

MBA Pro 2024

Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension

DPP: 14

RC- PYQs- 2019

Directions (1-5) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

The ongoing dialogue between neuroscience and criminal culpability has ushered in an era of profound reconsideration regarding the fundamental nature of human agency and accountability. In a landscape where the contours of criminal guilt are being progressively redrawn by neurological insights, it is imperative that we delve into the intricate interplay of cognition, volition, and culpability, ultimately illuminating a path towards a more comprehensive understanding of human behavior within the framework of jurisprudence. Historically, the adjudication of culpability rested upon the bedrock of volitional agency – the premise that individuals possess the capacity to exercise rational control over their actions. However, the advent of neuroscientific methodologies has unmasked the intricate web of neural mechanisms that orchestrate human conduct. In the crucible of neuroimaging, the human psyche, once believed to be impervious to empirical scrutiny, is rendered vulnerable to observation, thereby catalyzing a seismic shift in the terrain of legal culpability.

It is tempting to assume that this newfound neuroscientific elucidation may exonerate individuals from the shackles of culpability, absolving them of moral responsibility due to an apparent lack of conscious agency. However, the progressive revelation of the neural underpinnings of human behavior has paradoxically deepened the labyrinthine discourse surrounding culpability. As our understanding of the brain's intricate machinations expands, so does our awareness

of the subtle interplay between innate predispositions and environmental influences, illuminating the nexus of causation that weaves the fabric of human action.

Neuroscience's unveiling of the hidden threads woven into the tapestry of human behavior might ostensibly pave the way for a more lenient approach to criminal guilt, dismantling the bastions of punitive justice. Paradoxically, the converse holds true – the veil of ignorance once shrouding the depths of human cognition is gradually lifted, revealing the intricate mosaic of influences that shape our choices. This revelation, rather than absolving individuals, amplifies the responsibility borne by society to construct an environment that fosters cognitive autonomy and moral agency.

Amidst this shifting landscape, it is imperative to delineate the contours of the moral and legal responsibilities borne by individuals. Neuroscience, in unfurling the banner of deterministic causation, casts a long shadow over the traditional conception of culpability. Yet, a thorough examination of its implications necessitates discerning the myriad distinctions between causal inevitability and causal determination. While neural predispositions may engender proclivities, they do not constitute a deterministic negation of personal agency. Therefore, the onus to discern the intricate boundary between determinism and autonomy falls upon the legal apparatus, a task fraught with complexities that demand a nuanced assessment of the interplay between biology and volition.

In summation, the burgeoning nexus between neuroscience and criminal guilt offers a



panoramic view of human agency that both confounds and elucidates our understanding of culpability. As the penumbra of neural influences unfurls, the intricate relationship between biology and volition demands that we reconceptualize responsibility as an enmeshed continuum rather than a binary predicate. In embracing this complexity, we are tasked not with absolving individuals, but with engendering a society that empowers cognitive autonomy, reinforcing our accountability for actions undertaken within the nexus of innate predispositions and external influences. In this regard, the marriage of neuroscience and jurisprudence beckons not to diminish human responsibility, but to refine it into a more equitable and enlightened paradigm.

- Q1** Which of the following words from the passage best describes the author's view on the relationship between neuroscience and criminal guilt?
- (A) Prevalent
 - (B) Inconsequential
 - (C) Pivotal
 - (D) Conjectural
- Q2** Based on the passage, what is the primary effect of neuroscience's insights on the concept of criminal guilt?
- (A) The exoneration of individuals from moral responsibility.
 - (B) A shift towards punitive justice and stricter legal measures.
 - (C) An expansion of the scope of criminal guilt.
 - (D) The elimination of volitional agency in human behaviour.
- Q3** According to the passage, why does the integration of neuroscience into discussions of criminal guilt present a paradoxical challenge?
- (A)

The passage suggests that neuroscience provides irrefutable evidence that exonerates individuals from criminal guilt, creating a paradoxical situation where accountability is diminished despite advancements in understanding.

- (B) The passage indicates that neuroscience can potentially deepen the discourse surrounding culpability by revealing the intricate relationship between neural predispositions and environmental influences, thus complicating the determination of guilt.
 - (C) The passage argues that neuroscience's revelations in criminal guilt discussions create a paradox by definitively erasing any trace of individual agency, leading to a complete shift in societal norms surrounding responsibility.
 - (D) The passage posits that the integration of neuroscience simplifies discussions of criminal guilt, which paradoxically leads to more lenient legal measures due to the perceived inevitability of human behavior.
- Q4** What is the primary implication of the burgeoning nexus between neuroscience and criminal guilt, as discussed in the passage?
- (A) Absolution of individuals from moral responsibility
 - (B) Enhancement of punitive justice systems
 - (C) Refinement of human responsibility into a more equitable paradigm
 - (D) Diminishment of the role of cognitive autonomy
- Q5** Based on the passage, how does the author view the implications of



neuroscience's insights for redefining criminal guilt?

- (A) The author is skeptical about the practicality of incorporating neuroscience into the legal system, believing it will lead to an undue burden on courts.
- (B) The author is optimistic about neuroscience's potential to revolutionize the concept of criminal guilt, leading to more lenient legal measures and a focus on rehabilitation.
- (C) The author acknowledges that neuroscience challenges traditional notions of criminal guilt, but argues that it also increases societal responsibility in creating environments that foster cognitive autonomy.
- (D) The author believes that neuroscience will replace traditional legal frameworks entirely, leading to a complete reimagining of the criminal justice system based solely on biological determinism.

Directions (6-10) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

An integrative socio-ecological model was developed to investigate the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning and test the role of social support and self-confidence as protective factors associated with resilience. Emotional abuse by teachers, social support from family, peers, school and a significant adult from the community, self-confidence and psychological functioning were assessed in a sample of young school students. Results revealed that exposure to emotional abuse by teachers predicted behavioural problems in school students suggesting a negative effect of these experiences on psychological functioning. The bootstrapped mediation model showed that the impact of emotional abuse by

teachers on psychological functioning was significantly diminished through the influence of social support and self-confidence. Also, social support exerted a strong positive impact on self-confidence.

Emotional abuse refers to a relationship between a child and a caregiver, which is characterized by a consistent pattern of harmful interactions for the child without including acts of physical or sexual abuse. Children are likely to experience emotional abuse in family and other social contexts, such as in their school. While emotional abuse by caregivers in family settings and peer-to-peer emotional abuse in schools have been extensively investigated, emotional abuse by teachers has not been adequately addressed. Even though there are studies that documented this phenomenon and a few studies that examined its effects, there is no evidence on factors that may protect children experiencing emotional abuse by teachers. Existing literature suggests that emotional abuse by teachers has been applied to a range of verbal and non-verbal behaviours, however, a variety of terms have been used to describe the phenomenon and the literature lacks a comprehensive definition. Emotional abuse by teachers can be defined as a pattern of verbal and non-verbal behaviours that do not include any type of physical contact, between a student and a teacher, which results in emotional, social, cognitive and somatic consequences for the student's functioning and adjustment. Verbal abuse may include use of sarcasm, ridicule or denigrating statements, yelling, name-calling, insulting, mocking a student's appearance or disabilities and making negative comments about a child's family. Non-verbal abuse may include neglect such as ignoring the student and behaviours such as assigning homework to impose discipline and using punishment for not responding correctly to an exercise/question.



Emotional abuse by teachers may have detrimental outcomes on children's well-being similar to emotional abuse that occurs in families. Research suggests that emotional abuse by teachers is associated with emotional and behavioural problems and that it may reduce children's self-worth and confidence. Despite facing challenges in their lives many children cope and adjust, thus showing resilience. Resilience has been conceptualised as a dynamic process of interactions of protective factors that promote adaptation. A number of studies showed that self-confidence and social support promoted resilience in children who experienced emotional abuse in their family. In a similar vein with emotional abuse by parents or other caregivers, social support and self-confidence may also promote resilience in cases of emotional abuse by teachers. In this context, the present study aims to examine the direct and indirect relationships between social support, self-confidence and psychological functioning in students reporting emotional abuse by teachers.

