Two of the four main physical forces are familiar ones: electromagnetism and gravity. Even though it is the most obvious force we experience in everyday life, gravity is by far the weakest of the four. The reason why it is so important to us is that our weight is caused by the pull of the entire Earth, almost six million billion kilograms of matter (6 \times 1024 kg), acting together. It takes the gravitational pull of all that mass put together to hold us down on the surface of the Earth with the weight we feel.

This can be put in perspective by comparing the strength of gravity with the strength of the electromagnetic force, or with one aspect of electromagnetism: the electric force. The electric force of repulsion between two protons is 1036 times stronger than the strength of the gravitational attraction between the same two protons the same distance apart.

On the nuclear and atomic scales, gravity is utterly insignificant, and molecules are held together by electric forces without any complications caused by the gravitational interactions between atoms. These electric forces can, of course, produce attraction, not just repulsion, which is what holds electrons and nuclei together in atoms, and holds atoms together to make molecules.

On the surface of the Earth, there is constant competition between electric forces holding things together and gravitational forces tending to break things apart. Because of this smaller bodies can survive more easily if they suffer a fall. But a large animal is likely to suffer broken limbs even by falling over, let alone in a fall from a tree or over a cliff. We humans are close to the limit of how big an active animal can be and survive on Earth. In order to be much larger than a human being, you have to be sturdy and ponderous, like an elephant, or live in the sea, like a whale, where the water offers support. Roughly speaking, the rule of thumb is that the volume of a body (and therefore its mass) is proportional to the cube of its linear size (its height), but the strength of its bones is only proportional to its cross-section, which depends on the square of the linear size. Since mass is proportional to volume, and the force of gravity pulling on a body (its weight) is proportional to its mass, as bodies get bigger the forces operating when they fall increase more than the ability of their bones to withstand a fall.

This puts the seemingly incredible weakness of gravity in a different perspective. Suppose gravity were a million times stronger (which would still leave it 1030 times weaker than the electric force). This would not be enough to affect atomic and molecular processes, so everything on the scale of atoms and molecules – in particular, chemistry – would operate the way it does in our Universe. But because of the volume rule, anything living on the surface of a planet in such a Universe would also have to be very small, in order not to break apart when it fell over. There could not be anything as large as us, and nothing with the same sort of complexity as us.

Most important of all, in this high-gravity universe, the stars would live for only about 10 thousand years before they had used up all their fuel, instead of living for about 10 billion years, as stars like the Sun do in our Universe. Since the chemistry in such a universe would be no different from that in our Universe, there would be no time for evolution even to begin. Gravity has to be as weak as it is for us to exist. A truly cosmic coincidence!

1) What is the main point of this passage?

- Gravity is far weaker than other physical forces like electromagnetism.
- It is a cosmic coincidence that gravity is as weak as it is.
- Gravity has to be as weak as it is in order for life to exist.
- If gravity hadn't been as weak as it is, humans would never have evolved.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option [1] is only one of the basic facts stated in the passage — it's not the main point the author is trying to make.Option [2] is rather vague; the 'coincidence' aspect is only mentioned in the last line, and it's not explained well either. Between options [3] and [4], the latter is a better answer as the penultimate paragraph implies that a high-gravity universe could still support some life, just not any as complex as us. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 224 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 61 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 17 %

- 2) Would an elephant have an advantage over a human being in a universe in which gravity was a million times stronger than in ours?
- Yes, as it would be better able to withstand a fall, because it is sturdy and massive.
- Yes, as its bones would be proportionally stronger in comparison to its mass.
- No, as it would be too heavy to survive for long.
- No, as neither would be likely to evolve in the first place.

Video Explanation:



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

Two of the four main physical forces are familiar ones: electromagnetism and gravity. Even though it is the most obvious force we experience in everyday life, gravity is by far the weakest of the four. The reason why it is so important to us is that our weight is caused by the pull of the entire Earth, almost six million billion kilograms of matter (6 \times 1024 kg), acting together. It takes the gravitational pull of all that mass put together to hold us down on the surface of the Earth with the weight we feel.

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Most important of all, in this high-gravity universe, the stars would live for only about 10 thousand years before they had used up all their fuel, instead of living for about 10 billion years, as stars like the Sun do in our Universe. Since the chemistry in such a universe would be no different from that in our Universe, there would be no time for evolution even to begin. Gravity has to be as weak as it is for us to exist. A truly cosmic coincidence!

Refer to paragraph 4: "...the force of gravity pulling on a body (its weight) is proportional to its mass, as bodies get bigger the forces operating when they fall increase more than the ability of their bones to withstand a fall." Also, paragraph 5 states that in a universe in which gravity a million times stronger than now "... there could not be anything as large as us, and nothing with the same sort of complexity as us." Thus, options 1 and 2 can be rejected. Out of options 3 and 4, option 4 is the better one. Option 3 is less relevant as heaviness of the creature matters only if it falls, in which case it won't survive, as per the passage. The last paragraph states that in this high-gravity universe "there would be no time for evolution even to begin". Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 55 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 54 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 47 %

- 3) As per the passage, which of the following is true about the electric force?
 - I. The electric force is the strongest of the four main physical forces.
 - II. The electric force of repulsion between two protons is 1036 times stronger than the strength of the attraction between the same two protons.
 - III. Atoms and molecules are held together by the forces of electric attraction.
- Only II X
- Only III
- I and II
- I and III

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

According to the first two paragraphs, gravity is the weakest of the four main physical forces, and the electromagnetic force – of which the electric force is an aspect – is stronger than it. But we cannot infer whether the electric force is also stronger than the other two physical forces (which are mentioned only once, at the beginning of the passage). So, statement lis wrong due to insufficient data. Refer to paragraph 2 – "The electric force of repulsion between two protons is 1036 times stronger than the strength of the gravitational attraction between the same two protons the same distance apart." II doesn't specify the kind of force attracting the two protons. So, II is also incorrect. Only III is correct, as is stated in paragraph 3. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:



ou. 147 3663

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

Two of the four main physical forces are familiar ones: electromagnetism and gravity. Even though it is the most obvious force we experience in everyday life, gravity is by far the weakest of the four. The reason why it is so important to us is that our weight is caused by the pull of the entire Earth, almost six million billion kilograms of matter (6 \times 1024 kg), acting together. It takes the gravitational pull of all that mass put together to hold us down on the surface of the Earth with the weight we feel.

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Avg Time taken by all students: 69 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 55 %

- 4) Which of the following is likely to be true as per the information given in the passage, in a hypothetical universe in which gravity is a million times weaker than it actually is?
- Chemistry would work very differently from that in our Universe.
- More animals would evolve to be as large as, or even larger than, whales.
- Stars and planets would never form, as gravity would not be strong enough to pull enough material together.
- None of the above

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

According to the last paragraph, in a universe where gravity is a million times stronger, chemistry would be no different from that in our Universe, so it'sunlikely that it would be different in a universe where gravity is a million times weaker. So, [1] is wrong. While it's possible that a low-gravity universe would encourage the evolution of large animals, the comparison to whales cannot be inferred from the passage. According to paragraph 4, whales can afford to be large because they live in water; without knowing whether the animals in the low-gravity universe live in water or on land, we cannot say if [2] is a likely scenario. Option [3] is beyond the purview of this passage, and so cannot be inferred. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 38 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 56 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 41 %

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Exit Review

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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.

