French revolution mcq pdf download full screen games

I'm not robot!

looks south because it's where the winds come from, it's a good direction. North is not very good but you are in a position of the subjection to the emperor, so you look up to him," says Brotton. Given that each culture has a very different idea of who, or what, they should look upto it's perhaps not surprising that there is very little consistency in which way early maps pointed. In ancient Egyptian times the top of the world was east, the direction of sunrise. Early Islamic maps favoured south at the top because most of the early Muslim cultures were north of Mecca, so they imagined looking up (south) towards it Christian maps from the same era (called Mappa Mundi) put east at the top, towards the Garden of Eden and with Jerusalem in the centre. So when did everyone get together and decide that north was the top? It's tempting to put it down to European explorers like Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Megellan who were navigating by the North Star. But Brotton argues that these early explorers didn't think of the world like that at all. "When Columbus describes the world it is in accordance with east being at the top," he says "Columbus says he is going towards paradise, so his mentality is from a medieval mappa mundi." We've got to remember, adds Brotton, that at the time, "no one knows what they are doing and where they are going." Which one of the following best describes what the passage is trying to do? It questions on explanation about how maps are designed. It corrects a misconception about the way maps are designed. It critiques a methodology used to create maps. It explores some myths about maps. Choice BIt corrects a misconception about the way maps are designed. Early maps did NOT put north at the top for all the following reasons EXCEPT North was the source of darkness South as favoured by some emperors East and south were more important for religious reasons for some civilisations East was considered by some civilisations to be a more positive direction Choice BSouth was favoured by some emperors According to the passage, early Chinese maps placed north at the top because the Chinese invented the compass and were aware of magnetic north. they wanted to show respect to the emperor. The Chinese emperor appreciated the winds from the north. north was considered the most desirable direction. Choice Bthey wanted to show respect to the emperor. It can be inferred from the passage that European explorers like Columbus and Megellan set the precedent for north-up maps. navigated by the compass. used an eastward orientation for religious reasons. navigated with the help of early maps. Choice C used an eastward orientation for religious reasons. Which one of the following about the northern orientation of modern maps is asserted in the passage The biggest contributory factor was the understanding of magnetic north The biggest contributory factor was the role of European explorers The biggest contributory factor was the influence of Christian maps The biggest contributory factor is not stated in the passage Choice D The biggest contributory factor is not stated in the passage The role of natural phenomena in influencing map-making conventions is seen most clearly in early Egyptian maps early Islamic maps early Chinese maps early Christian maps Choice A early Egyptian maps Passage 2: Impact of Printed text and iPhone I used a smartphone GPS to find my way through the cobblestoned maze of Geneva's Old Town, in search of a handmade machine that changed the world more than any other invention. Near a 13th-century cathedral in this Swiss city on the shores of a lovely lake, I found what I was looking for: a Gutenberg printing press. "This was the Internet of its day — at least as influential as the iPhone," said Gabriel de Montmollin, the director of the Museum of the Reformation, toying with the replica of Johann Gutenberg's great invention. [Before the invention of the printing press] it used to take four monks...up to a year to produce a single book. With the advance in movable type in 15th-century Europe, one press could crank out 3,000 pages a day. Before long, average people could travel to places that used to be unknown to them — with maps! Medical information passed more freely and quickly, diminishing the sway of quacks...The printing press offered the prospect that tyrants would never be able to kill a book or suppress an idea. Gutenberg's brainchild broke the monopoly that clerics had on scripture. And later, stirred by pamphlets from a version of that same press, the American colonies rose up against a king and gave birth to a nation. So, a question in the summer of this 10th anniversary of the iPhone: has the device that is perhaps the most revolutionary of all time given us a single magnificent idea? Nearly every advancement of the written word through new technology has advanced humankind. Sure, you can say the iPhone changed everything. By putting the world's recorded knowledge in the palm of a hand, it revolutionized work, dining, travel and socializing. It made us more narcissistic — here's more of me doing cool stuff! — and it unleashed an army of awful trolls. We no longer have the patience to sit through a baseball game without that reach to the pocket. And one more casualty of Apple selling more than a billion phones in a