- Q6** Within the context of the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning, what is the primary emphasis of the integrative socio-ecological model's investigation?
- (A) The instances of physical and sexual maltreatment encountered by juveniles within familial and communal settings.
 - (B) The intricate interplay between emotional abuse and the resultant physical detriments inflicted upon minors.
 - (C) The vital role of social support, self-confidence, and protective factors in mitigating emotional abuse effects on children's well-being.
 - (D) The ubiquity of emotional maltreatment amid peer cohorts within scholastic milieus.

- Q7** Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following statements accurately summarizes a key insight drawn from the study's findings?
- (A) Emotional abuse by teachers does not have any impact on children's psychological functioning.
 - (B) Social support and self-confidence were found to be ineffective in mitigating the impact of emotional abuse by teachers.
 - (C) The integrative socio-ecological model exclusively focuses on emotional abuse within family settings.
 - (D) Social support and self-confidence play a significant role in reducing the adverse effects of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological well-being.
- Q8** Within the discourse presented, which of the following factors is explicitly proposed to directly undermine the influence of emotional abuse by teachers on the psychological well-being of children, thus weakening its impact?
- (A) The perpetration of emotional abuse by caregivers within the familial context.
 - (B) The interplay of social support and the cultivation of self-assurance in the students' lives.
 - (C) The manifestation of non-verbal negligence behaviors within the school milieu.
 - (D) The utilization of derogatory remarks concerning a child's family background, voiced by educators.
- Q9** Based on the information elucidated in the passage, which of the ensuing consequences is NOT ascribed to the phenomenon of emotional abuse by teachers?



- (A) Manifestation of behavioral issues among students in the school environment
- (B) Diminished sense of self-worth and erosion of confidence levels in the children.
- (C) Uptick in frequency of social interactions occurring among the peer group.
- (D) Adverse effects exerted on the intricate sphere of psychological functioning among youngsters.

Q10 If true, which of the following options would NOT weaken the arguments of the passage?

- (A) A study conducted with a large sample size indicates that emotional abuse by teachers had minimal impact on children's motor skills.
- (B) Research findings suggest that children who experience emotional abuse by teachers tend to develop strong coping mechanisms and resilience similar to those who experience emotional abuse in familial settings.
- (C) A longitudinal study demonstrates that social support and self-confidence have negligible effects on mitigating the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning.
- (D) An analysis of existing literature reveals a lack of consensus on the definition and measurement of emotional abuse by teachers, raising questions about the validity and reliability of research findings in this area.

Directions (11-15) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

"The Art of Making Money" is the sort of book title you might see in an airport bookshop. But the "Young British Artist" Damien Hirst has taken it rather literally. Hirst's latest art project, called *The Currency*, comprises 10,000 A4 sized pieces of handmade paper covered in very similar but not identical coloured spots. The back of each is numbered and signed by the artist with an arty title. Like actual contemporary bank notes, each also has a watermark, a microdot and a hologram to make it hard to forge.

The interesting twist is that Hirst has made this into an interesting experiment in the highly irrational economics of collectibles and blockchain technology. Each painting has a digital certificate of ownership - a so-called non-fungible token (NFT). In fact, the buyers of each work have paid US\$2,000 for the electronic token only. If they want the physical artwork, they must choose to trade in their token. If they do so the token will be destroyed. If they decide to keep the token, the artwork will be destroyed. They cannot have both.

Adding to the fun is the secondary trade in the NFTs - highlighting just how much of the art market is driven by money rather than love. The sale of all 10,000 works is worth \$US20 million. But, since the artworks went on sale, there have been more than 1,800 resales, for almost US\$40 million. The highest price paid so far is US\$120,000, for No. 6272, titled "Yes". These secondary sales already give us some insight as to whether buyers will treat the artworks as essentially homogenous (or "fungible" in economic jargon). But other questions remain. On one question, though, we can be most confident of the answer. Despite the art project's name, these artworks don't make very good currency. For one thing they are not divisible. It would be hard to buy something worth a lot less than one of the paintings with them. One could rip a sheet in half but, as with half a bank note, it's unlikely anyone would consider the value of the two pieces anywhere



near the original. So while Hirst's works have many of the attributes of actual currency, they still lack attributes critical to work as currency. The original sale of the artworks worked like an initial public offering of shares. Aspiring buyers could register and say how many they wanted. The offering was over-subscribed, as more than 30,000 people wanted more than 60,000 tokens (that is, three times the available number). This demand has spilled over into a secondary electronic marketplace (managed by HENI, the company that handled the initial sales). Almost 500 are currently listed for sale. Most of the recent sales were for about US\$50,000, more than 20 times the original asking price. Hirst's experiment already highlights the strange economics of pricing collectables. In economics the standard valuation technique "discounts" future values. But art works and similar collectables are different. While some buy for love, speculators buy for money.

I think the paintings are at least pretty. And there's the option at least to swap the NFT into a physical form the owner can hang on their wall. There are enough people who would like to do that to give this artful "currency" some underlying fundamental value.

- Q11** Which of the following best characterizes the primary function of the digital tokens (NFTs) in Damien Hirst's art project "The Currency"?
- (A) Facilitating direct purchases of physical artwork
 - (B) Serving as a unique digital certificate of ownership
 - (C) Providing a platform for speculative trading
 - (D) Enabling secure storage of artwork metadata
- Q12** Consider the statement "So while Hirst's works have many of the attributes of

actual currency, they still lack attributes critical to work as currency". Based on this, choose the one that shares similarity with the above depiction of Hirst's artworks the most.

- (A) Dual currency bonds - the bonds for which money is raised in one currency, but redemption takes place in another- exhibit the feature of liquidity.
- (B) An equity share, normally known as ordinary share is a part ownership where each member is a fractional owner and initiates the maximum entrepreneurial liability related to a trading concern, which is accepted in primary and secondary markets.
- (C) A digital gold currency (DGC), an electronic form of money is backed by gold reserves held in vaults by private agencies.
- (D) Cryptocurrencies, even the two best-known - Bitcoin and Dogecoin - can barely be used to buy anything, because hardly any merchant accepts them

- Q13** If the author were one of the many buyers of Hirst's artwork-cum-currency, what do you think he would have done?
- (A) He would have kept the token in exchange of the physical artwork.
 - (B) He would have bluffed the artist as well as the marketplace to keep both the physical artwork and the token.
 - (C) He would have kept the physical artwork in exchange of the token.
 - (D) He would have persuaded the token keepers to keep the physical artwork instead.
- Q14** Which of the following options accurately captures the information given about the original sale of the artworks and the



secondary electronic marketplace mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The original sale required buyers to participate in an auction while the secondary marketplace functions through HENI.
- (B) The secondary marketplace allows for the trading of digital tokens only whereas the original sale can be in terms of both physical copy and digital tokens.
- (C) Both the initial original sale and the secondary electronic marketplace are managed by HENI.
- (D) The secondary marketplace does not allow resales of the artworks at higher prices whereas the original sale does.

Q15 Which of the following conclusions CANNOT be possibly drawn from the passage?

- (A) The artworks of Damien Hirst resembled each other but not exactly the same.
- (B) Speculators buy artworks like the one by Hirst on the assumption that their value will be more in the future.
- (C) The secondary sales work on the idea that the buyer will sell the same to another at a higher price.
- (D) The present value of a product or service is based on historical data and doesn't factor in its potential to generate future cash flows.

Directions (16–20) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

After all the initial excitement over ChatGPT, the language-processing tool driven by artificial intelligence (AI), the use of chatbots is becoming more commonplace. So how do you train your AI for work and home? We answer a few simple questions. Prompt engineering is a technique for effectively communicating with

generative AI models. Systems such as ChatGPT, Bard, and Dall-E will produce text, images and snippets of music when fed an input – called a prompt – that instructs them what to generate. However, the phrasing of a prompt can drastically alter the returned output. Prompt engineering is the process of formulating a prompt for an AI system so that it produces an output that closely matches your expectations. How is it different from just asking questions? It requires more care. Throw a question from the top of your head at ChatGPT and it may provide a satisfying answer, or not. Prompt engineering involves considering the idiosyncrasies of an AI model to construct inputs that it will clearly understand. This tends to produce outputs that are more consistently useful, interesting and appropriate to what you have in mind. Formulate the prompt well and the response may even surpass expectations. Why should I care? Chatbots such as ChatGPT, Bard and Bing Chat can be tremendously convenient for completing everyday administrative tasks. Advocates have used them to draft emails, summarise meeting notes, compose contracts, plan holidays and provide answers to complex questions nearly instantaneously.