Two of the four main physical forces are familiar ones: electromagnetism and gravity. Even though it is the most obvious force we experience in everyday life, gravity is by far the weakest of the four. The reason why it is so important to us is that our weight is caused by the pull of the entire Earth, almost six million billion kilograms of matter (6 \times 1024 kg), acting together. It takes the gravitational pull of all that mass put together to hold us down on the surface of the Earth with the weight we feel.

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best answer for each question.

English is so familiar to its mother-tongue speakers, who form a vast community largely speaking nothing else that it hardly seems a distinct language at all. Since it is also well known to be used all round the world, the natural tendency is to take it for granted, to expect that it will be available and accepted as a default means of expression for whatever might need saying. Hence the irate tourist's despairing shout of 'Don't you speak English?' when this expectation is disappointed. It's nothing fancy to know English; indeed (as Cicero once said of Latin) it is not so much creditable to know it as it is a disgrace not to. There is a sense that speaking English is the least one can do, and for its native speakers to learn another language is to give themselves airs.

However, monolingualism poses a problem. Goethe once wisely remarked, 'He who is not acquainted with foreign languages has no knowledge of his own.' But the success of English since Goethe's time has driven out much of the opportunity for such prior acquaintances, and the kind of orientation in time and space that they could give. In practical terms, the English-reading world, as represented by its publishers, seems to presume that there is no other world, as evidenced by the fact that translations into English make up, every year, just 2-3 per cent of the world's translated texts, a rate that has halved in the last three years. Note that this disregard for other languages' cultures is not mutual: as the source language, English consistently represents the lion's share of all translations published.

Unlike any other language in our era, anyone who wants to participate directly in business beyond the nation will have to use English or come to terms with it. This status may be accepted by its speakers smugly, as if it reflected some attractive values that have powered its advance, or it may engender concern stemming from two quite opposite fears, either that its acceptance has not gone far enough – even in their home country not all residents might speak it – or that its advance is relentless and may in time drive out the use of all other languages, together (implicitly) with the cultural values and knowledge that they convey. Whatever the reaction, it is hard to lay aside emotion and simply reflect.

How can we be decentred from our anglophone assumptions? How to get a disinterested sense of the particular profile of English as a global lingua franca when we know it so well and have none other with which to compare it? At the outset, we are still trapped in an English-speaking bubble: we know that, like no other language, in the modern world it seems to be everywhere, but we lack independent tools to take its measure. Could there have been a world like the present but without English? How is English to be rated in its solitary glory as the world's lingua franca? Can we conceive a future where the world as we know it might go on without English? If not, does that mean it is impossible or just unforeseeable?

We are not talking about logical possibilities and necessities here. After all, English is a human language, outwardly simple and originally quite humble. Nonetheless, the striking extremity of its progress so far tends to undercut any forebodings of future limits and brings to mind cosmic analyses, or analogies. 'The limits of my language signify the limits of my world, wrote Ludwig Wittgenstein in 1921 (in German - though with a parallel English translation).

1) Choose a suitable title for this passage.

- English Use around the World
- The Problems of Monolingualism
- The Limits of an Anglophone World-View
- English as a Global Lingua Franca 💢

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

While the passage is certainly about the problems ofmonolingualism, it is specifically about English monolingualism; so, option [2] is too general. Both [1] and [4] point towards the role of English as a world language, but the passage is written primarily from the point of view of monolingual English speakers explaining how monolingualism affects their view of the place of English in the world – see paragraph 4. So, the most suitable title would be [3]: the limitations of an Anglophone (i.e. Englishspeaking) world-view. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 238 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 60 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 17 %

2) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an attitude of native speakers of English towards that language?

- They are worried that it may wrongly usurp other languages.
- They are worried that it has not spread enough even within their own countries.
- They give themselves airs for their knowledge of English and so, don't take any effort to learn other languages.
- They are complacent about its status, and think it reflects positively on their own culture.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Options [1], [2] and [4] are clearly stated to be attitudes of native speakers towards English – see paragraph 3. But [3] is incorrect – according to paragraph 1, English speakers give themselves airs if they bother to learn other languages, and not for their own knowledge of English. That they don't take any effort to learn other languages is also not inferable from the passage. Hence, [3].

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

English is so familiar to its mother-tongue speakers, who form a vast community largely speaking nothing else that it hardly seems a distinct language at all. Since it is also well known to be used all round the world, the natural tendency is to take it for granted, to expect that it will be available and accepted as a default means of expression for whatever might need saying. Hence the irate tourist's despairing shout of 'Don't you speak English?' when this expectation is disappointed. It's nothing fancy to know English; indeed (as Cicero once said of Latin) it is not so much creditable to know it as it is a disgrace not to. There is a sense that speaking English is the least one can do, and for its native speakers to learn another language is to give themselves airs.

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Time taken by you: 134 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 60 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 37 %

- 3) How do Goethe's and Wittgenstein's quotes relate to each other in the context of this passage?
- They highlight different aspects of monolingualism practical and philosophical.
- They are two sides of the same coin, as they make related points about English monolingualism.
- They make opposite points, namely the advantage and disadvantage of monolingualism.
- Goethe's quote is about monolingualism, while Wittgenstein's is generally about language.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option [3] is a complete misreading-- neither of them points to the advantage of monolingualism [in fact, it's the opposite]. Option [2] is too vague – it does not state what the 'related points' in question are. Besides, neither of these quotes is specifically about English. So, [2] is ruled out. Option 4 highlights a contrast and not their relationship. Only option [1] states the relationship precisely: both quotes point out that a person who knows only one language faces certain limitations. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 120 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 31 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 23 %

4) According to the author, English is:

- a special language, unlike any other.
- a language that is currently the only lingua franca in the world.
- a language that may drive out the use of all other languages.
- All of the above

Video Explanation:

Questions: 5 to 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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

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Explanation:

Change Section here

According to the author, English plays a unique role—it is highly widespread and is the sole lingua franca in the world (see paragraph 4: 'solitary glory as the world's lingua franca'). But, that is not due to some intrinsic superiority or specialness ofthe language — see the second sentence of the last paragraph. So, Option [2] is correct, but [1] is not. According to the third paragraph, [3] is a fear expressed by the native speakers of English, and not necessarily shared by the author. So, only [2] is correct. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

~

Time taken by you: 91 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 29 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 32 %

Having identified aesthetic interest as essentially contemplative, Kant was naturally inclined to describe its characteristic object as something not made but found. With artefacts our practical reason is often too vigorously engaged, he seemed to think, to permit the stepping back that is required by aesthetic judgement. And he made a distinction between the 'free' beauty that we experience from natural objects, which comes to us without the deployment of any concepts on our part, and the 'dependent' beauty that we experience in works of art, which depends upon a prior conceptualization of the object. Only towards nature can we achieve a sustained disinterest, when our own purposes – including the intellectual purposes that depend upon conceptual distinctions – become irrelevant to the act of contemplation.

