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Directions (1-5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

In 2002, the cognitive scientist Daniel Kahneman of Princeton University won the Nobel Prize in Economics for work done with his longtime collaborator Amos Tversky (who died in 1996). Their work had to do with judgement and decision-making – what makes our thoughts and actions rational or irrational. They explored how people make choices and assess probabilities, and uncovered basic errors that are typical in decision-making.

The thinking errors they uncovered are not trivial mistakes in a parlor game. To be rational means to adopt appropriate goals, take the appropriate action given one's goals and beliefs, and hold beliefs that are commensurate with available evidence. It means achieving one's life goals using the best means possible. To violate the thinking rules examined by Kahneman and Tversky thus has the practical consequence that we are less satisfied with our lives than we might be. Research conducted in my own laboratory has indicated that there are systematic individual differences in the judgement and decision-making skills that Kahneman and Tversky studied.

Ironically, the Nobel Prize was awarded for studies of cognitive characteristics that are entirely missing from the most well-known mental assessment device in the behavioral sciences: intelligence tests. Scientists and laypeople alike tend to agree that "good thinking" encompasses sound judgment

and decision-making - the type of thinking that helps us achieve our goals. Yet assessments of such good (rational) thinking are nowhere to be found on IQ tests.

Intelligence tests measure important things, but they do not assess the extent of rational thought. This might not be such a grave omission if intelligence were a strong predictor of rational thinking. But my research group found just the opposite: it is a mild predictor at best, and some rational thinking skills are totally dissociated from intelligence.

To an important degree, intelligence tests determine the academic and professional careers of millions of people in many countries. Children are given intelligence tests to determine eligibility for admission to school programs for the gifted. Corporations and the military depend on assessment and sorting devices that are little more than disguised intelligence tests.

Perhaps some of this attention to intelligence is necessary, but what is not warranted is the tendency to ignore cognitive capacities that are at least equally important: the capacities that sustain rational thought and action.

Critics of intelligence tests have long pointed out that the tests ignore important parts of mental life, mainly non-cognitive domains such as socio-emotional abilities, empathy, and interpersonal skills. But intelligence tests are also radically incomplete as measures of cognitive functioning, which is evident from the simple fact that many people display a systematic inability to think or behave rationally despite having a more than adequate IQ. For a variety of reasons, we have come to overvalue the kinds of thinking skills that intelligence tests measure and undervalue other important cognitive skills, such as the ability to think rationally.

Psychologists have studied the major classes of thinking errors that make people less than rational. They have studied people's tendencies to show incoherent probability assessments; to be overconfident in knowledge judgments; to ignore the alternative hypothesis; to evaluate evidence with a "my side" bias; to show inconsistent preferences because of framing effects; to over-weigh short-term rewards at the expense of long-term well-being; to allow decisions to be affected by irrelevant context; and many others.

All of these categories of failure of rational judgment and decision-making are very imperfectly correlated with intelligence—meaning that IQ tests tend not to capture individual differences in rational thought. Intelligence tests measure mental skills that have been studied for a long time, whereas psychologists have only recently had the tools to measure the tendencies toward rational and irrational thinking. Nevertheless, recent progress in the cognitive science of rational thought suggests that nothing—save for money—would stop us from constructing an "RQ" test.

Such a test might prove highly useful. Suboptimal investment decisions have, for example, been linked to overconfidence in knowledge judgments, the tendency to over-explain chance events, and the tendency to substitute affective valence for thought. Errors in medical and legal decision-making have also been linked to specific irrational thinking tendencies that psychologists have studied.

There are strategies and environmental fixes for the thinking errors that occur in all of these domains. But it is important to realize that these thinking errors are more related to rationality than intelligence. They would be reduced if schools, businesses, and government focused on the parts of cognition that intelligence tests miss.

Instead, these institutions still devote far more attention and resources to intelligence than to teaching people how to think in order to reach their goals. It is as if intelligence has become totemic in our culture. But what we should really be pursuing is development of the reasoning strategies that could substantially increase human well-being.

Q1. Choose the most suitable title for the passage.

