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

Advances in the field of neurotechnology have brought us closer to enhancing our memories, and in a few decades we could also be able to manipulate, decode and re-write them. The technologies likely to underpin these developments are brain implants which are becoming common tools for neurosurgeons.

They deliver deep brain stimulation to treat a wide array of conditions, like tremors, Parkinson's, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. The technology is also being investigated for treating depression, dementia, and other psychiatric conditions. And, though still in its early stages, researchers are exploring how to treat memory disorders such as those caused by traumatic events.

"I wouldn't be surprised if there is a commercially available memory implant within the next 10 years or so," says Laurie Pycroft, a researcher at the University of Oxford. In 20 years' time, technology may evolve enough to capture the signals that build our memories, boost them, and return them to the brain. By 2050s, we may have even more extensive control, with the ability to manipulate memories. But the consequences of control falling into wrong hands could be "grave", says Mr Pycroft: "Imagine a hacker breaking into the neurostimulator of a patient with Parkinson's disease and tampering with the settings; or, another threatening to erase or overwrite someone's memories unless a ransom is paid-- perhaps via the dark web".

Kaspersky lab, a cyber-security company, and University of Oxford researchers have collaborated on a project to map the potential threats and means of attack concerning these emerging technologies. "Even at today's level of development, there is a clear tension between patient safety and patient security," says their report. In a 2012 experiment, researchers from the University of Oxford managed to figure out information such as bank cards and PIN numbers just by observing the brainwaves of people wearing a popular gaming headset.

While the threats of brainjacking may not be imminent, it's important that we work to prevent their materialisation. Even the idea of brainjacking "could chill patient trust in medical devices that are connected to a network". Hacking into connected medical devices is not a new threat. In 2017, US authorities recalled 465,000 pacemakers fearing cyber-security attacks. If fallen into wrong hands they could be tampered with in a life-threatening way.

As medical devices become increasingly interconnected via the internet, hospital networks, other medical devices, and smartphones, there is an increased risk of exploitation of cyber-security vulnerabilities, which could affect how a medical device operates. And in the future, doctors will only be called in to take over in situations of emergency.

Reinforcing cyber-security early in the design and planning of the devices can mitigate most of the risks. Encryption, identity and access management, patching and updating the security of these devices, will all be vital to keeping these devices secure and maintaining patient trust in them. For all that, humans represent "one of the greatest vulnerabilities"-- not everyone concerned can be a cyber-security expert, and "a chain is only as secure as its weakest link".

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1) **Which of the following is NOT a claim made by Laurie Pycroft?**   —

○ Memory implants may become commercially available for the general public in future.

○ Advances in neurotechnology have led to creation of memory-enhancing brain implants.

◉ The future would witness the emergence of 'memories' as an area of criminal activities.   ✗

○ Scientists would be able to access, decode and control the neural signals of our memories.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Options 1, 3 and 4 are possibilities while option 2 is categorical.Paragraph 3 deals with the potential developments that the technology associated with brain implants would go through, as speculated by Laurie Pycroft, a researcher at the University of Oxford. Option 1 is explicitly stated (in the paragraph) as one of the possible outcomes. Refer to the same paragraph: "But the consequences of control falling into wrong hands could be "grave"… threatening to erase or overwrite someone's memories unless a ransom is paid-- perhaps via the dark web." The same paragraph states that "in 20 years' time, technology may evolve enough to capture the signals that build our memories…" Therefore, both options [3] and [4] are possible outcomes of the technology, as per the predictions made by Pycroft. By talking of memory-enhancing brain implants as something that is in existence, option [2] distorts what Laurie Pycroft talks of only as a future possibility: "In 20 years' time, technology may evolve enough to capture the signals that build our memories, boost them, and return them to the brain." Hence, [2].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **72 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **160 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **45 %**

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2) **In the context of the passage, the phrase, 'a chain is only as secure as its weakest link' [Paragraph 7] signifies:**   —

◉ Patients with brain implants pose the greatest security threat to the system.   ✗

○ Negligence of an individual can ruin the public's trust in the healthcare system.

○ Need for cyber-security awareness among those in the medical devices' ecosystem.

○ Threat of a cyber-security attack in healthcare will be most pertinent to patients.

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

Advances in the field of neurotechnology have brought us closer to enhancing our memories, and in a few decades we could also be able to manipulate, decode and re-write them. The technologies likely to underpin these developments are brain implants which are becoming common tools for neurosurgeons.

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Explanation: ▼

The phrase, 'a chain is no stronger than its weakest link' means thata group is only as strong or successful as its weakest or least successful member. The phrase appears in the 7th paragraph: For all that, humans represent "one of the greatest vulnerabilities"-- not everyone concerned can be a cyber-security expert, and "a chain is only as secure as its weakest link". This concludes the last paragraph that talks of the available options, which could prevent a cyber-security breach in the healthcare sector. The phrase, humans represent one of the greatest vulnerabilities is a reference to how they could affect the integrity of the security system rather than how a breach in the security system would affect them. Therefore, option [4] is incorrect. Option [1] is incorrect as the passage doesn't specify 'patients' to be the greatest security threat-- only a general reference (humans represent…) is made in this respect. Option [2] fails to mention anything about cyber-security threats. Option [3] correctly relates what the phrase means in the context— a slight negligence from those involved--from manufactures and technicians to doctors and patients—can break the entire system. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ▼

Time taken by you: **200 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **40 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **29 %**

3) In paragraph 4, the author uses the phrase 'clear tension between patient safety and patient security' in order to highlight…

○ the dilemma in choosing between one's medical needs and privacy preferences.

○ the incorrect prioritization of one's medical needs over one's privacy concerns.

◉ the risks posed by advancements in medical technology to individuals' personal security.   ✓

○ the impossibility of separating medicine from technology and cyber security risks.

Video Explanation: ▼

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Refer paragraph 4: "Even at today's level of development, there is a clear tension between patient safety and patient security…" The terms safety and security refer to different things in the context. Safety of patients being the normal aim in medical science, an intentional breach of that safety is a breach of patient security. Option [1] incorrectly presents the issue from patients' perspective. Option [2] is wrong as it states that individuals prioritize their medical needs over their privacy concerns (again, from patients' perspective), while the passage makes no such claims. Though the passage points towards the impossibility of separating the healthcare sector from technology, and consequently, from cyber-security risks, the phrase 'clear tension' doesn't highlight this aspect of 'inseparability', but specifically 'the risks' that accompany the increasing influence of technology in the healthcare, particularly with regard to one's personal security or privacy (gaming headset leaking PIN numbers in an experiment). Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **520 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **82 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **72 %**

4) **Based on information provided in the passage, all the following can be concluded to be possible application of brain implants EXCEPT:** ▬

○ Accessing a patient's neurotransmitter and reprogramming the system.   ✗

○ Deal with memory loss in people affected by stress disorders and brain ailments.

○ Suppressing electrical misfires in the brain and enhancing its overall functionality.