There is something plausible in the idea that the contemplation of nature is both distinctive of our species and common to its members, regardless of the social and economic conditions into which they are born; and something equally plausible in the suggestion that this contemplation fills us with wonder, and prompts us to search for meaning and value in the cosmos, so as with Blake,

To see a world in a grain of sand And a Heaven in a wild flower...

From the earliest drawings in the Lascaux caves to the landscapes of Cézanne, the poems of Guido Gezelle and the music of Messiaen, art has searched for meaning in the natural world. The experience of natural beauty is not a sense of 'how nice!' or 'how pleasant!' It contains a reassurance that this world is a right and fitting place to be – a home in which our human powers and prospects find confirmation.

This confirmation can be obtained in many ways. When, on some wild moor, the sky fills with scudding clouds, the shadows race across the heather, and you hear the curlew's liquid cry from hilltop to hilltop, the thrill that you feel is an endorsement of the things you observe and of you, the observer. When you pause to study the perfect form of a wildflower or the blended feathers of a bird, you experience an enhanced sense of belonging. A world that makes room for such things makes room for you.

Whether we emphasize the comprehensive view or the individual organism, therefore, aesthetic interest has a transfiguring effect. It is as though the natural world, represented in consciousness, justifies both itself and you. And this experience has a metaphysical resonance. Consciousness finds its rationale in transforming the outer world into something inner – something that will live in memory as an idea.

It is not the knowledge of nature that carries this transforming effect, but the experience. Scientists appreciate the intricacies of the natural world. But science is not sufficient – nor is it necessary – to generate the moments of transfiguration that Wordsworth records in The Prelude, or the joy expressed by John Clare in his poems.

In the experience of beauty the world comes home to us, and we to the world. But it comes home in a special way – through its presentation, rather than its use.

1) What is this passage primarily about?

- The contemplation of beauty
- The universal significance of natural beauty
- Human beings' connection to the natural world X
- The transformative power of the natural world

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The passage is primarily about the importance of beauty, specifically the beauty of the natural world, and its transformative effect on human beings. Option [1] fails to specify that the beauty in question is natural beauty. While options [3] and [4] mention the natural world, they miss out on mentioning that the passage is primarily about the beauty of nature. Only [2] includes both these main points. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 271 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 72 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 26 %

2) Based on this passage, we can infer that Kant would most likely disagree with which of the following?

- The appreciation of a great poem is an example of true aesthetic experience.
- Activating the rational faculty can hinder one's aesthetic judgement.
- The typical object of aesthetic interest is natural beauty.
- In order to contemplate beauty properly, we must be unbiased towards the object of contemplation.

Video Explanation:



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

Having identified aesthetic interest as essentially contemplative, Kant was naturally inclined to describe its characteristic object as something not made but found. With artefacts our practical reason is often too vigorously engaged, he seemed to think, to permit the stepping back that is required by aesthetic judgement. And he made a distinction between the 'free' beauty that we experience from natural objects, which comes to us without the deployment of any concepts on our part, and the 'dependent' beauty that we experience in works of art, which depends upon a prior conceptualization of the object. Only towards nature can we achieve a sustained disinterest, when our own purposes – including the intellectual purposes that depend upon conceptual distinctions – become irrelevant to the act of contemplation.

There is something plausible in the idea that the contemplation of nature is both distinctive of our species and common to its members, regardless of the social and economic conditions into which they are born; and something equally plausible in the suggestion that this contemplation fills us with wonder, and prompts us to search for meaning and value in the cosmos, so as with Blake,

To see a world in a grain of sand And a Heaven in a wild flower...

From the earliest drawings in the Lascaux caves to the landscapes of Cézanne, the poems of Guido Gezelle and the music of Messiaen, art has searched for meaning in the natural world. The experience of natural beauty is not a sense of 'how nice!' or 'how pleasant!' It contains a reassurance that this world is a right and fitting place to be – a home in which our human powers and prospects find confirmation.

This confirmation can be obtained in many ways. When, on some wild moor, the sky fills with scudding clouds, the shadows race across the heather, and you hear the curlew's liquid cry from hilltop to hilltop, the thrill that you feel is an endorsement of the things you observe and of you, the observer. When you pause to study the perfect form of a wildflower or the blended feathers of a bird, you experience an enhanced sense of belonging. A world that makes room for such things makes room for you.

Whether we emphasize the comprehensive view or the individual organism, therefore, aesthetic interest has a transfiguring effect. It is as though the natural world, represented in consciousness, justifies both itself and you. And this experience has a metaphysical resonance. Consciousness finds its rationale in transforming the outer world into something inner – something that will live in memory as an idea.

It is not the knowledge of nature that carries this transforming effect, but the experience. Scientists appreciate the intricacies of the natural world. But science is not sufficient – nor is it necessary – to generate the moments of transfiguration that Wordsworth records in The Prelude, or the joy expressed by John Clare in his poems.

In the experience of beauty the world comes home to us, and we to the world. But it comes home in a special way – through its presentation, rather than its use.

Refer to the first paragraph, where Kant's views on aesthetic interest are given. Option [2] can be inferred from the second sentence. According to the first sentence, the typical object of aesthetic interest is 'something not made but found', i.e. something found in nature, unlike artefacts or other works of art. So, [3] canalso be inferred. Option [4] is a paraphrasing of the last sentence of the paragraph (note that 'disinterest' means lack of bias, not lack of interest). Option [1] cannot necessarily be inferred: a poem is a work of art; it is something 'made' and not 'found'. So, it is not necessarily an example of 'free beauty'. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 158 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 47 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 39 %

- 3) What is the quotation from the poem by Blake meant to show in the context of this passage?
- Human beings can find meaning in the smallest of objects.
- Human beings have a natural tendency to find value in beauty.
- Human beings experience beauty in the contemplation of nature.
- Human beings' ability to create or appreciate poetry.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Option [1] is theliteral meaning of the quotation, but it's not exactly what the quotation is meant to show in this passage. Refer to the paragraph [Paragraph 2] where the quotation appears – it makes no reference to beauty. So, option [2] is also wrong. Option [4] is irrelevant in the context. The quotation implies that people find meaning in natural objects-"...that this contemplation fills us with wonder, and prompts us to search for meaning and value in the cosmos..."-- and the corresponding paragraph suggests that this is a natural human tendency. Option [3] aptly states what the quotation means in the context. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 49 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 55 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 52 %

Previous

Next

Having identified aesthetic interest as essentially contemplative, Kant was naturally inclined to describe its characteristic object as something not made but found. With artefacts our practical reason is often too vigorously engaged, he seemed to think, to permit the stepping back that is required by aesthetic judgement. And he made a distinction between the 'free' beauty that we experience from natural objects, which comes to us without the deployment of any concepts on our part, and the 'dependent' beauty that we experience in works of art, which depends upon a prior conceptualization of the object. Only towards nature can we achieve a sustained disinterest, when our own purposes – including the intellectual purposes that depend upon conceptual distinctions – become irrelevant to the act of contemplation.

