

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

The NCC, neuronal correlates of consciousness, is the minimal neuronal mechanisms jointly sufficient for any specific conscious experience. The qualifier “minimal” is important. The brain as a whole can be considered an NCC, after all: it generates experience, day in and day out. But the seat of consciousness can be further ring-fenced. Take the spinal cord, a foot-and-a-half-long flexible tube of nervous tissue inside the backbone with about a billion nerve cells. If the spinal cord is completely severed by trauma to the neck region, victims are paralysed in the legs, arms and torso, unable to control their bowel and bladder, and without bodily sensations. Yet these tetraplegics continue to experience life in all its variety—they see, hear, smell, feel emotions and remember as much as before the incident that radically changed their life.

Or consider the cerebellum, the “little brain” underneath the back of the brain. One of the most ancient brain circuits in evolutionary terms, it is involved in motor control, posture and gait and in the fluid execution of complex sequences of motor movements. It has the brain’s most glorious neurons, called Purkinje cells, which possess tendrils that spread like a sea fan coral and harbour complex electrical dynamics. It also has by far the most neurons, about 69 billion, four times more than in the rest of the brain combined.

What happens to consciousness if parts of the cerebellum are lost to a stroke or the surgeon’s knife? Very little! Cerebellar patients complain of several deficits, such as the loss of fluidity of piano playing or keyboard typing but never of losing any aspect of their consciousness. They hear, see and feel fine, retain a sense of self, recall past events and continue to project themselves into the future. Even being born without a cerebellum does not appreciably affect the conscious experience of the individual.

All of the vast cerebellar apparatus is irrelevant to subjective experience. Why? Important hints can be found within its circuitry, which is exceedingly uniform and parallel (just as batteries may be connected in parallel). The cerebellum is almost exclusively a feed-forward circuit: one set of neurons feeds the next, influencing a third set. No complex feedback loops reverberate with electrical activity passing back and forth. Moreover, the cerebellum is functionally divided into hundreds or more independent computational modules. Each one operates in parallel, with distinct, nonoverlapping inputs and output, controlling movements of different motor or cognitive systems. They scarcely interact—another feature held indispensable for consciousness.

One important lesson from the spinal cord and the cerebellum is that the genie of consciousness does not just appear when any neural tissue is excited. More is needed. This additional factor is found in the grey matter making up the celebrated cerebral cortex, the brain’s outer surface. It is a laminated sheet of intricately interconnected nervous tissue, the size and width of a 14-inch pizza. Two of these sheets, highly folded, along with their hundreds of millions of wires—the white matter—are crammed into the skull. All available evidence implicates neocortical tissue in generating feelings.

Q 1. Which one of the following statements best describes what the passage is about?

- 1) The spinal cord and the cerebellum play an indirect but crucial role in consciousness.
 - 2) The brain is the epicentre of NCC, enabling individuals to experience consciousness.
 - 3) Consciousness does not appear to be activated when any neural tissue is excited.
 - 4) Humans can be conscious even if certain parts of their brains are not very active.
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Q 2. “The cerebellum is almost exclusively a feed-forward circuit: one set of neurons feeds the next, influencing a third set.” Which one of the following best explains the role of this sentence?

- 1) to support the contention that the cerebellum is extraneous to subjective experience.
 - 2) to explain how the circuitry and function of the cerebellum are similar to that of a battery.
 - 3) to highlight the crucial role of the cerebellum and what its primary bodily function is.
 - 4) to identify the things that can be learned about the role of the cerebellum in consciousness.
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Q 3. All of the following may be considered as valid inferences from the passage, EXCEPT:

- 1) Consciousness does not automatically get impacted even if someone loses the ability to move their body voluntarily.
 - 2) Conscious experiences and consciousness may be linked to some elements that exist on the outer surface of the brain.
 - 3) Even though they harbour electrical dynamics, the Purkinje cells may not have a role in creating conscious experiences.
 - 4) Specific conscious experience requires a certain amount of complex dynamics that need to work in an integrated fashion.
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Q 4. Which one of the following is most likely to follow the discussion in the passage?