○ Cure neurological and psychiatric disorders of the brain.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation:

Change Section here ▼

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Refer paragraph 3: "Imagine a hacker breaking into theneurostimulator of a patient with Parkinson's disease and tampering with the settings…" Through specifying the possible risks that an unethical use of brain implants could lead to, it also hints at the possible fallouts of brain implants. Option [1] can be inferred to be possible fallout of brain implants from the above excerpt. Option [3] can be inferred from the concluding line of the 2nd paragraph: "And, though still in its early stages, researchers are exploring how to treat memory disorders such as those caused by traumatic events." The same paragraph speaks about how brain implants can treat (option2) conditions like Parkinson's, depression, dementia etc…, all of which are caused when the working of the brain is not right. The author also talks about treating tremors – or electrical misfires of the brain. Therefore, option [3] states another possible application of brain implants. The passage talks of how brain implants are used "to treat a wide array of conditions, like tremors, Parkinson's, and obsessive-compulsive disorder…" [Paragraph 2], though nowhere is it mentioned that the technology can 'cure' brain ailments – implants may be used to treat those conditions. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **146 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **4 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **5 %**

Loading...

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

At the heart of economics is a belief in the virtues of open competition as a way of using the resources you have in the most efficient way you can. Thanks to the power of that insight, economists routinely tell politicians how to run public policy and business people how to run their firms. Yet when it comes to its own house, academic economics could do more to observe the standards it applies to the rest of the world. It recruits too few women. Also, many women economists say they are treated unfairly and that their talents are not fully realized. As a result, economics has fewer good ideas than it should and suffers from a skewed viewpoint. It is time for the dismal science to improve its dismal record on gender.

For decades, relatively few women have participated in science, technology, engineering and maths. Economics belongs in this list. In the United States women make up only one in seven full professors and one in three doctoral candidates. There has been too little improvement in the past 20 years. A survey by the American Economics Association (AEA) shows that many women who do become academic economists are treated badly. Only 20% of women who answered the poll said that they are satisfied with the professional climate, compared with 40% of men. Some 48% of females said they have faced discrimination at work because of their sex, compared with 3% of male respondents.

To deal with its gender shortfall, economics needs two tools that it often uses to analyse and solve problems elsewhere: its ability to crunch data and its capacity to experiment. Take data first. The AEA study is commendable, but only a fifth of its 45,000 present and past members replied to its poll. More work is needed to establish why women are discouraged from becoming economists, or drop out, or are denied promotion. More benchmarking is needed against other professions where women thrive. Better data are needed to capture how work by female economists is discriminated against. There is some evidence, for example, that they are held to higher standards than men in peer reviews and that they are given less credit for their co-writing than men. And economics needs to study how a lack of women skews its scholarly priorities, creating an intellectual opportunity cost. For instance, do economists obsess more about labour-market conditions for men than for women?

The other priority is for economists to experiment with new ideas, as the AEA is recommending. For a discipline that values dynamism, academic economics is often conservative, sticking with teaching methods, hiring procedures and social conventions that have been around for decades. The survey reveals myriad subtle ways in which those who responded feel uncomfortable. For example 46% of women have not asked a question or presented an idea at conferences for fear of being treated unfairly, compared with 18% of men. Innovation is overdue. Seminars could be organised to ensure that all speakers get a fair chance. Job interviews need not typically happen in hotel rooms, a practice that men regard as harmless but which makes some women uncomfortable. The way that authors' names are presented on papers could ensure that it is clear who has done the intellectual heavy lifting.

Previous   Next   Exit Review

1) The main argument of the passage is that: —

○ economics as a science has a dismal record when it comes to gender equality.

○ women's contribution in economics remains far behind other social sciences.

○ women in the academic economics face discrimination and harassment.

◉ affirmative steps should be taken to address the shortfall of women in economics.   ✓

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

The first paragraph states the main argument: "It is time for the dismal science to improve its dismal record on gender." "(Economics as a science) recruits too few women. Also, many women economists say they are treated unfairly and that their talents are not fully realized. As a result, economics has fewer good ideas than it should and suffers from a skewed viewpoint." The third paragraph states what economics can do —- use its own tools to improve the position of women in economics. It provides specific instances of how it can do so – by obtaining better data and by experimenting with new ideas. The passage essentially argues for steps to be taken to address the consequences of the gender shortfall – this is stated in option 4. Options 1 and 3 state the reasons for the shortfall – they do not state the main argument, which is the necessity to address this shortfall. Option 2 is incorrect as the passage does not compare economics to other social sciences as regards women's contribution. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **123 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **155 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **49 %**

2) All of the following are true about the AEA survey EXCEPT: —

◉ Women make up only one in seven professors in Economics. ✓

○ Most women in economics are unsatisfied with the professional climate.

○ A significant number of women have faced discrimination at work.

○ A large section of economists did not respond to the survey.

Video Explanation: ⌄

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

At the heart of economics is a belief in the virtues of open competition as a way of using the resources you have in the most efficient way you can. Thanks to the power of that insight, economists routinely tell politicians how to run public policy and business people how to run their firms. Yet when it comes to its own house, academic economics could do more to observe the standards it applies to the rest of the world. It recruits too few women. Also, many women economists say they are treated unfairly and that their talents are not fully realized. As a result, economics has fewer good ideas than it should and suffers from a skewed viewpoint. It is time for the dismal science to improve its dismal record on gender.

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To deal with its gender shortfall, economics needs two tools that it often uses to analyse and solve problems elsewhere: its ability to crunch data and its capacity to experiment. Take data first. The AEA study is commendable, but only a fifth of its 45,000 present and past members replied to its poll. More work is needed to establish why women are discouraged from becoming economists, or drop out, or are denied promotion. More benchmarking is needed against other professions where women thrive. Better data are needed to capture how work by female economists is discriminated against. There is some evidence, for example, that they are held to higher standards than men in peer reviews and that they are given less credit for their co-writing than men. And economics needs to study how a lack of women skews its scholarly priorities, creating an intellectual opportunity cost. For instance, do economists obsess more about labour-market conditions for men than for women?

The other priority is for economists to experiment with new ideas, as the AEA is recommending. For a discipline that values dynamism, academic economics is often conservative, sticking with teaching methods, hiring procedures and social conventions that have been around for decades. The survey reveals myriad subtle ways in which those who responded feel uncomfortable. For example 46% of women have not asked a question or presented an idea at conferences for fear of being treated unfairly, compared with 18% of men. Innovation is overdue. Seminars could be organised to ensure that all speakers get a fair chance. Job interviews need not typically happen in hotel rooms, a practice that men regard as harmless but which makes some women uncomfortable. The way that authors' names are presented on papers could ensure that it is clear who has done the intellectual heavy lifting.

Explanation:

Refer the second paragraph: "A survey by the AmericanEconomics Association (AEA) shows that many women who do become academic economists are treated badly. Only 20% of women who answered the poll said that they are satisfied with the professional climate, compared with 40% of men. Some 48% of females said they have faced discrimination at work because of their sex, compared with 3% of male respondents." The third paragraph states that "the AEA study is commendable, but only a fifth of its 45,000 present and past members replied to its poll." All options, except 1, can be concluded from the given excerpts. The fact that women make up only one in seven professors is provided as general statistics, and is unrelated to the survey. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **322 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **92 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **68 %**

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3) 'The intellectual opportunity cost' mentioned in the penultimate paragraph, refers to: −

○ the skewed perspective on the female labour-market.

◉ the lack of women in scholarly pursuits. ✖

○ the lack of a comprehensive worldview in academic economics.

