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

It is often said that campus life in university is the best phase of your life. For a number of years, students live and learn in a confined community setting designed to facilitate the pursuit of knowledge. And then, one day, they graduate and face the real world.

This model of a confined campus community serves little purpose today. The world is changing so rapidly that students entering university today would struggle to make sense of the world they enter upon graduation. That is, unless the campus community is specifically designed to have a porous boundary and be tightly interwoven with the real world. This has become a compelling imperative for universities today. Engaging with the real world through porous boundaries can and must take many forms. Research collaborations and consultations with industry could help maintain the balance between pure and applied research. The faculty could be expanded to include practitioners, such as authors, statisticians, business leaders, conservationists and policymakers. Students could be encouraged to learn experientially, by attempting to identify and solve real-life problems in the world around them.

In recent years, virtual reality and augmented reality (VR/AR) has emerged as an effective enabler of experiential learning. The efficacy of VR/AR tools for learning has been scientifically established for more than a decade now. However, most prior research has taken place in experimental conditions and controlled lab settings that involve expensive VR/AR equipment and room facilities. Today, costs associated with VR/AR have dropped substantially—you could buy a cardboard VR viewer for under ₹500, and view VR/AR content for free using your smartphone. Universities looking to build a porous boundary with the real world would do well to take a close look at the potential of VR/AR.

The possibilities are endless and exciting, spanning a gamut of disciplines and learner types. In biology, for example, the rote memorization of the names and characteristics of species and genera continues to intimidate the brightest of students. On the other hand, imagine taking a walk through the dense Amazon jungle. You look around, taking in the infinite diversity of plant and animal life around you. You listen to the sounds of the forest. You turn to pay attention to the flitting movement you sense with your peripheral vision, and observe a dazzling blue butterfly. Now, you pause, and click on it. You see that it is the Morpho rhetenor, and learn about how the structural arrangement of the scales covering its wings causes its iridescence.

Or perhaps you're a maths student trying to break away from Euclidean planes. But hyperbolic planes are hard to comprehend. How could it be that you take four left turns but not end up at the same spot where you started? If you tried this with a VR headset that puts you inside a hyperbolic space, you would actually take a walk around and see that you end up in the same spot only after taking six left turns.

1) According to the author, a 'porous boundary' has become a compelling imperative for universities today because…

- ○ campus life in a university is the best phase of a student's life.
- ◉ the world would have changed considerably by the time the students graduate. ✗
- ○ students are unable to face the real world upon graduation.
- ○ VR/AR has emerged as an effective enabler of experiential learning.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Option 1 is irrelevant to the question. The passage doesn't make any reference to a changing world-- it uses the term 'real world' to talk about the world in general. Therefore, option 2 can also be rejected. Option 3 states a deficiency in the student – a porous boundary gives opportunity of exposure to real world; hence it is a good reason for 'porous boundary'. Option 4 is irrelevant to the question. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **244 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **131 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **43 %**

2) The passage suggests all the following improvements to the confined campus community model EXCEPT:

- ◉ Introduction of applied research in place of pure research. ✓
- ○ Inclusion of practitioners with real world experience among the faculty.
- ○ Collaborating with industry for applied research projects.
- ○ Exposure to real-life problems in the world around them.

Video Explanation: ⌄

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

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This model of a confined campus community serves little purpose today. The world is changing so rapidly that students entering university today would struggle to make sense of the world they enter upon graduation. That is, unless the campus community is specifically designed to have a porous boundary and be tightly interwoven with the real world. This has become a compelling imperative for universities today. Engaging with the real world through porous boundaries can and must take many forms. Research collaborations and consultations with industry could help maintain the balance between pure and applied research. The faculty could be expanded to include practitioners, such as authors, statisticians, business leaders, conservationists and policymakers. Students could be encouraged to learn experientially, by attempting to identify and solve real-life problems in the world around them.

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The possibilities are endless and exciting, spanning a gamut of disciplines and learner types. In biology, for example, the rote memorization of the names and characteristics of species and genera continues to intimidate the brightest of students. On the other hand, imagine taking a walk through the dense Amazon jungle. You look around, taking in the infinite diversity of plant and animal life around you. You listen to the sounds of the forest. You turn to pay attention to the flitting movement you sense with your peripheral vision, and observe a dazzling blue butterfly. Now, you pause, and click on it. You see that it is the Morpho rhetenor, and learn about how the structural arrangement of the scales covering its wings causes its iridescence.

Or perhaps you're a maths student trying to break away from Euclidean planes. But hyperbolic planes are hard to comprehend. How could it be that you take four left turns but not end up at the same spot where you started? If you tried this with a VR headset that puts you inside a hyperbolic space, you would actually take a walk around and see that you end up in the same spot only after taking six left turns.

Explanation:

Refer paragraph 2. All the options except option 1 are mentioned as suggestions: "Research collaborations and consultations with industry could help maintain the balance between pure and applied research. The faculty could be expanded to include practitioners, such as authors, statisticians, business leaders, conservationists and policymakers. Students could be encouraged to learn experientially, by attempting to identify and solve real-life problems in the world around them." The passage talks about maintaining a balance between pure and applied research, and not the abolition of pure research. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **36 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **85 %**

3) Which of the following is the purpose of the third paragraph?

- To introduce VR/AR as an aid to building porous boundaries. ✓
- To highlight that VR/AR is underutilized in spite of its low cost.
- To point out that efficacy of VR/AR in learning is scientifically established.
- To point out the threat from VR/AR to confined campus communities.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The third paragraph ends thus: "Universities looking to build a porous boundary with the real world would do well to take a close look at the potential of VR/AR." Though the writeremphasises on improvising the closed campus communities by initiating learning through experiencing, he claims that VR/AR can also do a good job as an aid or alternative. Hence, option 1 explains the purpose of bringing in VR/AR at this point in the essay. Options 2 and 3 are facts that are incidental to the purpose. Option 4 is false – no threat is mentioned or implied. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **18 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **76 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

Change Section here

% Students got it correct: **74 %**

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

It is often said that campus life in university is the best phase of your life. For a number of years, students live and learn in a confined community setting designed to facilitate the pursuit of knowledge. And then, one day, they graduate and face the real world.

This model of a confined campus community serves little purpose today. The world is changing so rapidly that students entering university today would struggle to make sense of the world they enter upon graduation. That is, unless the campus community is specifically designed to have a porous boundary and be tightly interwoven with the real world. This has become a compelling imperative for universities today. Engaging with the real world through porous boundaries can and must take many forms. Research collaborations and consultations with industry could help maintain the balance between pure and applied research. The faculty could be expanded to include practitioners, such as authors, statisticians, business leaders, conservationists and policymakers. Students could be encouraged to learn experientially, by attempting to identify and solve real-life problems in the world around them.

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4) According to the passage, VR/AR can be used:

- to simulate inaccessible places and impossible actions.
- to simplify concepts that are exceptionally complex.
- to solve complex mathematical problems.
- to enhance learning by making it experiential. ✓

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option 1 is incorrect. Simulation is no virtual reality – e.g., the simulation of environment on the sun using computer animation is not virtual reality. So, Amazon jungle has to be already filmed to be used as virtual reality. Option 2 is incorrect because Virtual reality cannot simplify concepts. It can only help understand them better through making them experiential. Option 3 is incorrect because VR can't solve problems. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **53 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **85 %**

5) Which of the following would add the least depth to the author's argument?