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This confirmation can be obtained in many ways. When, on some wild moor, the sky fills with scudding clouds, the shadows race across the heather, and you hear the curlew's liquid cry from hilltop to hilltop, the thrill that you feel is an endorsement of the things you observe and of you, the observer. When you pause to study the perfect form of a wildflower or the blended feathers of a bird, you experience an enhanced sense of belonging. A world that makes room for such things makes room for you.

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In the experience of beauty the world comes home to us, and we to the world. But it comes home in a special way – through its presentation, rather than its use.

- 4) Which of the following, if true, would offer the most serious challenge to Kantian concept of 'free' and 'dependent' experience of beauty?
- 'Contemplation of nature' is not common to human beings; it's the gift of nature toa few selected people.
- Some of the most beautiful poems or works of art represent nature in all its intricatedetails.
- Human beings experience beauty by analogy, seeing the works of nature as though theywere works of art.
- Natural beauty attaches to an object only when it is perceived as natural, and not as an object of human design.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The first paragraph makes the distinction between free and dependent beauty. "...he (Kant) made a distinction between the 'free' beauty that we experience from natural objects, which comes to us without the deployment of any concepts on our part, and the 'dependent' beauty that we experience in works of art, which depends upon a prior conceptualization of the object." Option 3 destroys this distinction by stating that human beings experience natural beauty as works of art rather than as works of nature. Option 1 does not address the distinction. Option 2 does not relate to the experience of beauty. Option 4 by implication supports Kantian distinction.Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 110 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 42 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 46 %

Loading...

Pieces of clipped silver, punched with simple motifs, drawn from nature, or of figures, circulated as coinage as early as the 7th century B.C. The disadvantages of barter coupled with the facility of using metal as a medium of exchange, gradually led to the issue of punch-marked silver coins in ancient India. And as the economy became increasingly monetized, copper and gold coins were minted in the centuries that followed.

Though foreign invaders issued the first gold coins, the reverence and value placed on the yellow metal ensured their easy acceptance. At the mint, gold's malleability allowed maximum economy in crafting coins. Further, its use as coinage reflected the prosperity of the treasury from trade, military campaigns or revenue; and thus directly spoke of the ruler's power. Gold coins often bore inscriptions of the ruler's name with his idealized image, thus conveying his authority, at times with flowery titles; and occasionally with subtle allusions to his semi-divine role. Gold was much coveted and regarded as "the" ☐ sacred metal by Indians, symbolic of the Sun God. Besides its durability represented immortality and its value a security in adverse times. And thus, though silver and copper coins formed the bulk of currency in circulation, striking gold coins were frequently issued by Indian rulers as a visual statement of their perfect royal virtues, presenting the king as the ideal ruler of his subjects. The Indo-Bactrian invaders who settled in the north-west regions of India after the break-up of the empire that Alexander had briefly annexed in 326 B.C., are credited with the issue of the first gold coins on Indian soil. They issued coins marked with the die-striking technique, with portraits of the king on the obverse and Greek gods and goddesses or symbols of worship on the reverse of the coins. With the arrival of the Kusanas, who belonged to the Yueh-chi tribe of Central Asia, around the 1st century B.C. there was a substantial issue of gold coins. Their coins reflect cultural influences of western empires in their depiction of images drawn from a pantheon of Iranian, Hellenistic and Brahmanical deities.

Finds of gold Roman coins in South India, dated to the period between the beginning of the Christian era to 3rd century A.D. indicate a balance of trade between ancient Rome and the kingdoms of South India, heavily in favour of the latter.

Meanwhile in north India, with the cementing of the Gupta rule, the period between the 4th and 6th centuries A.D. witnessed an extravagant increase in the variety and volume of gold coins, so much so that a contemporary poet referred to it as "a rain of gold" . The obverse of most Gupta coins represents a king, while the reverse bears the image of a deity.

A new chapter in India's numismatic history was opened as Islamic rulers — Arabs, Turks and Mongols — ascended to power in territories across the country. Though the Arabs had conquered Sind in A.D. 712, it was only in A.D. 1007 that Mahmud of Ghazni issued gold coins bearing theKalima and the name of the Abbasid Khalifa. Since then, Islamic rulers generally issued coins bearing inscriptions in Arabic or Persian script, as the representation of figures is forbidden in Islam.

- 1) According to the passage, the circulation of coins in the Indian market system can be attributed to:
- the reverence and value placed on gold.
- the disadvantages of the barter system.
- the easy availability of precious metals.
- numerous invasions by foreign rulers.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Note that the question here is not just limited to 'gold coins'. This rules out both options [1] and [3]. Option [4] is false because though foreign invaders introduced gold coins, they were not solely responsible for the circulation of coins in India. The first paragraph clearly states two reasons for circulation of coins, one of which is the disadvantages of the barter system. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 211 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 158 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 53 %

- 2) Which of the following does not correspond to the author's contentions of the numerous attributes of gold coins?
- The malleability of gold made crafting the metal into coins easier and more efficient.
- They retained their static value irrespective of changes in the business environment or monarchy.
- They were visual statements of royal virtues and presented idealized versions of the monarch.
- Their immense durability implied immortality.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Refer to the second paragraph:Options [1], [3] and [4] are mentioned-- gold was precious, so issuing gold coins reflected the prosperity of a king; its malleability made minting it easier; that the durability of gold was associated with immortality is also given, as is the fact that gold held a sacred position. But nowhere do we find a mention of the constancy of gold's value. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Previous

Next

Exit Review

EI

Time taken by you: **42 secs**Change Section here

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

Pieces of clipped silver, punched with simple motifs, drawn from nature, or of figures, circulated as coinage as early as the 7th century B.C. The disadvantages of barter coupled with the facility of using metal as a medium of exchange, gradually led to the issue of punch-marked silver coins in ancient India. And as the economy became increasingly monetized, copper and gold coins were minted in the centuries that followed.