decade's time: daydreaming has become a lost art. For all of that, I'm still waiting to see if the iPhone can do what the printing press did for religion and democracy...the Geneva museum makes a strong case that the printing press moved minds than anything else...it's hard to imagine the French or American revolutions without those enlightened voices in print... Not long after Steve Jobs introduced his iPhone, he said the hand book was probably headed for history's attic. Not so fast. After a period of rapid growth in e-books, something closer to the medium for Chaucer's volumes has made a great comeback. The hope of the iPhone, and the Internet in general, was that it would free people in closed societies. But the failure of the Arab Spring, and the continued suppression of ideas in North Korea, China and Iran, has not borne that out... The iPhone is still young. It has certainly been "one of the most important, world-changing and successful products in history, " as Apple CEO. Tim Cook said. But I'm not sure if the world changed for the better with the iPhone — as it did with the printing press — or merely, changed. The printing press has been likened to the Internet for which one of the following reasons? It enabled rapid access to new information and the sharing of new ideas It represented new and revolutionary technology compared to the past It encouraged reading among people by giving them access to thousands of books It gave people access to pamphlets and literature in several languages Choice A It enabled rapid access to new information and the sharing of new ideas According to the passage, the invention of the printing press did all of the following EXCEPT Promoted the spread of enlightened political views across countries. Gave people direct access to authentic medical information and religious texts. Shortened the time taken to produce books and pamphlets. Enabled people to perform various tasks simultaneously. Choice D Enabled people to perform various tasks simultaneously. Steve Jobs predicted which one'of the following with the introduction of the iPhone? People would switch from reading on their iPhones. People would lose interest in historical and traditional classics. Reading printed books would become a thing of the past. The production of e-books would eventually fall. Choice C Reading printed books would become a thing of the past. "I'm still waiting to see if the iPhone can do what the printing press did for religion and democracy." The author uses which one of the following to indicate his uncertainty? The rise of religious groups in many parts of the world. The expansion in trolling and narcissism among users of the Internet. The continued suppression of free speech in closed societies. The decline in reading habits among those who use the device. Choice C The continued suppression of free speech in closed societies. The author attributes the French and American revolutions to the invention of the printing press because maps enabled large numbers of Europeans to travel and settle in the American continent. the rapid spread of information encouraged people to new ideas on freedom and democracy. It encouraged reading among the people by destroying the monopoly of religious leaders on the scriptures. it made available revolutionary strategies and opinions to the people. Choice B the rapid spread of information exposed people to new ideas on freedom and democracy. The main conclusion of the passage is that the new technology has some advantages, but these are outweighed by its disadvantages. so far not proved as successful as the printing press in opening people's minds. been disappointing because it has changed society too rapidly. been more wasteful than the printing press because people spend more time daydreaming or surfing. Choice B so far not as successful as the printing press in opening people's minds. Passage 3: American Malls This year alone, more than 8,600 stores could close, according to industry estimates, many of them the brand -name anchor outlets that real estate developers once stumbled over themselves to court. Already there have been 5,300 retail closings this year... Sears Holdings—which owns Kmart—said in March that there's "substantial doubt" it can stay in business altogether, and will close 300 stores this year. So far this year, nine national retail chains have filed for bankruptcy. Local jobs are a major casualty of what analysts are calling, with only a hint of hyperbole, the retail apocalypse. Since 2002, department stores have lost 448,000 jobs, a 25% decline, while the number of store closures this year is on track to surpass the worst depths of the Great Recession. The growth of online retailers, meanwhile, has failed to offset those losses, with the ecommerce sector adding just 178,000 jobs over the past 15 years. Some of those jobs can be found in the massive distribution centers Amazon has opened across the country, often not too far from malls the company helped shutter. But those are workplaces, not gathering places. The mall is both. And in the 61 years since the first enclosed one opened in suburban Minneapolis, the shopping mall has been where a huge swath of middle-class America went for far more than shopping. It was the home of first jobs and blind dates, the place for family photos and ear piercings, where goths and grandmothers could somehow walk through the same doors