"Anybody can have one of the most powerful personal assistants on the planet that makes them more productive or allows them to create things they wouldn't normally," says Jules White, an associate professor of computer science at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. "But you have to understand how to interact with it." And that means knowing how to prompt effectively. A touch of prompting savvy may also impress hiring managers. Matt Burney, a talent strategy adviser at careers website Indeed, says the number of job ads asking for AI proficiency is small but growing, and companies across various industries are increasingly looking at how to integrate the models into their workflows. "If you're not using



it right now, you are going to be behind the curve of those that are," he says. So how do I do it? There are several popular prompting techniques. Employing personas is a common trick. Tell the system to act as a lawyer, personal tutor, drill sergeant or whatever else, and it will create outputs imitating their tone and voice. Or, as a reverse exercise, instruct it to complete a task with a specific audience in mind – a five-year-old, a team of expert biochemists, an office Christmas party – and you'll get a result tailored for that demographic. Crucially, you don't need to know the persona's stylistic characteristics yourself but can leave that to the system to figure out. Experience in using a large language model is going to be a requirement for pretty much every office-based job. Chain-of-thought prompting, meanwhile, is more appropriate for problem-solving. Asking the model to "think step by step" will encourage it to partition its output into bite-size chunks, which often makes for more comprehensive results. Some researchers have also found that showing an AI model an example problem with its step-by-step solution will improve its ability to hit upon the correct answer when solving other, similar questions.

- Q16** Which of the following statements about artificial intelligence (AI) language-processing tools would the author NOT support, based on the passage?
- (A) Prompt engineering involves formulating inputs for AI models to ensure consistent and tailored outputs.
 - (B) The Job market for AI proficiency is colossal and massively growing, thus, if you don't use the opportunity now, you could lag behind the curve.
 - (C) Understanding how to interact effectively with AI models is crucial for maximizing their utility.
 - (D)

Persona-based prompting and chain-of-thought prompting are popular techniques used to enhance the output of AI models.

- Q17** NONE of the following assertions are made in the passage, EXCEPT:
- (A) The passage highlights the limitations of AI language-processing tools, indicating that they cannot provide satisfactory answers without prompt engineering.
 - (B) The passage mentions the increasing demand for AI proficiency in the job market, indicating that only individuals who are proficient in using AI models effectively will impress hiring managers and gain a competitive edge in their careers.
 - (C) The passage emphasizes the necessity of understanding how to prompt AI effectively, suggesting that proficiency in prompt engineering is crucial for maximizing the utility of AI language-processing tools.
 - (D) AI models such as ChatGPT, Bard, and Bing Chat help in administrative tasks and instantly provide answers to complex questions, which is why, it should replace traditional methods completely.
- Q18** Which one of the following best describes the role of Prompt engineering as portrayed in the passage?
- (A) Prompt engineering serves as a substitute for understanding AI models, enabling users to interact effectively without needing to comprehend the intricacies of the underlying technology.
 - (B) Prompt engineering is a technique primarily used to limit the capabilities of AI models, ensuring that they



provide predictable and controlled responses.

- (C) Prompt engineering involves formulating prompts in a way that directs AI models to produce outputs closely aligned with users' expectations, enhancing the usefulness and consistency of their responses.
- (D) Prompt engineering focuses on creating complex and convoluted prompts to challenge AI models, testing their ability to generate creative and unexpected outputs.

Q19 All of the following options follow one of the techniques of prompt engineering mentioned in the passage, EXCEPT?

- (A) Provide the AI with information about the user's recent travel history and preferences before asking for recommendations on local attractions and activities.
- (B) Prompt the AI to explain complex molecular structures as if teaching a high school biology class.
- (C) Direct the AI to provide instructions for assembling a piece of furniture, imagining the audience as complete beginners.
- (D) Ask the AI to solve a quantum mechanics question by providing a step-by-step solution to a similar question

Q20 Consider the following prompt:

"Provide recommendations on enhancing productivity, as a seasoned business consultant."

Which of the following statements is the most significant flaw in the given prompt?

- (A) The prompt lacks the persona for getting tailored recommendations for

the requirement.

- (B) The prompt lacks the audience for which the recommendations are required.
- (C) The prompt lacks step-by-step ways to create similar recommendations.
- (D) The prompt lacks details about the ethnicity of employees in the organisation.

Directions (21-25) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

'To receive from kings,' the **Mahabharata** tells us, 'is at first honey, at the end, poison.' Honey because who doesn't want the gift of a king's riches? Poison because how will we ever repay? We all know, because it is written by our sages and scripted in our norms, that receiving a gift carries with it certain obligations: to say thank you and to reciprocate with a gift in return. 'These people invited us for dinner,' Elaine Benes explains to George Costanza on the TV show **Seinfeld**. 'We have to bring something.' But why, George asks? 'I just don't like the idea that, every time there's a dinner invitation, there's this annoying little chore that goes along with it,' he complains. 'The fabric of society is very complex, George,' Jerry Seinfeld tells him.

The show about nothing is, among other things, a keen study of the gift. After all, we have **Seinfeld** (1989-98) to thank for the verb 'to regift', coined in episode 98, 'The Label Maker', when a free gift sets in motion a series of trades. Tim Whatley, the dentist played by Bryan Cranston, doesn't charge Elaine for dental work. To reciprocate, Elaine gifts him a label maker. A few months later, Jerry gives Tim Super Bowl tickets. Tim reciprocates by regifting the label maker that he received from Elaine. Jerry wants the Super Bowl tickets back. 'If he can regift,' George asks, 'why can't you degift?' We might ask, with George, why? Why can't we show up to dinner empty handed? Why should



the gift of free dental work be repaid in the generosity of a label maker? What hidden law directs the label maker in one direction and the Super Bowl tickets in another? Why can't Jerry reverse the flow of traffic? Why can he regift, but not degift? And why do we pretend that all of this is voluntary when so much of it is obligatory? Why do we say that we give and reciprocate gifts out of kindness and not, the more likely scenario, out of fear of censure? The fabric of society is very complex.

Close to a century ago, the French sociologist Marcel Mauss set out to answer just these questions. In his seminal essay **The Gift** (1925), a now classic text in the discipline of anthropology, he surveyed a range of gift-giving practices in different cultures, and wondered: why do we feel compelled to reciprocate gifts? 'The Label Maker' could easily have featured among his sources. Mauss was the nephew of Émile Durkheim, the founder of the modern discipline of sociology. Born in 1872 in the town of Épinal in the northeast of France to a family of rabbis and observant Jews, Mauss himself stopped practising Judaism early on (his mother wrote to him once he had left the house: 'If you wanted to please me, you'd observe Passover the best you can. It begins tomorrow evening'). At 18, he entered university with the intention of studying philosophy. His interests soon gravitated toward the comparative study of religion, an emerging field fed by the growing body of colonial, ethnographic sources documenting non-European cultures. Mauss is far less well known than his uncle in part because he published mainly essays and reviews, rather than books. But **The Gift**, one of his longer essays, has enjoyed an enduring afterlife, inspiring the sub-field of economic anthropology.

Q21 Which of the following best summarizes the author's stance on the complexity of societal norms regarding gift-giving?

- (A) Society imposes obligatory norms on gift-giving, leading to a sense of fear rather than kindness.
- (B) Gift-giving practices are voluntary and driven solely by kindness rather than obligation.
- (C) The complexity of gift-giving norms arises from the intrinsic nature of human relationships.
- (D) Societal norms dictate the flow of gifts and reciprocity, often leading to confusion and frustration.

Q22 Q) What can be said about the tone of the passage?

- (A) Inquisitive (B) Satirical
- (C) Jovial (D) Cynical

Q23 How do Marcel Mauss's exploration of gift-giving practices in "The Gift" and the example of gift exchange in the TV show "Seinfeld" differ in their approach to understanding the societal significance of gifts?

