

GIRNE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOLARSHIP & ENTERANCE EXAM

30TH JUNE 2017



ARTS

Duration of the exam is 160 minutes.

Arts Exam consists of 160 questions.

Please use the answer key sheet for your final answers.

Wrong answers will not affect your correct answers.

Calculators are not allowed to use in the exam.

GOOD LUCK :)

Name Surname: _____

Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____

ENGLISH

A. Read the following paragraph to answer the two questions below (Questions 1&2).

Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe and illegal. Many rear-end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front of them. The rules state that a driver must keep sufficient distance from the vehicle in front in order to stop safely and avoid a collision. Drivers should allow a minimum two seconds' gap between their vehicle and the one ahead. At sixty kilometres an hour, this equates to thirty-three metres; at a hundred it equates to fifty-five metres. More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.

Question 1 - Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe because:

- A: all rear end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front.
- B: it may not allow sufficient time and space to stop and avoid a collision.
- C: it is against the road rules.
- D: it is a reckless practice.
- E: None of these.

Question 2 - 'More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.' We can infer from this that:

- A: people drive faster in rain and poor visibility.
- B: the writer is merely calculating on the safe side.
- C: braking is more hazardous in rain and poor visibility.
- D: the road rules state that this must be so.
- E: All of these.

B. Read the following paragraphs to answer the next two questions (Questions 3&6).

There is a place forty kilometres north-east of Portland, Victoria, which makes for an unusual visit. It is Lake Condah. Here are to be found remains of aboriginal settlements: the circular stone bases of several hundred huts, rock-lined water channels, and stone tools chipped from rock not normally found in the area. One of the attractions of Lake Condah long ago was its fish and the most startling evidence of aboriginal technology and engineering to be found there are the systems built to trap fish. Water courses had been constructed by redirecting streams, building stone sides and even scraping out new channels. At strategic spots, they piled rocks across the water courses to create weirs and build funnels to channel eels and fish into conical baskets. This is an eel-fishing technique which has hardly changed to the present day. Beside some of the larger traps, there are the outlines of rectangular, stone-lined ponds, probably to hold fish and

keep them fresh. On the bluffs overlooking the lake, stone circles are all that remain of ancient dwellings. Not all of the stones were quarried locally. The huts vary in size, but all have gaps for doorways located on the lee side, away from the prevailing wind. One theory is that the stone walls were only waist to shoulder high, with the top roofed by branches and possibly packed with mud. The site presents a picture of a semi-settled people quite different from the stereotype of nomadic hunter-gatherers of the desert.

Question 3 - The word 'stereotype', as used in the above passage, means:

- A: distant culture.
- B: opposite picture.
- C: electronic print version.
- D: standard view.
- E: None of these.

Question 4 - Lake Condah is seen as unusual, mainly because:

- A: it is so close to a main town.
- B: there are remains of buildings still to be seen.
- C: it reveals a society that was at least partly settled and had building and engineering skills.
- D: there is evidence that some of the building stone was imported.
- E: it shows the lake dwellers were totally reliant on fish for a food source.

Question 5 - The sentence below does not have any punctuation. Choose the option with the correct punctuation. one of these days said mary youll get into trouble

- A: One of these days, said Mary, you'll get into trouble.
- B: "One of these days," said Mary "you'll get into trouble"
- C: "One of these days," said Mary. "You'll get into trouble."
- D: "One of these days," said Mary, "you'll get into trouble."
- E: "One of these days," said Mary: "youll get into trouble."

Question 6 - What does this sentence suggest? A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

A: Your own possessions are always worth more to you.

B: Birds are hard to catch, so hang on to one if you catch it.

C: To have something is better than having nothing at all.

D: A trained bird is twice the value of an untrained one.

E: There is no point in being envious.

C. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

HAPPINESS

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in (0) A into happiness. The researchers have (7) _____ a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness. First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy: in other words, happiness (8) _____ in families. It seems to correlate quite (9) _____ with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are less so. Second, people often (10) _____ good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (11) _____ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal (12) _____, such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (13) _____ relationships can also form the basis of lasting happiness. Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (14) _____ overall satisfaction, and vice versa-perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring jobs: it (15) _____ both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of work, but (16) _____ by social interactions with co-workers. Unemployment, on the (17) _____ can be a serious cause of unhappiness. Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (18) _____ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (19) _____ sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (20) _____ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members- it is strong (21) _____ the case of religious groups.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 0. <u>A. research</u> | B. inquiry | C. examination | D. study | E. investigation |
| 7. A. fallen back on | B. gone in for | C. got down to | D. come up with | E. go on |
| 8. A. arrives | B. runs | C. goes | D. descends | E. doubled |
| 9. A. strongly | B. nearly | C. firmly | D. hardly | E. well |
| 10. A. explain | B. prefer | C. talk | D. report | E. invest |
| 11. A. meaning | B. origin | C. base | D. source | E. original |

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 12. A. movements | B. motions | C. slogans | D. signals | E. crises |
| 13. A. near | B. close | C. tight | D. heavy | E. easy |
| 14. A. consists of | B. applies to | C. contributes to | D. counts on | E. go on |
| 15. A. works | B. effects | C. makes | D. turns | E. next |
| 16. A. too | B. as well | C. also | D. plus | E. extra |
| 17. A. common | B. contrast | C. comparison | D. contrary | E. opposite |
| 18. A. check | B. power | C. control | D. choice | E. contrast |
| 19. A. like | B. such | C. so | D. thus | E. However |
| 20. A. facilities | B. activities | C. exercises | D. amenities | E. join |
| 21. A. by | B. for | C. in | D. with | E. buy |

D. Choose the option which best completes each of the following sentences.

22. Never _____ business with that company. They are unreliable.
a) make b) do c) run d) come e) play
23. Can you help me with this suitcase?
a) It doesn't close. b) It can't close. c) It won't close. d) – e) It wouldn't close
24. "What did you say?" " _____ It wasn't important."
a) Don't worry. b) Give up! c) I don't care. d) I don't mind e) Never mind.
25. No one knows why he resigned, _____ ?
a) does one b) don't they c) do they d) have they e) haven't they
26. The red curtains began to _____ after they had been hanging in the sun for three months.
a) dissolve b) fade c) melt d) pure e) hard
27. It is said that _____ people in the region have lost their homes.
a) thousands of b) several thousands c) almost fifty thousands
d) nearly thousand e) a thousand

28. "Would you mind spelling your surname?" " _____ ."

- a) No, not at all. b) You're quite right. c) No, of course. d) never mind e) I never.

29. Why didn't she let _____ ?

- a) them go b) them to go c) to go them d) be them e) to their

30. A shop - _____ is somebody who steals from shops.

- a) thief b) shoplifter c) robber d) cage e) lifter

31. She is always so naughty I can't imagine how anyone puts _____ with her.

- a) up b) off c) – d) in e) on

32. He _____ her of marrying him for his money.

- a) blamed b) warned c) accused d) threaten e) hit

33. The party lasted _____ all night.

- a) through b) - c) for d) thus e) despite

34. "Why are your hands dirty?" " I _____ my motorbike."

- a) repaired b) have been repairing c) was repairing d) had repaired e) would repair

35. Watch out! This pile of books _____ !

- a) will fall b) will be falling c) is going to fall d) didn't fall e) would fall

36. They are hoping to _____ an in-house magazine next year.

- a) begin b) eject c) launch d) stop e) crack

37. This meat is tough. You have to _____ it for a long time.

- a) eat b) bite c) break off d) twitch e) chew

38. How long _____ French before she went to France?

- a) has she been studying b) she studied c) had she been studying d) did she studied
e) would studied she

39. They were made _____ it.

a) do b) to do c) done d) doing e) did

40. They congratulated her _____ doing so well in her exams.

a) on b) for c) of d) with e) off

41. She feels really _____. She's been doing this job for too long.

a) broke b) tied up c) burnt out d) come over e) turn up

42 "Stop laughing!" "We can't _____."

a) help it b) hold ourselves c) do anything against it d) steal that! e) stopped

43. _____ you hurry, you won't catch the train.

a) There b) Except c) If d) Never e) Unless

44. When it's his _____ to buy a drink he says he doesn't have enough money to pay .

a) time b) term c) turn d) take e) try

45. I'm afraid I'll never understand my children. The generation _____ is unbridgeable.

a) gap b) conflict c) hole d) space e) crisis

46. What would you do if you _____ Susan?

a) meet b) would meet c) did met d) had met e) met

E. Choose the option which best completes each of the following sentences.

47. "Pass the sugar, will you?" „ _____ ."

a) Please. b) Here you are. c) Help yourself to it. d) you welcome. e) why not.