- (a) Cognition and Psychometrics.
- (b) Judgment under Uncertainty.
- (c) Psychological Science.
- (d) Rationality and Intelligence.
- (e) Sensibility versus Intelligence.

Q2. According to the passage, intelligence tests at their best...

- A. are measures of cognitive functioning.
 - B. ignore important cognitive capacities.
 - C. are incomplete measures of one's intelligence.
 - D. ignore one's suitability for academic and professional careers.
 - E. are poor indicators of the capacity for right action.
- (a) A, B, and E
 - (b) A, C, and D
 - (c) B, D, and E
 - (d) B and E
 - (e) A and C

Q3. The passage supports which of the following inferences?

- A. People are less satisfied with their lives than they need to be.
 - B. IQ tests do not provide an accurate measure of one's intelligence.
 - C. It is not possible to design a test that would accurately measure one's decision making skills.
 - D. For activities such as research and management high IQ scores are not very relevant.
 - E. A person with more than adequate IQ is likely to be overconfident in knowledge judgments.
- (a) A only
 - (b) A and C
 - (c) C only
 - (d) B, C, and D
 - (e) None of the above

Q4. The thesis put forward by the author in defence of Daniel Kahneman would be less supportable if which of the following was true?

- (a) Success of rational judgments is imperfectly correlated with intelligence.
- (b) A reliable test to measure rational decision making skills cannot be constructed.
- (c) If institutions and government devoted more funds and attention to the development of intelligence.
- (d) Failure of rational judgments is imperfectly correlated with intelligence.
- (e) None of these.

Q5. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of thinking errors uncovered by psychologists?

- (a) Big mistakes committed in a parlour game.
- (b) Consistent probability assessments.
- (c) Confidence in one's knowledge.
- (d) Evaluation of alternative hypothesis.
- (e) None of these.

Directions (6-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Over the past 150 years dramatic failures have occurred, at surprisingly regular intervals, in the field of bridge building.

In 1847, the first major structural failure on Britain's expanding railway network occurred at Chester, England. The Dee Bridge, whose cast-and wrought-iron design followed common practice for the period, collapsed under a passing train, killing everyone aboard. Subsequent investigation revealed that the structure, the longest of its kind, simply pushed the limits of railroad-bridge engineering too far.

In 1879, the longest bridge in the world spanned the River Tay at Dundee, Scotland. Composed of many modest spans, the structure involved no radically new design concepts and seemed to be a mere application of proven technology. However, the force of the wind was grossly underestimated and workmanship was inferior. As a result, the Tay Bridge, vulnerable in a gale, was blown off its supports.

In 1907, the longest span in the world was being constructed over the St. Lawrence River near Quebec, Canada. The bridge was of a relatively new type, known as a cantilever, which had become quite fashionable. Although it was only slightly longer than the highly successful cantilever bridge over the Forth River near Edinburgh, Scotland, the Quebec Bridge was so inadequately designed that it collapsed before it was completed.

In 1940, the third longest suspension bridge in the world was opened in Washington State. The Tacoma Narrows Bridge was designed as state of the art, which included a strong aesthetic preference for slender structures. Within four months of its opening, the bridge was destroyed by winds in a manner totally unanticipated by its engineers.

In 1970, steel box-girder bridges in Milford Haven, Wales, and in Melbourne, Australia, failed spontaneously while under construction. Both were among the longest structures of their kind and were thought to be just natural applications of existing technology.

In 2000, the much-anticipated opening of London's Millennium Bridge over the River Thames was followed only three days later by its closure. The sleek footbridge swayed unexpectedly and excessively under the feet of pedestrians, and it was deemed too dangerous to use. What should have been a mere extension of the millennia-old art of building pedestrian bridges, proved to be a modern engineering embarrassment?

The thirty-year interval between historic bridge failures was first highlighted by the work of Paul Sibly, who wrote a thesis on the subject, and his University of London advisor, A.C. Walker. They noted the cyclical regularity of such occurrences and speculated that it represented a gap in communications between generations of engineers.