- (A) Mauss emphasizes the economic implications of gift-giving, while "Seinfeld" focuses on the comedic aspects of social obligations.
- (B) Mauss views gift exchange as a cultural phenomenon rooted in reciprocity, whereas "Seinfeld" portrays gifts as burdensome obligations within social interactions.
- (C) Mauss examines gift-giving across various cultures to highlight universal principles, whereas "Seinfeld" presents a specific, humorous scenario involving gift exchange among acquaintances.
- (D) Mauss emphasizes the importance of giving meaningful gifts to strengthen social bonds, while "Seinfeld" depicts gift-giving as a trivial aspect of social etiquette.



Q24 How is the word "seminal" used in the passage?

- (A) To describe a fundamental text
- (B) To denote something insignificant
- (C) To signify an immediate impact
- (D) To illustrate a fleeting concept

Q25 What was the purpose of mentioning 'Seinfeld' in the passage?

- (A) To show how popular shows use popular concepts to capture audience
- (B) To show how exaggeration can lead to funny situations
- (C) To show how deep rooted the concept of regifting is in our culture
- (D) To show how the cinema of that time captures what was going on in real life

Directions (26–30) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

We are currently witnessing a revival in public interest in philosophy—considered not as an academic discipline but as a practice that relates to the question of how to live. This movement is partly inspired by the influential work of the French scholar Pierre Hadot, who recognized that ancient philosophy was not so much meant as a rational quest for knowledge but rather signified a way of life. In the wake of Hadot, others have returned to the tradition of ancient philosophy, in search of a refreshing alternative to the dry academic discipline that philosophy has become nowadays. In the context of philosophy as a way of life, we can draw an all too crude though convenient demarcation line in the Western tradition between the philosophy of antiquity and of modernity. On the one hand, we have the ancient tradition that runs from Socrates and his questioning in the marketplace to the Roman Stoics and their meditative practices. The philosophy that pertains to this tradition supposedly addresses the questions of life,

dealing with emotions, pedagogy, and the care for one's soul. The ancient philosophical life involved more than mere knowledge; it involved spiritual practices directed at self-transformation. On the other hand, we have the modern philosophical tradition that is associated with building abstract systems of knowledge, scholastic debates on concepts and definitions, and pure rationality detached from life. Moreover, modern philosophizing takes place not in the marketplace but in the ivory towers of professional academia.

Inspired by Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life, Michel Foucault in his later works explored the importance of spiritual practices in Greco-Roman culture, both throughout ancient philosophy and in early Christianity. The forms of "spirituality" that Foucault perceives in the culture of antiquity signify a specific conception of the relation between the subject and truth. Ancient thinkers supposed that one's very being has to be transformed through spiritual practices if one is to attain truth at all. With the rise of philosophy as an academic discipline, modernity came to disregard these transformative practices as a condition for truth. Spirituality was removed from philosophy. Hence, Foucault's analyses seem to support the dichotomy of antiquity versus modernity that I sketched above. Yet in Foucault's account one quintessentially modern philosopher emerges as an important exception to modernity's understanding of knowledge and truth. G. W. F. Hegel in his *Phenomenology of Spirit* supposedly adopts the ancient forms of spirituality and reconnects these structures to modern forms and ideals of science. If Foucault's view proves to be right, one of the most abstract philosophical works of modernity, the *Phenomenology*, instead of serving as a prime example for modern philosophy's detachment from life, would surprisingly enough



turn out to share antiquity's orientation toward spiritual transformation.

In his lectures on the structures of spirituality, Foucault briefly states that Hegel's work can be understood as a reappropriation of the spiritual elements of antiquity in modern philosophy. Hegel would be concerned not merely with expressing true propositions but with the transformation of the subject's being in order for it to attain truth.

Q26 What is the central idea behind Michel Foucault's interpretation of philosophy in relation to spirituality and its connection to ancient and modern traditions?

- (A) Michel Foucault emphasizes the separation between ancient and modern philosophy, highlighting the shift from spiritual practices to abstract knowledge-building.
- (B) Michel Foucault identifies Hegel as the sole modern philosopher who incorporated spiritual practices from antiquity into his work, bridging the gap between the two traditions.
- (C) Michel Foucault argues that ancient philosophy solely focused on rational knowledge, while modern philosophy, particularly in Hegel's case, prioritized spiritual transformation for the attainment of truth.
- (D) Michel Foucault suggests that spirituality was entirely removed from modern philosophy, causing a disconnect between truth and transformative practices.

Q27 What fundamental difference does the passage highlight between the ancient philosophical tradition and the modern philosophical tradition?

- (A) Ancient philosophy was more concerned with academic debates and abstract concepts, while modern

philosophy focused on practical life applications.

- (B) Ancient philosophy primarily focused on spiritual transformation, emotions, and the care of one's soul, whereas modern philosophy emphasized the pursuit of rational knowledge.
- (C) Ancient philosophy solely revolved around self-transformation through spiritual practices, while modern philosophy centered on building comprehensive systems of knowledge.
- (D) Ancient philosophy was rooted in the marketplace and concerned with pedagogy, while modern philosophy took place within academia and focused on pure rationality.

Q28 Which statement from the passage supports the notion of "spiritual transformation" being a significant aspect of ancient philosophy?

- (A) "The ancient philosophical life involved more than mere knowledge; it involved spiritual practices directed at self-transformation."
- (B) "Modern philosophizing takes place not in the marketplace but in the ivory towers of professional academia."
- (C) "Inspired by Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life..."
- (D) "With the rise of philosophy as an academic discipline, modernity came to disregard these transformative practices as a condition for truth."

Q29 Which of the following options, if true, would indirectly weaken the notion that ancient philosophy primarily focused on transformative spiritual practices?

- (A) The writings of ancient philosophers only contain detailed records of their



daily interactions and debates in the marketplace.

- (B) Modern philosophical discourse often centers around practical applications and ethical considerations rather than abstract theories.
- (C) Michel Foucault's analysis of modern philosophical works emphasizes their alignment with ancient philosophical traditions of spiritual transformation.
- (D) Recent research has uncovered ancient philosophical texts that predominantly address metaphysical concepts and logical reasoning.

Q30 Which of the following options indirectly strengthens Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life, as discussed in the passage?

- (A) Within the framework of Hegel's work, the exploration of the intricate connection between the subject and truth.
- (B) The trajectory of modern philosophy primarily centers around the intricate construction of abstract concepts and the systematic accumulation of knowledge.
- (C) During ancient times, the focal point of spiritual practices encompassed a broader spectrum of cultural and philosophical expressions rather than being confined to Christianity.
- (D) In antiquity, the marketplace played a central role as a primary hub for engaging in philosophical discussions and dialogues.



Answer Key

Q1 (C)
Q2 (C)
Q3 (B)
Q4 (C)
Q5 (C)
Q6 (C)
Q7 (D)
Q8 (B)
Q9 (C)
Q10 (A)
Q11 (B)
Q12 (D)
Q13 (C)
Q14 (C)
Q15 (D)

Q16 (B)
Q17 (C)
Q18 (C)
Q19 (A)
Q20 (C)
Q21 (D)
Q22 (A)
Q23 (B)
Q24 (A)
Q25 (C)
Q26 (B)
Q27 (B)
Q28 (A)
Q29 (A)
Q30 (C)



Hints & Solutions

Q1. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Law and Crime

Correct Answer: C) Pivotal

Explanation:

The correct answer is option C, "Pivotal." In the passage, the author discusses how neuroscience is changing the meaning of criminal guilt. The term "pivotal" accurately reflects the author's perspective, as it conveys the idea that neuroscience is playing a crucial and central role in reshaping the understanding of criminal guilt. The passage emphasizes the significant impact of neuroscience on the discourse surrounding criminal guilt, highlighting how it is leading to a reevaluation of traditional notions of agency, responsibility, and culpability. The author's viewpoint suggests that neuroscience's insights are not inconsequential or speculative but rather pivotal in transforming the way society thinks about criminal actions and their consequences.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) "Prevalent" is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the integration of neuroscience and criminal guilt is widely accepted or dominant. Instead, the passage focuses on the transformative effect of neuroscience on the understanding of criminal guilt, which doesn't necessarily imply prevalence.

B) "Inconsequential" is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that the impact of neuroscience on criminal guilt is significant and far from inconsequential. The passage highlights how neuroscience is changing the meaning of criminal guilt, indicating that its effects are profound rather than negligible.