○ the scarcity of women in important positions.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Refer the penultimate paragraph: "… economics needs to study how a lack of women skews its scholarly priorities, creating an intellectual opportunity cost. For instance, do economists obsess more about labour-market conditions for men than for women?"'The intellectual opportunity cost' is said to be created when 'scholarly priorities' are skewed due to the lack of women's presence in the field of academic economics. The example of economists focusing on the labour-market for men is intended to show that, with more women economists, there would have been a similar study of the labour market for women too. Option 1 is incorrect as the term has a broader meaning; it's not limited to the specific instance of 'the perspective on female labour market'. Option 2 is incorrect as 'the lack of women in scholarly pursuits' is a general statement and not related to academic priorities in economics specifically. Option 4 is incorrect for similar reasons as 'scarcity of women in important positions' is not said to be a cause of 'the intellectual opportunity cost'. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **137 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **37 secs**

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

At the heart of economics is a belief in the virtues of open competition as a way of using the resources you have in the most efficient way you can. Thanks to the power of that insight, economists routinely tell politicians how to run public policy and business people how to run their firms. Yet when it comes to its own house, academic economics could do more to observe the standards it applies to the rest of the world. It recruits too few women. Also, many women economists say they are treated unfairly and that their talents are not fully realized. As a result, economics has fewer good ideas than it should and suffers from a skewed viewpoint. It is time for the dismal science to improve its dismal record on gender.

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4) **According to the passage, women in economics are discriminated against in all of the following ways EXCEPT:** —

○ They are denied legitimate promotions.

○ They are expected to do better than men.

○ They are denied the credit that is due to them.

◉ They are not invited to seminars and conferences. ✔

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Refer the penultimate paragraph: "More work is needed to establish why women are discouraged from becoming economists, or drop out, or are denied promotion …There is some evidence, for example, that they are held to higher standards than men in peer reviews and that they are given less credit for their co-writing than men." Hence, options 1, 2 and 3rightly points out the grounds on which women face discrimination in the field of academic economics. Option 4 is a misrepresentation of what the passage mentions to be a necessary innovation in the field-- "Seminars could be organised to ensure that all speakers get a fair chance." [Paragraph 4] Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **133 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **70 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **73 %**

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5) **Which of the following interventions would the author most strongly support?**

○ Bring Economics under the class of academic disciplines that have low women participation.

○ Ensure the participation of present and past academic economists in the survey on gender inequality.

○ Benchmark academic economics against professions with larger women participation.

○ Study the impact of gender inequality in academic economics on developmental economics.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation:

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

At the heart of economics is a belief in the virtues of open competition as a way of using the resources you have in the most efficient way you can. Thanks to the power of that insight, economists routinely tell politicians how to run public policy and business people how to run their firms. Yet when it comes to its own house, academic economics could do more to observe the standards it applies to the rest of the world. It recruits too few women. Also, many women economists say they are treated unfairly and that their talents are not fully realized. As a result, economics has fewer good ideas than it should and suffers from a skewed viewpoint. It is time for the dismal science to improve its dismal record on gender.

For decades, relatively few women have participated in science, technology, engineering and maths. Economics belongs in this list. In the United States women make up only one in seven full professors and one in three doctoral candidates. There has been too little improvement in the past 20 years. A survey by the American Economics Association (AEA) shows that many women who do become academic economists are treated badly. Only 20% of women who answered the poll said that they are satisfied with the professional climate, compared with 40% of men. Some 48% of females said they have faced discrimination at work because of their sex, compared with 3% of male respondents.

To deal with its gender shortfall, economics needs two tools that it often uses to analyse and solve problems elsewhere: its ability to crunch data and its capacity to experiment. Take data first. The AEA study is commendable, but only a fifth of its 45,000 present and past members replied to its poll. More work is needed to establish why women are discouraged from becoming economists, or drop out, or are denied promotion. More benchmarking is needed against other professions where women thrive. Better data are needed to capture how work by female economists is discriminated against. There is some evidence, for example, that they are held to higher standards than men in peer reviews and that they are given less credit for their co-writing than men. And economics needs to study how a lack of women skews its scholarly priorities, creating an intellectual opportunity cost. For instance, do economists obsess more about labour-market conditions for men than for women?

The other priority is for economists to experiment with new ideas, as the AEA is recommending. For a discipline that values dynamism, academic economics is often conservative, sticking with teaching methods, hiring procedures and social conventions that have been around for decades. The survey reveals myriad subtle ways in which those who responded feel uncomfortable. For example 46% of women have not asked a question or presented an idea at conferences for fear of being treated unfairly, compared with 18% of men. Innovation is overdue. Seminars could be organised to ensure that all speakers get a fair chance. Job interviews need not typically happen in hotel rooms, a practice that men regard as harmless but which makes some women uncomfortable. The way that authors' names are presented on papers could ensure that it is clear who has done the intellectual heavy lifting.

Refer paragraph 3: "To deal with its gender shortfall, economics needs two tools that it often uses to analyse and solve problems elsewhere: its ability to crunch data and its capacity to experiment." The author then deals with the first tool, i.e., data. The author emphasizes the need for a more accurate data 'to establish why women are discouraged from becoming economists….' He also states that "more benchmarking is needed against other professions where women thrive." Since the essay deals with need to increase participation of women, option 3 would be the most preferred of all interventions. Option 1 side-tracks the problem. Option 2, though right, will only confirm that the problem really exists, instead of acting as an apt intervention towards finding the root cause of the issue. Option 4 is tricky – it will help in understanding or quantifying the 'opportunity cost.' However, since it is already known that there is an opportunity cost, the author would prefer an intervention that can shed light on the reasons for such low women participation. The information gained from Option 3 will help academic economics to model itself towards encouraging participation of women. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ▼

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **45 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **51 %**

Loading...

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

In an attempt to define the exponential change that is reframing our traditional operating systems and social structures, sociologist Ziauddin Sardar coined the phrase 'Postnormal Times'. Based on the concept of Postnormal Science—in which facts and values are constantly in flux—Zardar's framework captures the unique aspects of the ambiguous and shifting world in which we find ourselves.

The ideas that have historically guided us—hierarchical structures, top-down governance, segmented industries, intellectual property, personal ownership, etc.—are becoming increasingly irrelevant. To thrive, modern organizations must cultivate and embrace new pathways to value creation that align with the characteristics of a Postnormal Age characterized by chaos, complexity and contradiction.

The Industrial Revolution certainly brought about many wonderful advancements in human development: The introduction of machine tools in manufacturing processes; the mass production of iron, which resulted in the expansion of railroads and a boom in city development; and a consistent increase in the standard of living for the general population. However, the same era that framed today's approach to value creation around efficiency, productivity, economies of scale, and mass consumption also established systems, structures and measurements that have largely neglected a generative and human-centric worldview in favour of a more mechanistic approach.

As we continue the shift from the Industrial Age to the Postnormal Age, the metrics that have led us to educational siloing, organizational reductionism, and the general quantifying of life will no longer result in successful value creation. As sustainability expert Dr. Daniel Christian Wahl points out in Designing Regenerative Cultures: "What we need is a more nuanced understanding of how, as living systems mature, they shift from an early (juvenile) stage that favours quantitative growth to a later (mature) stage of growing (transforming) qualitatively rather than quantitatively.'

If we are moving into an era with a greater focus on qualitative growth, it is important to identify the prevailing characteristics of what might be called Postnormal Value Creation.