Although each of the notable failures involved a different type of bridge, in no case was the structure radically new. Each used technology that engineers had been confidently employing for bridges, and for which the assumed loads and methods of analysis were well established. In every case, engineers believed that they were just building incrementally on successful practice.

In fact, designing in a climate of success can be dangerous for an engineer. Successful experience teaches us only that what has been accomplished in the past has worked. But things that work on a small scale do not necessarily work when slightly larger.

This was known to Vitruvius, who wrote about Greek and Roman engineering more than 2,000 years ago. It was also known to Galileo, who noted that Renaissance engineers who followed successful methods of building ships and moving obelisks were often surprised by the spontaneous failures when tried with larger ships and obelisks.

Failures always reveal weaknesses and provide incontrovertible evidence of our incomplete understanding of how things work. When the failures described above occurred, engineers were sensitized to their own limitations and so approached subsequent designs – no matter of what kind of bridge – with renewed respect for the laws and forces of nature. Unfortunately, human memory fades with time, and new generations of engineers with no vivid experience of past failures can proceed with hubris to design again beyond wise limits.

The history of engineering is no mere adjunct to technical know-how. A historical perspective on bridge building or any other engineering specialty provides a caveat about how our humanity affects our thinking. Building a new bridge following a familiar model can lead to complacency. Building a novel bridge, especially in the wake of a spectacular failure, forces engineers to think from scratch and also to think more deeply and critically. Hence, the paradox that success leads to failure, and failure leads to success.

The cable-stayed bridge is a form that is currently being pushed to limits and beyond those originally imagined to apply to it. Widespread successes with cable-stayed structures have made the type almost commonplace. As such, its development into ever longer spans is following the historic pattern that in the past has led to failures. Whether there will be a major cable-stayed bridge failure soon - or around the year 2030 - will most likely depend not so much on computer analyses as on how well engineers know their history and are determined not to repeat it.

Q6. Which of the following maxims will most suitably introduce the above passage?

- (a) "The higher you rise, the lower you fall."
- (b) "This is how the world ends, not with a bang but a whimper."
- (c) "Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it."
- (d) "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
- (e) "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link."

Q7. The writer is most likely to consider which of the following as the real reason for the cyclical regularity of bridge collapses?

- (a) The radical change that engineering principles undergo at periodic intervals.
- (b) The bridge building technologies being useful for a limited period of approximately 30 years.
- (c) The communication gap between two generations of engineers.
- (d) Engineers do not realise that things may not work at larger scales.
- (e) The techniques that sustain small bridges are applied to large ones.

Q8. According to the passage, which of the following bridge techniques may lead to a collapse (if at all) in the near future?

- (a) The beam type bridge which is built on two or more supports which hold up a beam.
- (b) The arch type of bridge on which the weight is carried outward along two paths, curving toward the ground.
- (c) A suspension bridge hung by cables which hang from towers. The cables transfer the weight to the towers, which transfer the weight to the ground.
- (d) The cantilever type of bridge, in which two beams support another beam where the deck or traffic way is. The two beams must be anchored well.
- (e) None of these.

Q9. According to the writer, what is the importance of engineering failures?

- (a) They reveal mankind's weaknesses.
- (b) They are proof for man's incomplete understanding of phenomena.
- (c) They sensitize the engineers to the limitations of phenomena.
- (d) They force engineers to review their knowledge.
- (e) All of the above.

Q10. Which of the following explains the contextual meaning of the word novel as used in the passage?

“Building a **novel** bridge, especially in the wake of a spectacular failure, forces engineers to think from scratch and also to think more deeply and critically.”

- (a) Beginning as the resumption or repetition of a previous act or thing.
- (b) Not resembling something formerly known or used.
- (c) Having recently come into existence or use.
- (d) What is freshly made and unused.
- (e) Striking especially in conception or style.

Directions (11-12): In the following questions, Out of five alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Q11. Endearment

- (a) damage
- (b) endurance
- (c) clear
- (d) tenderness
- (e) development

Q12. Verve

- (a) vote
- (b) vessel
- (c) buoyancy
- (d) erroneous
- (e) Voracity

Directions (13-14): In the following questions, Out of five alternatives, choose the one which is opposite in the meaning of the given word.

