollinators. Sentence 4 is thus directly on the theme of bees being essential for pollination of plants. Sentence 1 is an exception about a plant species not pollinated by bees.Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 139 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 70 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: **65** %

Questions: 26 of 34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Questions: 27 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

- 1. There's only so much space, so many chairs, so much goodwill to go around.
- 2. On certain issues, maybe all issues, we're dealing with a zero sum game; your health or theirs, your safety or theirs, your children or theirs.
- 3. 'Reality' sets the bounds of the possible, the terms of debate, and the imaginative limits we need to work under.
- 4. Politically, however, it's a little much to swallow.
- 5. Thus for politics, that art of the possible, reality says that there are winners and losers.

4



Congratulations, you got it correct!

ViolestExplan2ation34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Sentence 5 begins with 'thus' and it is related to sentence 3. Sentence 3 defines what 'reality' is – that it sets the bounds of the possible. Thus in politics which is the art of the possible – there are winners and losers. The idea of winners and losers is the 'zero sum game' mentioned in sentence 2. Sentence 1 further supports the 'winners and losers' idea of sentence 5. Sentence 4, however, says politically it is too much to swallow. After explaining what 'reality' in politics is all about, the idea 'too much to swallow' is contrary to the theme. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 61 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 11 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 11 %

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Questions: 27 of 34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Questions: 28 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Unemployment may not be a severe problem in most advanced countries currently, but large segments of the labour force seem cut off from economic progress. Record levels of inequality and poor earnings prospects for younger, less educated workers are eroding the foundations of liberal democracies. The rules that underpin globalization are badly in need of reform. And climate change continues to pose an existential threat. These problems demand bold responses. Yet, for the most part, mainstream economists seem preoccupied with marginal fixes – a tax-code tweak here, a carbon tax there, perhaps a sprinkling of wage subsidies – that leave untouched the structures of power underwriting the rules of the economic game.

- Mainstream economists must offer bold solutions to the problems that threaten the fundamentals of liberal democracies, rather than be preoccupied with marginal fixes.
- When presented with new challenges, economists must envision new solutions and not be preoccupied with marginal fixes to tax codes and wage subsidies.
- Economists must devise radical solutions to address the inadequacies of globalization and the threat of climate change that erode the foundations of liberal democracies.
- Mainstream economists must devise bold solutions that will reform rules of globalization and address the
 existential threat of climate change.

Violentian 128tion 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Theauthor's position can be summarized as follows: Globalization has created severe inequality in societies – this erodes the very foundations of liberal democracies. It also calls for reform in the rules of globalization. Another severe threat to mankind is climate change. Economists seem to be thinking at the margin rather than address these serious problems. Implicitly, the author's position is that mainstream economists must address the serious problems rather think of cosmetic solutions. Option 3 summarizes these ideas best. Option 1 does not spell out the specific threats to liberal democracies, hence, not the best summary. Option 2 is too general. Option 4 does not mention liberal democracies. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: 38 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 20 %

Questions: 28 of 34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Questions: 29 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

A decade ago a housing bust in America nearly took down the world's financial system. The cost of homes in most countries fell substantially afterwards. Ten years on, however, they have reached new highs in many places. The rise has been particularly pronounced in the world's most desirable cities. In London and Sydney, prices have doubled; in Hong Kong they have trebled. Now this exuberance appears to be coming to an end. This is most noticeable at the "prime" end of the market—defined as the top 10% by value—in global cities such as New York, London and Sydney. In London prime property prices are down 20% since their peak in 2014; in Sydney they have fallen 16% over the past 18 months.

- For the moment it seems that the global housing boom is drawing to a close.
- House price inflation in global cities is likely to slow down in the coming years.
- Houses look substantially over-valued in the world's most desirable cities.
- Global housing data signal another meltdown of the world's financial system.

VooleestExpolar29tion34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The author begins with, how 10 years ago US housing bust took down the world's financial system – Ten years later, housing industry experienced a 'boom' (reached new highs) in many places – examples follow. The author then states his assessment: 'Now this exuberance appears to be coming to an end' followed by data that will support this 'position' of his. All the options are brief. Option 1 expresses the author's position the best. Option 2 makes an unwarranted assertion "likely to slow down in global cities" – this may be true – but the author is not pointing to the future. Option 3 may be true – but the author does not indicate that they are "overvalued." Similarly the author does not point to a future melt down. His position is: currently the housing boom appears to be coming to an end. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 52 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 39 %

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Exit Review

Questions: 29 of 34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Questions: 30 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

If you bend everything totally, blindly and will fully towards the attainment of a goal, and only that goal, you will never be able to discover if another goal would serve you, and the world, better. It is this that you sacrifice if you do not tell the truth. If, instead, you tell the truth, your values transform as you progress. If you allow yourself to be informed by the reality manifesting itself, as you struggle forward, your notions of what is important will change. You will reorient yourself, sometimes gradually, and sometimes suddenly and radically.

- If you force the attainment of a goal despite all indications to the contrary, it will reorient itself against the truth.
- You sacrifice your real goal when you do not tell the truth as you are ill informed about reality.
- Your effort at bending reality to suit your personal goal is going to leave you with an unattained goal.
- You see things as they are, if you remain open minded and avoid the determined pursuit of a single goal.

