

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

Marinoff's strongest competition, in fact, comes from the American Society for Philosophy Counselling and Psychotherapy (A.S.P.C.P.), which is devoted to precisely the opposite tack — seeking bridges to the established professions. According to Elliot D. Cohen, one of the society's executive directors, who has a Ph.D. in philosophy from Brown University and is a certified practitioner of rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT), a common form of talk therapy, "The biggest obstacle to philosophical counselling's growth in the U.S. is its acceptance by the established mental health fields, because we're the newest kid on the block. And what are people in those fields saying now? With Marinoff certifying people who have no clinical training? They're saying, 'Philosophers don't know anything about mental health, and they're going to serve as an endangerment to clients.'"

As in the early days of psychoanalysis, and the famous rift between Freud and Jung, philosophical counsellors disagree on everything from the best name — philosophical practice, public philosophy — to whether they should be trying to cure people, empower them or guide them to self-understanding. Thus far, only Cohen and Marinoff have branded easily comprehended techniques. Cohen's logic-based therapy builds on the work of his mentor Albert Ellis, who invented REBT. Citing the ancient Greek philosopher Epictetus, and the insight that it is not the events in our lives that cause us suffering but the way we interpret them, Ellis sees much of our unhappiness as based on irrational assumptions, like demanding perfection from yourself and others. Cohen teaches critical-thinking skills that help us identify those irrational assumptions and correct them.

Marinoff and other practitioners hold that we all have a philosophy of life, whether we know it or not, and that we can benefit from identifying that philosophy, making sure it helps us rather than hinders us — defining success, say, in a way we might actually achieve it — and then strengthening it through dialogue with the great thinkers. Where Marinoff departs from the others, and sets their teeth on edge, is in the way he packages the journey of philosophical self-improvement. In "Plato, Not Prozac!" for example, Marinoff outlines a five-step "PEACE process" that seems ready-made for daytime TV: identify the Problem, take stock of your Emotions, Analyze your options, Contemplate your entire situation and then — voilà! — reach Equilibrium.

Citing privacy concerns, Marinoff declined to give contact information for any of his clients, but in "Plato, Not Prozac!" he includes a case study of "Doug," a late-night-radio talk-show host. Doug sees his Problem as his inability to be happy without a woman to love and the impossibility of meeting a woman while he works the graveyard shift. Doug's Emotion is loneliness, and his Analysis of possible options turns up only two: leaving his job or being lonely forever. That's where Marinoff comes in.

**Q 1.** Which of the following is the main objection that people in the established mental health fields have against philosophical counselling?

- 1) Philosophical counselling poses danger to the clients.
  - 2) Philosophical counsellors need more training in mental health.
  - 3) The techniques used in philosophical counselling are different from those used in conventional health fields.
  - 4) Philosophical counselling holds a view opposite to that held by established institutions like the ASPCP.
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**Q 2.** Which of the following philosophies would Cohen most likely agree with?

- 1) Unreasonable suppositions need to be addressed and rectified.
  - 2) The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable.
  - 3) The miserable have no other medicine but hope.
  - 4) Money can't buy you happiness but it does bring you a more pleasant form of misery.
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**Q 3.** Which of the following options can be inferred as the reason why practitioners of philosophical counselling differ from Marinoff?

- 1) His solutions are mass-produced and do not benefit the individual.

- 2) His solutions are packaged to gain publicity.
  - 3) His solutions to problems are either black or white.
  - 4) He presents a simplistic solution for philosophical self-improvement.
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**Q 4.** On the basis of the passage, which one of the following views can be inferred to be closest to that of Marinoff's?

- 1) An individual's belief concerning life is often nihilistic.
  - 2) Beliefs concerning life vary according to cultural differences.
  - 3) Every individual has a certain belief concerning life.
  - 4) Every individual considers life to be an excellent teacher.
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**Direction (5-8): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:**

This is the new, and twisted, conformism that Adorno speaks about, a deviation from the rules of music and the submission to the logic of industry. This new conformism results in regressive listening: Regressive listening is tied to production by the machinery of distribution, and particularly by advertising . . . nothing is left for the consciousness but to capitulate before the superior power of the advertised stuff and purchase spiritual peace by making the imposed goods literally its own thing.