- An examination of schools that use VR/AR to enable better comprehension of subjects.
- Analysis of the attention to detail required in creating VR/AR content. ✓
- Analysis of VR/AR as tools that help in better retention of information.
- Subjective experiences of students who have used VR/AR to enhance learning.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Change Section here ▾

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

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This model of a confined campus community serves little purpose today. The world is changing so rapidly that students entering university today would struggle to make sense of the world they enter upon graduation. That is, unless the campus community is specifically designed to have a porous boundary and be tightly interwoven with the real world. This has become a compelling imperative for universities today. Engaging with the real world through porous boundaries can and must take many forms. Research collaborations and consultations with industry could help maintain the balance between pure and applied research. The faculty could be expanded to include practitioners, such as authors, statisticians, business leaders, conservationists and policymakers. Students could be encouraged to learn experientially, by attempting to identify and solve real-life problems in the world around them.

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The author's position is that "VR/AR has emerged as an effective enabler of experiential learning". Options 1, 3 and 4 each provide specific reasons as to how effectively VR/AR can enable learning. Option 1 looks at schools and examines how using VR/AR has improved comprehension of students. Option 3 looks at reasons why using virtual and augmented reality can help to improve retention. Option 4 helps us see how students who have used it share their personal experience of learning. Option 2 is not relevant to the theme of the passage, which highlights the importance VR/AR in the learning process. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer: ✓

Time taken by you: **37 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **67 %**

Loading...

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

When people come together in a crowd, physical and emotional connections define their movement, state of mind and will to act. Understanding crowds can help us manage the panic caused by a terrorist attack; a science of crowds is vital to managing many emergencies, especially when density becomes dangerously high. Panic or chaos in a crowd can kill or injure hundreds, as happens when there is a stampede.

Fundamental science and public safety demand that we develop a complete science of crowds using a range of disciplines. Today, work by social psychologists shows that crowds are influenced by the personalities of individual members; thus, crowds can embody altruistic and helpful behaviour as well as the opposite. And now we can extend crowd science further by incorporating quantitative analysis using classical and statistical physics, computational science and the theory of complex systems – the study of groups of interacting entities.

One relevant concept from complexity theory is 'emergence', which occurs when the interactions among the entities produce group behaviour that could not have been predicted from the properties of any individual element. For instance, randomly moving H_2O molecules in liquid water suddenly link up at zero degrees Celsius to make solid ice; starlings in flight quickly form themselves into an ordered flock.

Emergent behaviour can be predicted if the interaction among the entities is known, as shown in 2014 by researchers at the University of Minnesota who determined how two people in motion interact and, from that, how a crowd moves. The researchers first considered an idea from physics, theorising that, like electrons, pedestrians avoid collision by repelling each other as they get closer. But video databases showed instead that when people see that they are about to collide, they change their paths. From this, the researchers derived an equation for what amounts to a universal force of repulsion between two people, based on time until collision, not distance.

The formula successfully reproduced the emergent real-world features of a crowd, such as forming a semi-circular configuration while waiting to trickle through a narrow passage, or extemporaneously developing independent lanes as its members walk toward different exits. This makes it possible to simulate crowd behaviour to design evacuation routes, for instance.

To be useful in emergencies, crowd analysis must also account for emotional contagion. In fact, a study conducted by the researchers at the KN Toosi University of Technology in Iran illustrated the relevance of crowd behaviour as a multidisciplinary field of science. They employed 'fear' for this purpose— they studied how spreading fear can change emergent behaviour. They created a computer version of a public space populated with hundreds of simulated adults and children, and security guards who directed people to the exits. Assuming that the participants were responding to a dangerous event, the simulation escalated them to greater levels of fear and panicked, random movement when they failed to find an exit. Running the simulation, the researchers found that between 18% and 99% could escape, depending on the combination of participants. The greatest number of escapes did not occur with the smallest or largest numbers of people or security agents but at intermediate values. This shows that the emotional state of a crowd can carry its dynamics into a complicated nonlinear stage.

1) The central idea of the passage is that …

- a complete science of crowds can be developed using a range of disciplines to channel crowds towards altruistic behaviour in panic situations.
- theory of 'emergence' explains the interactions among individuals in crowds and can be useful in emergency situations.
- principles of physics and psychology can be used to explain the behaviour of crowds and help prevent panic-related disasters.
- quantitative analysis using classical and statistical physics, computational science and the theory of complex systems can effectively control crowd behaviour.

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

Option 1 is problematic in that neither of the phrases, 'complete science of crowds can be developed' and 'channel crowds towards altruistic behaviour' is asserted in the passage. Option 2 emphasizes the theory of emergence, which is mentioned as 'one relevant concept from complexity theory,' and hence is not the main idea. Option 4 is too categorical – the passage does not assert that these sciences can be 'effectively used' to control crowd behaviour. This is an exaggeration. The passage states that "understanding crowds can help us manage the panic caused by a terrorist attack; a science of crowds is vital to managing many emergencies…" The passage refers to studies that can help us understand crowd behaviour. The implication of 'control' is not present. This idea is better expressed in option 3. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **0 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **130 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

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

2) The passage indicates that studying crowd psychology helps in all of the following EXCEPT:

- creation of a more systematized and efficient urban planning.
- the effective manoeuvring of an organized mob during riots.
- opening doors to studies regarding the management of panic in a crowd.
- leading to a greater prioritization of resources to avert stampedes. ✘

Video Explanation: ⌄

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

When people come together in a crowd, physical and emotional connections define their movement, state of mind and will to act. Understanding crowds can help us manage the panic caused by a terrorist attack; a science of crowds is vital to managing many emergencies, especially when density becomes dangerously high. Panic or chaos in a crowd can kill or injure hundreds, as happens when there is a stampede.

Fundamental science and public safety demand that we develop a complete science of crowds using a range of disciplines. Today, work by social psychologists shows that crowds are influenced by the personalities of individual members; thus, crowds can embody altruistic and helpful behaviour as well as the opposite. And now we can extend crowd science further by incorporating quantitative analysis using classical and statistical physics, computational science and the theory of complex systems – the study of groups of interacting entities.

One relevant concept from complexity theory is 'emergence', which occurs when the interactions among the entities produce group behaviour that could not have been predicted from the properties of any individual element. For instance, randomly moving H_2O molecules in liquid water suddenly link up at zero degrees Celsius to make solid ice; starlings in flight quickly form themselves into an ordered flock.

Emergent behaviour can be predicted if the interaction among the entities is known, as shown in 2014 by researchers at the University of Minnesota who determined how two people in motion interact and, from that, how a crowd moves. The researchers first considered an idea from physics, theorising that, like electrons, pedestrians avoid collision by repelling each other as they get closer. But video databases showed instead that when people see that they are about to collide, they change their paths. From this, the researchers derived an equation for what amounts to a universal force of repulsion between two people, based on time until collision, not distance.

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To be useful in emergencies, crowd analysis must also account for emotional contagion. In fact, a study conducted by the researchers at the KN Toosi University of Technology in Iran illustrated the relevance of crowd behaviour as a multidisciplinary field of science. They employed 'fear' for this purpose— they studied how spreading fear can change emergent behaviour. They created a computer version of a public space populated with hundreds of simulated adults and children, and security guards who directed people to the exits. Assuming that the participants were responding to a dangerous event, the simulation escalated them to greater levels of fear and panicked, random movement when they failed to find an exit. Running the simulation, the researchers found that between 18% and 99% could escape, depending on the combination of participants. The greatest number of escapes did not occur with the smallest or largest numbers of people or security agents but at intermediate values. This shows that the emotional state of a crowd can carry its dynamics into a complicated nonlinear stage.

Explanation:

Change Section here

Options 1 and 4 can be inferred from paragraph 5, which states that the theory of 'emergence' 'makes it possible to simulate crowd behaviour to design evacuation routes…' Refer paragraph 1: "Understanding crowds can help us manage the panic caused by a terrorist attack…" Therefore, option 3 is clearly stated as an advantage of studying crowd psychology. Option 2 is neither mentioned nor implied in the passage. Besides, 'an organised mob during riots' may not fit the description of a panic-stricken crowd. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **312 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **16 %**

3) What does the author intend to convey through the 'simulation experiment' in Paragraph 6?

