

Direction (1-4): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

The inclusion of animals in psychological treatment is not new, nor is it uncommon. The first reported occurrence is estimated to be in the late eighteenth century, when animals were incorporated into mental health institutions to increase patient socialization. Today, several programs in the United States report involving animals in their services in some capacity. One of the most commonly targeted populations for these services is individuals who have experienced trauma, including those with posttraumatic stress disorder. Yet, despite the popularity of positive media surrounding these programs, it is unclear whether empirical data supports their practice. This review aims to systematically collect and critically assess current research on Animal-Assisted Intervention (AAI) for trauma, including PTSD.

AAI is broadly defined as any intervention that includes an animal as part of the process. It encompasses targeted therapeutic interventions with animals (Animal-Assisted Therapy), less structured enrichment activities with animals (Animal-Assisted Activities), and the provision of trained animals to assist with daily life activities (Service or Assistance Animals). The use of AAI has been related to promising outcomes in several populations, including increased social interaction among children with autism spectrum disorder, increased social behaviours and reduced agitation and aggression among persons with dementia, reduction in symptoms among patients with depression, and increased emotional well-being such as reduced anxiety and fear. It is purported to provide value for trauma in similar ways.

PTSD is an anxiety disorder characterized by symptoms related to intrusion, avoidance, negative alterations in cognition and mood, and alterations in arousal and reactivity. It is estimated to affect approximately 7.8% of the U.S. population and can lead to substantial work and social impairments. It is a difficult disorder to treat, with dropout and non-response rates up to 50% in studies of empirically-supported treatments. One of the most well-established treatments in research, exposure therapy, is not commonly undertaken by therapists due to its perceived level of difficulty and discomfort to patients. Discovering and evaluating alternative and complementary therapies has been deemed imperative.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that animals may provide unique elements to address several PTSD symptoms. Concerning intrusion, the presence of an animal is purported to act as a comforting reminder that danger is no longer present and to act as a secure base for mindful experiences in the present. Individuals with PTSD often experience emotional numbing, yet the presence of an animal has been reported to elicit positive emotions and warmth. Animals have also been demonstrated as social facilitators that can connect with people and reduce loneliness, which may assist individuals with PTSD to break out of isolation and connect to the humans around them. One of the most challenging aspects of PTSD tends to be hyperarousal. The presence of an animal has been linked to the secretion of oxytocin and reductions in anxious arousal, which may be a particularly salient feature for individuals who have experienced trauma. Yet, despite the theoretical promise of AAI and its popularisation through anecdotal media, there has been no comprehensive review of its empirical research base for trauma.

Q 1. Which one of the following best reflects the author's view on the effectiveness of the animal-assisted intervention on trauma?

- 1) negligible
 - 2) very high
 - 3) encouraging
 - 4) moderate
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Q 2. It can be inferred from the passage that for PTSD, as compared to exposure therapy, animal-assisted therapy is:

- 1) less uncomfortable for the patients.
 - 2) more effective in dealing with trauma.
 - 3) less undertaken to deal with the trauma.
 - 4) more supported by anecdotal evidence.
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Q 3. Based on the information set out in the passage, each of the following can be considered as an example of animal-assisted intervention EXCEPT:

- 1) Short exposure therapy uses snakes to treat people with phobias and anxiety disorders.
 - 2) Tarantula (a giant spider)-based beverage is used to treat people who have severe asthma.
 - 3) Rats are used to identify damaging muscle spasms for people whose ability to sense is disabled.
 - 4) Rescue dogs are used in a prison rehabilitation programme to deal with prisoners' psychological issues.
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Q 4. Which one of the following studies, if it were to be true, would the author most likely endorse?