The overwhelming power of symbols and imagery through advertising is a subtle manifestation of domination. The commercialization of art, in this case music, is but part of the totalizing tendency of the culture industry, for "culture now impresses the same stamp on everything." In the specific case of art, its commercialization produces an artificial 'need' in the consumers and thereby relegating the status of art to mere entertainment. The culture industry not only undermines the autonomy of art but extirpates from it its internal logic. The culture industry imposes on the artwork a logic external to it, that is, of "standardization" and "rationalization."

An artwork is standardized according to what is familiar with the consumers, a familiarity which has been pre-determined by the culture industry itself; the predominance of Hollywood films is typical of this. The process of distribution should also be made rational—standardization of course inheres within this scaffolding—"the technique of the culture industry is, from the beginning, one of distribution and mechanical reproduction . . ." This is seen in the chronological production of a movie (*Da Vinci Code*)—from its very conception to its distribution through different types of media, the cinema and later on the consumption of DVDs. An integral element of this scaffolding is of course "media-hype," that is, the mobilization of a synergy of various media (the hocus-pocuses range from flyers, billboards, TV, radio, the internet, down to mobile ringtones) and the production of products which are intended to promote a film (ranging from T-shirts, caps, down to McDonald's soda cups with Superman or Star Wars characters printed on them!). The proliferation of family TV programs such as *Idol*, for example, shows how the culture industry separates the form and content of art (singing/music) from the artist and his/her work. In a singing competition like *Idol* musical talent comes secondary to appearance and the supposed marketability of the contestant; at the end of the day, a contestant is gauged not by talent but by the size of his/her fan-base.

**Q 5.** It can be inferred that 'regressive listening'

- 1) involves yielding to the stronger argument of the industry.
  - 2) is a new form of conformism.
  - 3) leads to the commercialisation of spirituality.
  - 4) is a deviation from the rules of the industry.
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**Q 6.** According to the passage, which of these is a weakening factor imposed on art by the culture industry?

- 1) The rationale and logic of consumers is dominated through the use of advertising.
- 2) Art is relegated to the status of mere entertainment.
- 3) The autonomy of art is weakened and threatened.

4) A false need is created within consumers thereby reducing the eminence of art.

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**Q 7.** It can be inferred that the purpose of the last paragraph is to

- 1) assert the fact that art is judged by the marketability factor as opposed to the talent factor.
  - 2) discuss the media-hype that is generated for any form of art linking with the commercialisation of the art itself.
  - 3) substantiate the argument that the culture industry has led to art taking the form of something that is regulated.
  - 4) present a case to change the current nature of the art industry and to disallow the influence of media-hype.
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**Q 8.** All of the following can be inferred, except:

- 1) Advertising nowadays give rise to regressive listening.
  - 2) Commercialization of art induces a general tendency towards artificial needs.
  - 3) Cultural Industry often fails to differentiate between culture and art.
  - 4) A reality show's singing contestant is more concerned about creating a big fan base for winning the competition.
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**Direction (9-12): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:**

Now and then, in the course of the century, a great man of science, like Darwin; a great poet, like Keats; a fine critical spirit, like M. Renan; a supreme artist, like Flaubert, has been able to isolate himself, to keep himself out of reach of the clamorous claims of others, to stand 'under the shelter of the wall,' as Plato puts it, and so to realise the perfection of what was in him, to his own incomparable gain, and to the incomparable and lasting gain of the whole world. These, however, are exceptions. The majority of people spoil their lives by an unhealthy and exaggerated altruism— are forced, indeed, so to spoil them. They find themselves surrounded by hideous poverty, by hideous ugliness, by hideous starvation. It is inevitable that they should be strongly moved by all this. The emotions of man are stirred more quickly than man's intelligence; and, as I pointed out some time ago in an article on the function of criticism, it is much easier to have sympathy with suffering than it is to have sympathy with thought. Accordingly, with admirable, though misdirected intentions, they very seriously and very sentimentally set themselves to the task of remedying the evils that they see. But their remedies do not cure the disease: they merely prolong it. Indeed, their remedies are part of the disease

They try to solve the problem of poverty, for instance, by keeping the poor alive; or, in the case of a very advanced school, by amusing the poor.