- 1) more detailed elaboration on the various working and mechanisms of the cerebellum
 - 2) a discussion on what specific parts of the outer brain may be the seat of consciousness
 - 3) debunking certain myths associated with how consciousness is mistakenly linked with brain
 - 4) an explanation of what the neocortex is and how it is involved in higher-order brain function
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Direction (5-8): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

The founder of operationism, P. W. Bridgman, said that the “concept of length involves as much as and nothing more than the set of operations by which length is determined” viz., the operations used to measure length. That is, he thought that the operations used to measure something define the thing measured. This view exemplifies an enduring fallacy: the failure to distinguish a relation from the terms it holds between. Bridgman thought that just because an attribute like length is only known through measurement, it must only exist through measurement, it being, he thought vain to distinguish nature as it is from nature as it is known. The fallacy here is that unless nature exists independently of being known, there would be nothing to know. Likewise, unless the things we measure exist independently of being measured, there would be nothing there to measure. Measurement procedures are a means of attempting to find something out. They cannot at the same time constitute what it is that is found out...

Bertrand Russell said that measurement is “the correlation, with numbers, of entities which are not numbers”. This is the representational view, and it is this view of measurement that has received the majority of attention over the past century. According to this view, measurement depends upon an isomorphism between an empirical system and a numerical system. However, if an empirical system is isomorphic to a numerical system and numerical systems are characterised by structure alone, then such empirical systems must instantiate the relevant numerical system. Thus, it follows that in measurement, numbers are not correlated with anything and certainly not correlated with things that are not numbers. Rather, numerical relations between attributes are discovered.

Furthermore, any specification of the structure of quantitative attributes that is rich enough to accommodate the attributes measured in physics entails that ratios of magnitudes of a quantitative attribute have the structure of the positive real numbers. According to the realist view, such ratios are real numbers. Taking this philosophical position seriously provides a particular specification of what measurement is: measurement is the attempt to estimate the ratio between two instances of a quantitative attribute, the first being the magnitude measured and the second being the unit employed. According to the realist view, one important aim of measurement is to identify the first instance (the measured attribute) by attempting to estimate its relation (or ratio) with the second instance (the unit). From this standpoint, the practice of measurement is continuous with scientific investigation generally: it is the attempt to find out something. This implies that measurement is continuous with the scientific investigation in another way as well: the issue of whether an attribute is measurable turns on the empirical issue of whether it possesses quantitative structure. This means that measurement is not a completely general scientific method, one suited to every scientific question. Instead, measurement is a method tuned to specific scientific questions: those involving attributes possessing quantitative structure.

Q 5. Which one of the following sets of words and phrases serves best as keywords of the passage?

- 1) concept of length; empirical system; numerical system, scientific method
- 2) measurement; operationalism; representational view; realist view
- 3) enduring fallacy; isomorphism; of quantitative attributes; scientific investigation
- 4) measurement operations, measurement fallacies, isomorphic measurement, scientific method

Q 6. "...nature as it is from nature as it is known...." Which one of the following best explains this statement?

- 1) an attribute of a thing that we can understand from our knowledge as opposed to our experience
 - 2) an attribute of a thing that exists in nature that is different from those that we have created
 - 3) an attribute of a thing that we know of its existence and which is also the nature of the thing
 - 4) an attribute of a thing that we can perceive as against an attribute that is inherent in the thing
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Q 7. Each of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage, EXCEPT:

- 1) According to the realist view, measurements cannot be the answer to every scientific question.
 - 2) According to the representational view, one can understand empirical observations through numbers.
 - 3) According to the representational view, numerical systems depend on empirical pieces of evidence.
 - 4) According to the realist view, the important element measured is the attributes of the things.
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Q 8. Which one of the following best describes what the author is trying to do?

- 1) argue the superiority of one view of measurement
 - 2) highlight an erroneous tendency in measurement
 - 3) develop a scientific theory about measurement
 - 4) contrast different philosophies of measurements
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Direction (9-12): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Not all comics are art. Like film and photography, the medium can and often is used to make art, but it can also be used in non-artistic ways... What about the comics that are art?... In particular, are comics a form of literature? They are, after all, typically full of text, commonly found in bookshops where they are often sold in book form under the "Graphic Novel" heading, appreciated (at least in part) by means of reading, taught in literature classes, occasionally discussed in academic journals devoted to literature, and often reviewed in the book review sections of newspapers and magazines...

Given the wealth of serious academic and critical work on literature — and the dearth of such work on comics — the question of whether comics are literature is especially significant since a positive answer would legitimate the application of the philosophy of literature, literary theory, and literary criticism to works in that medium... Presumably, the more significant question is whether any comics possess the kinds of values that are especially important in great literature; for example, being well-written, having the depth of characterisation, exhibiting what Peter Vaudreuil Lamarque terms "moral seriousness" in tackling "humanly interesting themes", and being well-plotted.

