NASA announced it will send a spacecraft to the surface of Titan, Saturn's largest moon and one of the leading candidates for finding extra-terrestrial microbial life in our solar system. The Dragonfly mission will involve a small, drone-like rotorcraft lander that will be able to fly in small hops across Titan's surface, covering more distance during its two-year mission than any planetary rover in history.

Dragonfly is scheduled to launch in 2025 and will land on Titan in 2034, after an 840-million-mile journey from Earth. Once the Dragonfly craft lands on the surface of the moon, it will use its eight rotors to perform short flights once every Titan day - about 16 Earth days. According to its initial designs, the craft will be able to propel itself at about 20 miles per hour and fly to altitudes of a little over 2 miles. It will be powered by the heat produced by the decay of plutonium-238.

Despite the Dragonfly spacecraft's unique flying abilities, most of its time on Titan will be spent on the surface. During its approximately two-year mission, Dragonfly will study the moon's atmospheric and geologic composition, survey the landscape, and primarily probe for conditions and chemicals relevant to biological processes.

The surface of Titan is extremely varied, with rivers, lakes, and oceans of liquid methane and ethane etching the moon's waterice bedrock. A narrow band of sand dunes, perhaps formed by methane rain eroding the water-ice, rises hundreds of feet above the surface and stretches hundreds of miles around Titan's equator. Beneath Titan's water-ice crust is a vast, planetwide ocean that some scientists suspect may harbour microbial life.

Titan is of great interest to astrobiologists because its thick nitrogen- and methane-rich atmosphere provides the necessary ingredients for creating the complex organic molecules called tholins that, when exposed to water on Titan's surface, may yield amino acids—the building blocks of life. Furthermore, environmental conditions on Titan appear to be similar to those found on early, prebiotic Earth. This means that not only is Titan a leading candidate for finding extra-terrestrial microbial life in its subsurface ocean, it may also help us better understand how life arose on Earth.

- **1)** Based on the information in the passage, we can conclude all of the following EXCEPT:
- Titan has microbial life in its subsurface ocean.
- Titan's surface is made of water-ice rock.
- Titan in many ways resembles Earth before life evolved.
- Daytime on Titan equals eight earth days.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

It is not possible to conclude about the existence of microbial life as the passage states it only as a possibility [Paragraph 4]. The other options are conclusive. Paragraph 4 mentions the 'water-ice bed rock' and 'Titan's water-ice crust.' So, option 2 can be concluded. Paragraph 5 states that the "... environmental conditions on Titan appear to be similar to those found on early, prebiotic Earth". This makes option 3 correct. Since one Titan day equals 16 earth days [Paragraph 2] option 4 is also correct. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 154 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 126 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 48 %

- **2)** The main objective of the passage is to...
- Highlight how Titan is a leading candidate for finding extra-terrestrial microbial life.
- Outline NASA's Dragonfly mission to Saturn's largest moon, Titan.
- Explain how NASA's Dragonfly mission may help mankind understand the origins of life.
- Explain the purpose of NASA's two-year Dragonfly mission to Saturn's moon, Titan.



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Despite the Dragonfly spacecraft's unique flying abilities, most of its time on Titan will be spent on the surface. During its approximately two-year mission, Dragonfly will study the moon's atmospheric and geologic composition, survey the landscape, and primarily probe for conditions and chemicals relevant to biological processes.

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Options 1 and 3 are too narrow to be the primary purpose of the passage. Options 2 and 4 can be evaluated as possible answers. Apart from explaining what the Dragonfly mission is, the passage also talks about how it will conduct the various studies and how important these studies are going to be for science. In other words, the passage does not just emphasize its purpose, but also gives us an overview of the proposed mission. Hence, option 4 can be eliminated. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 11 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 17 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 19 %

- **3)** All of the following are true about the Dragonfly mission EXCEPT:
- It will fly multiple flights to survey and examine the surface of Titan.
- It will look for prebiotic chemical processes common to both Titan and Earth.
- It'll be solar-powered, sourcing the required energy from sunlight that falls on Titan.
- It will spend most of its time on the ground, testing for biologically relevant materials.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Second paragraph makes option 3 an exception. The last line [Paragraph 2] states that, "It will be powered by the heat produced by the decay of plutonium-238." In effect, the spacecraft is nuclear-powered, and not solar-powered. The other options are stated verbatim in the passage. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

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Previous Next

Exit Review

Time taken by you: 62 secs

Questions: 1 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.

NASA announced it will send a spacecraft to the surface of Titan, Saturn's largest moon and one of the leading candidates for finding extra-terrestrial microbial life in our solar system. The Dragonfly mission will involve a small, drone-like rotorcraft lander that will be able to fly in small hops across Titan's surface, covering more distance during its two-year mission than any planetary rover in history.

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Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 96 %

- 4) Titan is of great interest to astrobiologists because:
- it has a thick atmosphere made of nitrogen and methane.
- its atmosphere is rich in complex organic molecules.
- it may help us understand the origins of life on earth.
- its subsurface oceans are full of extra-terrestrial microbes.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer to the last paragraph. It explains that the atmosphere has chemicals that may lead to the formation of amino acids, which are the building blocks of life. Further, the environmental conditions are similar to that of prebiotic earth. Hence, a study of it may "help us better understand how life arose on Earth." This makes option 3 correct. The other options are factors that contribute to its significance as a means to understanding the origins of life on earth. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 38 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 46 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 53 %

Previous

Next

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For the Maya of the Classic period, who lived in southern Mexico and Central America between 250 and 900 CE, the category of 'persons' was not coincident with human beings, as it is for us. That is, human beings were persons – but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too.

So, in Maya understandings, how central are humans to ideas of personhood? Do nonhuman persons need human beings to exist? Put differently, are we as important as we like to think we are? Consider my iPhone, which needs to be fed with electricity every night and enjoys communicating with other fellow-phone-beings. Does it have personhood because it is connected to me, drawing this resource from me as an owner or source? For the Maya, the answer was no. Nonhuman persons were not tethered to specific humans, and they did not derive their personhood from a connection with a human. This is big: when we think about all the different persons in the world, their personhood is being drawn from a large, neutral resource pool. It's a profoundly democratising way of understanding the world. Humans are not more important persons – we are just one of many kinds of persons who inhabit this world.

In a Maya way of thinking, personhood is a resource in the world. How or where does it show up? The Maya saw personhood as 'activated' by experiencing certain bodily needs and through participation in certain social activities. As an anthropologist, for example, among the faced objects that I examined, persons are marked by personal requirements, and by community obligations. In the images I examined, we see, for instance, faced objects being cradled in humans' arms; we also see them speaking to humans. These core elements of personhood are both turned inward, what the body or self of a person requires, and outward, what a community expects of the persons who are a part of it, underlining the reciprocal nature of community membership.

