

Order of Ideas Practice

Answers are provided at the end of the second page

Paragraph A

1. According to one theory, humans spent months transporting the materials, possibly with wooden sleighs on rollers, oxen, or river rafts.
2. Archaeologists have known for a while that the bluestones used to make Stonehenge originated from quarries in Pembrokeshire, Wales, 150 miles away, but how the stones arrived at their current spot is less clear.
3. The first stage of Stonehenge, located in what's now Salisbury, England, was built roughly 4000 years ago.
4. Other experts insist that it would have been impossible to transport the 25-ton rocks such a great distance using primitive technology.
5. Instead, they say the stones were placed there by glacial activity.

Correct Order: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Paragraph B

1. But that's a myth.
2. If there's a month named after you, why not milk it?
3. January and February didn't even exist.
4. In the 8th century BCE, they used the Calendar of Romulus, a 10-month calendar that kicked the year off in March (with the spring equinox) and ended in December.
5. Some believe February once boasted 29 days and that Augustus Caesar stole a day so he could add it to August, which was named for him.
6. Rather, February has 28 days because, to the Romans, the month was an afterthought.

Correct Order: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Paragraph C

1. Obviously, one needs signs, but the best thing for designers to do is look for ways they can assist with wayfinding that are subtle.
2. This visual provides an orientation so travelers know generally that's the direction they need to head in, even if they're not seeing their actual plane.
3. "More important than anything is a view directly out to airside and you see the tails of all the aircraft," says one airport design consultant.
4. One key to a successful airport is easy navigation.
5. In design lingo, this process is called wayfinding.
6. Travelers should be able to get from security to their gate without getting lost, with help from subtle design cues nudging them in the right direction.
7. For example, in many new airports, passengers can see through to the tarmac immediately after they leave security, or sooner.

Correct Order: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Paragraph D

1. That virtual machine uses Google's own language, which they then encrypt—twice.
2. Google's invented language is decoded with a key that is changed by the process of reading the language, and the language also changes as it is read.
3. Google invented that "I am not a robot" checkbox we see now on so many websites.
4. For starters, Google invented an entire virtual machine—essentially a simulated computer inside a computer—just to run that checkbox.
5. It further combines that with "fingerprints" from your browser, catching microscopic variations in your computer that a bot would struggle to replicate.
6. Google combines (or hashes) that key with the web address you're visiting, so you can't use a CAPTCHA from one website to bypass another.
7. You can't even imagine!
8. Normally, when you password protect something, you might use a key to decode it.
9. But this is no simple encryption.
10. How complicated can *one little checkbox* be?

Correct Order: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Answers

Paragraph A: 3, 2, 1, 4, 5

Paragraph B: 5, 2, 1, 6, 4, 3

Paragraph C: 4, 6, 5, 1, 7, 3, 2

Paragraph D: 3, 10, 7, 4, 1, 9, 8, 2, 6, 5