Though foreign invaders issued the first gold coins, the reverence and value placed on the yellow metal ensured their easy acceptance. At the mint, gold's malleability allowed maximum economy in crafting coins. Further, its use as coinage reflected the prosperity of the treasury from trade, military campaigns or revenue; and thus directly spoke of the ruler's power. Gold coins often bore inscriptions of the ruler's name with his idealized image, thus conveying his authority, at times with flowery titles; and occasionally with subtle allusions to his semi-divine role. Gold was much coveted and regarded as "the" ☐ sacred metal by Indians, symbolic of the Sun God. Besides its durability represented immortality and its value a security in adverse times. And thus, though silver and copper coins formed the bulk of currency in circulation, striking gold coins were frequently issued by Indian rulers as a visual statement of their perfect royal virtues, presenting the king as the ideal ruler of his subjects. The Indo-Bactrian invaders who settled in the north-west regions of India after the break-up of the empire that Alexander had briefly annexed in 326 B.C., are credited with the issue of the first gold coins on Indian soil. They issued coins marked with the die-striking technique, with portraits of the king on the obverse and Greek gods and goddesses or symbols of worship on the reverse of the coins. With the arrival of the Kusanas, who belonged to the Yueh-chi tribe of Central Asia, around the 1st century B.C. there was a substantial issue of gold coins. Their coins reflect cultural influences of western empires in their depiction of images drawn from a pantheon of Iranian, Hellenistic and Brahmanical deities.

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Meanwhile in north India, with the cementing of the Gupta rule, the period between the 4th and 6th centuries A.D. witnessed an extravagant increase in the variety and volume of gold coins, so much so that a contemporary poet referred to it as "a rain of gold" □. The obverse of most Gupta coins represents a king, while the reverse bears the image of a deity.

A new chapter in India's numismatic history was opened as Islamic rulers — Arabs, Turks and Mongols — ascended to power in territories across the country. Though the Arabs had conquered Sind in A.D. 712, it was only in A.D. 1007 that Mahmud of Ghazni issued gold coins bearing theKalima and the name of the Abbasid Khalifa. Since then, Islamic rulers generally issued coins bearing inscriptions in Arabic or Persian script, as the representation of figures is forbidden in Islam.

Avg Time taken by all students: 83 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 75 %

3) The discovery of Roman gold coins in India is a testimony to the fact that:

- the balance of trade between Rome and South India was heavily tilted in India's favour.
- the balance of trade between Rome and South India was heavily tilted in Rome's favour.
- it was the accepted currency in India along with coins issued by local rulers.
- the purity of Roman gold was higher and, therefore, had greater value in India.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

Options [3] and [4] are neither stated nor implied in the passage. The phrase, 'heavily in favour of the latter', appearing in the 1st sentence of paragraph 3 refers to India. Option [2] contradicts this. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: **32 secs**

Avg Time taken by all students: 62 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 90 %

4) Which of the following will most likely continue the passage? __

- Implications of the inability of provincial rulers to sustain the flow of minting gold coins.
- How India was rightly called 'the Golden Sparrow' of the world.
- The travails of numismatists in India.
- The history of gold coins in India in the next historical era.

Video Explanation:

Previous

Next

Questions: 13 to 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

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

Pieces of clipped silver, punched with simple motifs, drawn from nature, or of figures, circulated as coinage as early as the 7th century B.C. The disadvantages of barter coupled with the facility of using metal as a medium of exchange, gradually led to the issue of punch-marked silver coins in ancient India. And as the economy became increasingly monetized, copper and gold coins were minted in the centuries that followed.

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Explanation: Change Section here

Option[2] is too farfetched as there is nothing in the passage to hint that India would be named thus. Option [3] would be a misfit as the passage is about numismatics, and not numismatists. Option [1] becomes irrelevant as the topic would lead to unnecessary detailing;this would not be in keeping with the otherwise terse style of the passage. Option [4] can naturally follow the last paragraph as the passage looks at numismatics, with reference to major historical eras. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

~

Time taken by you: 73 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 44 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 66 %

The term 'domesticated species' is a rather one-sided term that leaves the erroneous impression that we humans are in charge. We automatically think of domestication as something we do to other species, but it makes just as much sense to think of it as something certain plants and animals have done to us – a clever evolutionary strategy for advancing their own interests. The species that have spent the last ten thousand or so years figuring out how best to feed, heal, clothe, intoxicate and otherwise delight us have made themselves some of nature's greatest success stories.

The surprising thing is that we don't ordinarily regard species like the cow and the potato, the tulip and the dog, as nature's more extraordinary creatures. Domesticated species don't command our respect the way their wild cousins often do. Evolution may reward interdependence, but our thinking selves continue to prize self-reliance. The wolf is somehow more impressive to us than the dog.

Yet there are fifty million dogs in America today, only ten thousand wolves. So what does the dog know about getting along in this world that its wild ancestor doesn't? The big thing the dog knows about – the subject it has mastered in the ten thousand years it has been evolving by our side – is us: our needs and desires, our emotions and values, all of which it has folded into its genes as part of a sophisticated strategy for survival. If you could read the genome of the dog like a book, you would learn a great deal about who we humans are and what makes us tick. We don't ordinarily give plants as much credit as animals, but the same would be true of the genetic books of plants such as the apple, the tulip, cannabis, and the potato. We could read volumes about ourselves in their pages, in the ingenious sets of instructions they've developed for turning people into agents that promote these plants' existence.

1) Choose a suitable title for this passage.	_
 Domestic Animals and Plants 	
O Domestication: Us vs. Them	
Two-Way Domestication	
 The Domestication of Dogs 	
Video Explanation:	~

Explanation:

Option [1] is too vague and general to be the title of this passage. Option [4], on the other hand, is too specific: the passage is about the domestication of many different plants and animals, and not just dogs. The word 'vs.' in [2] implies a conflict that has no basis in the passage.

Only option [3] comes out as a suitable title: the main point in the passage is that the domestication process must ideally be thought of as something that humans do to plants and animals, and vice versa. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:		•

Time taken by you: 203 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 136 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 62 %

- 2) 'If you could read the genome of the dog like a book, you would learn a great deal about who we humans are and what makes us tick.' What is implied in this sentence?
- The evolution of dogs and humans began simultaneously.
- Dogs' genes have evolved to contain human genes as well.
- Dogs' genes would reflect how their evolution was similar to humans.
- Dogs' genes would reflect the needs of humans.

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

The term 'domesticated species' is a rather one-sided term that leaves the erroneous impression that we humans are in charge. We automatically think of domestication as something we do to other species, but it makes just as much sense to think of it as something certain plants and animals have done to us – a clever evolutionary strategy for advancing their own interests. The species that have spent the last ten thousand or so years figuring out how best to feed, heal, clothe, intoxicate and otherwise delight us have made themselves some of nature's greatest success stories.