and find something they all liked. Sure, the food was lousy for you and the oceans of parking lots encouraged car-heavy development, something now scorned by contemporary planners. But for better or worse, the mall has been America's public square for the last 60 years. So what happens when it disappears? Think of your mall. Or think of the one you went to as a kid. Think of the perfume clouds in the department stores. The fountains splashing below the skylights. The cinnamon wafting from the food court. As far back as ancient Greece, societies have congregated around a central marketplace. In medieval Europe, they were outside cathedrals. For half of the 20th century and almost 20 years into the new one, much of America has found their agora on the terrazzo between Orange Julius and Sbarro, Waldenbooks and the Gap, Sunglass Hut and Hot Topic. That mall was an ecosystem unto itself, a combination of community and commerce peddling everything you needed and everything you didn't: Magic Eye posters, wall catchers. Air Jordans.... A growing number of Americans, however, don't see the need to go to any Macy's at all. Our digital lives are frictionless and endlessly efficient, with retail and romance available at a click. Malls were designed for leisure, abundance, ambling. You parked and planned to spend some time. Today, much of that time has been given over to busier lives and second jobs and apps that let you swipe right instead of haunt the food court. ' Malls, says Harvard business professor Leonard Schlesinger, "were built for patterns of social interaction that increasingly don't exist." The central idea of this passage is that: the closure of malls has affected the economic and social life of middle-class America. the advantages of malls used to perform a social function that has been lost. malls are closing down because people of all ages and from all walks of life went there. people could shop as well as eat in one place. it was a commercial space as well as a gathering place. it sold things that were needed as well as those that were not. Choice C it was a commercial space as well as a gathering place. Why does the author say that the mall has been America's public square? Malls did not bar anybody from entering the space. Malls were a great place to shop for a huge section of the middle class. Malls were a hangout place where families grew close to each other. Malls were a great place for everyone to gather and interact. Choice D Malls were a great place to shop for a huge section of the middle class. The author describes 'Perfume clouds in the department stores' in order to evoke memories by painting a picture of malls describe the smells and sights of malls emphasise that all brands were available under one roof. show that malls smelt good because of the various stores and food court. Choice A evoke memories by painting a. picture of malls Passage 4: Evolutionary Scientists have long recognised the incredible diversity within a species. But they thought it reflected evolutionary changes that unfolded imperceptibly, over millions of years. That divergence between populations within a species was enforced, according to Ernst Mayr, the great evolutionary biologist of the 1940s, when a population was separated from the rest of the species by a mountain range or a desert, preventing breeding across the other geologic scales of time. Without the separation, gene flow was relentless. But as the separation persisted, the isolated population grew apart and speciation occurred. In the mid-1960s, the biologist Paul Ehrlich - author of The Population Bomb (1968) - and his Stanford University colleague Peter Raven challenged Mayr's ideas about speciation. They had studied checkerspot butterflies living in the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve in California, and it soon became clear that they were not examining a single population. Through years of capturing, marking and then recapturing the butterflies, they were able to prove that within the population, spread over just 50 acres of suitable checkerspot habitat, there were three groups that rarely interacted despite their very close proximity. Among other ideas, Ehrlich and Raven argued in a now classic paper from 1969 that gene flow was not as predictable and ubiquitous as Mayr and his cohort maintained, and thus evolutionary divergence between neighbouring groups in a population was probably common. They also asserted that isolation and gene flow were less important to evolutionary divergence than natural selection (when factors such as mate choice, weather, disease or predation cause better-adapted individuals to survive and pass on their successful genetic traits). For example, Ehrlich and Raven suggested that, without the force of natural selection, an isolated population would remain unchanged and that, in other scenarios, natural selection could be strong enough to overpower gene flow... Which of the following best sums up Ehrlich and Raven's argument in their classic 1969 paper? Ernst Mayr was wrong in identifying physical separation as the cause of species diversity Checkerspot butterflies in the 50-acre Jasper Ridge Preserve formed three groups that rarely interacted with each other While a factor, isolation was not as important to speciation as natural selection Gene flow is less common and more erratic than Mayr and his colleagues claimed. Choice C