D) "Conjectural" is incorrect because the author's viewpoint is not based on speculation or guesswork. The passage presents the

author's perspective as informed by the evolving discourse of neuroscience and the insights it provides into the complexities of human behavior and culpability. The term "conjectural" would imply a lack of foundation or evidence, which doesn't align with the author's stance as presented in the passage.

Q2. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Law and Crime

Correct Answer: C) An expansion of the scope of criminal guilt

Explanation:

The correct answer is option C, "An expansion of the scope of criminal guilt." The passage discusses how neuroscience's insights are changing the concept of criminal guilt. It emphasizes that as our understanding of the neural mechanisms underlying human behavior grows, so does our awareness of the intricate interplay between innate predispositions and environmental influences. This expanded understanding of the factors that contribute to human actions leads to a reevaluation of the scope of criminal guilt. The passage implies that the traditional understanding of criminal guilt is being broadened to incorporate the complexities of neurobiological influences, contributing to a more comprehensive assessment of culpability.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) "The exoneration of individuals from moral responsibility" is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that neuroscience leads to the complete absolution of moral responsibility. While neuroscience offers insights into the complexities of behavior, it does not imply that individuals are entirely exonerated from moral responsibility.

B) "A shift towards punitive justice and stricter legal measures" is incorrect because the



passage does not discuss a shift towards stricter legal measures. Instead, it emphasizes a more nuanced approach to understanding criminal guilt that takes into account the interplay of biological predispositions and conscious decision-making.

D) "The elimination of volitional agency in human behavior" is incorrect because the passage does not support the idea of the complete elimination of volitional agency. It recognizes the intricate interplay between neural predispositions and personal agency, suggesting a more complex relationship rather than an elimination of agency.

Q3. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Law and Crime

Correct Answer: B) The passage indicates that neuroscience can potentially deepen the discourse surrounding culpability by revealing the intricate relationship between neural predispositions and environmental influences, thus complicating the determination of guilt.

Explanation:

The correct answer is option B. The passage discusses how the integration of neuroscience into discussions of criminal guilt presents a paradoxical challenge. It explains that neuroscience's insights reveal the complex relationship between neural predispositions and environmental influences, which complicates the determination of guilt. This complexity arises because neuroscience offers a more nuanced view of how external factors and internal biology interact to shape behavior, making it challenging to pinpoint clear-cut determinants of culpability. As a result, the process of assigning guilt becomes intricate and multifaceted, thus creating a paradoxical challenge in legal contexts.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) "The passage suggests that neuroscience provides irrefutable evidence that exonerates

individuals from criminal guilt, creating a paradoxical situation where accountability is diminished despite advancements in understanding." This answer is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that neuroscience's evidence exonerates individuals from criminal guilt. Instead, it points to a more complex relationship between biology and agency.

C) "The passage argues that neuroscience's revelations in criminal guilt discussions create a paradox by definitively erasing any trace of individual agency, leading to a complete shift in societal norms surrounding responsibility." This answer is incorrect because the passage does not claim that neuroscience erases individual agency. It recognizes the interplay between biology and agency and suggests a reevaluation of responsibility rather than a complete erasure.

D) "The passage posits that the integration of neuroscience simplifies discussions of criminal guilt, which paradoxically leads to more lenient legal measures due to the perceived inevitability of human behavior." This answer is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the integration of neuroscience simplifies discussions of criminal guilt. It emphasizes the complexity introduced by neuroscience and its potential to complicate the determination of guilt, rather than making it simpler.

Q4. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Law and Crime

Correct Answer: C) Refinement of human responsibility into a more equitable paradigm

Essence of the Question:

The question evaluates the primary implication of the intersection between neuroscience and criminal guilt, as discussed in the passage.

Explanation for the Correct Answer:

Option C accurately reflects the central theme



discussed in the passage, which emphasizes the refinement of human responsibility within the context of neuroscience and criminal culpability. The passage discusses how advancements in neuroscience challenge traditional views of culpability, leading to a more nuanced understanding that requires a shift towards a fairer and more comprehensive approach to assigning responsibility.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) Absolution of individuals from moral responsibility

This option suggests that individuals would be completely relieved of moral responsibility due to insights from neuroscience. However, the passage emphasizes that while neuroscience may provide new insights, it does not absolve individuals of responsibility but rather calls for a more nuanced understanding of human agency and accountability.

B) Enhancement of punitive justice systems

This option implies that the primary implication of neuroscience's impact on criminal guilt would be to strengthen punitive justice systems. However, the passage argues for a more equitable paradigm that goes beyond punitive measures, focusing instead on refining human responsibility within the legal framework.

D) Diminishment of the role of cognitive autonomy

This option suggests that neuroscience would reduce the importance of cognitive autonomy in the context of criminal culpability. However, the passage emphasizes the importance of cognitive autonomy and highlights the need for society to create environments that foster it, rather than diminish its significance.

Trap of the Question:

The trap in this question lies in options A and B, which present extreme views that do not accurately reflect the nuanced discussion presented in the passage. Candidates might be tempted to choose one of these options if they overlook the passage's emphasis on a more

equitable and comprehensive approach to human responsibility within the legal system.

Q5. Text Solution:

Correct Answer: C) The author acknowledges that neuroscience challenges traditional notions of criminal guilt, but argues that it also increases societal responsibility in creating environments that foster cognitive autonomy.

Explanation:

The correct answer is option C. The passage suggests that the author's view on the implications of neuroscience's insights for redefining criminal guilt is that it challenges traditional notions of guilt while also increasing societal responsibility in creating environments that foster cognitive autonomy. The passage discusses how neuroscience is leading to a reevaluation of criminal guilt by highlighting the complex interplay between neural predispositions and environmental influences. The author's perspective is not extreme; instead, it acknowledges the challenges posed by neuroscience to conventional views of culpability. However, the author also implies that society has a responsibility to create environments that encourage and nurture individuals' capacity for conscious decision-making and autonomy in light of the insights provided by neuroscience.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) "The author is skeptical about the practicality of incorporating neuroscience into the legal system, believing it will lead to an undue burden on courts." This answer is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the practicality of incorporating neuroscience into the legal system or suggest that it would burden courts. It focuses more on the broader implications for redefining criminal guilt.

B) "The author is optimistic about neuroscience's potential to revolutionize the concept of criminal guilt, leading to more



lenient legal measures and a focus on rehabilitation." This answer is incorrect because while the passage does discuss the potential of neuroscience to influence the concept of criminal guilt, it does not express optimism about lenient legal measures or rehabilitation as the primary outcome. The passage's tone is more nuanced and focused on the complexities introduced by neuroscience.

D) "The author believes that neuroscience will replace traditional legal frameworks entirely, leading to a complete reimagining of the criminal justice system based solely on biological determinism." This answer is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that neuroscience will replace traditional legal frameworks entirely or advocate for a criminal justice system solely based on biological determinism. The passage emphasizes the need to navigate the intricate relationship between biology and human agency rather than advocating for a complete overhaul of the legal system.

Q6. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Human Psychology

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation:

This choice accurately captures the essence of the model's primary focus by highlighting the role of social support, self-confidence, and other protective factors in mitigating the effects of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological well-being. These protective factors are explored within the context of emotional abuse by teachers and their potential to promote resilience in affected children.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

A) This option accurately encapsulates the notion that the integrative socio-ecological model is primarily focused on investigating the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on

children's psychological functioning, specifically within the context of family and social environments. However, it is essential to note that the model does not exclusively consider physical and sexual abuse, but rather emotional abuse by teachers and its effects on psychological well-being.

B) While this answer choice suggests an understanding of the link between emotional abuse and physical harm, it does not accurately capture the primary focus of the integrative socio-ecological model. The model primarily explores the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on psychological functioning, encompassing emotional, social, cognitive, and somatic consequences, rather than solely focusing on physical detriments.

D) This option incorrectly directs attention to emotional maltreatment among peers in school environments, rather than addressing the primary concern of the integrative socio-ecological model, which centers around emotional abuse perpetrated by teachers and its implications on children's psychological functioning. The model does not primarily investigate the prevalence of emotional abuse among peers.