Q13. Fulmination

- (a) obloquy
- (b) denunciation
- (c) compliment
- (d) diatribe
- (e) gaze

Q14. Saboteur

- (a) absorb
- (b) communication
- (c) ally
- (d) similar
- (e) adversary

Directions (15-20): In the passage given below there are blanks which are to be filled with the options given below. Find out the appropriate pair of words in each case which can most suitably complete the sentence without altering the meaning of the statement.

While the Padmavati issue rages on, it is instructive to observe how little by way of a/an _____(15) reaction by the government has been forthcoming. In the face of public _____(16) made in the full glare of national media, by those protesting against the film as well leaders of its own party, the government has offered no substantive comment.

Instead, several states have acted by banning the film, without having seen it. At a time when a comment on social media can get young people into jail, the people making the very gruesome threats against some well-liked public figures have faced no _____(17) whatsoever. This has already invited much criticism on social media, but what is _____(18) is how easy it is for the state to ignore the critics and go about its business unaffected.

Democracy works by creating several _____(19) of oversight, each acting in a specific way. The opposition, the legislative, the judiciary, the bureaucracy, the media including social media and finally, the electorate are some of the mechanisms by which a regime becomes _____(20). Together, these institutions work to guide, shape, challenge, amplify, audit and limit any regime's actions.

Q15.

- (a) Canonical/Fitting
- (b) Customary/ Bonafide
- (c) Firm/Stout
- (d) Authoritative/Official
- (e) Crucial/Paramount

Q16.

- (a) Demands/ Appeal
- (b) Presages/ Threats
- (c) Rampart/Staves
- (d) Abutment/Backing
- (e) Controversy/ Affairs

Q17.

- (a) Backlash/ Reverberation
- (b) Repercussion/Support
- (c) Alacrity/Hoopla
- (d) Lining/Stanchion
- (e) Negation/ Action

Q18.

- (a) Striking/Startling
- (b) Noticeable/Evident
- (c) Chronic/Inveterate
- (d) Moot/Dubious
- (e) Contrasting/Unusual

Q19.

- (a) Platoons/Cartels
- (b) Assemblages/Groups
- (c) Stages/Notches
- (d) Strata/Layers
- (e) Phases/Division

Q20.

- (a) Efficient/Competent
- (b) Accountable/Liable
- (c) Systematic/Virtuous
- (d) Gratifying/Prolific
- (e) Resilient/Tractable

Directions (21-24): In the question given below some of the part has been highlighted. You have to find the part which is not highlighted and is both grammatically and contextually correct. Ensure that the meaning of the statement remains unchanged.

Q21. While there is no quibble about the need to deny unscrupulous and wilful defaulters who has put banks and other creditors in substantial financial hardship the opportunity to regain control of corporate assets that have been put under resolution, the category of people barred is too broad and risks the very objectives of the original code.

- (a) While there is no quibble about the need
- (b) who has put banks and other creditors in
- (c) of corporate assets that have been put under resolution
- (d) the category of people barred is too broad and risks the very objectives of the original code.
- (e) No Error

Q22. Our constant usage of the Internet threatens our reading capacity. It results in our decreasing capacity to concentrate, think and understand things as we were used to. And while the decision-making part of our brain works in overdrive by clicking, skimming, browsing, liking, sharing, bookmarking, it is true that we are choosing faster, but we are not understanding in depth what we chose and why we chose what we did.

- (a) Our constant usage of the Internet threatens our reading capacity
- (b) think and understand things as we were used to

- (c) in overdrive by clicking, skimming, browsing, liking, sharing, bookmarking, it is true that we are choosing faster
- (d) but we are not understanding in depth what we chose and why we chose what we did
- (e) No Error

Q23. Any interruption, by indulging in a conflict with nations small or big, would not only damage but **derail the levels of** progress that is essential to achieve this objective.