ViolestExplaration34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Option 1 is incorrect as the goal is not said to 'reorient itself'. Option 2 is incorrect as no 'real goal' is suggested in the paragraph. Option 3 is incorrect as there is no suggestion of 'bending reality' in the paragraph. Option 4 correctly summarizes the paragraph. The paragraph talks about 'another goal' that is sacrificed in the inflexible pursuit of a goal. The inflexibility is said to be characterized by not telling 'the truth' in pursuit of a goal. Telling the truth means allowing "yourself to be informed by the reality manifesting itself". Then your priorities may change. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 60 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 41 %

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Questions: 31 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

The four sentences labelled (1, 2, 3, 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. Buñuel's movies embody the spirit of the trickster, a truth-sayer who nimbly defies convention via his jocund persona.
- 2. Buñuel's lifelong obsession with cinema, even as reflected in his major Hollywood film, 1952's Robinson Crusoerepresented an uneasy dance between Surrealist art and studio commerce.
- 3. That he was able to be such a maverick is testament to many larger truths embodied in his restless disruption of the comfortable ethos of the bourgeoisie a disruption lurking just below the seemingly benign surface of what we call 'civilization.'

4	His singular style	themes	and obsession	s attack est:	ahlishment i	mores: he	is always	hiting the l	nand that	feeds I	him

VooleestExpolarsations:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Explanation:

Thefirst clue is lies in sentence 3 which can be logically linked to sentence 4. "That he was able to be such a maverick...' has reference to what is stated in sentence 4 as "his singular themes and obsessions attack establishment mores (maverick) ... biting the hand that feeds..." So 4-3 is a mandatory pair. Placing sentences 1 and 2 is not easy. The clues are subtle. Sentence 4 talks about "his singular (unique) style, themes and obsessions...." The singular style is related to what sentence 2 describes as 'an uneasy dance between Surrealist art and studio commerce. Hence sentence 2 can be suitable placed before4-3 as 243. Sentence 1 is best placed after 243 because "testament to manylarger truths embodied in his restless disruption of the comfortable ethos of the bourgeoisie" in sentence 3 is related to the "the spirit of the trickster, a truth-sayer..." (aperson who speaks the truth especially when the truth is contrary to conventional wisdom) in sentence 1. Hence, 2431.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 6 secs

Next

Exit Review

Your Attempt: Skipped

Previous

% Students got it correct: 5 %

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Questions: 31 of 34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Questions: 32 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

The four sentences labelled (1, 2, 3, 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. Computer scientists Vinton Cerf and Bob Kahn are credited with inventing the Internet communication protocols we use today and the system referred to as the Internet.
- 2. But the real Internet, the brain behind the information superhighway, is an intricate set of protocols and rules that someone had to develop before we could get to the World Wide Web.
- 3. Before the current iteration of the Internet, long-distance networking between computers was first accomplished in a 1969 experiment by two research teams at University of California, Los Angeles; and Stanford.
- 4. What most of us think of as the Internet is really just the pretty face of the operation—browser windows, websites, URLs, and search bars.

VooleestExpolarsations:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Explanation:

Sentences 1, 3 and 4 can possibly begin the paragraph. If we start with 3, sentence 2 seems to follow, but the reference to the WWW in sentence 2 appears unnatural. Sentences 4 and 2, however, are a logical pair – highlighting that the popular idea of the internet is merely the internet's pretty face... but the real internet is the technology someone had to invent before the www. Sentence 1 follows sentences 4-2 because sentence 1 names the scientists who 'are credited with inventing the internet' technology (or communication protocols) mentioned in sentence 2. So, 421 is logical sequence. Sentence 3 concludes the paragraph with a reference to the historical beginning of (the experiments that created) today's internet. Though, sequence 321 also looks logical, sentence 4 has no place in that combination. Hence, 4213.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 27 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 19 %

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Questions: 33 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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The four sentences labelled (1, 2, 3, 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. His system for organizing work, which came to be called Taylorism, began with the conviction that the natural instinct and tendency of men is to take it easy.
- 2. Taylor designed scientific tests to ascertain the best of which a worker was capable and an incentive system to overcome lethargy, and induce him or her to attain the best.
- 3. The principles of Taylorism have had an enduring effect on job design practices.
- 4. Taylor, called the father of scientific management, created the first bureaucratic system for measuring and constituting effort standards for work.

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VooleestExpolarsations:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Explanation:

Sentence 4 introduces Taylor and describes him as the father of scientific management, who created the first bureaucratic system for measuring and constituting effort standards for work. None of the other sentences (1, 2, or 3) are inappropriate after sentence 4. However, sentence 3 can be ruled out, because of the reference to Taylorismin sentence 1. Hence sentence 3 is better placed later in the paragraph. Sentence 1 follows sentence 4 for two reasons: one, 'his system of organising work' refers directly to 'the first bureaucratic system mentioned in 4, (so 4-1); two, 'to overcome lethargy' and induce him to attain the best,' arises from the assumption in Taylorismthat generally 'men tend to take it easy.' Also, sentence 2 is a description of the system that Taylor designed (so, 1-2). So 412 is a better sequence than 421. Sentence 3, then concludes the paragraph. Hence, 4123.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 29 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 25 %

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Questions: 34 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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The four sentences labelled (1, 2, 3, 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1. In the 1990s, we were told that Silicon Valley would produce a new, free-wheeling type of capitalism that would put the world's knowledge at our fingertips.
- 2. We were told about the wisdom of the crowds and the inevitable triumph of liberal democracy.
- 3. Now we see populist rage destroying our institutions and debasing our civilization.
- 4. Now the valley is governed by a collection of corporate giants that are essentially in the advertising business, subordinating knowledge to the great calling of selling us stuff.

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Explanation:

Sentence 1 can be easily identified as the starter. Sentence 1 and 4 are related - In the 1990s, we were told that Silicon Valley would produce a new, type of capitalism that would put the world's knowledge at our fingertips – now the valley is a collection of corporate giants that are essentially in the advertising business..." so 1-4 is mandatory. Another idea of the 1990s is mentioned in sentence 2 and its current status in sentence 3 – we were told about the importance of liberal democracy which is now reduced to the subversion of institutions. Hence, 1423.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: 62 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 46 %

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