Q7. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Human Psychology

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation:

This statement accurately summarises a key insight from the study's findings. The passage discusses that social support and self-confidence were assessed as protective factors that contribute to resilience in children facing emotional abuse by teachers. The study's results indicate that these factors help mitigate the negative impact of emotional abuse on children's psychological functioning.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers



A) This statement is incorrect based on the information provided in the passage. The passage clearly indicates that exposure to emotional abuse by teachers does have an impact on children's psychological functioning, leading to behavioral problems and negative consequences.

B) The passage highlights that the study's results revealed that social support and self-confidence indeed play a protective role in mitigating the negative impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning. These factors were found to be associated with resilience.

C) While the passage does mention emotional abuse within family settings, it primarily focuses on emotional abuse by teachers and its impact on children's psychological well-being. The model examines the role of various protective factors, including social support and self-confidence, in this context.

Q8. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Human Psychology

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The passage suggests that social support and the development of self-confidence act as protective factors, directly weakening the adverse impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological well-being. These factors contribute to resilience and positive outcomes despite the challenges of emotional abuse.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

A) This option is not directly related to the factor suggested to weaken the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning. The passage primarily focuses on emotional abuse by teachers and the role of protective factors such as social support and self-confidence.

C) This choice also does not directly correspond to the factor that weakens the impact of emotional abuse by teachers. The correct answer relates to factors that counteract the negative effects of emotional abuse, rather than identifying additional negative behaviors.

D) While this option highlights a negative behavior by educators, it doesn't align with the aspect that directly weakens the impact of emotional abuse by teachers. The correct answer pertains to a positive and supportive factor, rather than another form of negative behavior.

Q9. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Human Psychology

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation:

C) The passage does not suggest any relationship between emotional abuse by teachers and an increase in social interactions among the peer group. This option incorrectly implies a positive effect that is not discussed in the passage.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

A) The passage explicitly mentions that exposure to emotional abuse by teachers predicts behavioural problems in school students. Thus, this option correctly identifies a result of emotional abuse by teachers.

B) The passage indicates that emotional abuse by teachers may reduce children's self-worth and confidence. Therefore, this outcome is indeed attributed to emotional abuse by teachers making the option incorrect.

D) The passage consistently underscores the negative impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning, including emotional, social, cognitive, and somatic consequences. This option accurately identifies a result of emotional abuse by teachers.

Q10. Text Solution:



Topic: Reading Comprehension**Subtopic: Human Psychology****Correct Answer:** Option A**Explanation for the Correct Answer:**

Option A is correct because it introduces a factor, motor skills, that is not directly addressed in the passage. Motor skills is the ability to move muscles to perform a specific task. Since the passage primarily focuses on the psychological impact of emotional abuse by teachers, a finding of minimal impact on motor skills would not directly challenge the arguments presented.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

B) This option weakens as it sees the abuse in a good light. This option suggests that children who experience emotional abuse by teachers develop strong coping mechanisms and resilience similar to those who experience emotional abuse in familial settings. This contradicts the arguments presented in the passage, which emphasize the detrimental effects of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning.

C) This option suggests that social support and self-confidence have negligible effects on mitigating the impact of emotional abuse by teachers on children's psychological functioning. This contradicts the arguments made in the passage regarding the importance of social support and self-confidence in protecting children from the negative effects of emotional abuse.

D) This option highlights a lack of consensus on the definition and measurement of emotional abuse by teachers. This directly challenges the validity of the arguments presented in the passage regarding the impact of emotional abuse on children's psychological functioning and the role of protective factors.

Q11. Text Solution:**Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Business & Technology****Correct Answer:**

B) Serving as a unique digital certificate of ownership

Explanation for the Correct Answer:

In Damien Hirst's project, the digital tokens (NFTs) serve as unique digital certificates of ownership for the artworks. These tokens represent ownership rights and authenticity, allowing buyers to prove their ownership of the corresponding physical artwork.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) Facilitating direct purchases of physical artwork: This option suggests that the digital tokens enable direct purchases of physical artwork, which is not accurate. The tokens represent ownership but do not directly facilitate purchases.

C) Providing a platform for speculative trading: While speculative trading does occur with the NFTs, it is not their primary function. Their main purpose is to certify ownership rather than serve as speculative assets.

D) Enabling secure storage of artwork metadata: This option suggests a function related to data storage, which is not the primary purpose of the digital tokens in this context. They primarily serve as certificates of ownership rather than storage mechanisms.

Q12. Text Solution:**Topic: Reading Comprehension****Subtopic: Business & Technology**

Correct Answer: D) Cryptocurrencies, even the two best-known - Bitcoin and Dogecoin - can barely be used to buy anything, because hardly any merchant accepts them.

Explanation for the Correct Answer:

Option D reflects the similarity with the passage's description of Hirst's artworks. Both the artworks and cryptocurrencies possess some attributes of actual currency, such as digital representation and limited supply. However, they lack critical attributes for widespread adoption as currency, such as



divisibility and acceptance by merchants for everyday transactions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) Dual currency bonds – the bonds for which money is raised in one currency, but redemption takes place in another– exhibit the feature of liquidity.

This option discusses dual currency bonds, which involve raising money in one currency but redemption in another. While liquidity is mentioned, it does not align with the context of assets resembling currency but lacking critical currency features.

B) An equity share, normally known as ordinary share is a part ownership where each member is a fractional owner and initiates the maximum entrepreneurial liability related to a trading concern, which is accepted in primary and secondary markets.

This option discusses equity shares, which represent ownership in a company and are accepted in primary and secondary markets. However, it does not relate to assets resembling currency but lacking critical currency features.

C) A digital gold currency (DGC), an electronic form of money is backed by gold reserves held in vaults by private agencies.

This option discusses digital gold currency backed by gold reserves. While it involves electronic money, it does not relate to assets resembling currency but lacking critical currency features.

Q13. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Business & Technology

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Refer to the last paragraph of the passage where it is evident that the author wholeheartedly expressed his views, and clearly, he prefers the physical artwork to the token. Hence C is correct.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A: This is exact opposite of C and will not be true for the exact same reason given for C, that author prefers physical form. This renders option (a) incorrect.

B: Refer to the last sentence of the second paragraph where it is clearly mentioned that no buyer can keep both the physical artwork and the token, so option (b) isn't feasible. The passage also does not portray his intention to keep both.

D: Since the author expressed that he believes there might be some people who would prefer the physical artwork to the token, he did not indulge himself in any form of persuasion (at least not evident from the passage). Hence, option d) is incorrect.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

Q14. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Business & Technology

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C accurately identifies the information provided about the original sale of the artworks and the secondary electronic marketplace. The passage mentions that the original sale was managed by HENI, the company that handled the initial sales.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) The original sale required buyers to participate in an auction while the secondary marketplace functions through HENI.

- This option inaccurately suggests that the original sale involved an auction process and implies that the secondary marketplace operates through HENI. However, the passage does not mention an auction process for the original sale. Also initial sales are also managed by HENI.

B) The secondary marketplace allows for the trading of digital tokens only whereas the original sale can be in terms of both physical copy and digital tokens.



- This option incorrectly states that the secondary marketplace only allows the trading of digital tokens, whereas the passage mentions that the secondary marketplace facilitates resales of both digital tokens and physical artworks. It also incorrectly suggests that the original sale involved both physical copies and digital tokens, which is not explicitly specified in the passage. It may or may not be true. But the first part surely makes the option incorrect.

D) The secondary marketplace does not allow resales of the artworks at higher prices whereas the original sale does.

- This option inaccurately implies that the secondary marketplace does not allow resales of artworks at higher prices, which contradicts the information in the passage. The passage mentions that there have been more than 1,800 resales of the artworks, some at prices higher than the original sale price. Additionally, it incorrectly suggests that the original sale allows resales at higher prices, which is not explicitly mentioned in the passage.

Q15. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Business & Technology

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D suggests a conclusion about the valuation of products or services based on historical data and the absence of consideration for future cash flows. However, the passage primarily discusses the sale and resale of artworks by Damien Hirst, not the general principles of economic valuation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) The artworks of Damien Hirst resembled each other but not exactly the same.

- This conclusion can be drawn from the passage, as it mentions that Hirst's artworks comprise 10,000 pieces of handmade paper

covered in similar but not identical colored spots.

B) Speculators buy artworks like the one by Hirst on the assumption that their value will be more in the future.