---

1) "Postnormal Times" is ...   −

○ the transitory stage between Industrial Age and Postnormal Age.

⦿ a description of the rapidly changing nature of our current world.   ✓

○ an age characterized by efficiency, productivity, and mass consumption.

○ a generative and human-centric world-view.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

'Postnormal age' is another term used for 'postnormal times'. Eliminate option 1. Refer third paragraph: "the same era that framed today's approach to value creation around efficiency, productivity, economies of scale, and mass consumption also established systems, structures and measurements that have largely neglected a generative and human-centric worldview in favour of a more mechanistic approach" The above excerpt talks of the industrial age. So, options 3 and 4 are eliminated. Option 2 is correct. The Postnormal times describes 'the unique aspects of the ambiguous shifting world in which we find ourselves' [Paragraph 1]. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **92 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **162 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **68 %**

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2) What is the central idea of the passage?   −

⦿ The need for new models of value creation in a 'postnormal' world.   ✓

○ The breakdown of the ideas that have historically guided us in value creation.

○ The characteristics of the Postnormal Age.

○ The need to shift from the Industrial Age to the Postnormal Age.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Previous   Next   Exit Review

Explanation:

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If we are moving into an era with a greater focus on qualitative growth, it is important to identify the prevailing characteristics of what might be called Postnormal Value Creation.

Refer Paragraph 2: "To thrive, modern organizations must cultivate and embrace new pathways to value creation that align with the characteristics of a Postnormal Age characterized by chaos, complexity and contradiction." The rest of the passage introduces the concept of Postnormal Times/Age and explains how it's different from the Industrial Age. Options 2 and 4 are details in the passage not the central idea. Option 4 is incorrect, the passage states that we are already in the Postnormal Times. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **63 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **57 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **62 %**

3) The attitude of the author towards the industrial age is...

○ he disapproves of the exponential change brought about by the Industrial Revolution.

○ he deprecates the Industrial Age for its efficiency, productivity, scale, and mass consumption.

◉ he approves of its achievements, but disapproves of its mechanistic approach. ✓

○ he approves of its focus on value creation but disapproves of its institutions.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

The author does not disapprove of the Industrial Age completely: "The Industrial Revolution certainly brought about much wonderful advancement in human development…" [Paragraph 3]He then goes on to list them. However, towards the end of the paragraph he expresses his disapproval of its neglect of a human-centric worldview in favour of a mechanistic approach. Therefore, options 1 and 2 can be eliminated. Option 4 is not correct because the author does not disapprove of its institutions. He only says that they have become irrelevant [Paragraph 2]. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **50 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **64 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

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

In an attempt to define the exponential change that is reframing our traditional operating systems and social structures, sociologist Ziauddin Sardar coined the phrase 'Postnormal Times'. Based on the concept of Postnormal Science—in which facts and values are constantly in flux—Zardar's framework captures the unique aspects of the ambiguous and shifting world in which we find ourselves.

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If we are moving into an era with a greater focus on qualitative growth, it is important to identify the prevailing characteristics of what might be called Postnormal Value Creation.

4) In Paragraph 4, "...as living systems mature, they shift from an early (juvenile) stage that favours quantitative growth to a later (mature) stage of growing (transforming) qualitatively rather than quantitatively," signifies that:

○ the Postnormal Age is the mature transforming stage of qualitative growth.

○ the Postnormal Times represent the juvenile stage of quantitative growth.

○ the Postnormal value creation models are sustainable models of growth.

○ the Industrial Age value creation models were sustainable models.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Refer to the paragraph that follows: "If we are moving into an era with a greater focus on qualitative growth, it is important to identify the prevailing characteristics of what might be called Postnormal Value Creation." The writer quotes Dr. Daniel Christian Wahl to support his thesis that we need to create new value creation systems in the Postnormal Age. Option 2 is true about the industrial age. Option 3 is incorrect as there are no Postnormal value creation models as yet. Option 4 is not suggested in the passage. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **75 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **77 %**

5) All of the following are characteristics of Postnormal Times EXCEPT:

○ chaos, complexity and contradiction.

◉ irrelevance of hierarchical structures and top-down governance.   ✖

○ the need for greater focus on qualitative growth.

○ organizational reductionism and general quantifying of life.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation:

"Organizational reductionism and general quantifying of life" are stated in the passage about industrial age (Refer paragraph 4). Options 1 and 2 are stated in the second paragraph: "The ideas that have historically guided us—hierarchicalstructures, top-down governance… are becoming increasingly irrelevant… Postnormal Age characterized by chaos, complexity and contradiction." Option 3 is stated in the last paragraph: "If we are moving into an era with a greater focus on qualitative growth, it is important to identify the prevailing characteristics of what might be called Postnormal Value Creation." Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **471 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **54 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **68 %**

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

In an attempt to define the exponential change that is reframing our traditional operating systems and social structures, sociologist Ziauddin Sardar coined the phrase 'Postnormal Times'. Based on the concept of Postnormal Science—in which facts and values are constantly in flux—Zardar's framework captures the unique aspects of the ambiguous and shifting world in which we find ourselves.

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Loading...

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Previous   Next   Exit Review

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

Tipping is confusing, and paradoxical. We tip some people who provide services but not others who work just as hard for just as little pay. It is insulting to leave any tip in Tokyo but offensive not to leave a large one in New York. It is assumed that the purpose of tipping is to encourage good service but we leave one only after the service has been given, when it is too late to change it, often to people who will never serve us again. Tipping challenges the sweeping generalisations of economists and anthropologists alike. To understand how and why we tip is to begin to understand just how complicated and fascinating we human beings are.

Historians mostly agree that tipping was originally an aristocratic custom. In early 17th century England, it became expected that visitors to a private home would, on departure, leave a small amount of money, called a vail, to the servants. The practice spread to coffee houses, then to other service providers and eventually abroad.

The word 'tip' itself is of unclear origin. The most likely source is the Latins tips, meaning a gift. Since the Oxford English Dictionary cites the first usage of the word in 1706, it is almost certainly a myth that it stands for 'To Insure Prompt Service', a sign Samuel Johnson reported seeing on a tipping jar in an 18th century coffee house. Tips have rarely insured any such thing. Like parting vails, most are given too late to make a difference, which has made the custom baffling to economists, who cannot understand why people would pay more for a service than they need to.

Tipping for better service not only defies the arrow of time, it also flies in the face of observation. Studies have shown that there is only a weak relationship between customers' satisfaction with service and the size of their tips. There are other, more reliable ways of increasing tips than doing a good job, such as 'upselling': persuading the customer to order more, or more expensive, food and drink. A larger bill almost always means a larger tip, since most people simply give a percentage.

…The complex function of the tip reflects the multi-faceted function of the restaurant. It is in part a form a payment, a pure financial reward for a job well done. But it is also an expression of gratitude, a way of giving the staff the means to have some of the pleasure you have just had yourself. Perhaps that is why some waiters say that they view the two parts of their earnings differently, paying their bills with their wages and having nights out on their tips.

Any universal explanation of tipping comes up against the problem of place. How and when we tip varies according to each culture's values and traditions. One variable appears to concern the nature and importance of respect. It seems that the more honourable that restaurant work is in a society, the less that staff are tipped.

1) What is the central idea of the passage?   −

○ The origin of the concept of tipping from aristocracy.

○ The relationship between tips, service, and customer satisfaction.