While a factor, isolation was not as important to speciation as natural selection All of the following statements are true according to the passage EXCEPT Gene flow contributes to evolutionary divergence. The Population Bomb questioned dominant ideas about species diversity. Evolutionary changes unfold imperceptibly over time. Checkerspot butterflies are known to exhibit speciation while living in close proximity. Choice B The Population Bomb questioned dominant ideas about species diversity. The author discusses Mayr, Ehrlich and Raven to demonstrate that evolution is a sensitive and controversial topic. Ehrlich and Raven's ideas about evolutionary divergence are widely accepted by scientists. the causes of speciation are debated by scientists. Choice C the causes of speciation are debated by scientists. Passage 5: Olympics Do sports mega events like the summer Olympic Games benefit the host city economically? It depends, but the prospects are less than rosy. The trick is converting...several billion dollars in operating costs during the 17-day fiesta of the Games into a basis for long-term economic returns. These days, the summer Olympic Games themselves generate total revenue of $4 billion to $5 billion, but the lion's share of this goes to the International Olympics Committee, the National Olympics Committees and the International Sports Federations. Any economic benefit would have to flow from the value of the Games as an advertisement for the city, the new transportation and communications infrastructure that was created for the Games, or the ongoing use of the new facilities. Evidence suggests that the advertising effect is far from certain. The infrastructure benefit depends on the initial condition of the city and the effectiveness of the planning. The facilities benefit is dubious at best for buildings such as velodromes or natatoriums and problematic for 100,000-seat Olympic stadiums. The latter require a conversion plan for future use, the former are usually doomed to near vacancy. Hosting the summer Games generally requires 30-plus sports venues and dozens of training centers. Today, the Bird's Nest in Beijing sits virtually empty, while the Olympic Stadium in Sydney costs some $30 million a year to operate. Part of the problem is that Olympics planning takes place in a frenzied and time-pressured atmosphere of intense competition with the other prospective host cities — not optimal conditions for contemplating the future shape of an urban landscape. The author uses 'ironic' in the third paragraph to point out that urban land is generally scarce and growing scarcer. The new facilities often stand for decades or longer. Even if they have future use, are they the best use of precious urban real estate? Further, cities must consider the human cost. Residential areas often are razed and citizens relocated (without adequate preparation or compensation). Life is made more hectic and congested. There are, after all, other productive uses that can be made of vanishing fiscal resources. The central point in the first paragraph is that the economic benefits of the Olympic Games are shared equally among the three organising committees. accrue mostly through revenue from advertisements and ticket sales. accrue to host cities, if at all, only in the long term. are usually eroded by expenditure incurred by the host city. Choice Caccrue to host cities, if at all, only in the long term. Sports facilities built for the Olympics are not fully utilised after the Games are over because their scale and the costs of operating them are large. their location away from the city centre usually limits easy access. the authorities do not adapt them to local conditions. they become outdated having being built with little planning and under time pressure. Choice Atheir scale and the costs of operating them are large. The author feels that the Games place a burden on the host city for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they divert scarce urban land from more productive uses. they involve the demolition of residential structures to accommodate sports facilities and infrastructure. the finances used to fund the Games could be better used for other purposes. the influx of visitors during the Games places a huge strain on the urban infrastructure. Choice D the influx of visitors during the Games places a huge strain on the urban infrastructure. CAT VARC : CAT 2017 Question Paper Slot 2 Passage 1: Creativity Creativity is at once our most precious resource and our most inexhaustible one. As anyone who has ever spent any time with children knows, every single human being is born creative; every human being is innately endowed with the ability to combine and recombine data, perceptions, materials and ideas, and devise new ways of thinking and doing.What fosters creativity? More than anything else: the presence of other people. The big myth is that creativity is the province of great individual gen.iuses. In fact creativity is a social process. Our biggest creative breakthroughs come when people learn from, compete with, and collaborate with other people. Cities are the true fonts of creativity... With their diverse populations, dense social networks, and public spaces where people can meet spontaneously and serendipitously, they spark and catalyze new ideas. With their infrastructure for finance, organization and trade, they allow those