48. The weather wasn't _____ to go for a walk so they decided to stay at home.

a) too good b) good enough c) so good d) not bad e) worse than

49. She's never met _____ friendly people before.

a) such b) that c) so d) so far e) enough

50. Mr Brown _____ forty cigarettes a day.

a) used to smoke b) used to smoking c) uses to smoke d) don't smoked e) smoked

51. We are _____ into our new flat next month.

a) arriving b) entering c) moving d) falling e) willing

52. John _____ every day after school.

a) gets riding b) goes on a bike c) goes cycling d) went to cycle e) didn't cycle

53. I'm sure the book _____ into Polish soon.

a) will be translated b) will translate c) was translated d) won't speak e) doesn't say

54. They've had this house _____ twenty years.

a) from b) for c) since d) during e) then

55. Let me _____ what happened.

a) to explain b) that I explain c) explain d) don't say e) been said

56. We were all very _____ when we saw her new boyfriend.

a) surprised b) surprising c) surprise d) shock e) shocked

57. Don't give the waiter a _____. The service was very slow.

a) bill b) money c) tip d) trip e) said

58. Look at _____ ! Why are they so dirty?

a) themselves b) them c) their d) us e) our

59. Could you buy _____ bread on the way home?

a) a b) any c) some d) a lot of e) such

60. Who _____ to do that?

a) wants b) does want c) want d) will you e) would not

HISTORY

61) Which of the following was not one of the punishments that were used in the Roman period?

- A) Execution
- B) Forced to pay back
- C) Exile
- D) Transportation
- E) Hanging

62) Which of the following was the first written Roman laws ?

- A) Forest Law
- B) Ethelberg Law
- C) Twelve Tables
- D) Digest of Roman Law
- E) Ten Tables

63) Which of the following was one of the minor crimes that committed in the Roman period?

- A) Treason
- B) Robbing Temples
- C) Arson
- D) Stealing
- E) Assassination

64) Which of the following is a true statement about the Anglo Saxon period?

- A) Trial by combat was introduced
- B) Stocks and pillory were used
- C) Trials took place an open air
- D) Wergilds were paid to the King
- E) Sanctuary was introduced

65) Which of the following was used in different period of time?

- A) Trial by cold water
- B) Trial by hot iron
- C) Trial by jury
- D) Trial by bread
- E) Trial by hot metal

66) Which of the following was the most common types of crime committed in the Middle Ages?

- A) Theft
- B) Murder
- C) Receiving stolen goods
- D) Rape
- E) Assassination

67) Which of the following statement is not true about Robin Hood?

- A) The term Robin Hood became a catch-all expresion for an anymous bandits
- B) Travelling storytellers told tales of a mysterious outlaw called Robin Hood
- C) The real Robin Hood was known
- D) The legend tells us much about life in the Middle Ages.
- E) The legend of Robin Hood opened a path way for novels

68) Which of the following is a true statement about witch-hunt?

- A) Most people were poor and women who were accused being a witch
- B) Most people were young people who were accused being a witch
- C) When they accused as a witch had to pay the full wergield
- D) Whipping was the common punishment for witches.
- E) A person who was accused being a witch was put in a prison without trial.

69) ' _____ were prepared to swear on a cross that the suspect was innocent.' Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

- A) Outlaw
- B) Approver
- C) Priest
- D) Oath-helper
- E) Judge

70) Which of the following is not a true statement?

- A) High treason is a crime against a king or country
- B) Assassination is killing of a public figure by surprise attack
- C) Crucifixion is an execution by being nailed or tied to an upright cross
- D) Dishonest means the act of lying or cheating
- E) Petition is a way of accusing people

71) Which of the following was the authority to decide if a person was guilty or not in minor crimes?

- A) Monk
- B) Judge
- C) Jury
- D) Constable
- E) Church

72) What does 'hue and cry' mean?