We must also recognise that personhood is a dynamic state. An entity isn't always or inherently a person. This is kind of wild – not only do we have to keep our eye out for the various persons who might surround us on a daily basis, but we have to be aware that things might be entering or exiting this state. For me, and perhaps for the Maya, one of the upshots is that we don't want to imagine a magical world in which all of the things surrounding us are talking, dispensing advice, asking for a cuddle or a snack. Rather, the experience would have been one of potentiality. The Maya probably weren't bumping into fellow persons willy-nilly, but they were prepared to recognize signs of personhood in a wide variety of places, and to respond appropriately when nonhuman entities signalled as such to them.

- 1) In the second paragraph, the author remarks "this is big" to describe the Mayan idea of personhood, because, according to him:
- the Maya believed that all non-human entities were persons.
- the Maya believed that association with humans imparted personhood to things.
- in Mayan understandings, the idea of personhood was not a human concept.
- the Maya extended 'personhood' to everything that existed.

Video	Exp	lanation:	
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Explanation:

The writer analyses whether the Mayan understanding of personhood had anything to do with human beings, by association or derivation. He comes to the conclusion that they hadn't, as in the iPhone example. Their idea of personhood is comparable to a 'neutral resource pool' from which humans and other non-human entities derive their personhood. The writer finds it a 'big' and perhaps radical idea. The option that most closely expresses this is option 3. Options 1 and 4 say the same thing, in different words; but, contrary to both, the passage states that the Maya ascribed personhood only to select entities; in fact, personhood is said to be a dynamic state. Option 2 is contrary to the Mayan idea of personhood or the iPhone example – human association was not required for something to be a 'person'. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 337 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 197 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 62 %

- 2) It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 of the passage that "personhood", to the Maya, ...
- was a semi-magical view of what constituted a person.
- lacked a clear definition.
- constituted a belief that all objects had some human qualities.
- lacked a hierarchical structure.

For the Maya of the Classic period, who lived in southern Mexico and Central America between 250 and 900 CE, the category of 'persons' was not coincident with human beings, as it is for us. That is, human beings were persons – but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too.

So, in Maya understandings, how central are humans to ideas of personhood? Do nonhuman persons need human beings to exist? Put differently, are we as important as we like to think we are? Consider my iPhone, which needs to be fed with electricity every night and enjoys communicating with other fellow-phone-beings. Does it have personhood because it is connected to me, drawing this resource from me as an owner or source? For the Maya, the answer was no. Nonhuman persons were not tethered to specific humans, and they did not derive their personhood from a connection with a human. This is big: when we think about all the different persons in the world, their personhood is being drawn from a large, neutral resource pool. It's a profoundly democratising way of understanding the world. Humans are not more important persons – we are just one of many kinds of persons who inhabit this world.

In a Maya way of thinking, personhood is a resource in the world. How or where does it show up? The Maya saw personhood as 'activated' by experiencing certain bodily needs and through participation in certain social activities. As an anthropologist, for example, among the faced objects that I examined, persons are marked by personal requirements, and by community obligations. In the images I examined, we see, for instance, faced objects being cradled in humans' arms; we also see them speaking to humans. These core elements of personhood are both turned inward, what the body or self of a person requires, and outward, what a community expects of the persons who are a part of it, underlining the reciprocal nature of community membership.

We must also recognise that personhood is a dynamic state. An entity isn't always or inherently a person. This is kind of wild – not only do we have to keep our eye out for the various persons who might surround us on a daily basis, but we have to be aware that things might be entering or exiting this state. For me, and perhaps for the Maya, one of the upshots is that we don't want to imagine a magical world in which all of the things surrounding us are talking, dispensing advice, asking for a cuddle or a snack. Rather, the experience would have been one of potentiality. The Maya probably weren't bumping into fellow persons willy-nilly, but they were prepared to recognize signs of personhood in a wide variety of places, and to respond appropriately when nonhuman entities signalled as such to them.

Explanation:

Refer the second paragraph: "....their personhood is being drawn from a large, neutral resource pool. It's a profoundly democratising way of understanding the world. Humans are not more important persons – we are just one of many kinds of persons who inhabit this world." Option 4 summarises this as 'the absence of hierarchy'. Option 1 is irrelevant – there is no reference or implication to magic. Option 2 is incorrect because the Maya had a clear, though abstract, definition of personhood. Option 3 is incorrect because the May did not ascribe human qualities to objects. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 72 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 27 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 31 %

- 3) According to the passage, the Maya believed that ...
- non-human persons were marked by personal needs as well as community obligations.
- non- human entities acquired personhood by being tethered to specific humans.
- non-human persons were not as important as human persons.
- any naturally occurring object belonged to a large, neutral resource pool of personhood.



For the Maya of the Classic period, who lived in southern Mexico and Central America between 250 and 900 CE, the category of 'persons' was not coincident with human beings, as it is for us. That is, human beings were persons – but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too.

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The answer is stated in the third paragraph: "The Maya saw personhood as 'activated' by experiencing certain bodily needs and through participation in certain social activities. As an anthropologist... among the faced objects that I examined, persons are marked by personal requirements, and by community obligations... we see, for instance, faced objects being cradled in humans' arms; we also see them speaking to humans." Paragraph 2 negates option 2: "Nonhuman persons were not tethered to specific humans..." Option 3 is incorrect as the conception of personhood was most "democratic." Option 4 is beyond the scope of the passage. The passage makes no mention or implication of natural or man-made objects. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

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Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 54 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 48 %

- **4)** All the following statements about the Maya personhood a<u>re</u> supported by the passage, EXCEPT:
- Any non-human entity could be endowed with personhood.
- Entities could enter or exit the state of personhood.
- A human was not always, and inherently a person.
- Entities could be persons while also being something else.



For the Maya of the Classic period, who lived in southern Mexico and Central America between 250 and 900 CE, the category of 'persons' was not coincident with human beings, as it is for us. That is, human beings were persons – but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too.

