

## **Oxford WOTY Answers**

**Ex. A/1.**

### **Goblin mode**

A humorous term describing behaviour that is intentionally lazy, messy, or socially indifferent, often characterised by rejecting productivity and embracing comfort without concern for how one appears.

### **Looksmaxxing**

An online slang term for systematically improving one's physical appearance — through grooming, fitness, style, skincare, or even cosmetic procedures — often influenced by beauty-optimization subcultures.

### **HENRY**

Acronym for **High Earner, Not Rich Yet**; refers to a young professional with a high income whose lifestyle or financial obligations prevent them from accumulating substantial wealth.

### **Anti-tourism**

A movement or attitude rejecting mainstream tourism and overcrowded destinations, favouring lesser-known locations, slow travel, and more sustainable, authentic experiences.

### **Romantasy**

A genre blending romance and fantasy, typically featuring magical worlds, supernatural elements, and emotionally intense romantic plotlines.

### **Supermajority**

A large majority that exceeds a simple 50% vote — often two-thirds or three-quarters — required to make significant legal or political decisions.

### **Era (informal, pop-culture use)**

A playful way to describe a distinct personal phase or aesthetic someone is embracing (e.g., “I’m in my productivity era”), often used on social media.

### **Vibe coding**

A term describing the use of AI tools that turn a user's “vibe” — natural-language descriptions of style, emotion, or aesthetic — into functioning code or digital output.

### **Coolcation**

A vacation taken in cooler climates (rather than beaches or hot destinations), often chosen to escape heatwaves or for a more relaxed, nature-focused experience.

**Ex A/2.**

They are modern neologisms that were on 2024 and 2025 shortlists for word of the year contests organized by various organizations like: OUP, Collins English Dictionary, Merriam-Webster's etc.

Ex B.

SS Answers

Ex C.

1 - e

2 – i

3 – c

4 – a

5 – g

6 – h

7 – f

8 – j

9 – b

10 – d

**Ex D.**

**1. What does the speaker imply about the psychology of online users when he describes rage-bait as something that “hijacks someone’s brain”?**

He implies that online users are highly reactive and easily triggered. When a piece of content “hijacks” someone’s brain, it overwhelms their self-control and bypasses rational thinking. According to the speaker, rage-bait taps into a **compulsive psychological response** — people don’t comment because they *want* to, but because they *physically can’t let it go* (0:10–0:14). This suggests that emotional provocation overrides conscious choice

**2. How does the narrator use exaggeration and hyperbole to construct the tone of the video? Give two examples and explain their function.**

The narrator relies heavily on hyperbole to create a **comedically dramatic, over-the-top tone** that matches the absurdity of his topic.

**Example 1: “fuming in a Wendy’s parking lot, yelling at their phone” (0:22–0:23)**

**Example 2: “swan dive into it shirtless” (1:01–1:06)**

Overall, hyperbole reinforces the video's **satirical, high-energy tone**.

### **3. The speaker distinguishes between being “slightly off” and being “violently, disrespectfully wrong.”**

He argues that mild or lukewarm opinions (“slightly off”) do not provoke strong reactions (0:44–0:49).

Effective rage-bait must be **extremely, blatantly, outrageously incorrect**, because that level of wrongness triggers emotional responses.

Being “violently, disrespectfully wrong” means crossing a line so boldly that people feel compelled to correct you, argue, or react.

### **4. Why does the narrator argue that “the internet doesn’t reward the truth — it rewards audacity”?**

The narrator suggests that online algorithms amplify content that gets strong emotional reactions, not accurate information (1:06–1:11).

Truth is irrelevant in this environment — what matters is **boldness, provocation, and confidence**, even when the content is absurd or false.

Ex. E.

### **5. When the speaker says “let them build your comment section for free,” what satirical point is he making about audience labor?**

The speaker is mocking the idea that outraged viewers believe they are correcting misinformation or performing a public good, when in reality they are providing unpaid labor. The satire lies in exposing how moral outrage is quietly converted into free content production.

### **6. What is the significance of portraying certain online users as “walking dopamine factories”? What psychological mechanism is the narrator referring to?**

By calling these users “walking dopamine factories,” the narrator suggests that they are driven by reward-seeking behavior rather than reason. He refers to the dopamine release associated with being right, correcting others, and receiving validation through likes or replies. This framing implies that their compulsion to engage is neurologically reinforced, making them especially susceptible to rage-bait.

### **7. What does the speaker mean when he describes people treating Twitter “like a courtroom” and Reddit “like it’s Harvard”?**

It is irony that comes from comparing informal, low-stakes online spaces to highly respected institutions. Twitter and Reddit are chaotic, unregulated platforms, yet users behave as if they are participating in serious legal or academic proceedings.

8. What do you think will be next steps? Watch the last part of the video and find out.

Step 4: Reply like a psychopath.

Step 6: Get them to fight with each other

Step 7: Post again immediately

Step 8: Rotate the rage

Step 9: Monetize the madness

Step 10: Vanish. Let the legend grow

Ex. G.

1) A YouTuber posts a video titled *“Why Sleep Is a Weakness”* — comments explode with arguments about work culture.

→ **Sigma grindset economics**

2) A verified journalist responds to your post.

→ **Blue checkmark**

3) You can’t stop thinking about a ridiculous comment you saw three days ago, even though it made you angry.

→ **Free real estate in your brain**

4) A debate breaks out under a viral post, and just as it starts to calm down, the creator jumps back in with sarcastic comments.

→ **Fanning the flames**

5) A meme is so weird that it makes you feel uncomfortable on a deep emotional level.

→ **Soul-crushingly cursed**

6) Your intentionally provocative post gets 300 comments in 5 minutes — the platform promotes it aggressively.

→ **Algorithm salivates**

Ex H.

SS’s answers