

**HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCES D567/11
ADMISSIONS ASSESSMENT****Thursday 2 November 2017****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 **must** complete the answer sheet within the time limit.

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 12 printed pages and 4 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 Abstract One, the writer points out that research on the impact of museums' cultural activities on individuals
- A** is already well established.
 - B** has received scant attention up to now.
 - C** was pioneered by Galloway and Stanley (2004).
 - D** is limited to studies of self-esteem and self-confidence.
- 2** The main purpose of the paper described in Abstract One is
- A** to evaluate the quality of the research on museums' community programmes.
 - B** to determine the factors that led to museums prioritising non-traditional audiences.
 - C** to assess the value of museums' attempts to engage certain marginalised groups.
 - D** to advocate the need for one aspect of interaction between museums and the community.
- 3** In Abstract Two, the writer suggests that the research being described
- A** will identify a weakness in an existing initiative.
 - B** will have an impact on a range of stakeholders.
 - C** will be of particular interest to museum volunteers.
 - D** will raise serious questions about museum management.

- 4 The writer of Abstract Two suggests that the 'Touching Heritage' programme
- A has demonstrated educational benefits for participants.
 - B has been the subject of scrutiny by other researchers.
 - C can serve as an exemplar for other projects.
 - D is inspiring healthcare professionals.
- 5 In Abstract Two, which phrase in the text picks up on the idea of going out to the community?
- A 'reflexive feedback'
 - B 'sustainable practice'
 - C 'satellite programming'
 - D 'best practice'
- 6 Public attitudes to museum-based health and wellbeing programmes are discussed in
- A neither abstract.
 - B both abstracts.
 - C Abstract One only.
 - D Abstract Two 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 reports the view that, as a pre-emptive measure, AI and humanity should move in the same direction?
- 8 Which writer dismisses a successful achievement as evidence of real intelligence?
- 9 Which writer mentions the difficulties of resolving issues raised by a potential situation in which the invention becomes the inventor?
- 10 Which writer denies that AI will have the independent capacity to endanger humans?
- 11 Which writer suggests that there is little value in speculating about hypothetical situations?
- 12 Which writer mentions efforts to assign certain entitlements to machines?
- 13 Which writer mentions the relative seriousness of AI malfunctions?
- 14 Which writer uses a comparison to make the point that a computer is merely an inanimate object?

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 fits best according to the text.

- 15** The purpose of paragraph 1 is to establish
- A** that the assumed behaviour of a rational person is the key to understanding economic phenomena.
 - B** that rationality involves being selfish and constant in one's preferences.
 - C** some historical background on the relationship of economics with the concept of rationality.
 - D** the value of developments in economics in advising people how to make rational choices.
- 16** According to the writer, one of the ways in which PT departs from EUT is in
- A** its view of risk.
 - B** its evolutionary explanation.
 - C** its focus on making choices.
 - D** its lack of preconceptions about rationality.
- 17** The word 'asymmetry' in paragraph 3 refers to
- A** the complexity of prospect theory and the simplicity of expected utility theory.
 - B** the motivation to avoid one type of choice and the motivation to pursue another type.
 - C** the predictions of economic theory and the explanation for these provided by evolution.
 - D** the behaviour of humans and the behaviour of other animals.

- 18 In paragraphs 4 and 5, the writer implies that economists disagree about whether
- A rational agents are selfish.
 - B rational agents should be free.
 - C mistakes can be made by rational agents.
 - D decision-makers are rational agents.
- 19 The writer refers to statistics on small businesses in paragraph 7 to exemplify
- A a cognitive bias of the human mind.
 - B financial risks of capital investment.
 - C that the rationality of individuals is limited by the information they have.
 - D that professionals are no better at making predictions than non-professionals.
- 20 Which conclusion is supported by Kahneman's analogy of stock selection being more like 'rolling dice than like playing poker'?
- A Given that the world is unpredictable, errors are inevitable when we try to make predictions.
 - B Experts can share the same biases as everyone else, though these may be weaker.
 - C Results that appear to be due to chance may have more complex causes.
 - D Valuable insights into the near future are more likely than accurate long-term forecasts.
- 21 What view does the writer attribute to Kahneman regarding the Google story?
- A The impact of leadership style and management practices is declining.
 - B Chance is a more important factor in some types of business than in others.
 - C Leadership style is not as significant as sometimes considered.
 - D The contributions of the company's workforce are underplayed.