Are there well-written comics? Insofar as this is linked to uses of language that are appropriate to overall artistic ends, then Harvey Lawrence Pekar's autobiographic dialogue in his 'American Splendor' strips plausibly fits the bill. Alison Bechdel's 'Fun Home: A Family Tragicomic' is, as Douglas Wolk argues, largely concerned with the way in which the author comes to understand herself and her family through works of literary fiction, and it manifests this concern in rich language and the use of a variety of literary tropes. And although many comics lack a depth of characterisation and much in the way of character development, this is not always the case. Marjane Satrapi's autobiographical graphic novels ('Persepolis' and 'Persepolis 2') are full of rich characterisation, and Jeffrey Brown's 'Unlikely' explores the first relationship in painstaking detail.

What about moral seriousness? Do any comics tackle those humanly interesting themes? Certainly, 'Maus' does, but it is not the only comic that does so. Alan Moore's 'Watchmen' addresses issues of moral responsibility. Christenson Ware's work addresses loneliness and alienation. Rosemary Elizabeth Simmonds deals with love, sex, and social relations in her literary-influenced 'Tamara Drewe'. Jessica

Abel's story of a naïve young American woman in Mexico, 'La Perdida', deals with the dangers of self-deception. And George Joseph Herriman's 'Krazy Kat' strips brilliantly tackle the tragedy (and potential comedy) of unrequited love. Moreover, these themes need not be merely superficially addressed, as Lamarque and Olsen suggest is the case when perennial or universal themes appear in non-literary fiction.

The best comics — ones like those mentioned above — develop their themes. That is, readers are not simply confronted with clichés — they are encouraged to work out themes, contemplate them, and make sense of the comics in light of them... Careful and intelligent plotting is central to many of the best comics. As a reviewer...put it: "its single most impressive attribute is the brilliant management of what would be termed, in a purely literary context, the plot".

Q 9. Which one of the following statements is the best inference of the author's likely position about comics being literature?

- 1) It is possible to think that at least some comics are literature.
 - 2) Whether comics are literature is not very important to assess.
 - 3) The thematic comics best exemplify the literary form of comics.
 - 4) Primarily, graphic comics can be considered literary works.
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Q 10. According to the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the best comics EXCEPT that:

- 1) many of them have a thorough sequence of events.
 - 2) they encourage readers to draw inferences from it.
 - 3) some of them tackle humanly interesting themes.
 - 4) there are not enough that can be considered such.
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Q 11. From the passage, all of the following are true about moral seriousness in comics, EXCEPT that some of the comics:

- 1) deal with the misfortune of unreciprocated love
 - 2) tackle themes not just superficially
 - 3) evaluates societal norms of morality
 - 4) address matters of moral responsibility
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Q 12. The author of the passage would most disagree with which one of the following?

- 1) There is something of a shortage of serious criticism of comics.
 - 2) Some comics possess some of the values that great literary works possess.
 - 3) It is not necessary that all comics can be considered a work of art.
 - 4) The literary element of comics depends on the perception of readers.
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Direction (13-16): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Cancel culture is the label used to describe individuals...whom the public ostracise on social media and other venues, leading to sanctions affecting their professional and personal lives. Cancel culture is seen as a scourge against the freedom of expression and a retribution approach that can destroy lives when activists push for the cancellation of individuals. Yet, I contend that complaints against cancel culture and denials about its existence tend to ignore the processes that lead to cancellation, the active proponent in cancel culture. Activists do not fire transgressing individuals. Organisations...and state authorities are the only ones who can sanction an individual...

The debate about the targeted victims of cancel culture and whether the phenomenon exists or not is at the level of the polemic. Neither position has enough nuances to cover the complicated nature of cancellation and cancel culture. The contention that right-leaning individuals are mainly targeted by cancel culture is false. Individuals from across the political spectrum have been targeted by cancel culture. For example, film director James Gunn was fired (but subsequently rehired) from Disney after right-wing opponents unearthed older unsavoury tweets. Nevertheless, what [Canadian writer Sarah] Hagi alludes to when she writes about the cursory treatment of marginalised people and minorities online is part of the less visible aspect of cancel culture that seems to have gained traction only after it affected celebrities in reaction to the #MeToo movement. People like Hagi have faced similar treatment to cancellation through online abuse.

What is different from older forms of online abuse that individuals like Hagi have faced in the past with cancel culture and cancellation is that third parties are involved in sanctioning individuals. Cancel culture exists because organisations such as employers weigh the risk to their reputations when partaking in cancellation... Risk mitigation is an important motivation. Organisations do not cancel their members because of convictions. They do so to protect their own reputations as part of crisis management plans. However...there is evidence that the involvement of minorities has influenced what appears to be imputable or not through their participation in online debates about norm-breaking.