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Refer to Paragraph 4: "We must also recognise that personhood is a dynamic state. An entity isn't always or inherently a person. This is kind of wild – not only do we have to keep our eye out for the various persons who might surround us on a daily basis, but we have to be aware that things might be entering or exiting this state." Options 1, 2 and 4 become true in the light of this information. There is no adequate information to validate option 3 – the passage examines the idea of personhood among the Maya, and explains that personhood was not limited to humans. This does not imply that the Maya believed that a human was not always a "person" [...human beings were persons – but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too...]. Nevertheless, the passage also talks of personhood as a "dynamic state", where '...humans are not more important persons, but just one of many kinds of persons who inhabit this world.' Therefore, it's impossible to ascertain the validity of option 3 as well as its converse. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 70 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 49 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 50 %

- 5) Which of the following can be concluded from Paragraph 4?
- For the Maya, personhood was an entity's potentiality rather than its inherent state of being.
- For the Maya, the world was based on the binary of persons and non-persons.
- For the Maya, the world was made up beings constantly in communication with one another.
- For the Maya, there was a compulsion to watch out for entities that might become persons.



•

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

For the Maya of the Classic period, who lived in southern Mexico and Central America between 250 and 900 CE, the category of 'persons' was not coincident with human beings, as it is for us. That is, human beings were persons – but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too.

So, in Maya understandings, how central are humans to ideas of personhood? Do nonhuman persons need human beings to exist? Put differently, are we as important as we like to think we are? Consider my iPhone, which needs to be fed with electricity every night and enjoys communicating with other fellow-phone-beings. Does it have personhood because it is connected to me, drawing this resource from me as an owner or source? For the Maya, the answer was no. Nonhuman persons were not tethered to specific humans, and they did not derive their personhood from a connection with a human. This is big: when we think about all the different persons in the world, their personhood is being drawn from a large, neutral resource pool. It's a profoundly democratising way of understanding the world. Humans are not more important persons – we are just one of many kinds of persons who inhabit this world.

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The last few lines of the passage imply the validity of option 1: "...An entity isn't always or inherently a person ... we have to be aware that things might be entering or exiting this state ... we don't want to imagine a magical world in which all of the things surrounding us are talking, dispensing advice, asking for a cuddle or a snack. Rather, the experience would have been one of potentiality ... they (the Maya) were prepared to recognize signs of personhood in a wide variety of places..." Option 2 is incorrect. The paragraph states that personhood was 'dynamic'- the idea of 'binary' is out of place in the context. Option 3 is eliminated by the phrase, 'constantly in communication'-though entities had the potential to connect/react to humans, we have no information to infer that all beings were in constant communication. The second and the last sentences of the paragraph contradict option 4. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 46 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 75 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 80 %

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Questions: 10 to 34

A McKinsey report estimates that one in five women's jobs in Britain and the US will be automated away in the next 10 years. Although men's jobs will disappear at about the same rate, the study says, they will do so in a different way: women may face particular difficulties in the transition to the future. It is striking that the report, like others of its kind, values women's work entirely in terms of money.

There are two problems with this. The first, well-known, is that women's work is valued less by the market than men's. The second and larger question is how to think about the value of women's lives, and men's too.

Contemporary politics and culture, to a large extent, assume that the answer must be something measurable. The value of a life is what it produces; what life is for is consumption of an estimable sort. This is the engine of today's economy. Though its proponents may not realise this, it implies the belief first put plainly by the English economist Thomas Malthus, that those who do not produce have no right to consume anything, not even the food they need to keep alive. Malthus and those who follow him would say that this is just the way things are: it's not an ideology but a recognition of reality.

That is not of course true, or it is at best a half truth. In a world which can produce enough for everyone, death by starvation is the outcome of political decisions. So, to a large extent, is poverty itself. There may be a limit to how many people can be lifted out of poverty and how far, but few modern societies approach it, and certainly not the US or Britain. Almost all the developments of contemporary politics and economics tend to increase poverty in developed countries at the same time as they increase wealth.

The cosmetics ad says "because you're worth it" but the labour market replies "not to us, you're not". The real challenge for progressive politics, or even for humane conservatism, is to come to terms with a world in which so many people are not needed for anyone else's purposes.

The economists' answer is that they will always be needed to buy the things that must be sold to them to

1) What is the central idea of the passage?

The assumption that human life must be measurable in terms of what it produces and consumes is the driver of contemporary politics and culture.

A McKinsey report on job loss owing to automation brings to focus the gender disparity prevalent in contemporary economics, politics, and culture.

 The assumption in contemporary economics that
 the value of life ought to be measurable leads to the desacralizing of human life in contemporary politics and culture.

Contemporary economics is unable to come to terms with the sanctity of human lives without measuring them in terms of productivity.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The central argument of the passage is that contemporary economics that values human life on the basis of its productivity is problematic as it desanctifies life and misses out what gives meaning to life. This idea is expressed in option 3. Option 1 is incorrect because it fails to mention the important point about 'desacralizing' human life. Option 2 highlights only those points from the first two paragraphs. Option 4 is incorrect because "unable to come to terms with the sanctity of human lives without measuring them in terms of productivity," misrepresents the passage. Economics does not take account of 'sanctity' of life; hence, the exclusion is not applicable. Hence [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 238 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 220 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

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Questions: 10 to 34

A McKinsey report estimates that one in five women's jobs in Britain and the US will be automated away in the next 10 years. Although men's jobs will disappear at about the same rate, the study says, they will do so in a different way: women may face particular difficulties in the transition to the future. It is striking that the report, like others of its kind, values women's work entirely in terms of money.

There are two problems with this. The first, well-known, is that women's work is valued less by the market than men's. The second and larger question is how to think about the value of women's lives, and men's too.

Contemporary politics and culture, to a large extent, assume that the answer must be something measurable. The value of a life is what it produces; what life is for is consumption of an estimable sort. This is the engine of today's economy. Though its proponents may not realise this, it implies the belief first put plainly by the English economist Thomas Malthus, that those who do not produce have no right to consume anything, not even the food they need to keep alive. Malthus and those who follow him would say that this is just the way things are: it's not an ideology but a recognition of reality.

That is not of course true, or it is at best a half truth. In a world which can produce enough for everyone, death by starvation is the outcome of political decisions. So, to a large extent, is poverty itself. There may be a limit to how many people can be lifted out of poverty and how far, but few modern societies approach it, and certainly not the US or Britain. Almost all the developments of contemporary politics and economics tend to increase poverty in developed countries at the same time as they increase wealth.

The cosmetics ad says "because you're worth it" but the labour market replies "not to us, you're not". The real challenge for progressive politics, or even for humane conservatism, is to come to terms with a world in which so many people are not needed for anyone else's purposes.