- An inclusive database of all possible patterns of crowd behaviour will soon be a reality.
- An individual, part of an unruly crowd can behave in ways not at all expected of him.
- A comprehensive study of crowd behaviour ideally requires a multi-disciplinary approach. ✓
- An in-depth understanding of crowd behaviour will guide us toward apt precautionary steps.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Paragraph 6 deals with the simulation experiment conducted in order to study how 'spreading fear can change emergent behaviour'. Option 1 contradicts the passage, as the outcome of the experiment concluded that "the emotional state of a crowd can carry its dynamics into a complicated nonlinear stage." Option 2, though true, doesn't relate to the primary purpose of the paragraph—in fact, it can be said to be the central idea of paragraph 3. The topic of precautionary measures finds no mention in paragraph 6. Hence, option 4 can also be rejected. The 6th paragraph begins as a continuation to the previous paragraph: "To be useful in emergencies, however, crowd analysis must also account for emotional contagion" Also refer to paragraph 6: "…the studies illustrated the relevance of crowd behaviour as a multidisciplinary field of science." Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **111 secs**

Change Section here

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **52 %**

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

When people come together in a crowd, physical and emotional connections define their movement, state of mind and will to act. Understanding crowds can help us manage the panic caused by a terrorist attack; a science of crowds is vital to managing many emergencies, especially when density becomes dangerously high. Panic or chaos in a crowd can kill or injure hundreds, as happens when there is a stampede.

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One relevant concept from complexity theory is 'emergence', which occurs when the interactions among the entities produce group behaviour that could not have been predicted from the properties of any individual element. For instance, randomly moving H_2O molecules in liquid water suddenly link up at zero degrees Celsius to make solid ice; starlings in flight quickly form themselves into an ordered flock.

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4) Which of the following best describes the theory of Emergence in relation to crowd behaviour?

- Crowds manifest predictable behavioural patterns in response to a precipitating crisis.
- As density of a crowd grows, the chances of non-conventional behaviour also escalate.
- An individual's behaviour is not indicative of the collective behaviour of the group he is part of. ✓
- Like the individuals, a crowd also possesses a distinct personality.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The theory of Emergence is mentioned in paragraph 3: "…which occurs when the interactions among the entities produce group behaviour that could not have been predicted from the properties of any individual element." Option 1 is incorrect because of "predictable behavioural patterns". Option 2 is incorrect in establishing a direct link between crowd behaviour and the density of the crowd— neither does it give an apt description of 'theory of emergence'. Option 4 is irrelevant. Option 3 is an apt description of the theory. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **26 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

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

5) Based on information provided in the passage, we can conclude all of the following EXCEPT:

- In panic-related disasters, presence of children in the crowd reduced the number of casualties. ✓
- There is a strong correlation between the emotional state of a crowd and its behaviour.
- The comparison of individuals in a crowd with electrons in an atom is not appropriate.
- The behaviour of the individuals in a crowd has a direct bearing on the behaviour of the crowd.

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

When people come together in a crowd, physical and emotional connections define their movement, state of mind and will to act. Understanding crowds can help us manage the panic caused by a terrorist attack; a science of crowds is vital to managing many emergencies, especially when density becomes dangerously high. Panic or chaos in a crowd can kill or injure hundreds, as happens when there is a stampede.

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Emergent behaviour can be predicted if the interaction among the entities is known, as shown in 2014 by researchers at the University of Minnesota who determined how two people in motion interact and, from that, how a crowd moves. The researchers first considered an idea from physics, theorising that, like electrons, pedestrians avoid collision by repelling each other as they get closer. But video databases showed instead that when people see that they are about to collide, they change their paths. From this, the researchers derived an equation for what amounts to a universal force of repulsion between two people, based on time until collision, not distance.

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Explanation:

The last paragraph states "The greatest number of escapes did not occur with the smallest or largest numbers of people or security agents but at intermediate values." Hence, option 1 cannot be concluded. Option 2, 3 and 4 can be concluded. Option 2 is implied in the last paragraph, specifically stated in the concluding sentence: "This shows that the emotional state of a crowd can carry its dynamics into a complicated nonlinear stage." Option 3 can be concluded from the 4th paragraph: "But video databases showed instead that when people see that they are about to collide, they change their paths. … It amounts to a universal force of repulsion between two people, (is) based on time until collision, not distance." Option 4 is stated in the second paragraph: "Today, work by social psychologists shows that crowds are influenced by the personalities of individual members…." Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **64 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **77 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **84 %**

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

You almost certainly already rely on technology to help you be a moral, responsible human being. From old-fashioned tech like alarm clocks and calendars to new-fangled diet trackers or mindfulness apps, our devices nudge us to show up to work on time, eat healthy, and do the right thing. But it's nearly impossible to create a technological angel on your right shoulder without also building in a workaround that is vulnerable to the devil on your left. Put another way: Any alarm clock user who denies that he has heard the siren song of the snooze button is lying.

Technology can help us make good decisions, but outsourcing good decision-making to technology, tech companies or the government isn't just a bad idea — it's impossible. The family of a girl who was killed when the car she was in was rear-ended by a driver using his iPhone's Facetime app has sued not only the driver, but also Apple. The family says iPhones should disable video and other distracting apps when they are being used by a driver.

People already know that distracted driving is dangerous. They tell pollsters so all the time. Because of this clear customer demand, smartphone makers offer safety conscious drivers a variety of ways to minimize distraction, from handsfree headsets and voice command to mute buttons and airplane mode.

But automatically disabling certain apps in a fast-moving vehicle — as the grieving family of 5-year-old distracted driving victim Moriah Modisette is suing to force Apple to do — won't work. One of the great glories of the smartphone era is the ability to work, chat and read while on mass transit or riding shotgun, so there's no way to build an accelerometer-based shut-down unless you also add an opt-out. And if there's an opt-out, then fallible, foolish humans will always use it to thwart the original intent.

What's more, legally mandated technological fixes tend to be even less effective than their market-driven counterparts: Think of the Are You 18? queries that pop up on sites peddling liquor, cigarettes or other adult products. Judges and regulators consistently overvalue their ability to prevent catastrophe and undervalue the costs they impose on innocent users. The most wide-reaching effect of any kind of mandatory distracted driving safety provision will simply be to force every user of every smartphone, on every bus, train and plane to click "I am not the driver" every day unto eternity, without actually dissuading the kind of jerks who are determined to FaceTime while driving down the interstate.

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

- It is not the tech-company's responsibility to make their distracting apps unworkable when they are being used in risky circumstances.
- Distracting apps must always have an opt-out mechanism even though unwise humans will use it to thwart the original intent of such safety measures.
- We cannot hold tech-companies or the government responsible for the consequences of bad individual decisions. ✓
- Legally mandated technological fixes to distracting apps will not be effective unless their breach entails severe legal consequences.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The main argument is stated explicitly in paragraph 2: "Technology can help us make good decisions, but outsourcing good decision-making to technology, tech companies or the government isn't just a bad idea — it's impossible." The essay is built around this argument and discusses why 'suing Apple' or legally mandated technological fixes (like the Are you 18? queries) will not counterbalance the ill-effects of the foolish decisions taken by humans. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **415 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **202 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **59 %**

2) The passage makes all the following claims EXCEPT:

- Alarm clocks come with an effective opt-in and opt-out mechanisms.
- The advantages of new apps and technologies outweigh their disadvantages.
- Smartphones have adequate safety features to prevent hazardous distractions.
- Political and legal safeguards work against tech's popular use and not its misuse.

