

HISTORY ADMISSIONS ASSESSMENT**D566/11****Wednesday 2 November 2016****60 minutes**

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SECTION 1**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Please read these instructions carefully, but do not open the question paper until you are told that you may do so. This paper is Section 1 of 2.

A separate text booklet and answer sheet are provided for this section. Please check you have these. You also require a soft pencil and an eraser.

Please complete the answer sheet with your candidate number, centre number, date of birth, and name.

At the end of the 60 minutes, your supervisor will collect this question paper and answer sheet before giving out Section 2.

This paper contains 36 multiple choice questions. There are no penalties for incorrect responses, only marks for correct answers, so you should attempt all 36 questions. Each question is worth one mark.

Questions ask you to show your choice between options. Choose the **one** option you consider correct and record your choice on the separate answer sheet. If you make a mistake, erase thoroughly and try again.

You can use the question paper and the text booklet for rough working, but no extra paper is allowed. Only your responses on the answer sheet will be marked.

Dictionaries and calculators may NOT be used.

Please wait to be told you may begin before turning this page.

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 5 blank pages.

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Task 1

Look at the two texts on page 3. For questions 1 – 6, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the texts.

- 1** In Review Extract 1, which term suggests a similar criticism of Diamond's work to 'broad brush-strokes'?
- A** 'inevitable'
 - B** 'geographical'
 - C** 'compressed'
 - D** 'global'
- 2** Review Extract 1 refers to 'the question about bronze tools and geographic connectedness' to make the claim that Diamond
- A** diminishes the scope of a more wide-ranging discussion.
 - B** wrongly minimises the geographic scale needed to address a question.
 - C** concentrates on the wrong sources of evidence about a topic.
 - D** ignores the significance of geographic links within a contemporary debate.
- 3** Review Extract 2 suggests that Diamond's position is weakened by his failure to
- A** explore how human thought processes developed in prehistoric times.
 - B** consider the impact of scholars' own perspectives in influencing archaeology.
 - C** assess whether archaeological methods are of use to the study of the mind.
 - D** evaluate how a scientist's approach to investigation might benefit archaeology.

- 4** In Review Extract 2, the reviewer contrasts human history with that of dinosaurs and glaciers to make the point that humans
- A** are more difficult to understand than other natural phenomena.
 - B** cannot prevent themselves from trying to deceive historians.
 - C** leave behind a greater number of different types of evidence to analyse.
 - D** can intentionally shape what ends up being source material for historians.
- 5** Which review extract or extracts find fault with how Diamond draws inferences about prehistoric humans?
- A** Neither review extract
 - B** Both review extracts
 - C** Review Extract 1 only
 - D** Review Extract 2 only
- 6** Which review extract or extracts assert that Diamond has failed to look critically at his sources of information?
- A** Neither review extract
 - B** Both review extracts
 - C** Review Extract 1 only
 - D** Review Extract 2 only

Task 2

Look at the four texts on pages 4 and 5. For questions 7 – 14, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think best answers the question.

- 7 Which writer suggests that the public intellectual has been narrowly defined?
- 8 Which writer says certain public intellectuals should not restrict themselves to their specialism?
- 9 Which writer puts forward the notion of unacknowledged public intellectuals?
- 10 Which writer mentions the need for public intellectuals to go against the grain of public opinion?
- 11 Which writer argues that it is wrong to be nostalgic about public intellectuals?
- 12 Which writer says public intellectuals satisfy a desire for discussions that are not superficial?
- 13 Which writer mentions the necessity of providing credible support for one's views?
- 14 Which writer says public intellectuals willingly take risks for the common good?

Task 3

Look at the text on pages 6 and 7. For questions 15 – 24, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think best answers the question.

- 15** The writer refers to black swans in paragraph 1 to make the point that
- A** repeated observations are necessary for the establishment of a scientific fact.
 - B** unsupported beliefs may later be supported by empirical research.
 - C** our understanding is less secure and robust than we may suppose.
 - D** it is harder to prove a belief to be wrong than it is to prove it to be correct.
- 16** In paragraph 2, 'concoct' suggests that explanations for Black Swans
- A** usually contain a mixture of more than one theory.
 - B** are somewhat fictitious or contrived.
 - C** may not be convincing.
 - D** are unlikely to survive critical examination.
- 17** The writer's main point in paragraph 3 is that
- A** the impact of the unpredicted has become more marked over time.
 - B** Black Swans are essentially a human phenomenon.
 - C** the world is becoming increasingly complicated as a result of technology.
 - D** the views of ordinary people are increasingly disregarded.