But this is not a solution: it is an aggravation of the difficulty. The proper aim is to try and reconstruct society on such a basis that poverty will be impossible. And the altruistic virtues have really prevented the carrying out of this aim. Just as the worst slave-owners were those who were kind to their slaves, and so prevented the horror of the system being realised by those who suffered from it, and understood by those who contemplated it, so, in the present state of things in England, the people who do most harm are the people who try to do most good; and at last we have had the spectacle of men who have really studied the problem and know the life—educated men who live in the East End—coming forward and imploring the community to restrain its altruistic impulses of charity, benevolence, and the like. They do so on the ground that such charity degrades and demoralises. They are perfectly right. Charity creates a multitude of sins.

**Q 9.** Why does the author say that charity creates a multitude of sins? Tag- Fcat based

- a) The resources that charity uses in order to alleviate the evils are the very sources that create these evils.
- b) Charity is an inadequate mode of partial alleviation.
- c) The poor are grateful for charity because they do not realize the motive behind it.
- d) Charity postpones the recognition of wrong.

- 1) b and d
- 2) a, b and c
- 3) Only d

4) a, b and d

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**Q 10.** In the passage, the author states that “But this is not a solution”. Which of the following is in line with the author’s view as a possible solution to the problem discussed in the passage?

- 1) Realign the social structure so that each member of the society shares a general prosperity and happiness.
  - 2) Converting private property into public wealth, and substituting co-operation for competition.
  - 3) Making possible the availability of necessities for the poor.
  - 4) None of the above
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**Q 11.** Which of the following, if true, weakens the central argument of the author?

- 1) It is more socially injurious for a millionaire to spend wealth in charity than in luxury.
  - 2) Large-scale philanthropic activities carry with them serious risks of changing the balance of funding from the public to the private.
  - 3) For most of the needy, a bird in hand really is a lot better than two (perhaps improbable) birds in the bush.
  - 4) Tax incentives for charitable giving can worsen social inequalities, by reducing the revenue that the state has available for social projects.
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**Q 12.** All of the following can be inferred from the passage, EXCEPT:

- 1) Some slave-owners were more complicit in sustaining the slave culture for a long time.
  - 2) Acts driven by altruistic virtues hinder the cultural and moral development of a society.
  - 3) Thinkers and artists like Darwin and Keats were able to deliver effective and lasting contributions to society.
  - 4) The men coming from the East End are doing good to society in true sense as per the author.
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**Direction (13-16): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:**

The preoccupation with vitality involves establishing different kinds of limits or boundaries to respectively different kinds of relations of vitality. Humans draw a distinction between their own children and those of another. One usually does not love another’s children as if they were one’s own. And one does not usually love another nation as if it were one’s own. Such a limitation on the recognition of, and the love for, what is understood to be one’s own is a consequence of the preoccupation with the continuation of the self, both its biological and cultural components. The love that one has for one’s nation is designated by the term ‘patriotism’.

The widely used term ‘love’ as an expression of the attachments that the individual has to his or her nation is not altogether satisfactory because we also employ the same term to describe the attachments one has to one’s paramour, children, friends, and God. Indeed, some individuals have genuinely loved all of humanity. What such a wide use of the term indicates is that, in each of these instances, the individual puts aside, or ‘transcends’, his or her own self-interest for the sake of others. However, understanding properly the character of such attachments should take into account not only the act of Self-transcendence common to all of these attachments, but also the different objects of those attachments. Thus, it may be more helpful to distinguish the love for one’s paramour or children from the ‘love’ for one’s nation by understanding patriotism as signifying attachments of loyalty to a territorial community. There are often different aspects to the patriotic attachments that one forms to one’s nation, as a consequence of the different factors involved in the historical formation of a particular nation. One may, for example, be loyal to one’s nation because of its laws, or its customs, or its religion. There are usually many and differing, even conflicting, views of the nation that correspond to these different factors. However, inescapable is the fact that the individual often shows a preference for his or her fellow nationals. This preference need not take the form of a prejudice against, or hatred of, those who are not members of one’s nation. Patriotism need not deny varying and different pursuits by the

members of the nation. It need not reject differing conceptions of the nation held by members of the nation, as nationalism often does. Indeed, in so far as patriotism implies a commitment to the well-being of one's country, it provides the basis for working out the differences, involving reasonable compromise, between the individual members of the nation and their differing conceptions of what the nation should be out of a concern for promoting that well-being. The process of working out these differences through compromise is politics. The concern for the well-being of the nation that includes the willingness to compromise is central to the civility between the members of the nation that makes politics possible.