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Refer to the last paragraph, where the quoted sentence occurs. According to the author, dogs have evolved in order to survive best alongside humans. That does not mean that their evolution was simultaneous, or that they contain human genes. So, options [1] and [2] are wrong. The manner of dogs' and humans' evolution is irrelevant in this context. So, option [3] is incorrect. Based on the main idea of the passage – that plants and animals become evolutionary successes by 'domesticating' humans – the quoted sentence implies that dogs evolved to fulfil humans' needs, and that their genes reflect that fact. Hence, [4].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 75 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 57 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 73 %

3) The passage makes all the following claims EXCEPT:

- It is mistaken belief that humans are in control of their domesticated animals.
- Humans and their domesticated animals share a common evolutionary bond.
- Domestication of species is an evolutionary phenomenon.
- Domestication as a practice began roughly 10000 years ago.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The essay stresses the fact that from the point of view of evolution, domestication is not a one-sided term – in fact, 'domestication benefitted both humans and animals. It doesn't mean that they are not in physical control of the domesticated animals. Hence, option 1 is a misinterpretation of the claim made in the passage. Options 2, 3 and 4 are implied in the passage.Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 128 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 27 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

Change Section here

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

Questions: 17 to 34

The term 'domesticated species' is a rather one-sided term that leaves the erroneous impression that we humans are in charge. We automatically think of domestication as something we do to other species, but it makes just as much sense to think of it as something certain plants and animals have done to us – a clever evolutionary strategy for advancing their own interests. The species that have spent the last ten thousand or so years figuring out how best to feed, heal, clothe, intoxicate and otherwise delight us have made themselves some of nature's greatest success stories.

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4) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about evolution?

- A domesticated species is less self-reliant than its wild counterpart.
- Life on earth evolves in reciprocal relationships.
- Man's taming of wild species benefits them as much as man himself.
- Domesticated plants are as ingenious as animals.

Video Explanation:

Explanation:

The passage suggests that "the surprising thing is ... domesticated species don't command our respect the way their wild cousins often do. Evolution may reward interdependence, but our thinking selves continue to prize self-reliance. The wolf is somehow more impressive to us than the dog." Though man considers domesticated animals less self-reliant, the passage does not support the comparison. Options 2, 3 and 4 are supported by the passage. Option 3 is a rewording of option 2. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 90 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 24 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 26 %

Loading...

In each of the following questions, there are sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are CORRECT in terms of grammar and usage. Ignore punctuation errors, if any. Enter the numbers corresponding to the correct sentences in the box provided below.

Note: Your answer should be in numerical order. Use the virtual keyboard to enter your answer in the box provided below.

- 1. She has become known for her writing, as is evidenced by the popularity of her new book.
- 2. He cut off his long hair, which made him look younger.
- 3. The majority of the older population are women.
- 4. The only party that benefits in such cases are the lawyers.
- 5. Many unlucky players and I was one of them ended up joining bad football teams.

13



Oops, you got it wrong!

Previous

Next

Violes Lives Land 124 to 13:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

>

Explanation:

Merriam Webster listsas (is) evidenced by as an idiom which means: as is clearly shown by. E.g. there clearly were settlements here, as evidenced by these remains. Hence, 1 is correct. Sentence 2 is incorrect due to its ambiguity: Is it the long hair or the cutting of his hair that made him look younger? When it is not perfectly clear what "which" refers to, the sentence needs to be rewritten. Sentence 3 is correct: The word "majority" is singular when you are thinking of the statistical entity (and unity) that makes up the majority (e.g., the "majority is silent"). It is plural, though, when you are thinking of the individuals that make up that majority. Here, especially since you are talking about the individuality of the population (women as opposed to men), use the plural "are." This also goes along with a principle known as "notional agreement." Sentence 4 is incorrect. "The only party" is the subject, and that's singular, so the verb should be is. Sentence 5 is correct. Hence, 135.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 14 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 3 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 2 %

Previous

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Questions: 21 of 34 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

In each of the following questions, there are sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are CORRECT in terms of grammar and usage. Ignore punctuation errors, if any. Enter the numbers corresponding to the correct sentences in the box provided below.

Note: Your answer should be in numerical order. Use the virtual keyboard to enter your answer in the box provided below.

- 1. Any information and documentation involving payments is provided on behalf of the payee.
- 2. Either John or myself is available for any questions you may have.
- 3. For the purposes of this document, "municipalities" refer to all upper and lower tier municipal governments.
- 4. He watched the barman prepare the beer he had ordered.
- 5. Twice as many U.S. troops were killed in hostilities in June than in May.

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VioleestExpslan22tion3:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Answer: 14. With the determiner "any", "information" and "documentation" [Sentence 1] becomes one pile of information — a single notion like *bread and butter, rice and beans* etc... Hence, the singular "is" is correct. Sentence 2 is incorrect—there is no good reason to use the reflexive form of the first-person pronoun ("myself") here. Sentence 3 is incorrect. The word "municipalities" is being used as a word in itself, not as the plural of "municipality." It's as if you're saying *the word "municipalities" refers to...* Hence, the verb used also must be singular. Sentence 4 is correct. Sentence 5 is incorrect—a comparison set up with an initial "as" demands a follow-up "as." The writer has apparently switched from an "as ... as" construction to a "more ... than" construction" mid-stream. Hence, 14

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 85 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 4 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 4 %

Previous

Next

Questions: 22 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.

As a lower-middle income country, India's material footprint is smaller than its high and upper-middle income counterparts'. However, as India grows rapidly, so would its material footprint, and all the faster, as more of its people are pulled out of poverty. It is already experiencing the adverse impacts of a materials-intensive growth model: polluted air, water stress and climate change-induced weather events. The shift to sustainable consumption and production pathways through the adoption of a circular economy is, therefore, imperative if India is to deliver on its promise of eradicating poverty and inclusive development. For this, the country has to move beyond resource efficiency to an economy in which products and materials are designed in a manner that they can be reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered.

- Being a fast-growing lower-middle income country, India will rapidly increase its material footprint if it continues with the material-intensive growth model.
- If India has to eradicate poverty and achieve inclusive growth, it must shift to a sustainable circular economy from the current material-intensive growth model.
- In comparison to circular economy, the current growth-model followed by India causes many ecological issues in parallel with eradicating poverty.
- Though it fulfils the promise of eradicating poverty and of inclusive growth, the material-intensive model is another reason for water stress and climate-induced events.

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Congratulations, you got it correct!

Violes Lixips an 23 to 13:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The paragraph talks about how India's current growth model, though leading the nation to development, is also increasing its material footprint. It goes on to talk of the necessity of shifting to a circular economy if India is to fulfil its promise of eradicating poverty and achieve inclusive development. Option 1 fails to mention anything about circular economy. The paragraph talks of circular economy as a necessary replacement rather than a comparison (as portrayed in option 3); it doesn't bring in the sense of urgency with which the topic is being talked of. Option 4 is factually incorrect: the promise of eradicating poverty and of inclusive growth can't be fulfilled through the material-intensive growth model. Option 2 precisely represents the author's viewpoint. Hence, [2].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 218 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 148 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 78 %

Previous

Next

Questions: 23 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.