○ The situational and cultural factors that contribute to the complexity of tipping.

○ Anthropologists and Economists find tipping a baffling phenomenon.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

The author describes several factors that make tipping a complex phenomenon. Option 1 is incorrect because although the author traces the origin of the word tipping [Paragraph 3], and mentions the common assumption that it's rooted in aristocratic habits [Paragraph 2], it is not the central idea of the passage. Option 2 is incorrect too because the author does not draw on the correlation between customer service and tips. Option 4 too is incorrect; although the author makes a reference to the economics of tipping in sentence 5 of paragraph 1-- "Tipping challenges the sweeping generalizations of economists and anthropologists alike"-- it is not the central premise of the passage. The passage makes a case for several factors that influence tipping, and the complexity of those factors. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **215 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **66 %**

2) Which of the following is NOT true based on the passage?   −

○ The custom of tipping shows culture specific variation.

○ Tips could be described as a form of expressing thanks.

○ Tips are considered offensive in certain cultures.

○ Customer satisfaction has a pronounced association with the size of tips.

Video Explanation: ⌄

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

Tipping is confusing, and paradoxical. We tip some people who provide services but not others who work just as hard for just as little pay. It is insulting to leave any tip in Tokyo but offensive not to leave a large one in New York. It is assumed that the purpose of tipping is to encourage good service but we leave one only after the service has been given, when it is too late to change it, often to people who will never serve us again. Tipping challenges the sweeping generalisations of economists and anthropologists alike. To understand how and why we tip is to begin to understand just how complicated and fascinating we human beings are.

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The word 'tip' itself is of unclear origin. The most likely source is the Latin stips, meaning a gift. Since the Oxford English Dictionary cites the first usage of the word in 1706, it is almost certainly a myth that it stands for 'To Insure Prompt Service', a sign Samuel Johnson reported seeing on a tipping jar in an 18th century coffee house. Tips have rarely insured any such thing. Like parting vails, most are given too late to make a difference, which has made the custom baffling to economists, who cannot understand why people would pay more for a service than they need to.

Tipping for better service not only defies the arrow of time, it also flies in the face of observation. Studies have shown that there is only a weak relationship between customers' satisfaction with service and the size of their tips. There are other, more reliable ways of increasing tips than doing a good job, such as 'upselling': persuading the customer to order more, or more expensive, food and drink. A larger bill almost always means a larger tip, since most people simply give a percentage.

...The complex function of the tip reflects the multi-faceted function of the restaurant. It is in part a form a payment, a pure financial reward for a job well done. But it is also an expression of gratitude, a way of giving the staff the means to have some of the pleasure you have just had yourself. Perhaps that is why some waiters say that they view the two parts of their earnings differently, paying their bills with their wages and having nights out on their tips.

Any universal explanation of tipping comes up against the problem of place. How and when we tip varies according to each culture's values and traditions. One variable appears to concern the nature and importance of respect. It seems that the more honourable that restaurant work is in a society, the less that staff are tipped.

Explanation:

This can be deduced from sentence 2 of paragraph 4: "Studies have shown that there is only a weak relationship between customers' satisfaction with service and the size of their tips." Option 4, on the contrary, states that customer satisfaction has a pronounced association with the size of tips. Hence, it is not true based on the passage. Option 1 is true based on the information provided in the passage, as spelt out in sentences 1 and 2 of paragraph 6, "Any universal explanation of tipping comes up against the problem of place. How and when we tip varies according to each culture's values and traditions." Option 2 is also true based on the passage. In sentence 3 of paragraph 5, the author says, "But it is also an expression of gratitude, a way of giving the staff the means to have some of the pleasure you have just had yourself." Hence, it can be deduced that tips are a means of expressing thanks. Option 3 too is correct based on the passage. In sentence 3 of paragraph 1, the author writes, "It is insulting to leave any tip in Tokyo but offensive not to leave a large one in New York." It is, therefore, true that tips are offensive in certain cultures. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **66 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **78 %**

3) Which of the following, IF TRUE, would undermine the passage's main argument?

○ Sociologists confirmed that tips are not always indicative of respect and gratitude.

○ Economists observed that there is no correlation between tip sizes and the amount of the bill.

○ Statistical data revealed a direct and consistent correlation between the size of tips and the quality of the service received.

○ Despite contradictory evidence, tipping has shown remarkable differences across cultures.

Video Explanation: ⌄

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If it were true that customer tips and the quality of service had a strong correlation, then it would not be as complex a phenomenon that calls for the arguments the author is making. The process of elimination helps to eliminate other options. Each of options 1, 2 and 4, in effect, states that there is no particular relationship that can be established between tipping and another factor, for e.g. the bill amount. They will only strengthen the argument that the phenomenon is paradoxical and confusing. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **56 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **71 %**

4) Why does the author say that, "… it is almost certainly a myth that it (tips) stands for 'To Insure Prompt Service', a sign Samuel Johnson reported seeing on a tipping jar in an 18th century coffee house."?

○ To support the claim that people tip in order to get better service.

○ To support the claim that 'tips' does not make economic sense.

○ To trace the possible origins of the act of tipping to the 18th Century.

○ To explain how tipping got popular in coffee houses.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation:

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

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Important clues regarding the usage of this sentence lie in the sentences that follow: "Tips have rarely insured any such thing. Like parting vails, most are given too late to make a difference, which has made the custom baffling to economists, who cannot understand why people would pay more for a service than they need to." The author traces the possible origins of the word to reinforce the argument. He further explains by saying that because tips are paid after the service has been received, there is no way that they could 'insure prompt service'. Option 1 is not true because it is in direct contradiction to what the author claims. Option 3 is factually incorrect because in the preceding paragraph, the phenomenon is traced back to the early 17th Century, and option 4 is incorrect because although there is a reference, in the preceding paragraph, to how tipping spread from homes to coffee houses, and eventually to other service providers, the above sentence has more to do with the meaning of the word 'tip' and its relationship to service. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **67 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **57 %**

5) Based on information provided in the passage, we can infer that, Japan is … ▬

○ a country where the dignity of the customer is considered supreme.

○ a culture that prohibits the server from receiving a tip.

○ a culture that encourages the customer to save on restaurant bills.

○ a country where restaurant work is considered highly respectable.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation:

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

Tipping is confusing, and paradoxical. We tip some people who provide services but not others who work just as hard for just as little pay. It is insulting to leave any tip in Tokyo but offensive not to leave a large one in New York. It is assumed that the purpose of tipping is to encourage good service but we leave one only after the service has been given, when it is too late to change it, often to people who will never serve us again. Tipping challenges the sweeping generalisations of economists and anthropologists alike. To understand how and why we tip is to begin to understand just how complicated and fascinating we human beings are.

Historians mostly agree that tipping was originally an aristocratic custom. In early 17th century England, it became expected that visitors to a private home would, on departure, leave a small amount of money, called a vail, to the servants. The practice spread to coffee houses, then to other service providers and eventually abroad.

The word 'tip' itself is of unclear origin. The most likely source is the Latinstips, meaning a gift. Since the Oxford English Dictionary cites the first usage of the word in 1706, it is almost certainly a myth that it stands for 'To Insure Prompt Service', a sign Samuel Johnson reported seeing on a tipping jar in an 18th century coffee house. Tips have rarely insured any such thing. Like parting vails, most are given too late to make a difference, which has made the custom baffling to economists, who cannot understand why people would pay more for a service than they need to.