Video Explanation:

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

You almost certainly already rely on technology to help you be a moral, responsible human being. From old-fashioned tech like alarm clocks and calendars to new-fangled diet trackers or mindfulness apps, our devices nudge us to show up to work on time, eat healthy, and do the right thing. But it's nearly impossible to create a technological angel on your right shoulder without also building in a workaround that is vulnerable to the devil on your left. Put another way: Any alarm clock user who denies that he has heard the siren song of the snooze button is lying.

Technology can help us make good decisions, but outsourcing good decision-making to technology, tech companies or the government isn't just a bad idea — it's impossible. The family of a girl who was killed when the car she was in was rear-ended by a driver using his iPhone's Facetime app has sued not only the driver, but also Apple. The family says iPhones should disable video and other distracting apps when they are being used by a driver.

People already know that distracted driving is dangerous. They tell pollsters so all the time. Because of this clear customer demand, smartphone makers offer safety conscious drivers a variety of ways to minimize distraction, from handsfree headsets and voice command to mute buttons and airplane mode.

But automatically disabling certain apps in a fast-moving vehicle — as the grieving family of 5-year-old distracted driving victim Moriah Modisette is suing to force Apple to do — won't work. One of the great glories of the smartphone era is the ability to work, chat and read while on mass transit or riding shotgun, so there's no way to build an accelerometer-based shut-down unless you also add an opt-out. And if there's an opt-out, then fallible, foolish humans will always use it to thwart the original intent.

What's more, legally mandated technological fixes tend to be even less effective than their market-driven counterparts: Think of the Are You 18? queries that pop up on sites peddling liquor, cigarettes or other adult products. Judges and regulators consistently overvalue their ability to prevent catastrophe and undervalue the costs they impose on innocent users. The most wide-reaching effect of any kind of mandatory distracted driving safety provision will simply be to force every user of every smartphone, on every bus, train and plane to click "I am not the driver" every day unto eternity, without actually dissuading the kind of jerks who are determined to FaceTime while driving down the interstate.

Explanation:

Change Section here

Option 1 is implied when the author claims that "Any alarm clock user who denies that he has heard the siren song of the snooze button is lying. [Paragraph 1] (Opt-in and opt-out in the option simply means the freedom to use/ ignore the alarm clock). Paragraph 3 makes option 3 is correct: "… smartphone makers offer safety conscious drivers a variety of ways to minimize distraction, from hands free headsets and voice command to mute buttons and airplane mode." Option 4 is supported by the last paragraph which explains that legally mandated technological fixes are less effective … "Regulators (political) and judges (legal) impose unwarranted costs on innocent (legitimate) users while the "jerks" continue to misuse the technology." So these measures affect tech's popular use and not its misuse. The claim in option 2, advantages vs. disadvantages of new apps, is not made in the passage. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **293 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **53 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

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

3) The "Are You 18? queries that pop up on sites peddling liquor …" (Paragraph 4) leads to the conclusion that:

- Internet users do not respond to the question in the negative.
- There are adequate safety mechanisms on the Internet against its misuse.
- Legal mandates on the internet to opt-out are just as ineffective as any other. ✓
- It's similar to pop-ups where users respond to "I am not the driver."

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The last paragraph states, "What's more, legally mandated technological fixes tend to be even less effective than their market-driven counterparts: Think of the "Are You 18?" queries that pop up on sites peddling liquor, cigarettes or other adult products." Though option 1 is correct, it is too simplistic a response to the question. Option 1 only rephrases the rhetorical question – it is not a conclusion. Option 2 is problematic in the assertion that the available safety mechanisms are 'adequate.' Option 4 points out a similarity between the two safety provisions; it's not the conclusion. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

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

You almost certainly already rely on technology to help you be a moral, responsible human being. From old-fashioned tech like alarm clocks and calendars to new-fangled diet trackers or mindfulness apps, our devices nudge us to show up to work on time, eat healthy, and do the right thing. But it's nearly impossible to create a technological angel on your right shoulder without also building in a workaround that is vulnerable to the devil on your left. Put another way: Any alarm clock user who denies that he has heard the siren song of the snooze button is lying.

Technology can help us make good decisions, but outsourcing good decision-making to technology, tech companies or the government isn't just a bad idea — it's impossible. The family of a girl who was killed when the car she was in was rear-ended by a driver using his iPhone's Facetime app has sued not only the driver, but also Apple. The family says iPhones should disable video and other distracting apps when they are being used by a driver.

People already know that distracted driving is dangerous. They tell pollsters so all the time. Because of this clear customer demand, smartphone makers offer safety conscious drivers a variety of ways to minimize distraction, from handsfree headsets and voice command to mute buttons and airplane mode.

But automatically disabling certain apps in a fast-moving vehicle — as the grieving family of 5-year-old distracted driving victim Moriah Modisette is suing to force Apple to do — won't work. One of the great glories of the smartphone era is the ability to work, chat and read while on mass transit or riding shotgun, so there's no way to build an accelerometer-based shut-down unless you also add an opt-out. And if there's an opt-out, then fallible, foolish humans will always use it to thwart the original intent.

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Time taken by you: **71 secs**

Change Section here

Avg Time taken by all students: **74 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

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

4) Which of the following, if true, will most seriously weaken the author's argument?

- Apple shouldn't be legally held responsible for the driver who killed the 5-year-old, because any distraction can lead to an accident.
- If a driver ran over someone because he took his hands off the steering wheel to unwrap a chocolate bar, the chocolate company can't be held responsible.
- Companies have a social responsibility to be aware of the hazards that arise from the misuse of their products and to take sensible precautions. ×
- Deep learning technologies that can prevent drivers from using distracting apps while driving are mandatory in all vehicles.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The main argument of the passage is the answer to Question no.1: We cannot hold tech companies or the government responsible for the consequences of bad individual decisions. By stating that technology that "can prevent drivers from using apps while driving,' (that disable the apps for only the driver) is mandatory, option 4 presumes the company and the government to be responsible. It's equal to saying that they are responsible for the consequences of bad individual decisions. Options 1 and 2 support the argument. Option 3 does not make the company legally responsible for the accident. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **51 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

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

5) The main argument of the passage is based on which of the following assumptions?

- Human drivers are foolish and fallible.
- Human drivers will always find a way around restrictions.
- Technology can't achieve a perfect driver-detection feature and shutdown of apps.
- An accelerometer-based shutdown will not work without an opt-out.

Video Explanation: Change Section here

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

You almost certainly already rely on technology to help you be a moral, responsible human being. From old-fashioned tech like alarm clocks and calendars to new-fangled diet trackers or mindfulness apps, our devices nudge us to show up to work on time, eat healthy, and do the right thing. But it's nearly impossible to create a technological angel on your right shoulder without also building in a workaround that is vulnerable to the devil on your left. Put another way: Any alarm clock user who denies that he has heard the siren song of the snooze button is lying.

Technology can help us make good decisions, but outsourcing good decision-making to technology, tech companies or the government isn't just a bad idea — it's impossible. The family of a girl who was killed when the car she was in was rear-ended by a driver using his iPhone's Facetime app has sued not only the driver, but also Apple. The family says iPhones should disable video and other distracting apps when they are being used by a driver.

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But automatically disabling certain apps in a fast-moving vehicle — as the grieving family of 5-year-old distracted driving victim Moriah Modisette is suing to force Apple to do — won't work. One of the great glories of the smartphone era is the ability to work, chat and read while on mass transit or riding shotgun, so there's no way to build an accelerometer-based shut-down unless you also add an opt-out. And if there's an opt-out, then fallible, foolish humans will always use it to thwart the original intent.

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Loading...