ideas to be swiftly actualized. As for what staunches creativity, that's easy, if ironic. It's the very institutions that we build to manage, exploit and perpetuate the fonts of creativity — our big bureaucracies, and so on, and to say, too many of our schools. Creativity is disruptive; schools and organizations are regimented, standardized and stultifying. The education expert Sir Ken Robinson points to a 1968 study reporting on a group of 1,600 children who were tested over time for their ability to think in out-of-the-box ways. When the children were between 3 and 5 years old, 98 percent achieved positive scores. When they were 8 to 10, only 32 percent passed the same test, and only 10 percent at 13 to 15. When 280,000 25-year-olds took the test, just 2 percent passed. By the time we are adults, our creativity has been wrung out of us. I once asked the great urbanist Jane Jacobs what makes some places more creative than others. She said, essentially, that the question was an easy one. All cities, she said, were filled with creative people; that's our default state as people. But some cities had more than their shares of leaders, people and institutions that blocked out that creativity. She called them "squelchers." Creativity (or the lack of it) closely tracks three factors: the great socio-economic divide — our rising inequality — that plagues us. According to my own estimates, roughly a third of us across the United States, and perhaps as much as half of us in our most creative cities — are able to do work which engages our creative faculties to some extent, whether as artists, musicians, writers, techies, innovators, entrepreneurs, doctors, lawyers, journalists or educators — those of us who work with our minds. That leaves a group that I term "the other 66 percent," who toil in low-wage rote and rotten jobs — if they have jobs at all — in which their creativity is subjugated, ignored or wasted. Creativity itself is not in danger. It's flourishing is all around us — in science and technology, arts and culture, in our rapidly revitalizing cities. But we still have a long way to go if we want to build a truly creative society that supports and rewards the creativity of each and every one of us. In the author's view, cities promote human creativity for all the following reasons EXCEPT that they contain spaces that enable people to meet and share new ideas. expose people to different and novel ideas, because they are home to varied groups of people. provide the financial and institutional networks that enable ideas to become reality. provide access to cultural activities that promote new and creative ways of thinking. Choice Dprovide access to cultural activities that promote creativity eventually stifle it. the larger the creative population in a city, the more likely it is to be stifled. large bureaucracies and institutions are the inevitable outcome of successful cities. Choice Binstitutions created to promote creativity eventually stifle it. The central idea of this passage is that social interaction is necessary to nurture creativity. creativity and ideas are gradually declining in all societies. the creativity divide is widening in societies in line with socio-economic trends. more people should work in jobs that engage their creative faculties. Choice Asocial interaction is necessary to nurture creativity. Jane Jacobs believed that cities that are more creative have to struggle to retain their creativity. have to 'squelch' unproductive people and promote creative ones. have leaders and institutions that do not block creativity. Choice C have leaders and institutions that do not block creativity. The 1968 study is used by the author to show that as they get older, children usually learn to be more creative. schooling today does not encourage creative thinking in children. the more children learn, the less creative they become. technology today prevents children from being creative. Choice B schooling today does not encourage creative thinking in children. The author's conclusions about the most 'creative cities' in the US (paragraph 6) are based on the assumption that people who work with their hands are not doing creative work more than half the population works in non-creative jobs. only artists, musicians, writers, and so on should be valued in a society. most cities ignore or waste the creativity of low-wage workers. Choice A people who work with their hands are not doing creative work CAT VARC : CAT 2017 Question Paper Slot 2 Passage 2: Subnivium During the frigid season... it's often necessary to nestle under a blanket to try to stay warm. The temperature difference between the blanket and the air outside is so palpable that we often have trouble leaving our warm refuge. Many plants and animals similarly hunker down, relying on snow cover for safety from winter's harsh conditions. The small area between the snowpack and the ground, called the subnivium... might be the most important ecosystem that you have never heard of. The subnivium is so well-insulated and stable that its temperature holds steady at around 32 degree Fahrenheit (0 degree Celsius). Although that might still sound cold, a constant temperature of 32 degree Fahrenheit can often be 30 to 40 degrees warmer than the air temperature during the peak of winter. Because of this large temperature difference, a wide variety of species...depend on the subnivium