Tipping for better service not only defies the arrow of time, it also flies in the face of observation. Studies have shown that there is only a weak relationship between customers' satisfaction with service and the size of their tips. There are other, more reliable ways of increasing tips than doing a good job, such as 'upselling': persuading the customer to order more, or more expensive, food and drink. A larger bill almost always means a larger tip, since most people simply give a percentage.

…The complex function of the tip reflects the multi-faceted function of the restaurant. It is in part a form a payment, a pure financial reward for a job well done. But it is also an expression of gratitude, a way of giving the staff the means to have some of the pleasure you have just had yourself. Perhaps that is why some waiters say that they view the two parts of their earnings differently, paying their bills with their wages and having nights out on their tips.

Any universal explanation of tipping comes up against the problem of place. How and when we tip varies according to each culture's values and traditions. One variable appears to concern the nature and importance of respect. It seems that the more honourable that restaurant work is in a society, the less that staff are tipped.

At the beginning of the passage, it is stated that "It is insulting to leave any tip in Tokyo but offensive not to leave a large one in New York." The passage ends with a brief discussion of "culture's values and traditions". As per the last paragraph, "one variable appears to concern the nature and importance of respect. It seems that the more honourable that restaurant work is in a society, the less that staff are tipped." Option 4 is thus inferable. The passage, however, provides no relevant data to infer options 1, 2 or 3. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **54 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **70 %**

Loading...

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

The first humans known to have mummified their dead did so in a rather improbable spot: the driest place on Earth. The Chinchorro people settled in coastal bays of the Atacama Desert, in what is present-day Chile, around 7,000 BC and developed a technique for mummification around 5,000 BC. That's roughly 2,000 years before the ancient Egyptians. Yet, while the Egyptians were a complex civilization mummifying elite pharaohs, the Chinchorro were pre-ceramic hunter-gatherers with a more egalitarian approach to honoring the dead. Although little-known even inside Chile, the country hopes a UNESCO application for World Heritage Site status may finally get these mummies the attention they deserve.

To understand their improbable tale, I catch a 2.5-hour flight from Santiago to Chile's northernmost city of Arica. From there, I hop in a colectivo (shared taxi) for a 9-mile (15km) ride into the Azapa Valley, to visit the San Miguel de Azapa Archaeological Museum in the small village of San Miguel de Azapa. This institution holds the mummified remains of some 300 Chinchorro people, though it only displays about 10% of its collection. That's because, at the moment, there is neither the money nor the space to showcase the mummies in a way that won't irrevocably damage them.

Mummification of the Chinchorro began with babies and fetuses before progressing to adults. There were five distinct styles in about 4,000 years, though the most prevalent are the black and red mummies. Making the black mummies involved taking the dead person's body completely apart, treating it and then reassembling it, skin and all. The red ones were created by making small incisions to remove internal organs and then drying the body cavity. The former was painted in manganese and the latter in ochre.

Bernardo Arriaza, a physical anthropologist who's studied the Chinchorro mummies for more than three decades, is one of the key players documenting the global importance of the proposed world heritage site. "What we're trying to show is that we not only have the oldest evidence of intentional mummification, but it was done by pre-ceramic hunter-gatherer people in a pristine environment that remains today," he says when we meet up at his office. "These were the earliest settlers of the Atacama region, so I like to think of them as the pioneers of the desert," he continues. "They may not have been technologically advanced, but all of their complexity went into the preparation of the dead."

It was a German archeologist, Max Uhle, who first discovered the mummies a century ago near the beach in Arica that was to bestow them their name: Chinchorro. The most complex Chinchorro mummies were found on El Morro, a 455-foot (139 meters) flat-topped hill. Thirty-two of them have been preserved in situ (replete with funerary bundles, skins and other artifacts) at the small Museo de Sitio Colón 10. The modern city of Arica lies on top of a vast cemetery of the Chinchorro people. However, the oldest forms of Chinchorro mummification are found 70 miles to the south in Caleta Camarones, a beach that's barely changed in the 7,000 years since these ancient fishermen began preparing their dead.

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1) According to the passage, what is the real significance of the Chinchorro mummies?   —

○ They predate Egyptian mummies by roughly 2000 years.

◉ They originated in a pre-ceramic hunter gatherer civilization. ✖

○ They are likely to receive World Heritage Site status from UNESCO.

○ They were the first ever known examples of mummification.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

"The first humans known to have mummified their dead did so in a rather improbable spot: the driest place on Earth. TheChinchorro people settled in coastal bays of the Atacama Desert, in what is present-day Chile, around 7,000 BC and developed a technique for mummification around 5,000 BC. That's roughly 2,000 years before the ancient Egyptians." All the options are true – however, the question asks you to rank them on the basis of their significance. The opening sentence of the passage tells us these mummies' real significance. It's also reflected in the words of Bernardo Arriazaogist: "What we're trying to show is that we not only have the oldest evidence of intentional mummification…" Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **449 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **126 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **47 %**

2) According to the passage, which of the following makes Chinchorro mummies distinct from Egyptian mummies?   —

○ While Egyptian mummies are historically significant, the Chinchorro mummies are little known.

○ While Egyptians mummies were of the elite, Chinchorro mummies included ordinary people.

○ Egyptians were a complex civilization while the Chinchorro people were hunter-gatherers.

○ While Chinchorro await the World Heritage Site status, Egyptian mummies are already heritage.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation:

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

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It was a German archeologist, Max Uhle, who first discovered the mummies a century ago near the beach in Arica that was to bestow them their name: Chinchorro. The most complex Chinchorro mummies were found on El Morro, a 455-foot (139 meters) flat-topped hill. Thirty-two of them have been preserved in situ (replete with funerary bundles, skins and other artifacts) at the small Museo de Sitio Colón 10. The modern city of Arica lies on top of a vast cemetery of the Chinchorro people. However, the oldest forms of Chinchorro mummification are found 70 miles to the south in Caleta Camarones, a beach that's barely changed in the 7,000 years since these ancient fishermen began preparing their dead.

Refer to the first paragraph: "Yet, while the Egyptians were a complex civilization mummifying elite pharaohs, the Chinchorro were pre-ceramic hunter-gatherers with a more egalitarian approach to honoring the dead." Hence, inference 2 is sustainable. Options 3 and 4 do not say anything about the difference between the mummies themselves. Option 1 is problematic as it makes a comparison between historical significance and popularity (little known). Chinchorro mummies could have greater historical significance for being the first known examples of mummification. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer: ▼

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **55 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **57 %**

3) All the following are asserted in the passage EXCEPT: —

○ The Chinchorro people have developed several styles of mummification.

○ Lack of space and money has affected the preservation of Chinchorro mummies.

○ Chinchorro mummies are not yet major tourist attractions in Chile.