- A) Hand cut off
- B) You had to shout loudly and others would come to help you in order to catch criminal
- C) A method used to understand if a person guilty or not
- D) A line of 30 soldiers who have been beaten in battle-every tenth men has been killed.
- E) A solution to get rid of punishment

73) '_____ were 7000 people who stood guard and patrolled the streets at night.' Which of the following is the correct to fill in the blanks?

- A) Ordinary people
- B) Vigiles
- C) Metropolitan police force
- D) Constables
- E) Bow Street Runners

74) Which of the following was not one of the major crimes that committed in the Roman period?

- A) Treason
- B) Arson
- C) Robbing temples
- D) Dishonesty
- E) Assassinate the King

75) Which of the following was not correct ?

- A) 1706 – 18th century
- B) 1899 – 19th century
- C) 1212- 12th century
- D) 1907- 20th century
- E) 1508-16th century

76) Which of the following is the oldest period of time in history?

- A) Tudor
- B) Georgian
- C) Victorian
- D) Edwardian
- E) Normans

77) Which of the following was the most recent period?

- A) 12,000 BCE
- B) 750 CE
- C) 43 BCE
- D) 340 CE
- E) 10 BCE

78) _____ was the plan of Germany in 1905 so that they could avoid fighting with both France and Russia at the same time.

- A) Plan XVII
- B) Plans B and R
- C) Plans G,A and 19
- D) Schlieffen Plan
- E) Plan XV

79) Which of the following was not one of the long-term causes of the First World War?

- A) Alliances
- B) Naval Rivalry
- C) Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
- D) Imperialism
- E) Political differences

80) The First World War started in _____ .

- A) 1920
- B) 1918
- C) 1915
- D) 1914
- E) 1919

81) The First World War ended in _____ .

- A) 1920
- B) 1918
- C) 1915
- D) 1914
- E) 1919

82) World War One is also known as _____ .

- A) The War of Verdun
- B) The Kaiser's War
- C) The Joffree's War
- D) The Great War
- E) The War of Liberty

83) Which of the following was the reason for US involvement in the First World War?

- A) Otherwise the Allies would lose
- B) Otherwise the Central Powers would lose
- C) Britain attacked on the US naval base
- D) German submarines attacked on the US passenger ship
- E) In order to help Germany

84) What does 'stalemate' means?

- A) When neither side can win
- B) Friendship during the wartime
- C) The period of time after the war
- D) A division of armed men posted in a specific place
- E) Preparation time of countries before the war

85) Which country switched sides during WWI?

- A) Serbia
- B) Italy
- C) Russia
- D) The United States
- E) Britain

BUSINESS STUDIES

86. Businesses use resources which are called the factors of production. Which of the following is an example?

- A) enterprises
- B) needs
- C) goods
- D) services
- E) wants

87. Which of the following is an example of a -not- for- profit organisation?

- A) Toyota
- B) Sony
- C) Greenpeace
- D) NHS (National Health Service)
- E) Nike

88. Which of the following is a role of an entrepreneur?

- A) auditing
- B) outsourcing
- C) risk taking
- D) following instructions
- E) book-keeping

89. Which of the following is a feature of globalisation?

- A) There is a fee for the interchange of technology and intellectual property across borders.
- B) All international trade barriers have been lifted.
- C) The flow of capital is restricted between different nations.
- D) There is a high degree of interdependence between nations.
- E) Prices are cheaper between the trading nations.

90. Which of the following developments have contributed to globalisation?

- A) the global recession in 2009
- B) the Gulf of Mexico oil crisis in 2010
- C) rapid developments in ITC such as internet
- D) the iceland volcanic ash disrupting air travl in 2010
- E) 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake

91. Which of the following statements about multinationals is true?

- A) They contribute about half to global exports.
- B) They employ an estimated 73 million people worldwide.
- C) Most operate in the banking sector.
- D) They are all capital intensive.
- E) Most operate in the countries with the same currency.

92. Which of the following is a reason why multinationals exist?

- A) to help the environment
- B) to provide lots of jobs to local people with good working conditions
- C) to exploit a highly successful brand
- D) to help less developed countries
- E) to create world peace

93. Some of owners like their independence. They like to have complete control of their business. For this reason, which type of business organisation might suit them best?

- A) partnership
- B) public limited company
- C) not-for-profit organisation
- D) sole trader
- E) cartel

94. Which of the following is one of the four factors of production?

- A) productivity
- B) management
- C) specialisation
- D) raw materials
- E) land

95. Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?