**Q 13.** The author is most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

- 1) One's love for oneself is a contributing factor in the love for one's children and nation.
  - 2) The love for one's nation depends on the love that one feels for one's children.
  - 3) Patriotism like nationalism rejects differing conceptions of the nation held by its members.
  - 4) Patriotism arises only in a situation when one is able to work towards a common goal.
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**Q 14.** According to the author, what contributes to the genesis of politics?

- 1) The overriding and self-transcending concern for the well-being of the nation.
  - 2) Patriotism, because it involves compromises between members of a nation.
  - 3) Nationalism because it incorporates factors pertaining to the formation of a nation.
  - 4) The different aspects of patriotic attachments that one forms to one's nation.
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**Q 15.** Which of the following is in line with the author's concept of love?

- 1) The term love has lost its true meaning and essence as it is now freely bandied around to denote all associations.
  - 2) Love indicates an element of setting aside or going beyond one's self interest for the sake of others.
  - 3) Patriotism, not love, is a more appropriate term to define what we feel for our country as it implies self-transcendence.
  - 4) Love is defined by the idea of extension of oneself and not by the property of the element being loved.
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**Q 16.** Which of the following, if true, would challenge the author's contention regarding nationalism?

- 1) Nations are comprised of social and territorial relations, which give rise to a collective self-consciousness over time.
  - 2) Nations are formed as a medium between city-states and empires, and often assume statehood in order to protect themselves.
  - 3) Nations are comprised of a community of kinship, where individuals recognize themselves to be continuously related to others.
  - 4) Nationalism occurs when people work towards including all the differing conceptions of the nation held by members of the nation.
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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. As the plot progresses, Alex's passion turns into obsession, and she becomes particularly fixated on the clockwork consistency demanded of the best rowers.
2. A brilliant and sadly underrated indie movie from first-time filmmaker Hadaway, *The Novice* initially presents as a sports drama.
3. Fuhrman (known for the *Orphan* horror franchise) gives an intense performance, but Hadaway's skill at ratcheting the tension to nightmare levels stands out most as Alex's devotion turns surreal.
4. A competitive college freshman named Alex Dall (played by Isabelle Fuhrman) takes a rowing class and catches the itch, quickly rising to join her school's team.

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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. Billions of vaccine doses have now been pledged for international donation, with the bulk coming from the United States and China, as well as the European Union and its members.
2. COVID-19 has reshaped everything, not least global politics.
3. Although much has been achieved, there is nonetheless little doubt that the global vaccine effort is falling short.
4. In a world where access to limited COVID vaccine supplies is the only way to end the crisis, so-called "vaccine diplomacy" has emerged as a new channel through which major powers shape the international environment to their benefit.

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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.

Jefferson was nicknamed "Long Tom" because he stood 6' 2 1/2" tall, with long, slender limbs. He had carrot-red hair that paled with age. Jefferson eschewed the uniforms of nobility, choosing instead to dress himself in sometimes dirty and tattered clothing. Jefferson was the quintessential Renaissance man and has been described as a(n): lawyer, linguist, diplomat, astronomer, naturalist, political philosopher, educator, statesman, president, "farmer," musician, scientist, inventor, agriculturalist, horseman, geographer, theologian and palaeontologist. Jefferson was fluent in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and was a supporter of equal rights and education for women, the right of all to have a free public education, a free library system and the creation of decimal system of weights and measures. He is also considered one of the preeminent architects in the history of the country.