- 1)
The National Centre for Health conducted an extensive empirical study spanning 23 countries to understand the correlation between the socio-political conditions and the resources for treating PTSD.
 - 2)
A leading university conducted a study to understand the acceptance among the general population regarding the use of animal-assisted activities in cases where soldiers who returned from war had PTSD.
 - 3)
A qualitative study was conducted based on interviews by qualified psychologists with 157 teenagers aged 15 to 19 years and their parents to identify the impact of incorporating dogs in mental health treatment.
 - 4)
Effects of animal-assisted therapy on students' self-esteem and classroom behaviours with a behavioural disorder were studied based on quantitative data collected from the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale.
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Direction (5-8): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Friendship essentially involves a distinctive kind of concern for your friend, a concern which might reasonably be understood as a kind of love. Philosophers from the ancient Greeks have traditionally distinguished three notions that can properly be called love: *agape*, *eros*, and *philia*. *Agape* is a kind of love that does not respond to the antecedent value of its object but instead is thought to create value in the beloved. By contrast, *eros* and *philia* are generally understood to be responsive to the merits of their objects-to the beloved's properties, especially his goodness or beauty. The difference is that *eros* is a kind of passionate desire for an object, whereas '*philia*' originally meant a kind of affectionate regard or friendly feeling towards not just one's friends but also possibly towards family members, business partners, and one's country at large. Given this classification of kinds of love, *philia* seems to be that which is most clearly relevant to friendship.

For this reason, love and friendship often get lumped together as a single topic; nonetheless, there are significant differences between them. As understood here, love is an *evaluative attitude* directed at particular persons as such, an attitude which we might take towards someone whether or not that love is reciprocated and whether or not we have an established relationship with her. Friendship, by contrast, is essentially a kind of *relationship* grounded in a particular kind of special concern each has for the other as the person she is; and whereas we must make conceptual room for the idea of unrequited love, unrequited friendship is senseless. Consequently, accounts of friendship tend to understand it not merely as a case of reciprocal love of some form, but as essentially involving significant interactions between the friends-as being, in this sense, a certain kind of relationship.

Nonetheless, questions can be raised about precisely how to distinguish romantic relationships, grounded in *eros*, from relationships of friendship, grounded in *philia*, insofar as each involves significant interactions between the involved parties that stem from a kind of reciprocal love that is responsive to merit. It is not clear exactly how to understand this: precisely what kind of "psychological identification" or intimacy is characteristic of friendship?

In philosophical discussions of friendship, it is common to follow Aristotle in distinguishing three kinds of friendship: friendships of pleasure, of utility, and of virtue. Although it is a bit unclear how to understand these distinctions, the basic idea seems to be that pleasure, utility, and virtue are the reasons we have in these various kinds of relationships for loving our friend. That is, I may love my

friend because of the pleasure I get out of her, or because of the ways in which she is useful to me, or because I find her to have a virtuous character. In philosophical accounts of friendship, several themes recur consistently, although various accounts differ in precisely how they spell these out. These themes are mutual caring (or love), intimacy, and shared activity.

Q 5. Using the passage as a guide, which one of the following would be the most appropriate example of *agape*?

- 1) people who strongly desire a '*love at first sight*' moment
 - 2) people who love their country because of the opportunities it provides
 - 3) people who love a deity out of a sense of devotion.
 - 4) people who care for their parents out of a sense of future reward
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Q 6. According to the passage, which one of the following is why love and friendship are often not considered separately?

- 1) One categorization of love seemingly encompasses friendly affection.
 - 2) Both love and friendship are based on the idea of reciprocity.
 - 3) The conceptual definition of friendship is rooted in mutual love.
 - 4) The differences between love and friendship are just superficial.
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Q 7. Which one of the following is the best explanation of "unrequited love"?

- 1) Love without any limitations or love without conditions.
 - 2) Love which is earned by some kind of finite exchange.
 - 3) Love that is expressed through an act of feelings irrespective of will.
 - 4) Love wherein one person does not return the feelings.
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Q 8. Each of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT:

- 1) According to the philosophical viewpoint, there is no single motive for friendship.
 - 2) There is no commonsensical reason for friendship to exist where there is no reciprocation.
 - 3) It is difficult to distinguish between a romantic relationship and friendship precisely.
 - 4) The philosophical discussions on friendship give better clarity than psychological discussions.
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Direction (9-12): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

There was no settled conception of what a war crime was in the 19th century. There was a real revulsion against other states being able to intervene and tell a sovereign nation how to conduct itself during a war. At this time in the 19th century, there was no international criminal jurisprudence. Not until the 20th century-did we begin to see, in the community of nations, the willingness to challenge state sovereignty and insist that there are certain principles of international behaviour during wartime that had to be followed, regardless of whether it was a sovereign nation or not. It was kickstarted to a large extent by World War I. The severity of German war crimes during World War I was such that the Allies began to think very seriously about how to make these persons accountable.