- A) oil
- B) water
- C) fish
- D) plants
- E) trees

96. Which of the following is an example of a business operating in the secondary sector?

- A) fish farm
- B) commercial bank
- C) confectionery manufacturer
- D) supermarket
- E) counselling office

97. Which of these multinationals operates mainly in the tertiary sector?

- A) Toyota
- B) Sony
- C) Adidas
- D) Nike
- E) Mac Donald's

98. Which of the following is an example of a business operating in a primary sector?

- A) copper mine
- B) paint manufacturer
- C) construction company
- D) airline
- E) hotel

99. Which of the following is an area of land which was once used for urban development?

- A) greenfield site
- B) assisted area
- C) brownfield site
- D) enterprise zone
- E) no-man's land

100. Which of the following is a reason why countries trade with one another?

- A) to obtain goods that can be produced more cheaply overseas
- B) to buy unwanted surplus's of goods
- C) to obtain goods that can be obtained domestically
- D) to increase inflation
- E) to increase employment

101. Which of the following businesses is most likely to be influenced by a change in technology ?

- A) market trader
- B) hair stylist
- C) telecommunications provider
- D) painter and decorator
- E) butcher

102. Which of the following is a measure of success in business?

- A) the size of the marketing department
- B) the amount of profit made
- C) the size of director's salaries
- D) the number of products marketed
- E) the number of company cars's

103. The internal structure of a business is known as its

- A) formal organisation
- B) financial strategy
- C) span of control
- D) chain of command
- E) hierarchy

104. Which of the following is shown by an organisational chart?

- A) the flow of goods between different departments
- B) the pay structure of the business
- C) the break-even point
- D) how the business is split into departments
- E) the cash flow

105. Which one of the following is NOT a benefit of free trade ?

- A) Consumer choice
- B) Competition
- C) Growth
- D) Less risk
- E) Protectionism

106. Goods and services sold overseas are called

- A) Exports
- B) Imports
- C) Tariffs
- D) Quotas
- E) Subsidies

107. People in the hierarchy who work under the control of a senior worker is called

- A) Authority
- B) Financial manager
- C) Principal
- D) Subordinates
- E) Marketing assistant

108. Which of the following activities is likely to be undertaken in the finance department ?

- A) credit control
- B) recruitment and selection
- C) sales promotion
- D) stock control
- E) Cleaning

109. Which of the following is an example of a communication barrier?

- A) having a short chain of command
- B) using ICT
- C) sending clear and precise messages
- D) social events
- E) using the wrong medium

110. Which of the following is a method which might be used to overcome communication barriers?

- A) training
- B) using jargon in messages
- C) stop using ICT
- D) lengthen the chain of command
- E) using unclear messages

PSYCHOLOGY

111. Gender refers to:

- A. The biological aspects of the individual which do not vary.
- B. The psychological and cultural aspects of maleness or femaleness.
- C. If a person does not appear to be either masculine or feminine.
- D. The biological aspects of the individual which do vary.
- E. If a person appears to be either masculine or feminine.

112. The psychologist who defined the "Oedipus complex" was:

- A. Freud
- B. Piaget
- C. Maslow
- D. Vygotsky
- E. Harlow

113. What are we referring to when we talk about: consistent patterns of thought and behaviour caused by a mix between biology and upbringing?

- A. Heritability
- B. Social learning
- C. Role model
- D. Personality
- E. Vicarious reinforcement

114. There are four types of attachment. Which of the following names shouldn't be on the list?

- A. Insecure-avoidant attachment
- B. Insecure-temperamental attachment
- C. Secure attachment
- D. Disorganized attachment
- E. Insecure-ambivalent