As the planet and oceans continue to heat up, sites where coral has recently thrived are becoming less and less habitable. For instance, thanks to extreme ocean temperatures, much of Australia's Great Barrier Reef suffered mass bleaching that turned parades of colourful coral into dull, white masses. But palaeontologists have now discovered a haven to which one region's reefs might relocate—via oceanic currents when corals are still in their free-floating larval stage—to escape overheating. By studying fossils in Daya Bay, just northeast of Hong Kong in the South China Sea, a team of researchers found that during periods of warming in the distant past, coral reefs migrated away from equatorial warm waters to the bay's more hospitable subtropical latitudes.

- As the planet and oceans heat up, corals may seek refuge from the warming waters by migrating, as they did in the distant past.
- As the planet and oceans become warmer, corals including the Great Barrier Reef may relocate to Daya Bay in the South China Sea.
- As the planet and oceans become less habitable, coral reefs are likely to migrate away from the equatorial waters to more hospitable latitudes.
- Palaeontologists have recently discovered that Australia's Great Barrier Reef may migrate to more hospitable waters to escape overheating.

Congratulations, you got it correct!

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Violegation: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Option 2 is contrary to the passage – the author citesDaya Bay as an example, and not as somewhere 'corals including Great Barrier Reef may relocate to'. Option 3 is problematic in "as the planet and oceans become less habitable..." is a misrepresentation of 'coral sites becoming less habitable'. Option 4 is incorrect: the author does not imply that "Australia's Great Barrier Reef may migrate..." His point is that "palaeontologists have now discovered a haven to which one region's reefs might relocate" – Option 4 attributes this just to Australia's Great Barrier Reef. Option 1 captures the author's position excluding the examples: that there is evidence that as the waters warm up, corals migrate to other more hospitable places. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 131 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 72 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 46 %

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Questions: 24 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 totalitarian never asks, "What if my current ambition is in error?" He treats it, instead, as the Absolute. It becomes his God, for all intents and purposes. It constitutes his highest value. It regulates his emotions and motivational states, and determines his thoughts. All people serve their ambition. In that matter, there are no atheists. There are only people who know, and don't know, what God they serve.

- No one is an atheist as everyone serves the totalitarian that is their ambition.
- Unlike a totalitarian, who knows his God is his ambition, most of us don't know the God we serve.
- People, without exception, consciously or unconsciously are devoted to their self-interest.
- Everyone has a God in the real sense of the word but not everyone is aware that they do.



Oops, you got it wrong!

Vollesticopian25tion3:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The author intends to say that everyone is driven by their own ambitions; they never question their own ambitions, and there are no exceptions. There are only two kinds of people – those who are aware of their own ambitions and those who are not. Option 3 best expresses the same idea. Options 1, 2 and 4 are incorrect as the author does not mean the terms god, or atheist in the conventional sense, but as metaphors.Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 84 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 33 secs

Exit Review

Your Attempt: Wrong

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Next

% Students got it correct: 25 %

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

Change Section here

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the option that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

One of the hardiest hopes in the chronic-disease wars has been that of a compression of morbidity – a long life with little illness followed by a brief period of disability and then a quick death. A concept first introduced in 1980, it has had the special attraction of providing a persuasively utopian view of the future of medicine. But a recent and very careful study has determined that the idea has no empirical support. ________.

- Diseases are an inevitable process of aging that will bring our lives to an abrupt end.
- A large number of diseases are yet to be known to us since we are yet to diagnose them.
- Most of us will contract one or more chronic diseases later in life and die from them, slowly.
- But utopias are just that, idealized versions of reality that can only be imagined.



Congratulations, you got it correct!

Violes Loops an 25 to 13:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The first sentence talks about a particular hope —of us having a long, relatively illness-free life, followed by a brief disability and quick death. The paragraph builds on the context of this hope, which it calls utopian. The last sentence then states that research has shown that this hope has no empirical support, i.e., it is not supported by a sizeable number of such cases. So, the sentence that completes the paragraph should complete this paragraph by stating the finding of the research. It follows from the last sentence that the evidence will be contrary to the hope. So, there will be illness and end might not be quick, but long and drawn out. Only option 3 states this. Option 1 is incorrect since it states that the end will be abrupt. Options 2 and 4 are not related to the penultimate sentence. Hence, [3].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 130 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 35 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 26 %

Previous

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

Change Section here

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the option that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- Any moral certainty can only be derived from religion and religious literature.
- Its only unchanging "truth-claim" is that experience demands self-questioning.
- Truth-claims themselves are untenable since our constantly evolving knowledge continuously alters our notions of truth.
- Teachers of literature have to move away from the truth-claims of literature and focus solely on the pleasures of reading.

VoldeestExxpdan2atiosn3:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The author starts by putting forth an ideaas regards the debate around the truth claims of literature; teachers and professors have lost faith in literature's ability to make truth claims. The author then presents his view on the debate by questioning whether the duty of literature is to provide truth claims or eternal values as 'both outraged conservatives and radical debunkers would have it'. The author believes that instead of transmitting a certainty, it just records conflict. In other words, it does not provide an answer as much as define the question. The sentence that completes the paragraph should extend and complete this idea of literature debated in the paragraph. The option that best does this is 2. It adds to the author's view of literature as something that records, not something that provides answers. Also, it qualifies the main idea about truth-claims. Options 1 and 4 are incorrect since they are not related to the content of the passage. Option 3 is incorrect since it goes on to talk about truth-claims in general and not with respect to literature. Hence, 2.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 42 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 51 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 40 %

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

Change Section here

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the option that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

The connection between touch and understanding is deeply instinctual, beginning in infancy and continuing, in varying forms, throughout our lives. Experiments have found that touch is as important as vision for learning and retaining information. Studies also show that tactile activities such as playing with blocks help children improve everything from their math abilities to their thinking skills. ________.

- We use all our senses to engage with the world and it is no surprise that learning is no different.
- We are knowledge architects, building intellectual edifices through physical experiences.
- So, what is the next frontier of learning methods? Taste?
- It is high time we moved beyond traditional modes of learning.

Congratulations, you got it correct!

Violegation: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The paragraph is about the relationship between touch and understanding. The first sentence introduces the topic and the next two provide supporting arguments. The last sentence has to thus refer to the main idea and qualify it. Option2 best does this. Option 1 is a generalization that does not refer directly to the main idea. Option 4 introduces a new idea that is not stated in the passage, and is also a generalization that does not specifically refer to the content of the paragraph. Option 3 is not consistent with the paragraph both in terms of content as well as tone. Hence, 2.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 84 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 45 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 38 %

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

Change Section here

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the option that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

- The amount of work that goes into the making of a racer makes it much more than just a ride.
- In reality, the amount of work that goes into preparing the machine for a race is truly unbelievable.
- The aerodynamics has to be honed to perfection, the mechanics have to be checked, and the electronics need to be tested.
- The team of Indian engineers is now ready with its own version of the Ferrari.

Congratulations, you got it correct!

Vollestionplan29tiof3:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The paragraph has already shown how much work is put into the making of a racecar. In that respect, option [2] becomes redundant. Option [3] does not connect with the paragraph's last sentence. Option [4] makes an assumption about the car. Since, the passage is not necessarily talking about the Ferrari, the option would be incorrect. Option [1] completes the paragraph as it sums up what is being said in the paragraph. Hence, [1].