◉ The Chinchorro were ancient fisherman settled in the bays of the Atacama Desert. ✗

Video Explanation: ▼

Explanation: ▼

The second paragraph states that "there is neither the money nor the space to showcase the mummies in a way that won't irrevocably damage them." Therefore, it is space and money constrain that has affected the display of the mummies, and not their preservation. We can even infer that the mummies are remarkably well preserved even after 7000 years. So, option 2 is an exception. Option 1 is stated in the third paragraph. Option 3 is asserted in the first paragraph: "Although little-known even inside Chile, the country hopes a UNESCO application for World Heritage Site status may finally get these mummies the attention they deserve." Option 4 is asserted in paragraph 1 and paragraph 5: "the oldest forms of Chinchorro mummification are found 70 miles to the south in Caleta Camarones, a beach that's barely changed in the 7,000 years since these ancient fishermen began preparing their dead" [Paragraph 5]. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer: ▼

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Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **31 %**

4) It can be inferred from the passage that the Chinchorro mummies "are little-known even inside Chile" because…   —

○ The site of the mummies hasn't acquired the status of World Heritage Site.

○ The mummification process of the Chinchorro was not as technologically advanced as that of Egyptians.

○ Lack of funds and space is preventing their proper showcasing to the world.

○ Unlike pharaohs of Egyptian mummies, Chinchorro mummies were of ordinary people.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

The first paragraph states, "Although little-known even inside Chile, the country hopes a UNESCO application for World Heritage Site status may finally get these mummies the attention they deserve." So the only reason implied in the passage is the lack of recognition as a World Heritage site. There is no comparison of technologies hence option 2 is incorrect. Option 3 - The lack of funds and space for their proper display is mentioned in the second paragraph, but it is not advanced as a reason for their non-popularity. Similarly option 4 is also not related the popularity of the mummies. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **33 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **40 %**

5) It can be inferred from the passage that Chinchorro mummies got their name from …   —

○ the name of the civilization that existed in the Atacama Desert.

◉ the German Archeologist who discovered the mummies. ❌

○ the name of the beach where they were first discovered.

○ the name of Chile's northernmost city.

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

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Explanation: ⌄

This is stated in the last paragraph. "It was a German archeologist, Max Uhle, who first discovered the mummies a century ago near the beach in Arica that was to bestow them their name: Chinchorro." Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **119 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **49 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **60 %**

Loading...

Previous   Next   Exit Review

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. Digital marketing holds power to turn your presence into a web sensation, thereby providing you an advantage over the ones not using digital platforms for marketing.
2. When managed effectively, it gives laser-focused control over where and how an organization spends its money.
3. With this cost effective budget you can easily target your desired market through various online strategized platforms.
4. Digital marketing allows businesses to compete with a much smaller advertising budget.
5. It costs lesser than traditional media marketing and the costs are more easily amortized over time to deliver a better return on your investment.

2

😟 Oops, you got it wrong!

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Explanation: ⌄

Sentences 1 and 4 are standalone sentences. Sentence 1 is about the advantage that digital platforms offer in marketing. Sentence 4 is about how digital marketing allowsbusinesses to compete with a much smaller advertising budget. If we try to relate other sentences to these two sentences, sentence 3 ["with this cost effective budget…"] immediately relates to sentence 4. Sentences 2 and 5 are also about the cost-effectiveness of marketing on digital platforms. Sentence 1 is not related to this theme. Though all 5 statements speak of the advantages of digital marketing— sentence 1 talks of the extensive reach they have, while the rest of them speak of their cost-effectiveness. Hence, 1.

Correct Answer: ❯

Time taken by you: **132 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **45 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **36 %**

Previous   Next   Exit Review

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. Light pollution is unwanted or excessive artificial light.
2. We think of pollution as chemicals introduced into places where they shouldn't be.
3. Light pollution disperses energy, and this energy disrupts the environment.
4. Our first impulse may be to call it a nuisance, since it differs from air and water pollution.
5. Light pollution affects the human environment in several ways.

2

Congratulations, you solved the question correctly and took less than average time!

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Explanation: ⌄

The most conspicuous aspect of this set of sentences is that three sentences begin with 'light pollution'. We can safely assume that the theme is also light pollution. Sentence 1 defines light pollution. Sentences 3 and 5 talk of how excessive light affect the environment. Between sentences 2 and 4, sentence 4 is directly related to the theme, because the "it" in sentence 4 clearly refers to light pollution. Also, 1435 make a logical sequence. Sentence 2 talks about our conception of pollution in general; it doesn't pay particular attention to the theme 'light pollution'. Hence, 2.

Correct Answer: ❯

Time taken by you: **46 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **47 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **53 %**

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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. In fact, any strong emotional reaction can trigger larger amounts of a chemical, such as adrenaline, in the body.
2. This response is characterized by an increased heart rate, anxiety, perspiration, and increased blood glucose levels.
3. Saying "You scared me to death!" is so common, in fact, that we have to ask the question: Is it possible to be scared to death?
4. For fear-induced deaths, the demise starts with our fight-or-flight response, which is the body's physical response to a perceived threat.
5. Being scared to death boils down to our autonomic response to a strong emotion, such as fear.

1

Congratulations, you got it correct!

Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here ▼ ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Though it is not quite possible to arrange the sentences in a coherent sequence, the four sentences that are closely related can be identified easily. Sentence 4 appears to answer the question in 3 (with the implication that being 'scared to death' is a possibility) by referring to how "fear induced deaths" occur. The 'fight or flight' response in 3 is explained in sentence 2 as "this response." Sentence 5 summarizes the story. So, 3425 make up a paragraph on the possibility of being 'scared to death'. Sentence 1 is not related to this theme, unless we forcibly link 'larger amounts' of adrenaline to 'death' – which in this context is not warranted. Hence, 1.

Correct Answer: ❯

Time taken by you: **110 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **43 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **42 %**

Previous   Next   Exit Review

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

There's nothing quite so interesting as the social interactions in the wolf pack. Wolves live in packs of about 6 to 10 members. Pack formation is possible because wolves are highly social creatures that develop strong bonds with one another. One of the ways in which wolves interact is through howling. A wolf's howl is a vocalization, which means that it's a sound produced in order to communicate. But what are they communicating, and with whom? Wolves howl to communicate their location to other pack members and to ward off rivalling packs from their territory. It's also been found that wolves will howl to their own pack members out of affection, as opposed to anxiety.

○ Howling is a mode of social interaction by which wolf packs communicate their location to rival packs, or declare their affection to their own pack.

○ Howling is the most interesting of ways in which the highly gregarious wolves interact with their rival packs or their own pack members.

◉ Wolf packs develop strong bonds within themselves and communicate through howling, both with rivalling packs and other members of the same pack.   ✖

○ Deeply social, wolves interact through howling-- with their own pack members to show affection, and with rival packs to declare their territory.

😞 Oops, you got it wrong!

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Explanation: ⌄

Option 1, in comparison with option 4, does not put sufficient emphasis on wolves as social creatures. Option 2 misrepresents the paragraph by stating that howling is the most interesting of ways in which the wolves interact. Option 3 does not specify how howling is used differently with rival packs and with members of their own pack. Option 4 captures the essence of the paragraph concisely. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ❯

Time taken by you: **146 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **95 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **62 %**

Previous   Next   Exit Review

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

Exercise is painful. When the body exerts itself, pumping action out of muscles to tear them down and build their mass, it's left with a soreness. Doctors, coaches, and mothers all recommend heat for tense sore muscles—warm baths, moist towels, hot-water bottles, or heated pads as thermotherapy techniques. While exercising, overworked muscles and a build-up of lactic acid in the muscles are what cause the pain associated with exercising. When heat is applied to a sore area of the body, blood vessels widen and blood flow increases to transport excess lactic acid and other toxins away from tired muscles. These muscles are also made more elastic by the heat, and nerve endings are stimulated to block pain signals.