The economists' answer is that they will always be needed to buy the things that must be sold to them to

- **2)** The author disapproves of the McKinsey report for which of the following reasons?
- It devalues human life in general and women's lives in particular.
- It assumes that the value of human life is a measurable quantity.
- Its focus on women's difficulties in the transition to the future is skewed.
- It values women's work entirely in terms of money.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option 1 is incorrect in the use of the word 'devalues' -- the term may imply that it's possible to ascertain the exact value of life, and this is quite the reverse of the author's position that attempting to estimate the value of life is to 'desacralize' it. Option 3 is incorrect. Though the report mentions that women are likely to find the transition more difficult than men – it is incorrect to say that it focuses on it. Option 4 is incorrect-the author's objection to the report is more fundamental; it is related to its assumption that life can be valued. Refer paragraph 2: "There are two problems with this. The first, well-known, is that women's work is valued less by the market than men's. The second and larger question is how to think about the value of women's lives, and men's too." Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 69 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 49 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

Previous

Next

Questions: 10 to 34

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- **3)** What is the 'half-truth' (Paragraph 4) that the author is referring to?
- Poverty and death by starvation are the results of incorrect political decisions rather than scarcity of resources.
- Equitable distribution of food through the right political decisions can do away with hunger and starvation.
- In spite of an increase in food production, poverty and death by starvation cannot be done away with.
- Unless involved in its production, food will never be sufficient for the entire population.

Video Explanation:	•
video Expianation.	`

Explanation:

Refer to the end of the third paragraph and the 4th paragraph. "...belief first put plainly by the English economist Thomas Malthus, that those who do not produce have no right to consume anything, not even the food they need to keep alive. Malthus and those who follow him would say that this is just the way things are: it's not an ideology but recognition of reality. That is not of course true, or it is at best a half truth. In a world which can produce enough for everyone, death by starvation is the outcome of political decisions. So, to a large extent, is poverty itself." In short, one has to work to survive, otherwise one cannot survive. The idea expressed in option 4 is closest to this. Options 1 and 2 are not half-truths, but truths, according to the writer. Option 3 is beyond the scope of the passage – it goes beyond the details in the passage and beyond the theory of population by Malthus. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 131 secs

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Questions: 10 to 34

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The economists' answer is that they will always be needed to buy the things that must be sold to them to

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 31 %

- **4)** Which of the following is an assumption implicit <u>in</u> the labour market's reply "not to us, you're not" (paragraph 5)?
- Some labour is necessary for the satisfaction of our wants.
- People who are beautiful deserve the best of the commodities.
- Progressive politics is doomed to ultimate failure.
- People have an intrinsic value that is not understood by economics and markets.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer to paragraph 5. "The cosmetics ad says "because you're worth it" but the labour market replies "not to us, you're not". The real challenge for progressive politics, or even for humane conservatism, is to come to terms with a world in which so many people are not needed for anyone else's purposes." The paragraph makes two points; first, labour market does not believe that people deserve certain commodities by virtue of their being people; they have to deserve them through other means. Second, there are so many people who are not actively engaged in productive activities. When we put these two together the reply of the labour market implies that one doesn't deserve anything unless one works for it. Option 1 is closest to this idea. Option 2 and 3 are distractors. The reply has nothing to do with beauty or the ultimate failure of progressive politics. Option 4 goes contrary to reply – as the reply does not recognise the intrinsic worth of people. Hence, [1].

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Time taken by you: 117 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 23 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 21 %

- **5)** According to the passage, how does advertising _ work?
- By making a thing more desirable than it is.
- By provoking jealousy about others' possessions.
- By motivating people to work harder for achieving things.
- By adding show-off value to one's possessions.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer to the 6th paragraph: "Advertising that works creates wants that cannot be satisfied. There is always something desirable that you just can't quite afford; and the knowledge that other people can't afford them adds lustre to the possessions people actually enjoy." Option 1 is incorrect – "making a thing more desirable than it actually is," cannot be inferred. Option 2 is not correct as jealousy is not implied. Similarly, option 4 is incorrect as there is no implication about motivating people. Option 4 is correct "... adds lustre to the possessions people actually enjoy." Here, 'lustre' implies that it acquires some show off value because others do not own it. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 69 secs

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Change Section here

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

A McKinsey report estimates that one in five women's jobs in Britain and the US will be automated away in the next 10 years. Although men's jobs will disappear at about the same rate, the study says, they will do so in a different way: women may face particular difficulties in the transition to the future. It is striking that the report, like others of its kind, values women's work entirely in terms of money.

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The economists' answer is that they will always be needed to buy the things that must be sold to them to Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 38 %

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Our bodies evolve to adapt to our environments, not only over millions of years but also over the days and years of an individual's life. For instance, off the coast of Thailand, there are children who can "see like dolphins." Cultural and environmental factors have shaped how these sea nomads of the Moken tribe conduct their daily lives, allowing them to adjust their pupils underwater in a way that most of us cannot.

Just as extensive diving can change our pupils, and exercise can change our bodies, so can mental activity, such as learning and using language, shape the physical structures of our brains. When two neurons respond to a stimulus (such as a word), they begin to form chemical and physical pathways to each other, which are strengthened or weakened depending on how often they are coactivated. This process of "neurons that fire together, wire together" is the basis for all learning, and is reflected in the formation of gray matter (where neurons communicate with each other) and white matter (fatty tracts connecting gray matter regions).

The brain's ability to adapt to its environment explains how we become specialized to the sounds of our native tongue. All infants are born with the ability to discriminate between the speech sounds of different languages, but eventually become tuned to the inputs they hear the most; neural pathways corresponding to native phonemes are strengthened, while those corresponding to foreign sounds are pruned. For bilinguals, this window of "universal" sound processing stays open longer because of their exposure to richer language environments. In other words, the inputs that our brains receive shape how we experience the world around us.

Despite the fact that multilingualism is the norm rather than the exception, the monolingual model remains the standard for studying neurocognition. A review of over 180 studies recently published in the journal, Behavioural and Brain Functions discusses how the challenges associated with juggling multiple languages can affect the way we perceive and respond to our surroundings, as well as the physical structure of the brain.

For example, neuroimaging has shown that bilingualism can enhance attention and sensitivity to sounds, even past infancy, and even if you begin to learn another language later in life. Bilingualism can also make your brain more efficient at managing the immense volume of information that comes streaming in on a second-to-second basis, helping you focus on what matters and ignore distracting inputs.