An aspect of cancel culture that seems easy to ignore when it comes to minorities, marginalised groups and even allies is that it is cathartic. It is a form of retribution that both right and left-leaning people can enjoy. While lacking nobility, admitting the cathartic side of retribution should not be dismissed in lieu of acceptable causes such as resistance or revenge.

This cathartic reaction could be in response to a sense of injustice and despair that no matter the strength of movements such as #MeToo or BlackLivesMatter, that cancellation does not affect all equally. Some individuals like Justin Trudeau, whose use of blackface disguises was revealed during the 2019 Canadian federal election, survive cancellation if their organisations deem them too important to cancel. Hollywood actors like Ezra Miller survived cancellation while others like Hartley Sawyer have not. Both were actors working for studios owned by the same media conglomerate... Cancellation's efficacy depends on the risk calculations made by executives at organisations and often not on uniform and transparent policies.

Q 13. Which one of the following best captures the author's main conclusion?

- 1)
Cancel culture is a kind of retributory action that can be employed by both right and left-leaning individuals to shun voices contrary to their beliefs.
- 2)
The cancellation that occurs within the framework of cancel culture is not consistent but is based on a risk assessment made by organisations.
- 3)
The impact that the cancel culture has on the individuals against which those actions are directed is not uniform, reflecting a dichotomy.
- 4)
The reason for the existence of a cancel culture is that there are malicious organisations that take advantage of a situation to help their cause.

Q 14. It may be validly inferred from the passage that the author would consider the relation between cancel culture and cancellation as:

- 1) interdependent and synonymous with each other
- 2) intertwined, with the latter an inevitable outcome
- 3) separate, yet have a causal connection
- 4) intriguing, as the relationship is difficult to ascertain

Q 15. Which one of the following, if false, could be seen as supporting the passage?

- 1) Cancellation is enacted through the agency of third parties, mainly organisations that enforce predicated social and moral norms.
- 2)
Cancellation should be understood as an act where an organisation shuns an individual it is associated with, as opposed to a form of mob justice.
- 3)
Termination and other punitive measures can only happen when third parties with oversight over transgressing individuals take action.
- 4)
Complaints against the individuals and a call for cancellation do not compel enforcement of norms by third parties based on a self-serving action.
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Q 16. Which one of the following, if it were true, would be most likely beneficial to evaluate the arguments set out in the passage?

- 1)
a study that seeks to understand whether the cancel culture is a phenomenon solely an outcome of social media or if there are precedences from past.
- 2)
a study that seeks to understand whether a correlation exists between individuals cancelled by political parties and a risk assessment by that party.
- 3)
a study that conducts an analysis based on empirical data to assess the number of instances where an individual cancelled is linked to a particular ideology.
- 4)
a study that seeks to understand the genesis of cancel culture by empirically mapping out instances of public outcry using social network analyses.
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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. When Ian Fleming started writing the James Bond series in the 1950s, Britain was emerging from the rubble of a catastrophic war.
2. Fleming's Bond reflects these two opposing tendencies: he is both contemporary and classic, a man who enjoys the spoils of modernity while vigorously defending Britain's pre-war status as a world power
3. Inside the country, the population enjoyed a transition from wartime austerity to post-war affluence; externally, the once-dominant empire was in shambles.
4. While Britain was victorious in World War II, it lost more than it cared to admit.
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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. We can distinguish two aspects to this process although, in many cases, the two aspects merge into a single project.
2. The first stage of realizing the importance of gender consisted of cataloguing the explicit misogyny of most of the canon, and the second stage consisted of probing the theories of canonical philosophers to uncover the gender bias lurking in their supposedly universal theories.
3. The idea that the gender of philosophers is important or even relevant to their work is a thought that runs counter to the self-image of philosophy.
4. So, it is interesting to explore how and why feminist philosophers came to the realization that gender is a useful analytic category to apply to the history of philosophy.<

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.

Extinctions have always occurred as a result of natural influences. These include random catastrophes and the longer-term effects of environmental change, such as climate or biological factors such as disease or predation. In modern times, however, almost all extinctions have been caused by anthropogenic influences, particularly by over-harvesting and the destruction of natural habitats. An enormous increase in extinction rate has been one of the most important consequences of humans becoming the dominant species on Earth. Species are disappearing so quickly that we refer to the phenomenon as a biodiversity crisis.