Explanation:

Paragraph 5 states, "But automatically disabling certain apps in a fast-moving vehicle …won't work. One of the great glories of the smartphone era is the ability to work, chat and read while on mass transit or riding shotgun, so there's no way to build an accelerometer-based shut-down unless you also add an opt-out. And if there's an opt-out, then fallible, foolish humans will always use it to thwart the original intent." This is summarized in option 3. Option 4 asserts that the feature 'will not work' – this is an incorrect assumption, in this case. The author merely states various contexts in which the 'opt-out' option becomes a necessity. Options 1 and 2 follow from the assumption that tech cannot be fool proof. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **26 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **29 secs**

Your Attempt: **Skipped**

% Students got it correct: **37 %**

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

You've probably heard that brick and mortar retail is in trouble. Even industry giants are closing hundreds of stores. Given retail's steady migration to mobile and e-commerce, you may be wondering what retail will look like in the future. As predicted by futurist Faith Popcorn, we can continue to expect hyper-customized concierge and on-demand services, and what she calls "consutainment," the integration of ultra-convenience, consumption, and entertainment. Are we all going to shop at home in our underwear? Will physical storefronts go away?

Today, the norm is two-day delivery. But if you've been paying attention, you know that's changing. In fact, a surprisingly high 25% of consumers said that they would abandon their orders if one-day delivery wasn't available. Of course, that's just the beginning. Two-hour drone delivery is coming in the foreseeable future, and Amazon is already talking about 30-minute drone delivery.

While Amazon has pioneered the "Dash Button," in the not-so-distant future, your pantry will literally order your products for you. One stealth startup, WePlenish, is already launching a line of "IoT-powered" smart containers that promise to revolutionize the modern kitchen. You won't have to worry about running out of essentials like coffee, pet food or snacks because your containers will sense inventory levels and replenish those items without you having to lift a finger.

Have you ever gone to a store hoping to buy something, only to learn that they were out of stock? A new feature from Google Home allows people to ask Google Assistant to find in-stock products at the closest store. For example if you ask: "Google, where can I find the Nintendo Switch console?", Google Assistant will tell you how many stores have it right then and how close they are.

With the proliferation of mobile devices, smart glass and smart appliances, e-commerce and the marketing associated with it will become more intertwined. Every touch-point — from digital to TV, radio and social networks — will let shoppers complete immediate purchases on the spot.

In the future, heading to the store may be like going to the movies instead of watching at home. You go for the experience. High-end retailer Rebecca Minkoff tripled clothing sales with interactive touch-screens that let shoppers choose products to be sent to their dressing rooms. The dressing room mirror/screen also enabled them to view those same items styled with different colors, sizes and looks. And dressing rooms as we know them may become a thing of the past. After all, why go to the trouble of getting undressed when you can use an accurate 3D version of yourself to try on items and get suggestions about fit, style, color and more? Top beauty retailer, Sephora, is already using its highly interactive app to let shoppers try on new makeup colors and get recommendations via the phone's camera.

1) One can infer from the passage that the 'Dash button' by Amazon is most likely:

- a feature that satisfies 'consutainment'. ✗
- aimed at automatic reordering of physical goods.
- designed to facilitate entertainment.
- aimed at making the portal aesthetically pleasing.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Paragraph 3 reads: "While Amazon has pioneered the "Dash Button," in the not-so-distant future, your pantry will literally order your products for you." The paragraph then continues to elaborate on the automatic reorder system through IoT powered containers etc. So, it can be inferred that the dash button is related to containers/pantry reordering physical goods as replenishment. 'consutainment' in option 1, 'entertainment' in option 3 and 'aesthetics' in option 4 are unrelated to the idea pursued in this paragraph. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **289 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **181 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

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

2) In the first paragraph, the author primarily...

- predicts the end of retailing.
- introduces the challenges to retailing.
- outlines the future of retailing. ✓
- introduces the concept of "consutainment".

Video Explanation:

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

You've probably heard that brick and mortar retail is in trouble. Even industry giants are closing hundreds of stores. Given retail's steady migration to mobile and e-commerce, you may be wondering what retail will look like in the future. As predicted by futurist Faith Popcorn, we can continue to expect hyper-customized concierge and on-demand services, and what she calls "consutainment," the integration of ultra-convenience, consumption, and entertainment. Are we all going to shop at home in our underwear? Will physical storefronts go away?

Today, the norm is two-day delivery. But if you've been paying attention, you know that's changing. In fact, a surprisingly high 25% of consumers said that they would abandon their orders if one-day delivery wasn't available. Of course, that's just the beginning. Two-hour drone delivery is coming in the foreseeable future, and Amazon is already talking about 30-minute drone delivery.

While Amazon has pioneered the "Dash Button," in the not-so-distant future, your pantry will literally order your products for you. One stealth startup, WePlenish, is already launching a line of "IoT-powered" smart containers that promise to revolutionize the modern kitchen. You won't have to worry about running out of essentials like coffee, pet food or snacks because your containers will sense inventory levels and replenish those items without you having to lift a finger.

Have you ever gone to a store hoping to buy something, only to learn that they were out of stock? A new feature from Google Home allows people to ask Google Assistant to find in-stock products at the closest store. For example if you ask: "Google, where can I find the Nintendo Switch console?", Google Assistant will tell you how many stores have it right then and how close they are.

With the proliferation of mobile devices, smart glass and smart appliances, e-commerce and the marketing associated with it will become more intertwined. Every touch-point — from digital to TV, radio and social networks — will let shoppers complete immediate purchases on the spot.

In the future, heading to the store may be like going to the movies instead of watching at home. You go for the experience. High-end retailer Rebecca Minkoff tripled clothing sales with interactive touch-screens that let shoppers choose products to be sent to their dressing rooms. The dressing room mirror/screen also enabled them to view those same items styled with different colors, sizes and looks. And dressing rooms as we know them may become a thing of the past. After all, why go to the trouble of getting undressed when you can use an accurate 3D version of yourself to try on items and get suggestions about fit, style, color and more? Top beauty retailer, Sephora, is already using its highly interactive app to let shoppers try on new makeup colors and get recommendations via the phone's camera.

Explanation:

Change Section here

In the first paragraph, after posing the question "you may be wondering what retail will look like", the author states that "we can continue to expect hyper-customized concierge and on-demand services, and what she calls "consutainment", the integration of ultra-convenience, consumption, and entertainment." The paragraph thus tells us what to expect and option 3 correctly sums this up. Option 1 and 2 are incorrect as he doesn't predict the end of or the challenges to retailing in general but only with regard to the changes in customer-experience in retail. Option 4 highlights only a part of the outline of the future experience.Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **14 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **60 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **56 %**

3) The passage makes all the following claims EXCEPT:

- consumer demand for quicker delivery is affecting the supply chain.
- consumers increasingly expect to be entertained by their shopping experience.
- technology is shaping some of the new customer experiences.
- the brick and mortar shopping experience is well on its way out. ✓

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The passage starts by stating that brick and mortar retail is in trouble and that hundreds of stores are being closed. However, it concludes by stating that "In the future, heading to the store may be like going to the movies instead of watching at home. You go for the experience" [Paragraph 6]. Hence, option 2 is inferable. Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 support option 1. The passage contains numerous examples in which technology enhances the shopping experience of the customer. Hence, option 3 is not an exception. While the author points out that some of the industry giants are closing hundreds of stores, he does not indicate that the brick and mortar shopping is on its way out. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **72 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **17 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **18 %**

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

You've probably heard that brick and mortar retail is in trouble. Even industry giants are closing hundreds of stores. Given retail's steady migration to mobile and e-commerce, you may be wondering what retail will look like in the future. As predicted by futurist Faith Popcorn, we can continue to expect hyper-customized concierge and on-demand services, and what she calls "consutainment," the integration of ultra-convenience, consumption, and entertainment. Are we all going to shop at home in our underwear? Will physical storefronts go away?