However, it was World War II when the world came together and laid down a definition of what a war crime is: the Nuremberg war crimes trials. The first one, the International Military Tribunal, started in November 1945 and ended in October 1946. And the London Charter was the foundational document of that proceeding. It sets forth all of the charges against the Nazis that will be pursued. This is really where the modern definition of war crimes comes into being. So many of the principles of law come out of Nuremberg, such as the essence of international criminal law today, which is the notion that if you are a Head of State and you commit these sorts of crimes, you cannot just plead that you were Head of State in order to avoid liability. Among the principles that are established at Nuremberg is the

idea that countries are not secure from being indicted criminally under international law for what they do to their own populations.

What is important to keep in mind about war crimes as the Russian invasion of Ukraine continues? If you take a look at Article Five of the International Criminal Court (ICC) 's 1998 statute, it talks about crimes against peace, and there's a provision that criminalizes aggressive warfare. And the problem with prosecuting Russian President Vladimir Putin or the Russians for aggressive warfare at the ICC is that they are not members of the ICC, and neither is Ukraine. And according to Article 15, one of the two parties involved in this conflict has to be a member of the ICC for the ICC to have jurisdiction over that charge. So, the world community could not prosecute crimes against peace for the invasion of Ukraine.

The most important thing would be documenting what is happening. The most critical thing in any sort of conflict involving allegations of humanitarian violations is to document the atrocities committed by the Russians. And only after we have assembled as much evidence as we can are we in a position then to determine what should be done. Calling for war crime trials right now might be a little premature. The dust hasn't settled.

Q 9. Which one of the following best captures the main idea of the passage?

1)

The definition of war crimes was established in the 20th century during the World War II trials, and it is essential to apply that in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the war crimes committed by the Russian forces.

2)

It would be hard to prosecute Russia for any war crimes that they have committed during its aggressive warfare in Ukraine, and therefore, it is crucial to document the atrocities to figure out what action can be taken in the future.

3)

The International Criminal Court is not in a position to prosecute Russia for their acts of war in Ukraine, and so the only thing that the world community can do is to create a detailed report of the crimes committed by the Russians.

4)

It is improper for anyone to call for war crime trials at this point in time against the Russian invasion of Ukraine because the International Criminal Court may not take cognizance of the fact that the crimes have been actually committed.

Q 10. Based on the information set out in the passage, which one of the following propositions, if true, would justify the reasons for calling certain acts of war, war crimes?

1) One sovereign nation does not have an ethical standpoint to wage war against another sovereign nation.

2) Every state has a right to intervene and take action to mitigate the problems created by any aggressive war.

3) No individual, how much ever justified, can wage an aggressive action against another in any circumstances.

4) Inhumane acts, in any situation, must be dealt with utmost seriousness such that the action is not repeated.

Q 11. The author mentions the Nuremberg war crimes trials in order to:

1) point out the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime during World War II.

2) explain how war crime trials were conducted in the 20th century.

3) give the context on how the modern definition of war crime came to be.

4) articulate the importance of the period between November 1945 and October 1946.

Q 12. "The dust hasn't settled."

Which one of the following best captures the essence of the above statement made by the author?

1) If a war crime trial is called against Russia, it will very likely be unfruitful.

2) The war is still going on - and so, Russia might commit more atrocities.

- 3) The right time to call for a war crime trial is after the war has concluded.
- 4) There is not enough evidence for the ICC to prosecute Russia for war crimes.

Direction (13-16): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Say that you identify yourself in the school of thought associated with a preeminent person, for example, Sir Isaac Newton or Albert Einstein. If you were alive before they were born, then you would not have known that your thinking would have changed upon reading, say, Newton's *Principia* or Einstein's articles of 1905. 'In like manner,' Sextus writes, 'it is possible, as far as nature is concerned, that an argument antithetical to the one now set forth by you is in existence, though as yet unknown to us.' Another scientific revolution may be around the corner. Somebody in the past or alive right now might have an argument that would weaken a belief that you take for granted. Are you smarter than a dog? It seems obvious that humans have capabilities that dogs lack. However, Sextus notes, dogs can reason which path to pursue their prey by eliminating the paths that do not have a scent. Dogs can be brave and loyal friends, have the power to choose whether and what to eat, and can convey subtle emotions and messages through sounds. Not only do dogs resemble humans in intelligence, virtue, freedom and communication, they perceive things that humans cannot. Upon reflection, we appreciate that octopi, whales, bats, spiders and so forth sense all sorts of things in the world that we apparently cannot.