- 18** What point is exemplified in paragraph 4 by the series of events and movements cited?
- A** Events of great import are typically unpredictable.
 - B** Inconsequential events do not shape world history.
 - C** Informed speculation may be the best way of predicting the future.
 - D** Predictions of the future are based on limited understanding of the present.
- 19** In paragraph 5 the writer suggests that
- A** maths is sometimes used to create a false impression of knowledge or expertise.
 - B** it is unwise to leave your money in the hands of bankers or financial advisers.
 - C** there are no such things as experts when it comes to making real-world decisions.
 - D** social scientists are even worse than the average person at predicting events.
- 20** Which term in paragraph 6 is used to suggest a contrast to a 'Black Swan'?
- A** 'randomness'
 - B** 'minutiae'
 - C** 'significant events'
 - D** 'technological changes'
- 21** In paragraphs 7 and 8, the writer's main point is that
- A** one way to prepare yourself for an enemy's action is to disguise your own ignorance.
 - B** we sometimes fail to recognise threats that are obvious.
 - C** attempts to avert one disaster may increase the likelihood of another one happening.
 - D** our expectations of what is likely to happen can shape what actually happens.

- 22** According to the writer, what characterises the ‘secret recipe’ for a successful business venture?
- A** It involves a feature that is unique to that project.
 - B** Very few people believe that it will be effective.
 - C** It is based on thorough knowledge of the market.
 - D** Some of its elements are unachievable by rivals.
- 23** What does the author mean by ‘trivialities’ in paragraph 9?
- A** theories that do not challenge people’s prior assumptions
 - B** theories that fail to have any real impact on people’s lives
 - C** theories that do not have huge commercial potential
 - D** theories that do not end up increasing people’s knowledge of the world
- 24** Throughout the text, the author invites us to reflect on
- A** what it means to be a human being.
 - B** a series of paradoxes concerning our knowledge.
 - C** the real significance of major historical events.
 - D** a collection of purely abstract problems.

Task 4

Look at the text on pages 8, 9 and 10. For questions 25 – 36, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think best answers the question.

- 25** According to the writer, John Clare and Steven Poole have both criticised certain nature writers for
- A** a failure to embrace urban nature.
 - B** veering towards a quasi-political view.
 - C** idealising the non-human world.
 - D** a declared intention of avoiding realism.
- 26** Which words from paragraph 3 reflect a concern the writer voices in paragraph 2?
- A** ‘a questioning of the way that nature has been commercialised and commodified’
 - B** ‘But that isn’t what is memorable about his essay’
 - C** ‘though I am not personally incriminated, I feel insulted’
 - D** ‘the way this area of literary exploration has been evolving’
- 27** In paragraph 3, the writer expresses
- A** an awareness of an apparent contradiction in Poole’s argument.
 - B** a comparison designed to shed new light on a subject presented earlier.
 - C** a suggestion that a key distinction misses the point.
 - D** a concession to Poole’s viewpoint.

- 28** In paragraph 4, the writer criticises Poole for
- A** using emotive terms that might cause offence.
 - B** being too wide ranging with his comments.
 - C** using relatively meaningless phrases.
 - D** being too specific in his analysis.
- 29** In paragraph 5, the writer says that emotion and imagination
- A** are necessary if writers are to write faithfully about their reaction to nature.
 - B** are abhorrent to writers who feel nature is merely there to be described.
 - C** are useful if writers draw on nature as a way of escaping personal problems.
 - D** are vital to writers searching for an artistic vision of nature.
- 30** In paragraph 6, the writer says that Poole needs to recognise
- A** the prophetic nature of Tim Dee's comments.
 - B** the urgent ecological message in Tim Dee's words.
 - C** the unexplainable element in the wonders of nature.
 - D** the clear evidence of intelligence in nature.
- 31** What 'insight' does the writer suggest can be gained from the *Four Fields* quotation?
- A** The ground that lies lowest is most likely to be underwater.
 - B** The distribution of the fog may have an impact on other natural features.
 - C** The history of the landscape influences the movement of the air.
 - D** Human activity has left its mark on the natural structure of the fen.

- 32** What is the writer's purpose in paragraph 7?
- A** to present the type of approach that nature writers should be using
 - B** to investigate whether the right message about nature is given in the media
 - C** to suggest that nature writers have a healthy scepticism towards applied technology
 - D** to claim that scientists should reconsider what constitutes organised noise
- 33** In paragraph 8, the writer admits that
- A** he has occasionally been unable to appreciate a simple natural event.
 - B** he has used words that showed an animal in an unsympathetic light.
 - C** he believed his shift of emphasis would be easy to achieve.
 - D** he has been guilty of unhelpful metaphorical description.
- 34** What does the writer say about 'neighbourliness'?
- A** It is something that the animal world can teach humanity.
 - B** It is a good model for our attitude towards nature.
 - C** It is something that writers should remember when they seek to criticise.
 - D** It applies as much to our dealings with each other as to our dealings with nature.
- 35** What feature of nature writing supports the writer's claim that 'it is anything but pastoral'?
- A** It can deal with issues of the utmost importance.
 - B** It wholeheartedly promotes the notion of equality.
 - C** It makes no attempt to adopt the moral high ground.
 - D** It shows a highly ambivalent attitude towards the countryside.

- 36** In the final paragraph the writer uses the example of the swift in order to
- A** illustrate the challenges of avoiding sentimentality in nature writing.
 - B** demonstrate how nature writing may be relevant to us today.
 - C** show how nature could provide an inspirational model for human life.
 - D** contrast the beauty of nature with the inhumanity of mankind.

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