- (a) by indulging in a conflict with nations small or big
- (b) would not only damage but
- (c) progress that is essential
- (d) to achieve this objective
- (e) No Error

Q24. According to the Amendment Bill, when a State government **approaches the Centre with a** dispute, the later shall set up a **Disputes Resolution Committee** consisting of expert members from relevant field at resolve the dispute amicably.

- (a) According to the Amendment Bill, when a State government
- (b) dispute, the later shall set up a
- (c) consisting of expert members from
- (d) relevant field at resolve the dispute amicably
- (e) No Error

Directions (25-28): In the question given below few sentences are given which grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

Q25. But

- (A) With platform companies sponging off advertising revenue and ISP providers getting the power to convert cyberspace into a controlled premium space, it looks like the Internet is set to lose its status as rebel angel.
- (B) In case of Net Neutrality debate, the associated statistics and analysis despite available in humongous amounts clearly show no signs of favoritism making the numbers irrelevant.
- (C) Internet facilitated easy communication, broke the monopoly of the one-to-many format to create a many-to-many structure, and democratised the communication universe.
- (D) When a tragedy of immense proportion is unfolding, it is literature that provides clues and means to deal with it.
- (a) Only C-A
- (b) Only D-B
- (c) Both A-C & D-B
- (d) Both D-B & C-A
- (e) No connection possible

Q26 Moreover

- A. such as wind-driven dust and unpaved roads, will be watered at least twice a day.
- B. implementation of concrete mitigating measures to tackle environmental issues that arise due to the construction work on various projects
- C. Any increases in the noise level that stems from the construction activity should not go higher since the project area is already a noisy environment.
- D. a noise control plan should be prepared. This will ensure that equipment noise is reduced at source through proper designs and maintenance and by repairing construction machinery and equipment with the promise to ensure as far as possible that construction activity near schools would be conducted during their vacation period.

- (a) Only D-A
(b) Only B-A
(c) Only A-C
(d) Only C-D
(e) No connection possible

Q27. Along with

- A. In the long-run, our biggest challenge is global climate change. As rivers dry up and chronic drought becomes the norm, the country needs policies in place to ensure the equitable distribution of water. Conservation policies will have to be put in place and the use of water prioritised.
- B. Water is inefficiently diverted for agricultural use, where allocation is done on the basis of the size of landholdings rather than need.
- C. water, steps to check our burgeoning population will also be needed. In the political realm, the Indus Waters Treaty may need to be renegotiated and updated to better reflect the reality of climate change.
- D. Even within the same communities, women are often dependent on men for access to safe drinking water

- (a) Only C-D
(b) Both D-C & A-B
(c) Only D-A
(d) Only A-C
(e) No connection possible

Q28. In the question given below, parts of sentences are jumbled up. Arrange them sequentially to form a correct, coherent sentence.

Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994. It was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.

(a) While Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994, it was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.

(b) In spite of the fact that Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994, it was still supported by China in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated their support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.

(c) Russia being wary of NATO expansion plans is pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994, it was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.

(d) Notwithstanding of the fact that Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994, it was still supported by China in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.

(e) None of these.

Directions (29-31): The following statements has two blanks which are to be filled with the options given below. Each blank can be filled with more than one option. Find the combination/s which can most suitably complete the sentence without altering the meaning of the statement.

Q29. One of the recurring issues is the disruptive role of technology and its debilitating _____ on the sustainability of good journalism. Some people tend to view these deliberations as a _____ attempt to reverse the trend. But those who are able to see beyond the usual binaries of new media and old media, and digital and analog, are worried about the growing power of carriers at the cost of content-producing organisations.

(I) conduct

(II) influence

(III) provoking

(IV) risky

(V) futile

(a) I-III

(b) II-I

(c) V-III

(d) II-V

(e) No combination fits

Q30. Human traffickers play with the lives of people from South Asia, and North African human traffickers send tens of thousands of migrants every year via the Mediterranean to Europe. Scores of boats sink because they are usually of very low quality or are filled to _____ ; as a result, thousands die every year. According to some reports, more than 2,400 migrants drowned in the first half of 2017. In view of the _____ number of casualties, Amnesty International feared that 2017 could become "the deadliest year for the deadliest migration route in the world".