for winter protection. For many organisms living in temperate and Arctic regions, the difference between being under the snow or outside it is a matter of life and death. Consequently, disruptions to the subnivium brought about by climate change will affect everything from population dynamics to nutrient cycling through the ecosystem. The formation and stability of the subnivium requires more than a few flurries. Winter ecologists have suggested that eight inches of snow is necessary to develop a stable layer of insulation. Depth is not the only factor, however. More accurately, the stability of the subnivium depends on the interaction between snow depth and snow density. Imagine being under a stack of blankets that are all flattened and pressed together. When compressed, the blankets essentially form one compacted layer. In contrast, when they are lightly placed on top of one another, they maintain their insulating capacity because the air pockets between them trap heat. Greater depths of low-density snow are therefore better at insulating the ground. Both depth and density of snow are sensitive to temperature. As snow is beginning to explore how climate change will affect the subnivium, as well as the species that depend on it. At first glance, warmer winters seem beneficial for species that have difficulty surviving subzero temperatures; however, as with most ecological phenomena, the consequences are not so straightforward. Research has shown that the snow season (the period when snow is more likely than rain) has become shorter since l970. When rain falls on snow, it increases the density of the snow and reduces its insulation capacity. Therefore, even though winters are expected to become warmer overall from future climate change, the subnivium will tend to become colder and more variable with less protection from the above-ground temperatures. The effects of a colder subnivium are complex... For example, shrubs such as crowberry and alpine azalea that grow along the forest floor tend to block the wind and so retain higher depths of snow around them. This captured snow helps to keep soils insulated and in turn increases plant decomposition and nutrient release. In field experiments, researchers removed a portion. of the snow cover to investigate the importance of the subnivium's insulation. They found that soil frost in the snow-free area resulted in damage to plant roots and sometimes even the death of the plant. The purpose of this passage is to introduce readers to a relatively unknown ecosystem: the subnivium. explain how the subnivium works to protect a variety of species. outline the effects of climate change on the subnivium, show a connection between animals and plant life due to the subnivium. Choice D Climate change has positive effects on the subnivium. Based on this extract, the author would support which one of the following actions? The use of snow machines in winter to ensure snow cover of at least eight inches. Government action to curb climate change. Adding nutrients to the soil in winter. Planting more shrubs in areas of short snow season. Choice B Government action to curb climate change. In paragraph 6, the author provides the examples of crowberry and alpine azalea to demonstrate that Despite frigid temperatures, several species survive in temperate and Arctic regions. Due to frigid temperatures in the temperate and Arctic regions, plant species that survive tend to be shrubs rather than trees. The crowberry and alpine azalea are abundant in temperate and Arctic regions. The stability of the subnivium depends on several interrelated factors, including shrubs on the forest floor. Choice D The stability of the subnivium depends on several interrelated factors, including shrubs on the forest floor. Which one of the following statements can be inferred from the passage? In an ecosystem, altering any one element has a ripple effect on all others. Climate change affects temperate and Artie regions more than equatorial or arid ones. A compact layer of wool is warmer than a similarly compact layer of goose down. The loss of the subnivium, while tragic, will affect only temperate and Artic regions. Choice A In an ecosystem, altering any one element has a ripple effect on all others. In paragraph 1, the author uses blankets as a device to evoke the bitter cold of winter in the minds of readers. explain how blankets work to keep us warm. draw an analogy between blankets and the snow pack. alert readers to the fatal effects of excessive exposure to the cold Choice C draw an analogy between blankets and the snow pack. CAT VARC : CAT 2017 Question Paper Slot 2 Passage 3: Electric Vehicles The end of the age of the internal combustion engine is in sight. There are small signs everywhere: the shift to hybrid vehicles is already under way among manufacturers. Volvo has announced it will make only electric and petrol-engined cars after 2019...and Tesla has just started selling its first electric car aimed squarely at the middle classes: the Tesla 3 sells for $35,000 in the US, and 400,000 people have put down a small, refundable deposit towards one. Several thousand have already taken delivery, and the company hopes to sell half a million more next year. This is a remarkable figure for a machine with a fairly short range and a very limited number of specialised charging stations. Some of it reflects the remarkable