When we sleep, we have dreams that give us a distorted portrait of reality. But maybe dreams can give us a heightened sense of reality? Perhaps we have access to truths that are accessible only when we are sleeping, drunk or sick. René Descartes used a similar thought experiment but identified an escape route in our knowledge that we are, at the minimum, a thinking subject. Descartes brought in God to assure us that most of our perceptions correspond to something out there in the world. Sextus does not resort to theology. He does not want us to look for a foundation for certain knowledge or, at least, to claim that we possess it before we do. Rather, Sextus invites us to exercise humility that human beings can transcend their circumstances and discover reality.

Sceptics hesitate to make categorical pronouncements about whether, say, a medical procedure is safe. Its safety depends on such things as the age, gender, body mass index and circumstances of each individual. It is also possible that the side effects of a procedure will take years, or generations, to manifest. In short, writes Sextus: 'We shall not be able to say what each object is in its own nature and absolutely, but what it appears to be under the aspect of relativity.' Some people around the world think it is appropriate to copulate in public, for men to wear one-piece tunics, for parents to tattoo their babies, and for men to marry their sisters. We, Sextus explains, do not think that these things are appropriate, but we cannot say that other people are wrong. We are a party to the dispute.

Q 13. The last sentence of the passage highlights which one of the following?

- 1) There is no absolute when determining whether an action is right or wrong.
- 2) As humans, we are always in constant quarrel with one another.
- 3) One cannot judge another person's action without adequate knowledge.
- 4) There is a way in which one can determine the outcome of a dispute.

Q 14. Based on the author's argument, it can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the author would consider scepticism as:

- 1) an ill-advised proposition
- 2) a distorted view of reality
- 3) an appropriate attitude
- 4) a necessity for humility

Q 15. "Are you smarter than a dog?" In the overall context of the author's argument, why does the author ask this question?

- 1) to highlight that if we use logic, we can know that animals can be as smart as humans
- 2) to point out that the beliefs that we take for granted can be changed upon reflection

- 3) to explain that we do not have certain capabilities that can be found in a dog
 - 4) to argue that scientific revolutions have expanded our understanding and beliefs
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Q 16. Using the passage as a guide, it can be inferred that Sextus and Descartes would disagree on whether:

- 1) dreams can give a heightened sense of reality.
 - 2) humility is an important virtue for human beings.
 - 3) categorical pronouncements are rooted in reality.
 - 4) a supernatural being is needed to discover reality.
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Q 17. Directions for question (17): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1) Language has power in the social world-on that, we can agree.
 - 2) Words can alter the legal standings of individuals ("I now pronounce you husband and wife"), transfer ownership of goods ("That'll be \$8.99..."), mitigate personal injury ("I apologize"), or establish a legal context ("I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth").
 - 3) More than that, in certain contexts and conditions, the right words effect real change.
 - 4) People use words to hurt, conceal, soothe, and dominate, to evoke emotions in others.
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Q 18. Directions for question (18): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1) Additionally, users will not be allowed to ask the A.I. to make images of recognizable people based on a name to prevent abuse.
 - 2) Although images created by the system have a watermark indicating the work was A.I.-generated, it could potentially be cropped out.
 - 3) To avoid potential harm, OpenAI is releasing a user policy that forbids asking the system to produce offensive images, including violence, pornography or political-themed messages.
 - 4) Other than imperfections in its automation, DALL-E 2 poses ethical questions.
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Q 19. Directions for question (19): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

"Schrodinger's Cat" was not a real experiment and therefore did not scientifically prove anything. Schrodinger's Cat is not even part of any scientific theory. Schrodinger's Cat was simply a teaching tool that Schrodinger used to illustrate how some people were misinterpreting quantum theory. Schrodinger constructed his imaginary experiment with the cat to demonstrate that simple misinterpretations of quantum theory can lead to absurd results which do not match the real world. Unfortunately, many popularizers of science in our day have embraced the absurdity of Schrodinger's Cat and claim that this is how the world really works.

1)

Many are mistaken when they claim that Schrodinger's Cat is how the world really works since Schrodinger's Cat was neither an experiment nor did it prove anything scientifically.