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4) According to the author, the future of retail for the consumer is_ likely to be...

- driven by mobile devices, smart glass, and smart appliances.
- marked by ultra-convenience, options and entertainment.
- only through IoT powered smart containers.
- akin to going to the movies. ✘

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 discuss the convenience in shopping; paragraph 6 talks about options and entertainment. Option 2, thus summarizes the passage in general terms. Option 1 limits itself to devices and does not highlight the 'experience' aspect mentioned in paragraph 6. Hence, it is a limited option. Option 3 in incorrect; IoT powered smart containers form just a part of what future (online) retailing is going to be. It's an inappropriate answer for a question that deals with retailing in general. Option 4 highlights only the 'experience' aspect of physical retailing. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **28 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **27 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **34 %**

5) Which of the following assumptions would sustain the author's_ assertion that 'dressing rooms as we know them may become a thing of the past' [Paragraph 6]?

- The virtual dressing rooms are likely to generate greater volume of sales.
- The virtual dressing offers experience similar to going to the movies.
- People do not like to get undressed at retail outlets. ✘
- People would prefer virtual dressing rooms over physical ones.

Video Explanation:

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

You've probably heard that brick and mortar retail is in trouble. Even industry giants are closing hundreds of stores. Given retail's steady migration to mobile and e-commerce, you may be wondering what retail will look like in the future. As predicted by futurist Faith Popcorn, we can continue to expect hyper-customized concierge and on-demand services, and what she calls "consutainment," the integration of ultra-convenience, consumption, and entertainment. Are we all going to shop at home in our underwear? Will physical storefronts go away?

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Explanation:

Change Section here

Paragraph 6 deals with the three aspects of future trial rooms (or future retail) -- experience, convenience and options. The author predicts the end of conventional dressing rooms based on these aspects. Option 1 is about sales – we can eliminate it. Option 3 talks about dislike; "Why take the trouble of getting undressed…" does not sufficiently justify the use of the term – convenience cannot be translated to like or dislike. Option 2 arises from incorrectly equating 'movie experience' with 'dressing room experience.' Hence, it is incorrect. The assertion that dressing room, as we know it, would be a thing of the past is, therefore, based on the assumption stated in option 4. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **55 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **51 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **64 %**

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

It's a common assumption that auditory information is reserved for living things with ears and that creatures without cochlea—namely plants—don't tune into a bee buzzing or the wind whistling. But a new study suggests the plants are listening, and some flowers even sweeten up their nectar when they sense a pollinator approaching.

Sound is ubiquitous; plenty of species have harnessed the power of sound to their evolutionary advantage in some way or another—a wolf howls and rabbits run; a deer hears a thunder strike in the distance and seeks shelter, and birds sing to attract their mates. Plants have withstood the test of time, so logically so, they must react to such a crucial sensory tool as well, right? Since sound is propagated as a wave, it doesn't always take the complex set of ear bones and hair cells found in mammal ears to detect the presence of sound, just the ability to perceive vibrations.

To test the idea, Tel Aviv University evolutionary theoretician LilachHadany and her team looked at the relationship between bees and flowers. The team exposed the beach evening primrose, Oenotheradrummondii, to five types of sound: silence, the buzz of a bee from four inches away, and low, intermediate and high pitched sounds produced by a computer, Donahue writes. They then measured the amount of nectar that the flowers produced after being exposed to the sound.

Blossoms exposed to silence as well as high-frequency and intermediate-frequency waves produced the baseline amount of sugar expected in their nectar. However, the blooms exposed to the bee's buzz and low-frequency sounds bumped their sugar content up 12 to 20 per cent within three minutes of being exposed to the hum. In other words, when they "heard" a bee approaching, they sweetened their nectar.

Perhaps this isn't too surprising because—although flowers come in all shapes and sizes—so many are actually rather ear-shaped, with petals forming conical or cupped shapes. To make sure the sound is what was triggering the flowers to produce sugar, and not some other factor, they placed the blossoms in a laser vibrometer, which records very small movements, and replayed the sounds. They found that the bowl-shaped primroses resonated with the bee sounds and the low-frequency sounds, but did not vibrate with the other frequencies. If flower petals were removed, their sense of "hearing" was disabled as well.

1) Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?

- Lilach Hadany of Tel Aviv University proves that plants have evolved to harness the power of auditory perception to their evolutionary advantage.
- A new study establishes that contrary to popular belief plants do possess cochlea in the form of flowers and can listen and react to predators just as animals do.
- Plants employ flowers as auditory organs and use the auditory information gathered to regulate the amount of nectar their flowers produce.
- A new study suggests that plants can 'hear' the humming of nearby pollinators and increase their sugar content in response.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The central idea is present in all the options in bits and pieces. But, option 1 succinctly summarizes the central idea. The central idea is that a new study (by Lilach Hadany of Tel AvivUniversity) shows that flowers may function like the cochlea or the 'inner ear' of the plants. They are able to sense vibrations and tune into the buzzing bees. Plants are thus able to 'hear' the bees and they respond by sweetening up their flowers when they sense bees buzzing. This experiment helped the researchers prove that plants have evolved to respond to auditory stimulus in their environment and react to sounds and sweeten up their flowers to facilitate pollination. Option 1 generalises from the specific experiment conducted by the researchers and states the central idea of the passage. Option 2 is wrong in stating that "plants do possess cochlea"; in reality they don't. Flowers merely function like cochlea. Option 3 does not mention the pollinators and the evolutionary advantage of the plant-behaviour. Option 4 is incorrect as it is limited to the experiment carried out by the researchers. The experiment was conducted to prove the hypothesis mentioned in option 1. Hence, [1]

Correct Answer:

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

It's a common assumption that auditory information is reserved for living things with ears and that creatures without cochlea—namely plants—don't tune into a bee buzzing or the wind whistling. But a new study suggests the plants are listening, and some flowers even sweeten up their nectar when they sense a pollinator approaching.

Sound is ubiquitous; plenty of species have harnessed the power of sound to their evolutionary advantage in some way or another—a wolf howls and rabbits run; a deer hears a thunder strike in the distance and seeks shelter, and birds sing to attract their mates. Plants have withstood the test of time, so logically so, they must react to such a crucial sensory tool as well, right? Since sound is propagated as a wave, it doesn't always take the complex set of ear bones and hair cells found in mammal ears to detect the presence of sound, just the ability to perceive vibrations.

To test the idea, Tel Aviv University evolutionary theoretician LilachHadany and her team looked at the relationship between bees and flowers. The team exposed the beach evening primrose, Oenotheradrummondii, to five types of sound: silence, the buzz of a bee from four inches away, and low, intermediate and high pitched sounds produced by a computer, Donahue writes. They then measured the amount of nectar that the flowers produced after being exposed to the sound.

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

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **30 %**

2) Which of the following, if true, will cast the most serious doubt on the conclusion of the study?

- When the experiment was conducted in winter, the plants responded to the buzzing of bees by producing less amounts of sugar than they did in summer.
- When the experiment was conducted on flowers grown indoors, they responded by producing a greater amount of sugar than did the flowers outdoors.
- Nectar in flowers grown indoors was found to contain far greater amounts of sugar normally than those exposed to bees.
- Seasonal variations in the amount of sugar in the nectar of all kinds of flowers with or without the bees were so great that no conclusion could be drawn. ×

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The conclusion of the study is that flowers responded to the sound of bees (pollinators) and produced greater amounts of sugar (in the nectar) than otherwise – as an evolutionary mechanism to increase the chances of pollination. Option 3 helps to destroy the direct link between the higher amounts of sugar and bees. If flowers kept indoors normally contained greater amounts of sugar (in the nectar) than those exposed to bees, the reason for such higher production is clearly not bees. This casts doubt on the conclusion of the study, which draws a direct link between higher production of sugar and pollinators. Option 1 does not imply that bees had no effect. Option 2 supports the conclusion because indoors also there was an increase in production of sugar owing to the bees. Option 4 talks about seasonal variations, which is irrelevant.Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **62 secs**

Avg Time taken by all stud

Change Section here ▾

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

It's a common assumption that auditory information is reserved for living things with ears and that creatures without cochlea—namely plants—don't tune into a bee buzzing or the wind whistling. But a new study suggests the plants are listening, and some flowers even sweeten up their nectar when they sense a pollinator approaching.