abilities of Elon Musk, the company's founder, as a salesman, engineer, and a man able to get the most out his factory workers and the governments he deals with...Mr Musk is selling a dream that the world wants to believe in. This last may be the most important factor in the story. The private car is... a device of immense practical help and economic significance, but at the same time a theatre for myths of unattainable selfulfillment. The one thing you will never see in a car advertisement is traffic, even though that is the element in which drivers spend their lives. Every single driver in a traffic jam is trying to escape from it, yet it is the inevitable consequence of mass car ownership. The sleek and stylish electric car is at one level merely the most contemporary fantasy of autonomy and power. But it might also disrupt our exterior landscapes nearly as much as the fossil fuel-engined car did in the last century. Electrical cars would of course pollute far less than fossil fuel-driven ones; instead of oil reserves, the rarest materials for batteries would make undeserving despots and their dynasties fantastically rich. Petrol stations would disappear. The air in cities would once more be breathable and their streets as quiet as those of Venice. This isn't an unmixed good. Cars that were as silent as bicycles would still be as dangerous as they are now to anyone they hit without audible warning. The dream goes further than that. The electric care of the future will be so thoroughly equipped with sensors and reaction mechanisms that they will never hit anyone. Just as brakes don't let you skid today, the steering wheel of tomorrow will swerve you away from danger before you have even noticed it... This is where the fantasy of autonomy comes full circle. The logical outcome of cars which need no driver is that they will need no owner either. Instead, they will work as taxis do, summoned at will but only for the journeys we actually need. This the future towards which Uber...is working. The ultimate development of the private car will be to reinvent public transport. Traffic jams will be abolished only when the private car has been abolished. It may take decades of slow progress. The 1968 study is... Which of the following statements best reflects the author's argument? Hybrid and electric vehicles signal the end of the age of internal combustion engines. Elon Musk is a remarkable salesman. car represents an unattainable myth of independence. The future Uber car will be environmentally friendlier than even the Tesla. Choice C The private car represents an unattainable myth of independence. The author points out all of the following about electric cars EXCEPT Their reliance on rare materials for batteries will support despots' fortunes. They will reduce air and noise pollution. They will not decrease the number of traffic jams. They will ultimately undermine rather than further driver autonomy. Choice DThey will ultimately undermine rather than further driver autonomy. According to the author, the main reason for Tesla's remarkable sales is that in the long run, the Tesla is more cost effective than fossil fuel-driven cars. the US government has announced a tax subsidy for Tesla buyers. the company is rapidly upscaling the number of specialised charging stations for customer convenience. people believe in the autonomy represented by private cars. The author comes to the conclusion that car drivers will no longer own cars but will have to use public transport. cars will be controlled by technology that is more efficient than car drivers. car drivers dream of autonomy but the future may be public transport. In paragraphs 5 and 6, the author provides the example of Uber to argue that in the future, electric cars will be equipped with mechanisms that prevent collisions. in the future, traffic jams will not exist. in the future, the private car will be transformed into a form of public transport. in the future, Uber rides will outstrip Tesla sales. Choice C in the future, the private car will be transformed into a form of public transport. In paragraph 6, the author mentions electrically powered bicycles to argue that if Elon Musk were a true visionary, he would invest funds in developing electric bicycles. our fantasies of autonomy might unexpectedly require us to consider electric bicycles. in terms of environmental friendliness and safety, electric bicycles rather than electric cars are the future. electric buses are the best form of public transport. Choice B our fantasies of autonomy might unexpectedly require us to consider electric bicycles. Passage 4: Typewriters Typewriters are the epitome of a technology that has been comprehensively rendered obsolete by the digital age. The ink comes off the ribbon, they weigh a ton, and second thoughts are a disaster. But they are also fantastically tactile, desirable objects. Can we escape the tyranny of the keyboard and the screen? We'll all have to wait until the Russians have decided to go back to typewriters in some government offices, and why in the US, some departments have never abandoned them. Yet it is not just their resistance to algorithms and secret surveillance that keeps typewriter production lines — well one, at least — in business (the last British one closed a year ago). Nor is it only the nostalgic appeal of the metal body and the stout well-defined keys that make them