

YOUR NAME: _____

Admissions Test – Part I

Faculty of Philosophy

11 December 2019

The total time for the test is 1 hour.

The test has two parts. Part I, which lasts 20 minutes, contains 16 multiple-choice questions. You should mark your answers to these questions onto this question paper itself, which will then be collected from you.

The question paper for Part II, which lasts 40 minutes, will then be given out. It will ask you to write a short essay. After 40 minutes that second question paper, together with your essay, will be collected from you.

You are not allowed to take either question paper from this room, nor any other notes or written material.

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- 1 You take six children to a toyshop to buy them cuddly toys. You ask each child which toys they like and get the following answers:

Alex Dog, cat, sheep

Billy Mouse, rat, dog, cat

Cheryl Sheep, dog

Dan Mouse, bear, sheep, cat

Ellie Sheep, bear, cat, dog

Frank Cat, dog

You want to buy each child one toy that they like; the shop stocks only one of each toy. What will you buy for Dan?

A Mouse

B Dog

C Cat

D Sheep

E Bear

- 2 A fruit bowl contains some apples, oranges and bananas. Whenever you select three items of fruit, at least one is an apple. Whenever you select three items of fruit, at least one is an orange. How many bananas are in the fruit bowl?

A 0

B 1

C 2

D 3

E Not enough information

- 3 Advertising is largely to blame for a rise in personal debt. Research shows that the number of people in the UK with debts of more than 20% of income rose significantly over the last 10 years. Researchers also found that the average expenditure on advertising by loan companies rose by 40% over the same period.

Which of the following best identifies the flaw in the above reasoning?

A It assumes that all debts are owed to loan companies.

B It fails to specify the amount by which debt increased over the previous 10 years.

C It makes a sweeping generalisation on the strength of a local sample.

D It confuses the absolute amount of debt with its value as a proportion of income.

E It gives a causal explanation when only a correlation is known.

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4 A drawer contains 6 green socks and 6 yellow socks. What is the smallest number of socks that I must randomly take out so as to be certain of drawing a matching pair?

A 3

B 4

C 5

D 6

E 7

5 A drawer contains the same number of green and yellow socks. The minimum number of socks I have to take out randomly to be certain of drawing a matching pair is the same as the minimum number I have to take out randomly to be certain of drawing a distinct pair. How many socks are in the drawer?

A 2

B 3

C 4

D 5

E 6

6 I buy a CD for £8 and sell it for £9. I decide to buy it back for £10. I then sell the CD again, this time for £11.

How much profit have I made overall?

A £0

B £1

C £2

D £3

E £4

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- 7 “Anne cannot afford to buy the standard model of the latest bicycle. The version with a basket is even more expensive, so she cannot afford that either.”

Which of the following most closely parallels the reasoning used in the above argument?

- A Anne does not have enough patience to complete the Guardian crossword. The Times crossword also requires patience, so she won't complete that either.
 - B Anne's hair is shorter than, and Colin's hair is longer than, Bianca's. So Anne's hair is shorter than Colin's.
 - C Anne cannot sleep if she drinks coffee after dinner. Tea contains less caffeine than coffee, but she still won't drink it.
 - D Anne does not like food containing coriander. The curry contains parsley, which is like coriander, so she won't like that either.
 - E It is too far for Anne to walk to the supermarket. The market is closer, so she'll go there instead.
- 8 You are presented with two doors, door *A* and door *B*. They are guarded by two men, one of whom always lies, one of whom always tells the truth (but you don't know which is which). One of the men says ‘There is a prize behind door *A* and nothing behind door *B*’. The other man says ‘There is a prize behind one door and nothing behind the other’. Behind which door(s) are prizes?
- A Door *A* only
 - B Door *B* only
 - C Both
 - D Neither
 - E Not enough information

- 9 You are presented with two doors, door *A* and door *B*. They are guarded by two men. Either both men tell the true or both lie (but you don't know which). One of the men says ‘There is either no prize behind door *A* or a prize behind door *B*’. The other man says ‘There is a prize behind door *A*’. Behind which door(s) are prizes?
- A Door *A* only
 - B Door *B* only
 - C Both
 - D Neither
 - E Not enough information

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- 10 You are presented with 4 double-sided cards. Each card has a letter on one side and a number on the other. The first card has an 'A' on it, the second a 'B', the third a '1' and the fourth a '2'. In order to determine the truth of the statement 'If a card has a vowel on one side, then it has an even number on the other side', which of the cards *must* you turn over?
- A The '1' and '2' cards
 - B The 'A' and 'B' cards
 - C The 'A' and '1' cards
 - D The 'A' and '2' cards
 - E All of them
- 11 A relation is called *asymmetric* if whenever x has it to y , y does *not* have it to x . For example, the relation x is taller than y is asymmetric, because whenever x is taller than y , y is *not* taller than x .

Which of the following is another asymmetric relation?

- A x is not the same height as y
 - B x is at least as old as y
 - C x lives within ten miles of y
 - D x is y 's sister
 - E x is y 's father
- 12 Alice likes Briony and Daphne. Briony likes herself, Alice and Daphne. Chen doesn't like anyone. Daphne likes herself, Briony and Chen.

Which of the following sentences is false?

- A Everyone who likes themselves likes Briony.
- B Everyone who likes Briony also likes Daphne.
- C Anyone who likes Briony and someone else is also liked by Briony.
- D Someone who likes Briony likes themselves and no one else.
- E There is someone who is liked but doesn't like anyone.

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- 13 “All tapirs are mammals. No capybara is carnivorous. Everything which is not a capybara is not a mammal.”

If all of this is true, what can we legitimately conclude?

- A Nothing carnivorous is a tapir
 - B Every capybara is a mammal
 - C No tapir is a capybara
 - D Everything carnivorous is a mammal
 - E None of the above
- 14 Which of the following statements is the only true one?
- A All five statements on this list are true.
 - B All five statements on this list are false.
 - C D is true.
 - D C is the only true statement on this list.
 - E A and B are false.
- 15 The author’s _____ style makes even an obviously _____ topic seem _____.

Which of these fillings makes the best sense of the passage?

- A soporific/ tedious/ worthwhile
- B lively/ tedious/ offputting
- C soporific/ captivating/ dreary
- D soporific/ captivating/ worthwhile
- E lively/ tedious/ dreary

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16 Macrohard is attempting to dominate the computer market by promoting its products with an expensive television campaign. But the results of recent surveys reveal that, in the opinion of 87% of the customers, Macrohard already dominates the market. Since any product with more than half of all sales in any given market is already dominant, Macrohard dominates the market now and must only preserve its market share in order to continue to dominate the market.

What questionable move does this argument depend on?

- A It confuses a condition necessary for a certain outcome to happen for a condition that, alone, is sufficient to assure the result.
- B It treats the failure to establish the falsity of a specific claim as tantamount to showing that such a claim is certainly accurate.
- C It ignores the possibility that Macrohard might have received government funding to run its television campaign.
- D It describes the result of a survey that was done in the past as acceptably predicting future conditions.
- E It accepts evidence that a claim is widely believed to be true as evidence that the claim itself is true.

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Admissions Test – Part II

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Write *one* essay on the topic of one of the questions below. You have 40 minutes for this part of the test.

QUESTION 1

A scientist transplants the right hemisphere of Amy's brain into another body and destroys the left hemisphere. The recipient, Righty, now has the same psychology that Amy had. Is Righty the same person as Amy? Explain your answer.

QUESTION 2

How similar are goodness and yellowness?