

Question no. 3

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| 1. Jubilant | (a) Blissful |
| 2. Latent | (b) Insipid |
| 3. Ruse | (a) Inure |
| 4. Quagmire | (c) Quandary |
| 5. Panacea | (b) Alleviate |
| 6. Magnanimous | (b) Conglomerate |
| 7. Languid | (d) Inveterate |
| 8. Modicum | (c) Plethora |
| 9. Neophyte | (b) Red |
| 10. Hapless | (b) Unlucky |

Question no. 2

1. The author explains the difference in understanding what intelligence used to mean in different eras. He starts in a chronological way: in the distant past, ^{the} industrial age, and the contemporary time. In the distant past, intelligence meant wisdom; during the industrial age, it was associated with rationality; contemporarily, it is linked to the quickness of response. Hence, the author traces the evolution of intelligence by interpreting what it meant in different eras.

2. The author believes that associating speed, in contrast to reflection, ~~with~~ can result in a poor comprehension of information. Depth of knowledge is let go for ~~more~~ magnitude of knowledge. In this way, a person is unable to form strong independent ideas; the vast knowledge available across digital devices is preferred by an individual instead of independent thinking. Hence, the author believes this lack of independent reasoning to be a danger associated with valuing speed over reflection.

3. Wisdom is associated with a deep understanding whereas, the modern concept of knowledge is different to this. The sheer amount of available knowledge is infinite; ~~this~~ however, this does not translate to a concomitant increase in wisdom.

Merely possessing knowledge is not sufficient to become wise as knowledge only provides data.

In contrast to this, wisdom entails logical and analytical processing of this data. Therefore, technology has altered the relationship between knowledge and wisdom by prioritising the magnitude of the former.

4. In the future, concise and clear thinking would be most valuable. The world would continue to accelerate towards more knowledge. This would not mean that those who possess the most information would be the most intelligent. According to the author, a deep and sagacious understanding would be more beneficial to individuals as it would enable them to serve humanity.



Question no. 1

Science experiments surprise children due to their crude understanding of scientific processes. However, preconceived notions of young minds ~~can be~~ ^{are} altered when they question them and exhibit curiosity at scientific marvels. By not prioritizing a conceptual understanding, schools reward rote learning and individuals tend to remain content with a simple yet improper scientific understanding. Moreover, numerous scientific ~~p~~ researches produce conflicting results. The scientific research method is a tedious one. It is riddled with frequent failures and occasional breakthroughs. Not privy to this intricate process, the occasional newspaper reader is shocked to learn about conflicting scientific results. This is reflective of human nature: preferring certainty ~~over~~ in uncertain times.

Title:- Humans Prioritize Simpler Explanations
Even in the Complex Scientific World

Writer's words : 125 Passage words : 390