Both of these skills are critical for learning new languages, which may explain why learning a second language can make it easier for you to learn a third or a fourth. This is in stark contrast to older, now debunked, ideas that the brain only has room for one language (as if the brain divides up a fixed amount of space among languages, as opposed to being an active living organ with dense and interacting connections). Learning a new language changes,

- 1) What is the main point of the first paragraph?
- Sea nomads of the Moken tribe can alter the physiology of their brains.
- Human body adapts to an activity if repeated over millions of years.
- The frequency of an activity brings about physiological changes in humans.
- Human body evolves over the days and years of an individual's life.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option 1 is incorrect; 'sea nomads of the Moken tribe' is an example and not the main point of paragraph 1. Option 2 is contrary to the main point of the first paragraph. Option 3 is incorrect; though true, it's not the main point of the 1st paragraph, which communicates the relevance of cultural and environmental factors, besides the timespan, in causing physiological changes in humans. Option 4 is correct. The first line mentions it explicitly: "Our bodies evolve to adapt to our environments, not only over millions of years but also over the days and years of an individual's life." Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 327 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 146 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 58 %

- 2) Which of the following, if true, undermines the conclusion_ about multilingualism in paragraph 4?
- The 180 studies were restricted to studying neurocognition only in multilingual volunteers.
- Multilingual volunteers in the study were equally proficient in all the languages they knew.
- A majority of the volunteers who were polyglots could not identify speech sounds of Mandarin.
- Neuroimaging has shown that bilingualism can enhance attention and sensitivity to sounds.

Previous

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Explanation:

The conclusion of the studies is that "...the challenges associated with juggling multiple languages can affect the way we perceive and respond to our surroundings." If studies were limited to multilingual volunteers, no comparison would have been available between multilingual subjects and others, making it impossible to conclude that multilingualism affected these volunteers differently from others. If others (the monolingual subjects) also showed the same effects, no conclusion will be possible about multilingual volunteers alone. Option 4 may implicitly strengthen the conclusion. Options 3 and 2 are irrelevant. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 120 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 81 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 52 %

- **3)** What is the main idea that the author is trying to highlight<u>in</u> the passage?
- Human evolution spans not only millions of years but also years of an individual life.
- Language acquisition alters the physiology of our brain, boosting neurocognition.
- Human brain is naturally endowed with the ability to adapt to its environment.
- Multilingualism is characterized by a prolonged receptivity to "universal" sounds.



Our bodies evolve to adapt to our environments, not only over millions of years but also over the days and years of an individual's life. For instance, off the coast of Thailand, there are children who can "see like dolphins." Cultural and environmental factors have shaped how these sea nomads of the Moken tribe conduct their daily lives, allowing them to adjust their pupils underwater in a way that most of us cannot.

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Option 1 states only part of the main idea; it is used as an introduction to the chief concern of the passage—'what language learning does to the brain'. Option 3 fails to include anything about language learning, which is the central theme of the passage. Option 4 represents a limited understanding of the passage—it is only one of the many benefits of multilingualism. Option 2 provides an inclusive statement that is fit to represent the central idea of the passage. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 29 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 37 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 40 %

- **4)** According to the passage, all the following are advantages_of being a multilingual EXCEPT:
- Better preservation of the ability to learn new languages past infancy.
- The ability to take in information selectively and to avoid distraction.
- Enhanced attentiveness and responsiveness to sounds.
- Greater mastery over languages than monolinguals possess.

Video Explanation:



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Refer to paragraph 3: "All infants are born with the ability to discriminate between the speech sounds of different languages, but eventually become tuned to the inputs..." And paragraph 5 states that "...bilingualism can enhance attention and sensitivity to sounds, even past infancy..." Therefore, option 1 is not an exception. Options 2 and 3 are also advantages of multilingualism according to paragraph 5: "...bilingualism can enhance attention and sensitivity to sounds ...also make your brain more efficient at managing the immense volume of information that comes streaming in on a second-to-second basis, helping you focus on what matters and ignore distracting inputs." Option 4 compares the level of language proficiency of monolinguals with that of multilinguals. However, the passage doesn't contain information that supports this comparison. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer	Co	rrect	Ans	wer
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Time taken by you: 69 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 69 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 76 %

- **5)** According to the author, human brain:
- has exclusive regions where any number of languages can be stored.
- shuts down neural pathways for information that is used frequently.
- is designed to respond to any number of languages.
- maintains a constant number of neural pathways in the grey matter.



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Option 1 and 4 are incorrect; refer to the last paragraph: "... older, now debunked, ideas that the brain only has room for one language (as if the brain divides up a fixed amount of space among languages..." Option 2 is contrary to the passage-neural pathways are strengthened for information used frequently [Paragraph 2]. Option 3 is true - "All infants are born with the ability to discriminate between the speech sounds of different languages..." [Paragraph 3]. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 37 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 72 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 75 %

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Will the imminent "rise of the robots" threaten all future human employment? MIT economist David H. Autor's 2015 paper, "Why Are There Still so Many Jobs?" considers the problem in the context of Polanyi's Paradox. Given that "we can know more than we can tell," Michael Polanyi observed, we shouldn't assume that technology can replicate the function of human knowledge itself.

This distinction between tacit knowledge and information bears directly on the question of what humans will be doing to produce economic value in the future. Historically, the tasks that humans have performed have fallen into ten broad categories. The first is using one's body to move physical objects, followed by using one's eyes and fingers to create discrete material goods. The third category involves feeding materials into machine-driven production processes (serving as a human robot) which is followed by actually guiding the operations of a machine (acting as a human microprocessor). In the fifth and sixth categories, one is elevated from microprocessor to software, performing accounting-andcontrol tasks or facilitating communication and the exchange of information. In the seventh category, one actually writes the software, translating tasks into code. In the eighth category, one provides a human connection, whereas in the ninth, one acts as cheerleader, manager, or arbiter for other humans. Finally, in the tenth category, one thinks critically about complex problems, and then devises novel inventions or solutions.

For the past 6,000 years, tasks in the first category have been offloaded to animals and to machines. For the past 300 years, tasks in the second category have also been offloaded to machines. In both cases, jobs in categories three through six became far more prevalent, and wages grew enormously.

But we have since developed machines that are better than humans at performing tasks in categories three and four which is why manufacturing as a share of total employment in advanced economies has been declining for two generations, even as the productivity of manufacturing has increased. This trend, combined with monetary policymakers' excessive anti-inflationary zeal, is a major factor contributing to the recent rise of neo-fascism in the West.

Worse, we have now reached the point where robots are also better than humans at performing the "software" tasks in categories five and six, particularly when it comes to managing the flow of information and, it must be said, misinformation. Nonetheless, over the next few generations, this process of technological development will leave humans with just four categories of things to do: thinking critically,

1) Which of the following statements best expresses the overall argument of this passage?

- While the "rise of the robots" represents a threat, we should worry less about technological unemployment, and more about the role of technology in spreading misinformation.
- Considering the threat posed by automation at most levels of human employment, we should remember that robots cannot do what humans cannot tell them to do.
- While some of the tasks under middle category jobs in
 the value chain are susceptible to automation, many jobs will continue to mandate production of genuine economic value.
- Considering the categories of tasks humans have performed historically, we can be certain that prophesies of human labour being rendered superfluous by automation are unsustainable.