Sound is ubiquitous; plenty of species have harnessed the power of sound to their evolutionary advantage in some way or another—a wolf howls and rabbits run; a deer hears a thunder strike in the distance and seeks shelter, and birds sing to attract their mates. Plants have withstood the test of time, so logically so, they must react to such a crucial sensory tool as well, right? Since sound is propagated as a wave, it doesn't always take the complex set of ear bones and hair cells found in mammal ears to detect the presence of sound, just the ability to perceive vibrations.

To test the idea, Tel Aviv University evolutionary theoretician LilachHadany and her team looked at the relationship between bees and flowers. The team exposed the beach evening primrose, Oenotheradrummondii, to five types of sound: silence, the buzz of a bee from four inches away, and low, intermediate and high pitched sounds produced by a computer, Donahue writes. They then measured the amount of nectar that the flowers produced after being exposed to the sound.

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Perhaps this isn't too surprising because—although flowers come in all shapes and sizes—so many are actually rather ear-shaped, with petals forming conical or cupped shapes. To make sure the sound is what was triggering the flowers to produce sugar, and not some other factor, they placed the blossoms in a laser vibrometer, which records very small movements, and replayed the sounds. They found that the bowl-shaped primroses resonated with the bee sounds and the low-frequency sounds, but did not vibrate with the other frequencies. If flower petals were removed, their sense of "hearing" was disabled as well.

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **28 %**

3) The phrase 'sense of "hearing"' is used in the fifth paragraph to indicate …

- the acoustic emissions of plants.
- plant interaction with sound.
- plants' ability to listen to sounds.
- plants' ability to perceive vibrations. ✔

Video Explanation: ⌄

Explanation: ⌄

The second paragraph states, "Plants have withstood the test of time… Since sound is propagated as a wave, it doesn't always take the complex set of ear bones and hair cells found in mammal ears to detect the presence of sound, just the ability to perceive vibrations." In the fourth paragraph the author uses "heard" in inverted commas. The author does not mean the sense of 'hearing' literally but an ability to discern the sound waves or vibrations. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer: ⌄

Time taken by you: **25 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **65 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

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

4) Based on information provided in the passage, we can conclude all of the following EXCEPT:

- Flowers are the cochlea of plants.
- Plants are capable of sensing sounds.
- Plants detect and interpret sounds. ✘
- Flowers are extremely sensitive vibration detectors.

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

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Explanation:

Sentence 1 distinguishes between living creatures with or without cochlea – and states that plants are without cochlea. Hence 1 is an exception. The second paragraph states that just like the mammals plants can 'detect the presence of sound … and perceive vibrations.' And, that they produce more sugar support options 2 and 3. The experiment with laser vibrometer supports option 4.
Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **42 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **24 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **28 %**

Loading...

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

Pharmaceutical firms devote nearly $157 billion annually on global health R&D. However, only $5.6 billion is focused on the developing world. That money is far below what is needed to improve public health and take care of patients in low and middle income nations. In thinking about ways to increase investment in drugs that cater to public health in such places, increasing legal flexibility can accommodate increased innovation. For example, some developing nations have adopted expedited regulatory reviews of new drugs and vaccines that shorten the time between drug discovery and commercial availability. Shorter approval processes reduce development costs and encourage greater investment.

- Increased investments in drugs that cater to public health in the developing world can be achieved by legal flexibility and shorter approval processes. ✔
- Actual investments in drugs focused on the developing world fall short of the total required investments in these countries.
- The time lost between discovering a drug and making it commercially available can be reduced if investments are encouraged in drugs focused on developing countries.
- Improving public health should be a priority for pharmaceutical investment planning in low income countries.

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

Explanation:

The paragraph begins by pointing out that pharmaceutical firms spent only a tiny fraction of the total investments, on the developing world. It then suggests that: "In thinking about ways to increase investment in drugs that cater to public health in such places, increasing legal flexibility can accommodate increased innovation ... and encourage greater investment..." Thus, option 1 correctly summarises the paragraph. Option 2 is incorrect. While the passage begins with the fact of poor investment in developing countries, the point of the paragraph is to suggest 'increasing legal flexibility' as a solution to the problem. Option 3 is incorrect. The paragraph does not propose a reduction in time taken to release a drug as its focus. Option 4 is incorrect – it is beyond the scope of the given information. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **107 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **139 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **85 %**

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

Do fossil fuels really begin with fossils? All fossil fuels contain carbon, and all were formed as a result of geologic processes acting on the remains of organic matter produced by photosynthesis - the process by which green plants and certain other organisms transform light energy into chemical energy. Most of the fossil fuel material we use today comes from algae, bacteria, and plants—some of which date back even before the Devonian Period, 419.2 million to 358.9 million years ago. Consequently, you are not pouring refined dinosaur parts into the gas tank of your vehicle.

- Light energy converted into chemical energy by photosynthesis is the source of all fossil fuels.
- Most of the fossil fuel comes from algae, bacteria, plants and remains of other organic matter.
- Rather than fossils, remains of organic matter convert into fossil fuel in geologic processes. ✔
- Geologic processes over a long period of time convert organic matter into fossil fuels.

Congratulations, you got it correct!

Explanation:

"Do fossil fuels really begin with fossils? ... Consequently, you are not pouring refined dinosaur parts into the gas tank of your vehicle." The in-between sentences explain why fossil fuels do not begin with 'fossils.' Option 4 is factually correct – but the author's intention is not to explain this fact. He intends to show the relation (or absence of relation) between 'fossils' and 'fossil fuels'. Hence option 4 is incorrect. Similarly options 1 and 2 are also aspects of the paragraph rather than the author's position. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **86 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

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

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

Countless Bengali homes have little vials of mini sugar balls redolent of some extract, bearing names like NuxVomica, RhusTox, Arnica, Pulsatilla, Aconite, Bryonia and Carbo Veg. And many of them used to repose in neat wooden kits in the wardrobes of the ladies of the house, to be doled out to children with scrapes and cuts, domestic helps with aches and pains, husbands after a hearty meal. It must be admitted, though, that we, Bengalis, feel faintly surprised when "non-Bengalis" take to this healing system as enthusiastically as we do. There is a definite tinge of proprietorial pride among Bengalis in the success of homeopathy beyond Bengal.

- Homeopathy is considered a tradition of Bengal and Bengalis feel pride when non-Bengalis use homeopathy.
- Homeopathic medicines are a part of Bengali homes and are used routinely by the whole family.
- Bengalis store homeopathic medicines in their homes and are surprised when non-Bengalis use them.
- Bengalis consider homeopathy a Bengali way of life, and they show surprise when others take to homeopathy. ✓

Congratulations, you got it correct!

Explanation:

Option 1 incorrectly states that 'homeopathy is considered a tradition**of** Bengal' while what the passage states is that Bengalis consider it **their own** (having a proprietorial pride) Option 2 does not capture the sense of ownership that Bengalis have for Homeopathy. Option 3 also fails to capture how commonly homeopathy is a part of Bengali homes. Option 4 captures the essence of the paragraph most appropriately. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **206 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **26 %**

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, other colours were chosen far more frequently than white.
2. More often than not you will hear claims that brides wear white because “it’s tradition.”
3. In many societies the colour white has long been associated with purity and virtue.
4. But, historically, white was not the only colour considered for wedding dresses.
5. For many centuries in Western societies, wedding dresses were of all different colours.

