

136. The findings of the Caltech's study demonstrate that the performance of the employees.
- a. the high salary profoundly guarantees
 - b. excessive financial incentives can improperly influence
 - c. those losing their jobs supposedly disrupt
 - d. lucrative rewards are proved to potentially promote
137. The phrase "that notion" refers to the
- a. relationship between the paycheck and the performance quality
 - b. unexpected conclusion introduced in the preceding paragraph
 - c. limitation one faces with regards to his / her skills
 - d. job satisfaction the skilled people acquire
138. Encouraging employees financially
- a. may at times have adverse effects
 - b. has to be ignored altogether for its hazards
 - c. is highly recommended by the Caltech team
 - d. is totally rejected by the researchers
139. The quality of the job performed
- a. is directly related to the task assigned by the employer
 - b. appears to be a good indication of the mental status of employees
 - c. is not only time consuming but also challenging
 - d. ascertains that one may keep his or her job
140. Vikram Chib claims that the size of the paycheck
- a. works better for more skillful workers
 - b. is indispensable for the executive positions
 - c. may fail to enhance the work quality of employees
 - d. should exclusively be given to hard working employees

Passage 2

Osteoarthritis, fractures, and spinal disorders are among the most common reasons for doctor visits. These conditions have more than one thing in common: they are all musculoskeletal problems (MS) and are more prevalent in women. The musculoskeletal system is made up of bones, muscles, joints, tendons, and connective tissue which work together and enable the body to full range motion. "Most clinicians are unaware that the sex differences associated with the problems in this system are the result of inherent differences in biology at the cellular and molecular level," said Dr. Tosi, an orthopedic surgeon.

According to her research article, these differences are not solely due to hormones. Dr. Tosi said, "There is a biologic basis for the differences in injury mechanism, pain sensation, healing response, etc. that cannot be explained simply by hormone levels. Responses to therapy, for example, surgery, anesthesia, rehabilitation, etc. also differ with sex." Despite the fact that studies have confirmed the higher prevalence of chronic Ms disorders in females, little is known about why this is the case. According to Dr. Tosi and her colleagues, more research is required to explore these important issues.