- This conclusion aligns with the passage, which discusses how buyers speculate on the future value of Hirst's artworks, as evidenced by the secondary sales at higher prices.

C) The secondary sales work on the idea that the buyer will sell the same to another at a higher price.

- This conclusion is supported by the passage, which states that there have been more than 1,800 secondary resales of Hirst's artworks, some at prices higher than the original sale price.

Q16. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Science and Technology

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The statement in option B suggests that the job market for AI proficiency is currently "colossal" and "massively growing," which could be seen as an exaggeration of the facts presented in the passage. The job market is termed as 'small' right now and not 'colossal' which means massive. While the passage does mention the growing demand for AI proficiency in the job market, it does not characterize it as "massively growing." Such language exaggerates the current state of the job market, making this option inaccurate based on the information provided in the passage. Therefore, the author does not necessarily support this statement due to the distortion of facts regarding the current status of the job market for AI proficiency.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) The passage explicitly discusses prompt engineering as a technique for formulating inputs to ensure consistent and tailored



outputs, so this statement is consistent with the author's perspective.

C) Understanding how to interact effectively with AI models is indeed emphasized in the passage as crucial for maximizing their utility, so this statement aligns with the author's viewpoint.

D) The passage mentions persona-based prompting and chain-of-thought prompting as popular techniques to enhance the output of AI models, so this statement is consistent with the author's perspective.

Q17. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Science and Technology

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Option C accurately reflects a key assertion made in the passage, highlighting the importance of understanding prompt engineering to interact effectively with AI models. It emphasizes that proficiency in prompt engineering is crucial for maximizing the utility of AI language-processing tools.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) The passage does not say that the AI models **cannot** provide the satisfactory results with prompt engineering. It says it **may or may not** be able to provide satisfactory results. This option is extreme.

C) While the passage mentions the increasing demand for AI proficiency in the job market, it does not specifically state that **only** proficient individuals will impress hiring managers and gain a competitive edge. This is also extreme.

D) The passage does not advocate for the **complete replacement of traditional methods** by AI models. It discusses their usefulness but does not suggest complete substitution. This is again extreme.

Q18. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Science and Technology

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C accurately captures the essence of prompt engineering as depicted in the passage. Prompt engineering is discussed as a technique for formulating prompts that guide AI models to produce outputs closely aligned with users' expectations. This enhances the usefulness and consistency of AI model responses, as emphasized in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) This option inaccurately suggests that prompt engineering serves as a substitute for understanding AI models, which is not supported by the passage. Prompt engineering is discussed as a method to enhance interaction with AI models, not as a replacement for understanding them.

B) This option erroneously portrays prompt engineering as a technique primarily used to limit the capabilities of AI models, which contradicts the passage's depiction of prompt engineering as a method to improve the usefulness and consistency of AI model outputs.

D) This option incorrectly suggests that prompt engineering focuses on creating complex prompts to challenge AI models. While prompt engineering can involve crafting tailored prompts, it is not primarily aimed at testing the limits of AI models' creativity, as indicated in the passage.

Q19. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Science and Technology

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A does not follow any of the prompt engineering techniques mentioned in the passage. It simply suggests providing the AI with additional information about the user's travel history and preferences, which doesn't align with employing personas, using chain-of-thought prompting, or instructing the AI to



complete a task with a specific audience in mind.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

B) Prompt the AI to explain complex molecular structures as if teaching a high school biology class. This option uses the persona technique by instructing the AI to explain as if teaching a high school biology class. It aligns with the prompt engineering technique mentioned in the passage.

C) Direct the AI to provide instructions for assembling a piece of furniture, imagining the audience as complete beginners. This option suggests instructing the AI to complete a task with a specific audience in mind, which is a prompt engineering technique. It aligns with the technique of imagining the audience as complete beginners to tailor the response accordingly.

D) Ask the AI to solve a quantum mechanics question by providing a step-by-step solution to a similar question. This option involves instructing the AI to simulate solving a quantum mechanics question, which can be considered a form of chain-of-thought prompting by breaking down the solution into steps. Although the phrasing is a bit awkward, it still aligns with one of the prompt engineering techniques mentioned in the passage.

Q20. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Science and Technology

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B correctly identifies the flaw in the prompt by pointing out the absence of specifying the audience for whom the recommendations are intended. Without considering the specific audience within the corporate setting, the recommendations may lack relevance or applicability to the intended recipients. Tailoring the recommendations to the audience's needs, challenges, and

characteristics is crucial for their effectiveness in enhancing productivity.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A) "The prompt lacks the persona for getting tailored recommendations for the requirement."- This option is incorrect as 'seasoned business consultant' is provided as the persona.

C) "The prompt lacks step-by-step ways to create similar recommendations." -This option suggests that the prompt lacks detailed instructions or guidance on how to generate similar recommendations. However, the prompt's flaw lies more in the absence of specifying the audience rather than the lack of step-by-step instructions, as step-by-step instructions is neither needed nor can be given in such type of questions.

D) "The prompt lacks details about the type of employees in the organization."- This option points out the absence of details about the type of employees in the organization. Ethnicity has nothing to do with productivity. Hence the detail omitted is not a problem in this case.

Q21. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Humans & Culture

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The chosen option correctly reflects the author's stance by acknowledging that societal norms exert significant influence over gift-giving behaviours. It highlights the idea that these norms establish expectations regarding the exchange of gifts and reciprocal gestures, which can sometimes cause confusion and frustration among individuals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answers:

A) Society imposes obligatory norms on gift-giving, leading to a sense of fear rather than kindness.

- This option incorrectly implies that societal norms solely create a sense of fear rather



than kindness in gift-giving. While the passage acknowledges the existence of obligations, it does not suggest that it induces 'fear'. It is just an obligatory feeling.

B) Gift-giving practices are voluntary and driven solely by kindness rather than obligation.

- This option oversimplifies the complexities of gift-giving by suggesting that it is solely driven by kindness and voluntary in nature. However, the passage discusses the obligations and societal expectations associated with gift-giving, indicating that it's not purely voluntary.

C) The complexity of gift-giving norms arises solely from the intrinsic nature of human relationships.

- This option attributes the complexity of gift-giving solely to the intrinsic nature of human relationships, overlooking the role of societal norms highlighted in the passage. While human relationships contribute to the complexity, societal norms also play a significant role.

Q22. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Humans & Culture

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Inquisitive refers to having or showing a curious or inquiring disposition. In the context of the passage, an inquisitive tone indicates a sense of curiosity and a desire to understand and explore the subject matter deeply. The tone of the passage is inquisitive because it presents a curious exploration of the concept of gift-giving, posing questions and seeking understanding about its complexities and societal implications. The passage demonstrates a sense of curiosity and a desire to uncover the underlying principles of gift exchange, aligning with the inquisitive nature of Marcel Mauss's exploration in "The Gift."

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

B. Satirical: Satirical implies the use of humor, irony, or exaggeration to criticize or mock something, often with a critical or mocking tone. While the passage does reference a TV show and humor is present, the overall tone is not primarily satirical. The passage is more focused on exploring the concept of gift-giving and posing questions rather than directly mocking or criticizing.

C. Jovial: Jovial suggests a cheerful or lighthearted tone, typically characterized by happiness or high spirits. While there may be moments of humor in the passage, the overall tone is more thoughtful and analytical rather than consistently cheerful or lighthearted.

D. Cynical: Cynical implies a belief that people are motivated purely by self-interest and distrust or skepticism toward others' motives or actions. The passage does not exhibit a cynical tone; rather, it presents a genuine inquiry into the complexities of gift-giving and societal norms surrounding it.

Q23. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Humans & Culture

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Marcel Mauss, in "The Gift," examines gift-giving as a cultural practice deeply rooted in reciprocity, emphasizing its role in maintaining social bonds and reinforcing societal norms. On the other hand, "Seinfeld" presents gift exchange in a comedic light, depicting it as burdensome social obligations rather than meaningful exchanges rooted in reciprocity.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A. Mauss emphasizes the economic implications of gift-giving, while "Seinfeld" focuses on the comedic aspects of social obligations.