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 100 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 32 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 28 %

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

Change Section here

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

- 1. The government is answerable not only to the courts for any unlawful activity but also to the electing people.
- 2. No doubt privacy violation by both government and companies is bad news.
- 3. Foreign entities may not obey directions given by authorities, Twitter being a case in point.
- 4. If the choice is between risking privacy violation by an outsider (tech giants) or by an insider (government), the latter is probably better.

2413



Congratulations, you got it correct!

Volleesដែរទ្រៅនាធិរដល់ផ្ទេះ Section : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Sentence 1 will be too abrupt a start as 'any unlawful activity' will be unclear at the beginning. Similarly, sentence 3 will also be an abrupt start as 'foreign entities' will be unclear. Though sentences 4 and 2 can be considered for the start, "the choice" mentioned in sentence 4 is introduced in sentence 2 as "privacy violation by both government and companies is bad..."Therefore, sentence 2 is the best starter. 'The choice' is then spelt out in sentence 4-- privacy violation by tech giants (outsiders) or the government (insider). So, 2-4 is a mandatory pair. The "latter is probably better" in sentence 4 is explained in sentence 1, since 'the latter' refers to the insider or the government. The reason why it is better is explained in sentence 1. So, 2-4-1 is a logical sequence. The paragraph is then closed with a reference to the outsider or 'tech giants' – Twitter being a case in point. Hence, 2413 .

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 107 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 33 secs

Your Attempt: Correct

% Students got it correct: 23 %

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

Change Section here

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

- 1. The bidder reckons that the target is punching below its weight under its current management.
- 2. The takeover bid increases the share price of the target company, creating more value for all the shareholders.
- 3. A higher share price signals the bidder's estimate that the company's resources are being underutilized as of now.
- 4. A hostile takeover attempt signals that the target company has inherent strengths that make it valuable for the bidder.

3412



Oops, you got it wrong!

Violes Livips and Living 4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

The paragraph describes a hostile takeover bid. Sentences 1, 2 and 3 are not standalone, and hence cannot start the paragraph. Sentence 4 starts the paragraph by describing why a hostile bid is initiated – because the bid recognizes the inherent unrealized potential of the company. This is spelt out in sentence 1. Hence, 4-1 is a mandatory pair. Sentences 2 and 3 are related, in that order-- they talk of how the bid would increase the share price of the company [Sentence 2], thus validating the bidder's assumptions [Sentence 3]. Hence, 4123

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 64 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 26 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 20 %

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

Change Section here

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

Change Section here

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

- 1. In a recent week, Biller's feed included photos of locations she's scouting, fan art, a Hitchcock quotation, a discussion of the young Ingrid Bergman's performance in A Woman's Face and the observation that "When the Spanish filmmaker Buñuel wanted to signify the destruction of the world and the proliferation of vice, he often used rock music on the soundtrack."
- 2. To date, the independent filmmaker Anna Biller has tweeted somewhere in the ballpark of 27,000 times.
- 3. Biller's Twitter feed is half self-explication and half film studies curriculum, complete with notes on what she's watching, thoughts on classic film theory, and discussions of feminism, femininity, and misogyny on screen.
- 4. If you don't know the director from her Twitter feed @missannabiller, you may know her meticulously stylized feature films Viva and The Love Witch.

3124



Oops, you got it wrong!

Previous Next

VollestExplar32tiof13:4 Section: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Sentence 2 introduces paragraph with the tweeting habits of film maker Anna Biller. Sentence 4 follows sentence 2-- it is a sort of aside with 'if you don't know the director fromher twitter feed etc." Sentence 3 comes back to the theme of her tweets and explains what the 27000 tweets are all about. Sentence 4 continues the idea and explains what she tweeted in the recent week. Hence, 2431

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 52 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 25 secs

Your Attempt: Wrong

% Students got it correct: 19 %

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

Change Section here

The question below has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

- 1. Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (represent Fact with 1 in the answer).
- 2. Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (represent Inference with 2 in the answer).
- 3. Judgments, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (represent Judgment with 3 in the answer).

Enter the answer sequence (ex: 1231, 1121, 2233 or any such sequence) that best describes the set of four statements. (Fact -1; Inference - 2; Judgment - 3)

- (i) Data localisation is once again the talk of the town.
- (ii) The 'new' draft ecommerce policy of GoI favours location of computing facilities within India, and requires businesses that collect or process 'sensitive data' to adhere to certain conditions.
- (iii) On the other hand, Facebook has stated that it is willing to be blocked in a few countries if forced to follow data localization norms.
- (iv) With \$3 trillion worth of cross-border data flows today, the issue is, indeed, significant.

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Vollegations and tions: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Change Section here

Explanation:

Sentence 1 is a fact. 'Talk of the town' (what many people are talking about) is open to discovery. In sentence 2, 'the 'new' draft ecommerce policy of GoI favours ...' is an inference based on certain things stated in the policy, though "requires businesses... to adhere to..." is fact. However, the inference overrides the fact. Hence, 2 is an inference. Sentence 3 is a fact. Facebook has 'stated' something that is open to discovery/verification. Sentence 4 is a judgment. "...indeed, significant," is a personal reaction. Hence, 1213.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 7 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 5 %

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

Change Section here

The question below has a set of four sequentially ordered statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following:

- 1. Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (represent Fact with 1 in the answer).
- 2. Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (represent Inference with 2 in the answer).
- 3. Judgments, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (represent Judgment with 3 in the answer).

Enter the answer sequence (ex: 1231, 1121, 2233 or any such sequence) that best describes the set of four statements. (Fact -1; Inference - 2; Judgment - 3)

- (i) A severe sewage crisis is brewing across the nation's cities, which we can ignore only at our own peril.
- (ii) As the recent Mihir Shah Committee report pointed out, cities in India produce nearly 40,000 million litres of sewage every day and barely 20% of it is treated.
- (iii) The way forward is to allocate resources for urban sewage treatment, and not just to take action over rising pollution in our rivers but also for gainful reuse of treated water.
- (iv) The grim reality is that only 2% of our urban areas have both sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants.

Previous Next



Sorry

This video will be available for viewing shortly.

Explanation:

Sentence 1 is an inference. '...a severe sewage crisis in brewing across nation's cities...' is based on data from several cities and the observation of other facts pointing to a likely crisis. Sentence 2 is a fact – pointed out indicates a fact – the numbers also make it a fact. Sentence 3 is a judgment: 'the way forward is to allocate ... and not to just take action...' make it a judgment. Sentence 4 is a fact – 2 per cent have sewerage systems... Hence, 2131.

Correct Answer:

Time taken by you: 0 secs

Avg Time taken by all students: 30 secs

Your Attempt: Skipped

% Students got it correct: 19 %

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

Change Section here