Video	Explanation	•	

Explanation:

Option 1 highlights a fact that the author mentions in passing in the fifth paragraph -- that we have now reached a point where robots are better than humans at communication and exchange of information, especially misinformation. The author concedes that we should be worried about it for economic reasons; however, it's not the overall argument of the author. Option 3 is a distractor. 'Many jobs' in the option is vague – whether they are middle category jobs or others, cannot be ascertained. "...mandate genuine economic value" is also vague and unrelated to the passage. Option 4 can be considered for the answer. Human labour as a whole or completely being rendered superfluous makes the option worthy of evaluation. But, on scrutiny, the option may be found even contrary to the passage, which states that in several categories of human employment (categories 1 to 6), human labour has been rendered superfluous, while option 4 claims that "human labour being rendered superfluous by automation (is) unsustainable." Option 2 is correct-- "...robots cannot do what humans cannot tell them to do" refers directly to Polanyi's paradox and 'human connection' which are the main ideas in the passage. Hence, [2].

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CO	rrect	Alls	wer:

Time taken by you: 266 secs

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Will the imminent "rise of the robots" threaten all future human employment? MIT economist David H. Autor's 2015 paper, "Why Are There Still so Many Jobs?" considers the problem in the context of Polanyi's Paradox. Given that "we can know more than we can tell," Michael Polanyi observed, we shouldn't assume that technology can replicate the function of human knowledge itself.

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But we have since developed machines that are better than humans at performing tasks in categories three and four which is why manufacturing as a share of total employment in advanced economies has been declining for two generations, even as the productivity of manufacturing has increased. This trend, combined with monetary policymakers' excessive anti-inflationary zeal, is a major factor contributing to the recent rise of neo-fascism in the West.

Worse, we have now reached the point where robots are also better than humans at performing the "software" tasks in categories five and six, particularly when it comes to managing the flow of information and, it must be said, misinformation. Nonetheless, over the next few generations, this process of technological development will leave humans with just four categories of things to do: thinking critically,

Next Exit Review

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Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 44 %

- 2) According to the author, "tacit knowledge" [Paragraph 2]:
- cannot be coded into a computer.
- 🌘 🛮 is what 'we can tell'. 💢
- has been offloaded to animals and then to machines.
- enabled robots to perform better than humans in tasks under 5 and 6.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The first two paragraphs tell us the difference between 'tacit knowledge' and 'information.' "Given that "we can know more than we can tell," Michael Polanyi observed, we shouldn't assume that technology can replicate the function of human knowledge itself. This distinction between tacit knowledge and information bears directly on the question of what humans will be doing to produce economic value in the future. Tacit knowledge refers to what we know, and information is what we can communicate or express. Also, last paragraph states that "... it [the task of providing "human connection"] also requires tacit knowledge of social and cultural circumstances that cannot be codified into concrete, routine commands for computers to follow." Thus, option 2 refers to 'information', and option 1 is true about 'tacit knowledge'. Option 3 [Paragraph 3] talks of tasks in the 1st and 2nd category jobs, which don't deal with either 'tacit knowledge' or 'information' in the sense they are used in the passage. Option 4 is incorrect as tasks in categories five and six specifically concern 'information', and has nothing to do with 'tacit knowledge'. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 153 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 95 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 7: Questions: 20 to 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

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

Will the imminent "rise of the robots" threaten all future human employment? MIT economist David H. Autor's 2015 paper, "Why Are There Still so Many Jobs?" considers the problem in the context of Polanyi's Paradox. Given that "we can know more than we can tell," Michael Polanyi observed, we shouldn't assume that technology can replicate the function of human knowledge itself.

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Worse, we have now reached the point where robots are also better than humans at performing the "software" tasks in categories five and six, particularly when it comes to managing the flow of information and, it must be said, misinformation. Nonetheless, over the next few generations, this process of technological development will leave humans with just four categories of things to do: thinking critically,

3) Based on paragraph 2, a self-driving car, as a produc	:t <u>of</u>
economic value, falls into which of the following categor	ries
of tasks?	

- Sixth X
- Seventh
- Eighth
- Ninth

Explanation:

The second paragraph describes the ten categories of tasks – tasks one to six range from purely physical tasks to those that concern communication and exchange of information. "In the seventh category, one actually writes the software, translating tasks into code." A self-driving car falls into this category. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **74 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: 33 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 30 %

4) The author attributes the recent rise of neo-fascism in the West to ...

- the occupation of labour primarily for tasks under 3 and 4.
- mechanized large-scale industrial production.
- the demands of increased productivity leading to disgruntled labour.
- fiscal measures that give rise to excessive inflation.

Video Explanation:



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Refer to paragraph 4: "... we have since developed machines that are better than humans at performing tasks in categories three and four which is why manufacturing as a share of total employment in advanced economies has been declining for two generations, even as the productivity of manufacturing has increased. This trend, combined with monetary policymakers' excessive anti-inflationary zeal, is a major factor contributing to the recent rise of neo-fascism in the West." In other words, large scale automation led to loss of blue collar jobs, and the efforts to control inflation (most likely through direct taxation) led to the rise of neo-fascism. Thus, option 1 is contrary to the passage. Option 3 is incorrect because the demands of increased productivity were not placed on labour, but on automated processes. Option 4 is incorrect as the passage refers to anti-inflationary policies, it does not talk about inflation per se. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 43 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 69 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 68 %

- 5) "...As long as livelihoods are tied to remunerative employment, the prospect of preserving a middle-class society will depend on enormous demand for human connection." [Paragraph 6]
 In the above statement, human connection most likely means:
- the ability of human beings to produce genuine economic value with their own creativity.
- real-time adaptability of human beings that a robot cannot be programmed to achieve.
- the ability of humans to achieve full control of the environment in which robots operate.
- the innate need in human beings to create a social rapport with other human beings.



Questions: 20 to 34

Will the imminent "rise of the robots" threaten all future human employment? MIT economist David H. Autor's 2015 paper, "Why Are There Still so Many Jobs?" considers the problem in the context of Polanvi's Paradox. Given that "we can know more than we can tell," Michael Polanyi observed, we shouldn't assume that technology can replicate the function of human knowledge itself.