- ◉ Muscular pain from exercising can be alleviated by applying heat to tense, sore muscles. ✔

- ○ Thermotherapy widens blood vessels and gets rid of the built-up lactic acid from muscles.

- ○ When heat is applied to a sore area of the body, nerve endings block the pain signals.

- ○ Exercise is painful because of overworked muscles and a build-up of lactic acid in the muscles.

🙂 Congratulations, you got it correct!

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Explanation: ⌄

The paragraph explains how heat relaxes our muscles that have become sore due to exercising. Option 2 only mentions the technical aspects in the paragraph; it does not communicate the author's position on how heat relaxes exercise-related pain in tense sore muscles. Option 3 is similar to option 2 – pain related to exercise is not mentioned in the option. Option 4 does not mention how application of heat relaxes the sore muscles. Option 1 without mentioning the technical details of how the pain is caused during exercise and how it is relieved when heat is applied, directly states the author's purpose which is to explain 'how heat relaxes our muscles that have become sore due to exercising.' Hence, [1].

Correct Answer: ⟩

Time taken by you: **119 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **87 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **68 %**

Previous   Next   Exit Review

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

Have you ever wondered about the difference between modern and contemporary art? Or wondered if there even is a difference between the two? Well, first of all, the two terms are not interchangeable. There is a difference, and it is based on rough date ranges established by art historians, art critics, curators, art institutions, and the like, who recognized a distinct shift that took place, marking the end of Modernism and the beginning of the contemporary age. Modern art is that which was created sometime between the 1860s (some say the 1880s) and the late 1960s (some say only through the 1950s). Art made thereafter (e.g., conceptual, minimalist, postmodern, feminist) is considered contemporary.

○   The distinct shift that took place in art in the 1960s gave rise to modern art while art made thereafter was termed contemporary art.

○   The terms, modern and contemporary art are not interchangeable and refer to art made before and after the 1960s.

○   A rough date range in which they were created distinguishes modern art (between 1860s and the late 1960s) and contemporary art (created after the 1960s).

○   1960s marked a distinct shift in the style of art, and marked the end of modern art and the rise of contemporary art.

Explanation: ⌄

Option 1 misrepresents modern art as art made after 1960s. Option 2 is incorrect-- 'before and after 1960s' does not distinguish between the first phase (1860s to 1960s) known for modern art and the phase following it. Option 3 is correct. Option 4 emphasizes only on the shift in style, and not on the distinction between the terms 'modern art' and 'contemporary art' on grounds of when they were created. The author's position is to highlight the difference between the two terms. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ❯

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **67 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **51 %**

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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. Customers don't value and are less inclined to buy traditionally male products if they think they've been manufactured by women.

2. In traditionally male-oriented markets goods made by women can stack up pretty negatively.

3. There's an assumption that a woman-made craft beer, screwdriver, or roof rack just won't be as good.

4. New research from Stanford researchers suggests that gender stereotyping significantly impacts the way we evaluate products.

Explanation: ⌄

Sentences 1, 2 and 4 can start the paragraph. However, sentence 4 introduces the theme of the paragraph: "gender stereotyping significantly impacts the way we evaluate products." The impact is spelt out in sentence 2: "goods made by women can stack up pretty negatively." So, 4-2 is a mandatory pair at the beginning of the paragraph. The negative perception of goods made by women in traditionally male oriented markets is explained in sentence 1. Customers don't value and are lessinclined to buy those male products if they are made by women. Hence, sentence 1 follows the 4-2 pair making up the sequence 421. The assumption behind this inclination is stated in sentence 3. Hence, 4213.

Correct Answer: ⟩

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **44 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **35 %**

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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 *A Date with an Enfield*, Butcher combines hundreds of hand-drawn frames – many of them sketched to directly correspond to Google Street View images.

2. The London Borough of Enfield's coat of arms features a depiction of the chimeric beast it was named for: a creature with the head of a fox, the talons of an eagle and the legs of a lion.

3. He constructs a poetic, personal rumination on the imperfections of memory.

4. The UK filmmaker Adam Butcher, who experienced his first brush with love in the borough, considers his memory of that time similarly fragmented, comprised of emotion, fleeting recollections and images preserved in the amber of the digital realm.

Explanation: ⌄

Sentence 2 is an obvious starter sentence. It mentions the London Borough of Enfield, and Sentence 4 follows sentence 2 refers to it as 'the borough'. The word 'fragmented' in 4 also refers to the parts of the beast that make up the chimeric beast mentioned in sentence 2. So we have 24 as a sequence. Sentence 1 follows sentence 4. The 'digital realm' mentioned in 4 refers to the film A Date with an Enfield in sentence 1. Sentence 3 follows sentence 1, as 3 it comments on the artistic value of the film. Hence, [2413].

Correct Answer: ›

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **19 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **12 %**

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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. But it is rapidly depleted by a public space saturated with technologies that are dedicated to capturing it.

2. To have any intellectual originality, you must be able to extend a line of reasoning very far, and to do that, you have to protect yourself against an array of external distractions.

3. Now, attention is an extremely important resource, as important as the time we each have at our disposal.

4. Political economy concerns itself with the way certain resources are shared and distributed.

Explanation: ⌄

The most conspicuous connection we see is between sentences 3 and 1. "But it is being rapidly depleted by … technologies that are dedicated to capturing it," The two pronouns 'it' in sentence 1, refer to 'attention' in sentence 3 – which states that, "attention is an extremely important resource…." Thus, we get the mandatory pair 3-1. Sentence 4 is closely related to sentence 3. "Now, attention is an extremely important resource …" is a continuation of 'certain resources' mentioned in sentence 4, hence it must be placed before sentence 3. 4-3-1 is thus a logical sequence. "… you have to protect yourself against an array of external distractions…' in sentence 2 is related to the "technologies that are dedicated to capturing it" in public space in sentence 1. So sentence 2 comes after sentence 1. Thus, the sequence is 4312.

Correct Answer: ❯

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **31 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **24 %**

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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. This is thanks to the instrument - which is based on sketches Leonardo da Vinci made in his notebooks, of a "viola organista", with the dream of simulating a viola ensemble that could be played from a keyboard.

2. In the northern Italian city of Treviso, a pianist sits down at an instrument that resembles a harpsichord and starts pumping a pedal with his right foot.

3. Hitting one or more keys brings the same number of strings inside the instrument's casing into contact with one of four bow-wheels spun by the pedal.

4. As his hands float over the keyboard, the sound reaching his audience is as singular as it is beautiful: simultaneously reminiscent of the harpsichord, organ and a string quartet.

Explanation: ⌄

Sentence 2 begins the sequence –other sentences are danglers. It introduces and evokes an image of the instrument that is referred to in all the remaining sentences. Sentence 4 clearly follows sentence 2 as the pronoun 'his' in sentence 4 corresponds to the pianist talked of in sentence 2. Thus, we get 24 at the beginning of the paragraph. "This is thanks to the instrument", in sentence 1 is a reference to the fact that the unique sound of the instrument, mentioned in 4, is reminiscent of so many instruments. So, 241 is a logical sequence. Sentence 3 ends the sequence by explaining how the instrument works in order to create that unique sound. Hence, [2413].

Correct Answer: ⟩

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **18 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **11 %**

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