Reading Comprehension Questions for CLAT Exam.

Passage for CLAT Set 9

Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Gurgling infants might seem like no match for artificial intelligence. They are terrible at labelling images, hopeless at mining text, and awful at videogames. Then again, babies can do things beyond the reach of any AI. By just a few months old, they've begun to grasp the foundations of language, such as grammar. They've started to understand how the physical world works, how to adapt to unfamiliar situations.

Yet even experts don't understand precisely how babies—or adults, for that matter—learn. That gap points to a puzzle at the heart of modern artificial intelligence: We're not sure what to aim for. Consider one of the most impressive examples of AI, Alpha Zero, a program that plays board games with superhuman skill. After playing thousands of games against itself at hyper speed, and learning from winning positions, Alpha Zero independently discovered several famous chess strategies and even invented new ones. It certainly seems like a machine eclipsing human **cognitive** abilities. But Alpha Zero needs to play millions more games than a person during practice to learn a game. Most tellingly, it cannot take what it has learned from the game and apply it to another area.

To some members of the AI priesthood, that calls for a new approach. “Human intelligence is special because of its adaptability—its power to generalize to never-seen-before situations,” says Chollet, a well-known AI engineer and the creator of Keras, a widely used framework for deep learning. In a November research paper, he argued that it's misguided to measure machine intelligence solely according to its skills at specific tasks. “Humans don't start out with skills; they start out with a broad ability to acquire new skills,” he says. “What a strong human chess player is demonstrating isn't the ability to play chess per se, but the potential to acquire any task of a similar difficulty. That's a very different capability.”

It isn't yet clear how humans solve these problems, but Spelke's work offers a few clues. For one thing, it suggests that humans are born with an innate ability to quickly learn certain things, like what a smile means or what happens when you drop something. It also suggests we learn a lot from each other. One recent experiment showed that 3-month-olds appear puzzled when someone grabs a ball in an inefficient way, suggesting that they already appreciate that people cause changes in their environment. Even the most sophisticated and powerful AI systems on the market can't grasp such concepts. A self-driving car, for instance, cannot intuit from common sense what will happen if a truck spills its load.

Some scientists believe that, just as evolution has given the human brain certain capabilities, AI programs will need a basic understanding of physics and psychology in order to acquire and use knowledge as efficiently as a baby. And to apply this knowledge to new situations, he says, they'll need to learn in new ways—for example, by drawing causal inferences rather than simply finding patterns. “At some point—you know, if you're intelligent—you realize maybe there's something else out there,” he says.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from wired.com, article: It's Called Artificial Intelligence—but What Is Intelligence?’]

1. How according to the author is Alpha zero different from a human?

A. As Alpha zero can invent new strategies to win after playing the board games unlike humans
B. Because Alpha zero plays board games with super human skills and hyper speed
C. As Alpha zero needs to play board games multiple times to learn and cannot apply its learning in other streams immediately unlike humans
D. None of these

2. Which of the following represent Spelke's work regarding the learning of humans and AI?

A. Just as evolution has given the human brain certain capabilities
B. Humans are naturally gifted to learn things promptly
C. What makes human intelligence special is its adaptability
D. Humans don't start out with skills; they start out with a broad ability to acquire new skills

3. According to the passage how adaptability makes human intelligence special?

A. As human have the natural ability to learn new skills quickly
B. As the machines have hyper speed and cannot change in unforeseen situations
C. As humans have the ability to improvise and react according to the situation
D. As human brain takes less time to develop a new strategy and apply it to various areas

4. Which of the following summarizes the passage?

A. The scientific approach towards Artificial Intelligence
B. The impact of Artificial Intelligence on humans
C. The disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence
D. Human intelligence is more intelligent than Artificial Intelligence.

5. What does the word 'cognitive' as used in the passage mean?

A. Comparing
B. Comprehension of anything
C. Act or process of knowing, perceiving
D. Differentiating on the basis of some features

Correct Answers

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	C	D	C

Explanations:

1. As Alpha zero needs to play board games multiple times to learn and cannot apply its learning in other streams immediately unlike humans

From the second paragraph it can be clearly deduced that Alpha zero may possess super speed but it take more number of times to play board game and learn to win, whereas humans do not require many rounds to develop this learning, also this learning from one field can be applied by humans in other areas as well.

Hence the answer is option C.

2. Humans are naturally gifted to learn things promptly

According to the fourth paragraph, it is quite clear that Spelke has explained how a human brain responds fast with the illustration of an example of a baby. This is explained in option B in the most relevant way. The rest of the options explain the theories given by other scientists.

Hence the answer is option B.

3. As humans have the ability to improvise and react according to the situation

As it is clearly expressed in the third paragraph that adaptability and reacting according to the situations are the features of human intelligence that make it vital. Rest of the options are clearly absurd.

Hence the answer is option C.

4. Human intelligence is more intelligent than Artificial Intelligence.

As in the whole passage, AI is compared to human intelligence using different examples, option D is the most relevant answer.

Hence the answer is option D.

5. Concerned with the act or process of knowing, perceiving

As the words asked in the question represented human learning, option C is the most relevant answer.

Hence the answer is option C.