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The author mentions the huge demand for "human" connection" - the eighth category of tasks-in the light of 'economic value creation', and not in the emotional and psychological sense. Hence, option 4, which may be the correct interpretation of 'human connection' from the point of view of psychology, can be eliminated. Paragraph 7 explains what 'human connection' implies: "The task of providing "human connection" is not just inherently emotional and psychological; it also requires tacit knowledge of social and cultural circumstances that cannot be codified into concrete, routine commands for computers to follow. Moreover, each advance in technology creates new domains in which tacit knowledge matters, even when it comes to interacting with the new technologies themselves." The italicized ideas are summarized in option 2. Option 1 is incorrect because it is contrary to what the author mentions in the first sentence of paragraph 6. Option 3 is implicitly contrary to "human connection" -- once humans are able to fully control the environment of a robot, it also becomes possible to program them to adapt to changing environments. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 75 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 35 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 34 %

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Questions: 25 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.

Modern architecture arose out of the rejection of revivals, classicism, eclecticism, and indeed all adaptations of past styles to the building types of industrializing late 19th- and 20th-century society. It also arose out of efforts to create architectural forms and styles that would utilize and reflect the newly available building technologies of structural iron and steel, reinforced concrete, and glass. The thrust of modern architecture has been a rigorous concentration on buildings whose rhythmical arrangement of masses and shapes states a geometric theme in light and shade. This development has been closely tied to the new building types demanded by an industrialized society, such as office buildings housing corporate management or government administration.

- Modern architecture adapted to the industrializing society of the 19th and 20th centuries by using the technologies of structural iron and steel, concrete and glass to suit the requirements of management and governance.
- Revivalism, classicism, eclecticism, and ornamentation gave way to structures of iron and steel, concrete, and glass to create the unique architecture of the industrializing society of the late 19th and 20th centuries.
- Modern architecture arose out of a rejection of traditional styles, conventions and forms in an effort to create new building types in keeping with the changed technological, social, and economic conditions.
- Modern architecture was born in the late 19th and 20th centuries when an industrializing society demanded structures of steel, concrete, and glass, to house corporate management or government administration.



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

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ViolestExplan28tioា34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Explanation:

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Option 1 states, 'adapted to' which is not what is intended in the passage. The passage states modern architecture as the result of a deliberate rejection of the past and that of a conscious effort to create a new style suitable to the times. Option 2 does not mention the term 'Modern architecture', whereas the passage is almost a definition of it. Option 4 also does not mention the 'deliberate rejection of styles and traditions'. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

>

Time taken by you: 78 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: **84 secs**

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 47 %

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

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

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

Although In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) with reimplantation of fertilized eggs has long been widely used in animal breeding, the first successful birth of a human child from IVF was carried out by British gynaecologist Patrick Steptoe in 1978. Members of all religious groups can be found on both sides of the issue of IVF. The major opposition came from the Roman Catholic church, which in 1987 issued a doctrinal statement opposing IVF on three grounds: the destruction of human embryos not used for implantation; the possibility of IVF by a donor other than the husband, thus removing reproduction from the marital context; and the severing of an essential connection between the conjugal act and procreation. Other ethical questions raised have involved the unusually high rate of multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) associated with it. IVF has also raised a number of unresolved moral issues concerning the freezing of ovaries, eggs, sperms, or embryos for future pregnancies.

- In Vitro Fertilization has been a source of moral, ethical, and religious controversy since its development.
- There have been moral, ethical, and religious opposition to In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) since the first successful birth of a human child from IVF.
- In vitro fertilization raises moral, ethical, and religious concerns regarding several aspects of its processes and results.
- There've been persistent controversies about IVF, with reference to destruction of human embryos, high rate of multiple births, and the storage of reproductive cells.



Oops, you got it wrong!

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Violes ដែរទ្រៅនារិងដែរថារិង Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

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Option 1 is incorrect in saying 'since its development'; in animal breeding it must have been used for long, probably without controversy. Option 3 is incorrect as the concern is about In Vitro Fertilization itself, and not its processes and results in particular. Option 4 also misses the larger point on the opposition to the process itself; it also doesn't specify the event that triggered the controversy. Option 2 is closest to the original paragraph. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

>

Time taken by you: 114 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: **69 secs**

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 42 %

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

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Questions: 27 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 recent analysis predicts that 40 per cent of the world's insect species could go extinct within the next few decades. The highest death tolls could be among butterflies, moths, bees and dung beetles. Conspicuously absent from that list are houseflies, because they may actually do better in a hotter world. Under a warming scenario you'd have a larger fly population which is able to hang around for a longer period of time. Flies are also more active when it's warm. Meaning, more chances of them landing on your picnic dips. With this increase in fly population and fly activity, there may be more transmission of bacterial infections. Common foodborne illnesses, like the flies, fluctuate with the seasons. So, with warmer temperatures bacteria will also be able to replicate more efficiently.

- Bacterial infections are likely to increase in the next few decades with the extinction of a part of the world's insect species and an increase in housefly activity.
- Within a few decades, foodborne illnesses could jump owing to the extinction of many insects and an increase in the population of houseflies.
- The incidence of foodborne illness could jump in a warming world, due to an increase in housefly population and activity.
- Unlike a majority of the insects, which may go extinct, houseflies thrive under a warming scenario, and thus cause an increase in bacterial infections and foodborne illnesses.



Oops, you got it wrong!

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Violes ដែរទ្រៅនារដ្ឋារីថារីវៈ4 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

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Explanation:

The author is trying to communicate that under a warming scenario, foodborne illnesses will increase owing to the increased activity of houseflies-- unlike other insects, houseflies do not go extinct in a warming world. The writer's position is well-captured in option 3. Options 1 and 2 are seriously deficient in not referring to a warming world. Option 4 is problematic in 'majority of the insects' as the paragraph mentions '40%'. Though option 3 does not mention the extinction part, which the author adds only to stress the survival skills of houseflies, it best captures what the author is trying to communicate. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

>

Time taken by you: 96 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 10 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 7 %

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

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Questions: 28 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. If it were a metaphor to say that the brain is a computer, then we would expect the claim to be literally false.
- 2. The value of the claim lies in whether it suggests the right things to attend to, whether it calls to mind fruitful associations, and whether it succeeds in bringing some coordination to the cognitive sciences.
- 3. We would also expect it to be difficult to flesh out exactly what we mean when we say that the brain is a computer.
- 4. Our brains aren't organized like PCs into silicon-based hard drives, RAMs and CPUs.

1342



Oops, you got it wrong!