popular on eBay. A typewriter demands something particular: attentiveness. By the time the paper is loaded, the ribbon tightened, the carriage returned, the spacing and the margins set, there's a big premium on hitting the right key. That means sorting out ideas, pulling together a kind of order and organising details before actually striking off. There can be no thinking on screen with a typewriter. Nor are there any easy distractions. No online shopping. No urgent emails. No Twitter. No need for electricity — perfect for writing in a remote hideaway. The thinking process is accompanied by the encouraging clack of keys, and the ratchet of the carriage return. Ping! Which one of the following best describes what the passage is trying to do? It describes why people continue to use typewriters even in the digital age. It argues that typewriters will continue to be used even though they are obsolete technology. It highlights the advantages and benefits of using typewriters. It shows that computers offer fewer options than typewriters. Choice A It describes why people continue to use typewriters even in the digital age. According to the passage, some governments still use typewriters because: they do not want to abandon old technologies that may be useful in the future. they want to ensure that typewriter production lines remain in business. they like the nostalgic appeal of typewriter. they can control who reads the document. Choice D they can control who reads the document. The writer praises typewriters for all the following reasons EXCEPT Unlike computers, they can only be used for typing. You cannot revise what you have typed on a typewriter. Typewriters are noisier than computers. Typewriters are messier to use than computers. Choice D Typewriters are messier to use than computers. Passage 5: Viking age Despite their fierce reputation, Vikings may not have always been the plunderers and pillagers popular culture imagines them to be. In fact, they got their start trading in northern European markets, researchers suggest. Combs carved from animal antlers, as well as comb manufacturing waste and raw antler material has turned up at three archaeological sites in Denmark, including a medieval marketplace in the city of Ribe. A team of researchers from Denmark and the U.K. hoped to identify the species of animal to which the antlers once belonged by analyzing collagen proteins in the samples and comparing them across the animal kingdom, Laura Geggel reports for LiveScience. Somewhat surprisingly, molecular analysis of the artifacts revealed that some combs and other material had been carved from reindeer antlers... Given that reindeer (Rangifer tarandus) don't live in Denmark, the researchers posit that it arrived on Viking ships from Norway. Antler craftsmanship, in the form of decorative combs, was part of Viking culture. Such combs served as symbols of good health, Geggel writes. The fact that the animals shed their antlers also made them easy to collect from the large herds that inhabited Norway. Since the artifacts were found in marketplace areas at each site it's more likely that the Norsemen came to trade rather than pillage. Most of the artifacts also date to the 780s, but some are as old as 725. That predates the beginning of Viking raids on Great Britain by about 70 years. (Traditionally, the so-called "Viking Age" began with these raids in 793 and ended with the Norman conquest of Great Britain in l066.) Archaeologists had suspected that the Vikings had experience with long maritime voyages [that] might have preceded their raids. Beyond Norway, these combs would have been a popular industry in Scandinavia as wela: It's possible that the antler combs represent a larger trade network, where the Norsemen supplied raw material to craftsmen in Denmark and elsewhere. The primary purpose of the passage is: to explain the presence of reindeer antler combs in Denmark. to contradict the widely-accepted beginning date for the Viking Age in Britain, and propose an alternate one. to challenge the popular perception of Vikings as raiders by using evidence that suggests their early trade relations with Europe. to argue that besides being violent pillagers,Vikings were also skilled craftsmen and efficient traders. Choice Cto challenge the popular perception of Vikings as raiders by using evidence that suggests their early trade relations with Europe. The evidence - "Most of the artifacts also date to the 780s, but some are as old as 725" — has been used in the passage to argue that: the beginning date of the Viking Age should be changed from 793 to 725. the Viking raids started as early as 725. some of the antler artifacts found in Denmark and Great Britain have come from Scandinavia. the Vikings' trade relations with Europe pre-dates the Viking raids. Choice Dthe Vikings' trade relations with Europe pre-dates the Viking raids. All of the following hold true for Vikings EXCEPT Vikings brought reindeer from Norway to Denmark for trade purposes. Before becoming the raiders of northern Europe, Vikings had trade relations with European nations. Antler combs, regarded by the Vikings as a symbol of good health, were part of the Viking culture. Vikings, once upon a time, had trade relations with Denmark and Scandinavia. Choice A Vikings brought reindeer from Norway to Denmark for trade purposes.

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