- 22** In paragraph 10, the writer implies that
- A** contemporary behavioural economics might not be as original and distinct a view as Kahneman's work suggests.
 - B** the science of economics has failed to make significant progress since its birth in the 18th century.
 - C** the soundness of Kahneman's arguments is questionable given his apparent unfamiliarity with the groundwork of the subject.
 - D** the future direction of economics will depend upon advances made in the natural sciences.
- 23** In the text as a whole, what focus is shared by Kahneman and Tversky's joint work and Kahneman's solo research?
- A** the predictions of economists about society's trends
 - B** the possible evolutionary explanations for our decisions
 - C** how humans behave when confronted with risk
 - D** the influence of the choices of individuals upon the economy
- 24** What earlier idea in the text is referred to at the end?
- A** Human rationality can be explained by our evolutionary history.
 - B** Psychological models of human behaviour are at the forefront of the most recent developments in economics.
 - C** The soundness of standard economic theory is supported by the findings of modern behavioural economics.
 - D** Our understanding of the human brain complements our understanding of economic behaviour.

Task 4

Look at the text on pages 8 and 9. For questions 25 – 36, choose the option (A, B, C, or D) that you think fits best according to the text.

- 25** The author's main purpose in paragraph 1 is to
- A** argue for the acceptance of art and cultural theory.
 - B** investigate why science is often inaccessible to lay people.
 - C** explain and evaluate attitudes to art and culture.
 - D** identify the most meaningful aspects of human life.
- 26** What does the author suggest about the 'human' and the 'technical'?
- A** There is no actual difference between the two.
 - B** The same subject can be addressed from both viewpoints.
 - C** Great writers were ignorant of the distinction between them.
 - D** The concepts are not found in every academic discipline.
- 27** In paragraph 2, the idea that art is about 'common human concerns' is supported by
- A** the themes that recur in writing about art and literature.
 - B** the use made of figurative language by contemporary writers.
 - C** the type of language currently used to discuss art and culture.
 - D** the impossibility of applying technical language to certain issues.

- 28** In paragraph 3 the author challenges
- A** the assumption that universal concerns must be generally accessible.
 - B** a reason for thinking ethics is a discipline that calls for expertise.
 - C** one explanation for the obscurity of writing about anatomy.
 - D** the claim that psychology and politics are readily understandable.
- 29** What qualification does the author make to his main point in paragraph 3?
- A** Sometimes technical language enters popular usage.
 - B** Sometimes subtle distinctions are necessary in academia.
 - C** Sometimes scholarly matters only appear to be irrelevant.
 - D** Sometimes pioneers have to invent a new vocabulary.
- 30** In paragraph 4 the author argues that
- A** the language of Marxism and semiotics is more intelligible than it seems.
 - B** the long-standing use of theological terminology led to its acceptance.
 - C** ordinary people only care about matters that affect their own lives.
 - D** the adoption of terminology is governed by people's interests.
- 31** In paragraph 5 the author says people react badly to some uses of specialised language because
- A** they are unfamiliar with it.
 - B** they feel excluded by an elite.
 - C** they think it should be comprehensible.
 - D** they think it is irrelevant to their lives.

- 32** According to paragraph 6, the purpose of a meta-language is to
- A** describe familiar ideas in new ways.
 - B** facilitate discussion of certain themes.
 - C** connect past and present theories.
 - D** defend a new academic perspective.
- 33** In paragraph 6 the author implies that intellectuals
- A** are sometimes rejected by academics.
 - B** have a diminishing role in human society.
 - C** are subject to public hostility.
 - D** hold some academic subjects in contempt.
- 34** In paragraph 7, the author says that science provided a home for intellectuals in the nineteenth century because
- A** it encouraged a more rigorous way of thinking.
 - B** it explored matters of substance not semantics.
 - C** it allowed for a more focussed approach.
 - D** it established connections to other disciplines.
- 35** According to the author, one feature that distinguished nineteenth-century men of letters from scientists was
- A** their perspective.
 - B** their morality.
 - C** their competence.
 - D** their motivation.

- 36** In the final paragraph the author suggests Jean-Paul Sartre was concerned with
- A** academic and logical consistency.
 - B** the ways in which the meaning of 'intellectual' had changed.
 - C** what made a person an intellectual.
 - D** the need for new standards of morality.

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