(I) maximum

(II) brim

(III) overcapacity

(IV) unprecedented

(V) II-I

- (a) I-IV
- (b) IV-II
- (c) III-IV
- (d) II-III
- (e) No combination fits

Q31. Specifically, in cases where companies have ended up struggling to service debt as a _____ of unpredictable external factors that adversely impacted their operations and financials, barring the promoters of such firms from a chance to restructure and turnaround the business, merely because the loans have turned _____, is unfair to both the entrepreneur and the enterprise itself.

- (I) Consequence
- (II) Sour
- (III) Reverberation
- (IV) Result
- (V) Fractious

- (a) A-B
- (b) D-E
- (c) C-B
- (d) D-B
- (e) No combination fits

Directions 32-34: Given below is a set of statements viz, (I), (II), (III), (IV) & (V). Read them to answer the question that follow without changing the tone of the paragraph.

- (I) Although there is a thick alphabet soup of new organisations meant to fight terrorism, most are chronically under-resourced.
- (II) India's intelligence services remain desperately short of resources, running some 30 per cent below officially-sanctioned staffing levels that were decided on before 26/11.
- (III) There are chronic shortages of everything, from language and area specialists, to personnel with specialist technology skills.
- (IV) India has been unable to fulfil its commitment to modernise basic policing and emergency services – the first responders at the time of a crisis.
- (V) Forensics, investigation and intelligence capabilities are abysmal

Q32. Which among the following sentences can REPLACE Statement (II) IN CONTEXT completely?

- (a) Time enough, perhaps, to ask if India, as a state and civil society, has learned anything from it other than to mourn.
- (b) For all the fighting words 26/11 gave rise to, though, neither of these issues can be said to have been addressed in any meaningful way.
- (c) It led to a distillation of public frustration with police and intelligence services, which seemed unable to protect India's citizens.
- (d) The arrival of various fronts with their anti terrorism agenda can never undermine the fact that the government agencies responsible for the security of the nation are well below requirement, quantitatively and qualitatively.
- (e) None of these

Q33. Which one of the following statements can be a suitable choice that FOLLOWS statement (V)?

- (a) In March, Minister of State for Home R.P.N. Singh told Parliament that the IB had 18,795 personnel on its rolls, against a sanctioned strength of 26,867
- (b) The organisation is short of some 130 management-level staff, the sources said, particularly cutting-edge under-secretaries and deputy secretaries.
- (c) Put simply, the systematic nuts-and-bolts work needed to defend India has not been done.
- (d) Long years of neglect, intelligence officials said, had contributed to the staffing crisis at the RAW and the IB.
- (e) None of the above

Q34. Which one of the following sentences can be placed in between Statement (III) and Statement (IV) without altering the context of the paragraph?

- (a) The Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), officials said, faces endemic shortages of personnel both with specialist language and area skills, and technology experts critical to modern espionage.
- (b) Figures show staff deficits are endemic across the intelligence services. IB had 18,795 personnel on its rolls, a shortfall of over 30 per cent.
- (c) The most critical deficiencies, however, are in critical technology positions – the core of modern espionage.
- (d) The Intelligence Bureau (IB), in turn, has been unable to expand its counter-terrorism efforts, despite mounting threats.
- (e) None of the above

Q35. In the question given below, parts of sentences are jumbled up. Arrange them sequentially in order to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- (a) The way children are reprimanded if their attention wanders as they learn how to focus, the same can be explained when training to e-read off while reading on paper
- (b) off while reading on paper can be explained when training to e-read as they learn how to focus, the same if their attention wanders the way children are reprimanded
- (c) if their attention wanders can be explained when training to e-read as they learn how to focus, the same the way children are reprimanded off while reading on paper
- (d) as they learn how to focus, the same the way children are reprimanded off while reading on paper can be explained when training to e-read if their attention wanders
- (e) The way children are reprimanded if their attention wanders off while reading on paper as they learn how to focus, the same can be explained when training to e-read.



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