- 1) A man of many talents, Jefferson, the original renaissance man, donned multiple socio-political roles during his lifetime.
- 2) Jefferson was the quintessential renaissance man: complex, talented, and unconventional.
- 3) Jefferson, a historic figure, was a polyglot, multi-talented, believed in the principles of renaissance.
- 4) Jefferson, in addition to his unique physique, was a reformer at heart, just like any other quintessential renaissance man.

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**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. He was highly dedicated towards the teaching profession.
2. Teacher's day is celebrated every year on the birth anniversary of a great person Dr.SarvapalliRadhakrishnan.
3. Teachers are the nation-builders by building the future of citizens living in the country.
4. And he replied that instead of celebrating it my birthday only, you should celebrated it as a teachers day to pay honour to all teachers for their great works and contributions.
5. It is said that, once he was approached by some students and requested for celebrating his birthday on 5th of September.

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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) In a sample of undergraduate students (n = 405) principal components analysis and confirmatory factor analysis of the HEMA showed that a three-factor model is a better fit than a two-factor model in the academic context.
- (2) The aim of this research is to examine the factor structure of the Hedonic and Eudaimonic Motives for Activities scale in the academic context, the inter-correlations between these motives in this context, and the relationship between these motives and well-being derived from academic studies.
- (3) After the sample analysis and the relationship between hedonic enjoyment and hedonic comfort motives are determined, both eudaimonic and hedonic enjoyment motives positively related to well-being experiences are measured.
- (4) Furthermore, the correlations between hedonic enjoyment motives and hedonic comfort motives are also not too large, suggesting that they are different concepts in the academic context.

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**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.

There is an association between three facets of subjective well-being (SWB; positive effect, negative effect, and life satisfaction) and relationship outcomes, employing multilevel models to analyze data from 90 couples. It was found that as participants' self-reported positive effect increased, they also reported higher perceived support from their partners, greater relationship satisfaction, perceived partners as being more helpful and less upsetting in support situations, and rated their partners as more important. As self-reported negative effect increased, participants reported lower perceived support from partners, lower relationship satisfaction, and perceived partners as less helpful and more upsetting.

- 1) Relationship dynamics and their effect on subjective well-being in certain countries of the world.
- 2) An overview of the aspects of subjective well-being and their association with relationship outcomes
- 3) An overview of the negative aspects of subject well-being and how it affects marital relationships across the world.
- 4) Lower relationship satisfaction and its impact on mental health of people across the globe.

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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. The recent clashes in the western State of Rakhine have claimed over 70 lives and forced thousands of Rohingya to flee across the border into Bangladesh, in a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian crisis.
2. Most of the victims are women and children, according to the UN's International Organisation for Migration, which has called for additional aid to cope with Dhaka's refugee situation.
3. The continuing failure of the Myanmar government to act decisively and urgently to protect civilians from the raging crossfire between the security forces and insurgents is shocking.
4. The ruling National League for Democracy, which takes legitimate pride in its heroic defiance of the military junta, has a largely unfinished agenda on democratic transition.
5. The latest flare-up began last Friday when militants suspected to be from the ArakanRohingya Salvation Army attacked military and police outposts.

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**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.

The connection of philosophy with politics has been less evident in Britain than in Continental countries. Empiricism, broadly speaking, is connected with liberalism, but Hume was a Tory; what philosophers call 'idealism' has, in general, a similar connection with conservatism, but T. H. Green was a Liberal. On the Continent distinctions have been more clear-cut, and there has been a greater readiness to accept or reject a block of doctrines as a whole, without critical scrutiny of each separate part.

**1)**

On the Continent, unlike in Britain, the connection between politics and philosophy is significantly stronger, thus there has been a greater readiness to accept a block of doctrines as whole.

**2)**

In Britain, as compared to the Continent, the connection between philosophy and politics was less apparent as was evinced by the fact that on the Continent there was greater readiness to reject doctrines.

**3)**

If the relationship between philosophy and politics is too strong it can lead to important works and doctrines being rejected as whole due to the inherent bias of such a connection.

**4)**

On the Continent, unlike in Britain, the connection between politics and philosophy is clearer, thus leading to blocks of doctrines being accepted and rejected without scrutiny.

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