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Violes ដែរទ្រង់១០នៅ Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

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Explanation:

Sentence 1 makes for a likely starter sentence; it suggests that the metaphor, brain is a computer is 'literally false'. Sentence 4 logically follows; the sentence explains why it is so-- literally, the comparison immediately links human brain with the "literal description of a computer" (silicon based hard drives, RAMS etc.). Sentence 3 follows 4, as 3 talks about another assumption, i.e. the difficulty in defining the above-mentioned metaphor. Option 2 is the last sentence in the sequence. It gives possible reasons as to why it is difficult to explain the phrase, 'brain is a computer', even in metaphorical terms. Hence, 1432.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 146 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 15 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 11 %

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

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Questions: 29 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. The truth is that we use all of our brain all of the time.
- 2. It is one of Hollywood's favourite bits of pseudoscience: human beings use only 10 per cent of their brain.
- 3. 65 per cent of respondents in a survey agreed with the statement, "People use only 10 per cent of their brain on a daily basis."
- 4. The ready-made blueprint for fantasy films like Phenomenon (1996), Lucy (2014) Limitless (2011) is also a favourite among the general public.

3241



Oops, you got it wrong!

ViolestExplan29tiថា34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Y

'The ready-made blueprint for fantasy films ...' in sentence 4 refers to the "favourite bits of pseudoscience" mentioned in sentence 2. So, 2-4 is a logical pair. Sentence 4 ('...also favourite among the general public) continues with sentence 3 ('65 per cent respondents in a survey agreed with the statement...'). So, we get the 2-4-3 sequence, which is then closed by sentence 1. Hence, 2431.

Correct Answer:

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Time taken by you: 88 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 25 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 24 %

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

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Questions: 30 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. Whether we should kill animals for food is one of the deepest disagreements of our time.
- 2. When that happens, I suspect that our present practices, being no longer gastronomically necessary, will suddenly become morally unimaginable.
- 3. But we should not be surprised if the issue is rendered moot within the next few decades, when synthetic meat becomes less expensive than animal meat from slaughtered animals, and equally palatable.
- 4. Moral disagreement is a constant feature of the human condition, as we struggle to find the right way to live.

4132



Congratulations, you got it correct!

Violest នៃរបៀងជារីងដល់ផ្ទេង Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

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Sentences 4 and 1 can be considered for the starter. With sentence 1 as the starter, we get the sequence 1-3-2; but, in this case, sentence 4 becomes a misfit at the end. However, if sentence 4 is placed at the beginning of the 132 sequence, it makes up a coherent paragraph; in the 4-1 pair, 'the deepest disagreement of our time, i.e. killing animals for food' [Sentence 1] continues from 'moral disagreement that is a constant feature of the human condition' [Sentence 4]. Hence, 4132.

Correct Answer:

>

Time taken by you: 91 secs

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

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 61 %

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

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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. One thing seems certain the fans are thrilled that Mattel made dolls of the global K-Pop (Korean Pop) phenomenon in the first place.
- 2. But as always with celebrity portraiture who could forget that Belle doll people are quick to sound off.
- 3. Many soldiers in BTS' army love the toys crafted in the famous likeness of V, Jungkook, Jimin, Jin, RM, Suga and J-Hope, with some even suggesting that nailing what the boys look like in real life might even be creepy.
- 4. The BTS dolls from Mattel are officially unveiled and the early word on the collection has arrived in the form of a tidal wave of comments from the fandom social media.

4321



Oops, you got it wrong!

Violes ដែរទ្រង់ពារផ្ទាស់ Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

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Only sentence 4 can be considered for the starter. Sentences 1 and 3 are too abrupt at the beginning. Sentence 2 begins with 'but'. Hence, sentence 4 starts the paragraph. Sentences 1 and 2 can be considered for the next sentence. The "tidal wave of comments from the fandom social media" in sentence 4 proves that 'fans are thrilled that Mattel made dolls of the global K-Pop band'. Hence, 41 is a better combination than 42. Sentence 2 can be placed after 4-1, because it still talks about the reaction to the toys and introduces a contrasting idea. It begins with 'but' and goes on to state that people are also 'quick to sound off'. Since 'sound off' implies a not so favourable reaction, sentence 3 follows logically withthe phrase, 'might even be creepy'. Hence, 4123.

Correct Answer:

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Time taken by you: 108 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 11 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 10 %

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Questions: 32 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. Consequently, the industry must now begin to work toward platforms that can collect research quality data on every patient.
- 2. The need is for real-time data collection to enable care that is tailored to the individual and how he or she changes over time.
- 3. Compared to other areas of healthcare, the addiction field lags behind in the use and analysis of data.
- 4. Other important areas of study might include imaging, neuroscience, precision medicine and comparative effectiveness.
- 5. Certainly, the human element can't be replaced, but collecting and analysing data in a manner that is actionable will help more patients.



Oops, you got it wrong!

Violest នៃរបស់នេះ Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Explanation:

Sentence 3 tells us the major concern of the passage-- "compared to other areas of healthcare, the addiction field lags behind in the use and analysis of data." Sentences 1, 2, and 5 are on the topic of data in the field of addiction. Sentence 1 highlights the need for mechanisms to collect data. Sentences 2 states how useful the real-time data would be to enable care tailored to individual needs. Sentence 5 stresses that though human element can't be replaced, data collection is just as important to help more patients. Sentence 3, however, talks about the need for studying other important areas. It has nothing to do with data collection. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

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Time taken by you: 117 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 54 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 52 %

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

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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. The production tax credit for wind power will expire at the end of this year.
- 2. Tax credits are not a silver bullet.
- 3. Now, they're about to end.
- 4. Investment tax credits for residential solar energy will be zeroed out in 2022, and commercial solar credits will hit a floor of 10% that year.
- 5. Renewable energy subsidies are one of the few climate policies that lawmakers have consistently agreed on.



Congratulations, you got it correct!

ViolestExplaា3atioា34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Explanation:

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'Now they are about to end' (sentence 3) links it to sentence 5-- though lawmakers have consistently agreed on subsidies (in renewable energy) they are now about to end. Sentences 1 and 4 cite two examples of these subsidies that are ending soon. Hence, these are related sentences. The theme of the paragraph is 'the discontinuance of energy subsidies'. Sentence 2 which states "tax credits are not a silver bullet" is not related to other sentences. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

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Time taken by you: 72 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 32 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 43 %

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

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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. The government should set an example of a good business partner, and release payments in time to companies that undertake various tasks for it.
- 2. Long drawn disputes jack up the cost of the project, which is wholly avoidable.
- 3. It leads to time and cost over-runs and slows down both the projects and the companies that implement them.
- 4. This would make doing business with government easy for private and public sector companies.
- 5. The government's habit of delaying payments must end.

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Congratulations, you got it correct!

ViolestExplan3atioា34 Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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Explanation:

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Sentence 5 defines the theme of the sentence– 'the government's habit of delaying payments must end'. Sentences 1 and 4 describe the benefits of timely payments. Sentence 3 describes the negative effect of delaying payments. Sentence 2 talks about 'disputes' that is not mentioned in the other sentences. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

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Time taken by you: 83 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 59 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 52 %

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