2)

Schrodinger created an experiment with the cat to illustrate misinterpretations and absurdities of quantum theory; however, the experiment did not disprove the quantum theory.

3)

Sometimes many of the popularizers of science in our day embrace absurdities in non-scientific experiments and think that such experiments demonstrate scientific validity.

4)

Used as a teaching tool, Schrodinger's Cat reveals that quantum theory does not match what is seen in the real world, highlighting the need for real scientific experiments.

Q 20. Directions for question (20): Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.

- 1) Individuals with elevated levels of conscientiousness tend to be precise, persistent, tidy, punctual, methodical, and hardworking.
 - 2) When the going gets tough, the smartest people rely on their intelligence alone to get through challenging situations.
 - 3) In contrast, extroverts are empowered by the outside world and socializing serves as their catalyst for action.
 - 4) They pride themselves on consistent performance, metaphorically colouring within the lines, and reaching personal goals.
 - 5) Surprisingly, smarter people are usually less conscientious.
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Q 21. Directions for question (21): The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.

- 1) The army might not be on par with the U.S. or China, but it was certainly capable of conquering a military minnow like Ukraine - or so the logic went.
- 2) And now it seems that the Russian military may be running out of options in the rest of the country too.
- 3) So much had been written about the Russian armed forces' modernization and improvement over the last decade that it was widely believed that the Russians possessed one of the world's largest and most powerful armies until a few weeks ago.
- 4) The six weeks of the war in Ukraine - which have seen Russian forces fail to take Kyiv and fall back elsewhere - have dented the army's reputation.

Q 22. Directions for question (22): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

The recently-released official theatrical poster for *Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness* features a noticeable alteration to the version which was released in Italian markets. Benedict Cumberbatch's *Master of the Mystic Arts* has had his left hand photoshopped so as to not brandish a hand gesture that is seen as offensive in Italy. It's good to see Marvel being sensitive to different cultures with *Doctor Strange 2*'s marketing, as this particular instance seems like it would be an easy mistake to make if one weren't paying attention. "The Sign of the Horns" hand gesture has been swapped out with a more innocuous hand positioning on Italy's version of the theatrical poster. In Italy and other select regions of the world, gesturing this hand signal to an individual implies that the targeted person is a man who's unfaithful to his wife. This obviously is not the case in all countries; since the 1980s, this hand signal has become synonymous with heavy metal in the United States and other English-speaking nations.

- 1) The cultural differences across the world need to be accounted for before creating marketing collaterals for movies.
- 2) It is welcome that Marvel created a different version in one of their movie posters not to offend people of a country.
- 3) A theatrical poster for the upcoming movie *Doctor Strange* had to be changed because of a backlash from Italians.
- 4) The hand gestures that Italians may find offensive are not something that is offensive in English-speaking countries.

Q 23. Directions for question (23): Five jumbled up sentences related to a topic is given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd one out and key in the number of the sentence as your answer.

- 1) The sisters grew from nine to 16 years of age during the project.
- 2) Her work is all about conveying feelings through colours and giving space to people on the margins of society.
- 3) Each image subverts expectations and displays the deep bond the sisters share with each other and the photographer.
- 4) Ariko Inaoka spent seven summers in Iceland, photographing twin sisters Erna (Eagle) and Hrefna (Raven).
- 5) Inaoka captures them in dreamlike, surreal scenes nuanced with a sense of movement into adulthood.

Q 24. Directions for question (24): The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.

Death is described as 'mysterious', but neither is it clear what this means. Suppose we cannot formulate a satisfactory analysis of the concept of death: in this respect, death would be mysterious, but no more so than any other concept that defies analysis. Some have said that what makes death especially mysterious and frightening is the fact that we cannot know what it will be like. Death is typically regarded as a great evil, especially if it strikes someone too soon. However, Epicurus and others argued that death could not harm those who die since people go out of existence when they die, and people cannot be harmed at times when they do not exist. Others have countered that the evil of death may lie in the fact that death deprives us of the goods we would have enjoyed if we had lived. On this view, death may be a great evil for a person, even if they cease to exist at the moment of death.

- 1) Death is a highly controversial; and sensitive topic.
- 2) There is a fascination with the mysteriousness of death.
- 3) There needs to be a satisfactory analysis of death.
- 4) There is disagreement on the concept of death.