3

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

03:40

Explanation:

Sentences 2 and 4 form a pair—they explain that though the reason for brides wearing white is attributed to tradition, historically, the tradition didn't exist. Similarly, sentences 5 and 1 are related to each other – elaborating the ideas in the 2-4 pair. For centuries wedding dresses were of different colours and white was chosen less frequently. Sentence 3 shows no direct relevance to this theme. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **58 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **63 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

% Students got it correct: **55 %**

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. Symptoms of infant botulism include a weakening of the muscles, causing a child to appear limp and unable to move arms or legs, and potential respiratory failure.
2. Clostridium botulinum is a potentially poisonous bacterium that, in addition to causing the illness known as infant botulism, is often found in raw and processed honey.
3. Children love sweets, but there's just one sweet that the smaller and younger members of that crowd are strictly advised to never consume: honey.
4. Before babies reach the age of one year, the bacteria in their gut is not developed enough to stop certain harmful bacteria from infecting the body.
5. The problem with feeding honey to babies stems from their developing micro biome—the array of microorganisms in humans that assist in the regulation of diet and affect bodily functions.

4

Oops, you got it wrong!

Explanation:

Sentence 1. The paragraph is about why “the smaller and younger members of that crowd” of children are strictly advised never to consume honey (Sentence 3). The problem stems from their developing micro biome (sentence 5). As their microbiome is not developed before the age of one year, they are susceptible to harmful bacteria infecting their body (sentence 4). Sentence 2 links this idea to the consumption of honey, by stating that a potentially poisonous bacterium is found in raw and unprocessed honey. Sentence 1 describes the symptoms of infant botulism, whereas the theme is about why infants should not consume honey. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **141 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **32 %**

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. When it comes to antibiotics, matters are particularly bad.
2. It has failed to develop many kinds of drugs, including new vaccines and treatments for diseases that mainly afflict the poor.
3. Unlike new drugs for cancer or rare diseases, prices of antibiotics are kept low in many countries, creating little incentive for drug companies to develop new ones.
4. That the pharmaceutical market does not always work well is hardly news.

1423

Oops, you got it wrong!

Explanation:

Sentence 4 starts the paragraph. The other sentences are not standalone ones. “It” in sentence 2 refers to the pharmaceutical market. Hence 42 make a pair stating that the pharmaceutical market does not work well and has failed to develop many kinds of drugs including those for the poor - or low cost medicines by implication. The focus then shifts to antibiotics-- “When it comes to antibiotics, matters are particularly bad.” Thus, sentence 1 follows the 42 pair. Why the situation is particularly bad is explained in sentence 3, which comes at the end-- because prices of antibiotics are kept low, there is little incentive for drug companies to develop new antibiotics. Hence, 4213.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **103 secs**

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

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **32 %**

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. Their loss could reveal mass travel in single-occupancy cars to be a no-longer-affordable luxury.
2. Ride-hailing platforms have grown hugely in recent years, changing the face of urban transport.
3. The flow of red ink mainly represents subsidies from investors to riders: cash that allows average Joes to feel as though they have a personal car at their beck and call.
4. They have also been virtuosic losers of money.

2341

Oops, you got it wrong!

Explanation:

Sentence 2 is the only possible starter. The only sentence that can follow sentence 2 is sentence 4. Put together they convey that though ride hailing platforms have changed the face of urban transport, they are also huge losers of money. This is then followed by sentence 3 because the 'flow of red ink' in 3 refers to the losses of these platforms. Sentence 1 closes the paragraph as the pronoun "their" refers to the investors. Hence, 2431.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **66 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **17 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **14 %**

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. It says in about three decades from now, uncontrolled antimicrobial resistance will cause global economic shocks on the scale of the 2008-09 financial crisis.
2. Even though antimicrobial resistance is acknowledged by policymakers as a major health crisis, few have considered its economic impact.
3. With nearly 10 million people estimated to die annually by 2050, health-care costs and the cost of food production will spike, while income inequality will widen.
4. A new report from the Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance puts the financial fall-out in perspective.

2413

Congratulations, you got it correct!

Explanation:

Sentence 2 introduces the subject of antimicrobial resistance and lack of awareness of its economic impact. Sentence 4 follows 2 as it states that “a report puts the financial fall-out in perspective.” Sentence 1 follows the 24 sequence as it elaborates on the report. Sentence 3 follows 241 as 3 further elaborates on the contents of the report.Hence, 2413.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **80 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **27 secs**

Your Attempt: **Correct**

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

In the following question there are five sentences numbered 1 to 5. One or more of these sentences are grammatically incorrect. Identify the INCORRECT sentences and key in the number/s of the INCORRECT sentence/s in ascending order.

1. I will watch no TV this week.
2. A boy and a girl is present in the class.
3. Women candidates will be preferred.
4. It was a pleasure meeting Sara and yourself.
5. Learning to fly is challenging and a thrill.

1245

Oops, you got it wrong!

Explanation:

Sentence 1 is correct. We can use "no" as a determiner in front of a singular noun, a plural noun, or a non-count noun (which is how TV is functioning in this sentence). The sentence translates to “I will not watch any TV.” But there's nothing wrong with using the “no” as a determiner instead. However, you have to be careful in your use of “no,” to make sure that it cannot be misunderstood. E.g. “He is no teacher” can mean either that he's something else — a banker, lawyer, merchant, thief — or that he's a lousy teacher. There is no such ambiguity in sentence 1. Sentence 2 is incorrect. The subject is “a boy and a girl” – hence the singular verb is incorrect. Sentence 3 is incorrect. The only time that “women” is an acceptable adjective is when there is a need to distinguish between younger and older female candidates - so you could have “girl candidates” and “women candidates”. Otherwise, use “female” as the appropriate adjective. Sentence 4 is incorrect. The choice with “yourself” is not appropriate; neither the reflexive nor the intensive forms of the pronoun really fit here. “... Sara and you” will be correct. Sentence 5 is incorrect. You're saying two things about “learning to fly.” Try to put those two things into parallel or similar form — either a noun or a modifier will do: “a challenge and a thrill” or “challenging and thrilling.” Hence, [2345].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **53 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **0 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **1 %**

In the following question there are five sentences numbered 1 to 5. One or more of these sentences are grammatically incorrect. Identify the INCORRECT sentences and key in the number/s of the INCORRECT sentence/s in ascending order.

1. I wrang the towel and hung it up to dry.
2. The new grading system will impact the status of at-risk students.
3. If all were in agreement, we will continue with the project.
4. Neither the red, white or blue cars have any problems.
5. The staff is on a rotation schedule.

2345

Oops, you got it wrong!

Explanation:

Sentence 1 is incorrect. Wring (v) – to squeeze or twist to extract liquid or moisture. Past tense of wring is wrung. Wrang is incorrect. Sentence 2 is correct. Sentence 3 is incorrect. 'If all are in agreement, we will continue…" "if" clause in the present tense, when the main clause is future. Sentence 4 is in correct. In the negative presentation of two things, it is not impossible to use "neither – or." Use "neither - nor." Also, use "nor" as a connector between each of the "elements": "Neither the red nor the white nor the blue cars have any problems." Otherwise, the cars' colours become confusing. Sentence 5 is correct. Normally, "staff" is regarded as a singular entity and will take a singular verb as in the given sentence. Hence, [134].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **70 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: **17 secs**

Your Attempt: **Wrong**

% Students got it correct: **13 %**