- This option incorrectly suggests that Mauss primarily focuses on the economic aspects of



gift-giving, which is not the case. While Mauss may touch upon economic aspects, his primary focus is on the cultural and social significance of gifts. Additionally, "Seinfeld" does not primarily focus on comedic aspects but rather on the portrayal of gifts as social obligations.

C. Mauss examines gift-giving across various cultures to highlight universal principles, whereas "Seinfeld" presents a specific, humorous scenario involving gift exchange among acquaintances.

- This option incorrectly suggests that Mauss's examination of gift-giving emphasizes universal principles, which is partially true but not the primary focus. Mauss emphasizes cultural differences and the significance of reciprocity in gift exchange. While "Seinfeld" does present a specific scenario, its portrayal of gift exchange is not primarily humorous but rather highlights the burdensome nature of social obligations.

D. Mauss emphasizes the importance of giving meaningful gifts to strengthen social bonds, while "Seinfeld" depicts gift-giving as a trivial aspect of social etiquette.

- This option incorrectly implies that Mauss focuses on the importance of meaningful gifts, which is only part of his analysis. Mauss primarily emphasizes reciprocity and the social obligations associated with gift exchange. Additionally, "Seinfeld" does not depict gift-giving as trivial but rather as burdensome obligations within social interactions.

Q24. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Humans & Culture

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

Seminal means something important and having great influence on future developments. In the passage, "seminal" is used to describe

Marcel Mauss's essay "The Gift" as a fundamental or foundational text in the discipline of anthropology. This implies that Mauss's essay has had a significant and influential future impact on the field, serving as a seminal work that shapes the study of gift-giving practices and economic anthropology.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

B. To denote something insignificant

- This option is incorrect because "seminally" is used in the passage to emphasize the importance and significance of Mauss's essay, rather than denoting something insignificant. The word is used to convey the idea of something being fundamental or influential, rather than trivial or unimportant.

C. To signify an immediate impact

- This option is incorrect because "seminally" does not imply an immediate impact. Instead, it suggests that Mauss's essay has had a lasting and enduring influence on the field of anthropology, indicating its significance as a foundational text rather than just an immediate impact.

D. To illustrate a fleeting concept

- This option is incorrect because "seminally" does not imply a fleeting concept. Instead, it suggests the opposite – that Mauss's essay represents a fundamental and enduring concept in the discipline of anthropology, rather than something temporary or fleeting.

Q25. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Humans & Culture

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

The mention of 'Seinfeld' in the passage serves to illustrate the concept of regifting, particularly within the context of contemporary culture. By referencing a popular TV show like 'Seinfeld' and its portrayal of regifting in one of its episodes, the passage highlights the deep-rootedness of



the concept within our culture, indicating its familiarity and prevalence.

Explanation for Incorrect Options:

A. To show how popular shows use popular concepts to capture audience

- This option incorrectly suggests that the purpose of mentioning 'Seinfeld' is to highlight its popularity and audience engagement. While 'Seinfeld' is indeed a popular show, its mention in the passage is primarily to provide an example of regifting within contemporary culture.

B. To show how exaggeration can lead to funny situations

- This option incorrectly implies that the purpose of mentioning 'Seinfeld' is to highlight its use of exaggeration for comedic effect. While 'Seinfeld' is known for its humor, the passage does not focus on the exaggerated elements but rather on the portrayal of regifting as a social phenomenon.

D. To show how the cinema of that time captures what was going on in real life

- This option is incorrect because 'Seinfeld' is a TV show, not cinema, and while it may reflect aspects of real life, its primary purpose in the passage is to illustrate the concept of regifting rather than to capture real-life events.

Q26. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Philosophy

Correct Answer : Option B

Explanation:

This option accurately captures the central idea of Michel Foucault's interpretation. Foucault suggests that Hegel's work stands out as an example of a modern philosopher who incorporated spiritual elements from ancient traditions into his philosophy. This bridges the gap between the two philosophical traditions.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

A) Michel Foucault's interpretation does not emphasize a complete separation between ancient and modern philosophy. Instead, he explores the idea that some aspects of spirituality were lost in the transition to modern philosophy, while Hegel's work serves as an exception by reintegrating these spiritual elements.

C) Michel Foucault's perspective does not claim that ancient philosophy solely focused on rational knowledge. He actually argues that ancient thinkers believed in the importance of transformative practices for attaining truth. Additionally, he identifies Hegel as the exception in modern philosophy, not the rule.

D) While Michel Foucault acknowledges the removal of spirituality from modern philosophy, he highlights Hegel's work as an exception. According to Foucault, Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit reintegrates spiritual practices into modern philosophy, connecting it back to the ancient tradition.

Q27. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Philosophy

Correct Answer : Option B

Explanation:

This answer accurately captures the key difference outlined in the passage. Ancient philosophy, according to the passage, focused on matters related to spiritual transformation, emotions, and self-improvement. On the other hand, modern philosophy shifted its emphasis to the pursuit of rational knowledge and abstract systems of thought.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

A) The passage does not suggest that ancient philosophy was more concerned with academic debates and abstract concepts. Instead, it highlights that ancient philosophy involved spiritual practices and addressing questions of life, emotions, and self-transformation. Modern



philosophy's detachment from these practices is emphasized.

C) While the passage does mention that ancient philosophy involved self-transformation through spiritual practices, it doesn't suggest that this was its sole focus. Similarly, modern philosophy's shift toward abstract knowledge is highlighted, but the passage doesn't indicate that this was its only concern.

D) This is a very valid difference presented in the passage. However, this is not the 'fundamental' difference between the two. Option B captures the 'fundamental' difference between the two philosophies.

Q28. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Philosophy

Correct Answer : Option A

Explanation:

This statement directly supports the notion of "spiritual transformation" being a significant aspect of ancient philosophy. The statement emphasizes that the ancient philosophical life went beyond mere knowledge and involved engaging in spiritual practices aimed at self-transformation.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

B) This statement discusses the shift from the marketplace to academia in modern philosophizing. It doesn't provide support for the concept of "spiritual transformation" in ancient philosophy.

C) This statement introduces the concept of Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life, but it doesn't directly address the idea of "spiritual transformation."

D) This statement discusses how modernity disregarded transformative practices, but it doesn't relate to the significance of "spiritual transformation" in ancient philosophy.

Q29. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Philosophy

Correct Answer : Option A

Explanation:

This option indirectly weakens the notion that ancient philosophy primarily focused on transformative spiritual practices. If the writings of ancient philosophers detail their interactions and debates in the marketplace, it suggests that their focus was not exclusively on spiritual practices but also encompassed practical discussions and debates on various subjects.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

B) This option doesn't directly relate to the idea that ancient philosophy primarily focused on transformative spiritual practices. While it highlights a different approach in modern philosophy, it doesn't necessarily weaken the notion concerning ancient philosophy.

C) This option doesn't directly weaken the notion either. While it suggests that some ancient philosophical texts might address metaphysical concepts and logical reasoning, it doesn't necessarily negate the possibility of transformative spiritual practices being a significant aspect of ancient philosophy.

D) This option seems to support the notion of continuity between modern and ancient philosophical traditions. It suggests that modern philosophical works align with ancient traditions of spiritual transformation, which doesn't weaken the idea that ancient philosophy focused on transformative practices.

Q30. Text Solution:

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Subtopic: Philosophy

Correct Answer : Option C

Explanation:

The correct answer indirectly strengthens Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life by emphasizing that the marketplace was a primary location for



philosophical discussions in antiquity. This aligns with Hadot's idea that ancient philosophy was not only an academic discipline but a practice that related to the question of how to live, often taking place in everyday contexts like the marketplace.

Reasons for the Incorrect Answers

A) While Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit is discussed in relation to Michel Foucault's interpretation, it doesn't necessarily indirectly strengthen Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life. The focus here is on Hegel's incorporation of spiritual elements, which is a separate aspect from Hadot's emphasis on the practical aspects of ancient philosophy.

B) This option doesn't necessarily relate to Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life. While modern philosophy's focus on abstract concepts and knowledge-building is mentioned in the passage, it doesn't provide indirect support for Hadot's idea.

D) The passage indeed mentions Michel Foucault's exploration of spiritual practices which includes early Christianity. However, this doesn't necessarily provide indirect support for Pierre Hadot's interpretation of ancient philosophy as a way of life. The passage's main focus is on the connection between spirituality and philosophy in antiquity.



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