- 1)
Despite natural influences like catastrophes and environmental changes that cause extinction, anthropogenic influences have aided an increase in the extinction rate, one that is referred to as a biodiversity crisis.
- 2)
Species extinctions can be caused either by natural influences or human actions, the latter of which is due to humans being the dominant species and the resultant extinction is referred to as a biodiversity crisis.
- 3)
Random catastrophes and long-term environmental change are not the only factors that cause species extinction, anthropogenic influences, referred to as biodiversity crisis, can also cause species extinction.
- 4)
While there have always been extinctions of species in the past due to natural causes, in modern times, the rate of extinction has significantly increased due to human activity, which we refer to as a biodiversity crisis.

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. When these probabilities are estimated using historical data and summed up for a player or team, they show the expected number of goals that the player or team would score given their shots.
2. One way is to use a concept called "expected goals."
3. Some passers yield shots with higher expected goals than others, but again, this has a lot to do with where they play.
4. Essentially, every shot has some *ex ante* probability of becoming a goal, depending on the situation leading up to it, where it was taken, and whether the foot or head was used.
5. How can we figure out whether some players' passes give shooters that little extra advantage when it comes to scoring goals?

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 end result is that the overall value of a customer increases the longer that customer remains a customer.
2. Whether we're talking about consumers or business-to-business customers, existing customers cost less to reach, cost less to sell, are less vulnerable to attacks from the competition, and buy more over the long term.
3. The economics of customer retention is obvious according to Frederick Reichheld of Bain & Company, and author of The Loyalty Effect: customer spending tends to accelerate over time; longer-term customers are more efficient users of the products and services they buy and have lower operational costs; long-term satisfied customers provide more referrals; and longer-term customers are less price-sensitive than newer customers.
4. Keeping customers drives profitability.

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.

Freedom of speech entitles everyone to their own opinions, but there will inevitably be ideas that do not align with socially accepted norms. Extreme ideologies can present a real danger to society and, more often, certain minority populations. For example, hate speech directed at ethnic and religious minorities stresses disapproval of their differences and often threatens violence. While people hold the right to think and speak intolerant ideas, others are free to disagree. The paradox of tolerance—to maintain a tolerant society, the society must be intolerant of intolerance—questions at what point intolerant ideas can no longer be tolerated and whether infringing on individual rights in the name of tolerance is acceptable.<

- 1)
Freedom of speech entitles everyone to their opinions, but the paradox of tolerance questions what ideas cannot be tolerated to maintain a society that can be described as tolerant.
 - 2)
The paradox of tolerance questions the idea of freedom of speech and that it cannot be maintained because it allows for intolerant ideas to infringe on a peaceful society.
 - 3)
Extreme ideologies present a danger to society, which compels the revision of the idea that freedom of speech allows everyone to have their own opinions irrespective of any danger.
 - 4)
A paradox exists within the framework of freedom of speech wherein if everyone is entitled to have opinions of their own, it can pave the way to ideologies that can endanger society.
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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. Other threats include loss or degradation of nesting and foraging habitats; excessive nest predation; hatchling disorientation from beachfront lighting; marine pollution; accidental capture; watercraft strikes; and disease.
2. Loggerhead turtles also have long been hunted for their eggs and for leather production.
3. Loggerheads turtles can be found hundreds of miles out to sea or in inshore waters—bays, lagoons, salt marshes, creeks, ship channels, and the mouths of large rivers.
4. The loggerhead sea turtle was listed as threatened in 1978 under the Endangered Species Act and has received federal protection ever since.
5. The migratory nature of loggerheads severely compromises conservation efforts once they move outside U.S. waters; however, since activities from legal and illegal fisheries in some countries are causing high mortality of loggerhead sea turtle nesting populations in the western north Atlantic region.

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.

Cartooning and philosophy share significant characteristics. Cartoons typically use varying degrees of abstractness and symbolism. As we all know, some cartoon work can be highly abstract. And philosophy is, of course, famous (sometimes infamous) for being an abstract field of inquiry. So, abstraction is a common feature of cartooning and philosophy. This is not to say that philosophical abstraction and cartoon abstraction are highly similar, but to point out that they both try to capture the "important" aspects of things. Philosophy and cartooning differ in what kinds of things they capture the abstract aspects of and what they do with the abstract aspects that they capture.

1)

Cartooning and philosophy are very similar in one sense that both use various degrees of abstractness and symbolism in their field of enquiry.

2)

Though the abstraction in philosophy and cartooning differ in some ways in how they deal with abstract aspects, both deploy abstraction in their work.

3)

Even though both philosophy and cartooning have aspects of abstractionism, how they capture and depict abstract things are significantly different.

4)

Philosophy and cartooning share a significant characteristic of how they employ abstract concepts to point out an important aspect of things.