115. In the “strange situation” created to study attachment, which type of attachment is related with the baby showing more distress when left alone with a stranger?
- A. Insecure-avoidant attachment
 - B. Secure attachment
 - C. Disorganized attachment
 - D. Insecure-temperamental attachment
 - E. Insecure-ambivalent
116. Which of the lobes of the human brain is related with vision?
- A. Frontal Lobe
 - B. Parietal Lobe
 - C. Occipital Lobe
 - D. Cerebellum
 - E. Temporal Lobe
117. Which of the following personality traits hasn't been related with psychopaths?
- A. No concept of guilt and remorse
 - B. Poor grasp of reality
 - C. Self-centered
 - D. High levels of empathy
 - E. High levels of aggression
118. Harlow studied baby monkeys, for the experiment he took the monkeys away from their mothers. It was a study about:
- A. Attachment
 - B. Gender
 - C. Criminal behavior
 - D. Cognitive development
 - E. Imprinting
119. Being away from the main caregivers can affect the babies psychologically. Which of the following has more serious long-term consequences?
- A. Privation
 - B. Deprivation
 - C. Both of them
 - D. None of them is relevant
 - E. It depends, being separated from the mother is worse than being separated from the father.

120. Piaget's term for the knowledge that an object exists even when it is out of sight is _____.

- A. Conservation
- B. Animism
- C. Object permanence
- D. Centration
- E. Egocentrism

121. Identify which of the following statements is true:

- A. Two people that are the same sex must have the same gender.
- B. Two people can be the same sex but have different gender.
- C. A person sex's depends on how masculine or feminine they are.
- D. Androgyny means to have feminine traits.
- E. Femininity means to have masculine and feminine traits.

122. Which of the lobes of the human brain is related with decision making, social behaviour and planning?

- A. Frontal Lobe
- B. Parietal Lobe
- C. Occipital Lobe
- D. Cerebellum
- E. Temporal Lobe

123. In contrast to Piaget, Vygotsky emphasized the role of _____ during development.

- A. Learned responses
- B. Social and cultural interactions
- C. Individual differences
- D. Imprinting
- E. The child's representations of the world

124. Which of the following statements is **not** a weakness of the Biological theory of criminality?
- A. It doesn't take into account the upbringing factor.
 - B. Identical twin studies are limited and so many variables are implicated.
 - C. The definition of crime is cultural, genes are not.
 - D. Not everyone with families involved in crime commit crime.
 - E. After Charles Whitman killed 14 people, his brain was examined and they found that he had a tumor pressing his amygdale.
125. Carl, a three year old, asks his mom to cut a pizza into twelve rather than eight pieces because he is "really hungry." On the basis of this example, it is most appropriate to conclude that Carl _____.
- A. Understands object permanence
 - B. Does not understand object permanence
 - C. Understands conservation
 - D. Does not understand conservation
 - E. Understands animism
126. Non-verbal communication is a _____process.
- A. Conscious
 - B. Unconscious
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. Subconscious
 - E. None of the above
127. According to Vygotsky, which of these is a key factor in a child's cognitive development?
- A. Balanced diet
 - B. Social interactions
 - C. Genetic endowment
 - D. Being derived from the main caregiver
 - E. Successful resolution of psychosocial crises
128. What is the core theory of non-verbal communication?
- A. Evolutionary theory
 - B. Classical conditioning
 - C. Preparedness theory
 - D. Social learning theory
 - E. Biological theory

129. According to Freud's Psychoanalytic theory the mind is divided in three parts. Which of the following is one of them?
- A. Superego
 - B. Subconscious
 - C. SuperID
 - D. Temporal lobe
 - E. Psyque
130. Personal space is:
- A. Not culturally determined
 - B. Culturally determined
 - C. Same between females and males
 - D. Not studied in Non-verbal communication
 - E. Same between Japanese and Americans
131. Which of the following emotions is not universal?
- A. Happiness
 - B. Fear
 - C. Surprise
 - D. Anger
 - E. Contempt
132. Deep and enduring connection or bond formed between a child and their caregiver in the first years of the child's life. This is called:
- A. Secure base
 - B. Oedipus complex
 - C. Attachment
 - D. Conservation
 - E. Privation
133. Which of these mechanisms is not used in social skills training?
- A. Imprinting
 - B. Modeling
 - C. Practice
 - D. Homework
 - E. Feedback

134. A famous study on aggression and criminality and how we learn it from other was:

- A. Harlow's study
- B. Bandura's study
- C. Piaget's study
- D. Freud's study
- E. Milgram's study

135. We learn through the rewards and consequences we see from other people behaviour. This is called:

- A. Positive reinforcement
- B. Negative reinforcement
- C. Classical conditioning
- D. Vicarious reinforcement
- E. Imitation reinforcement

GEOGRAPHY

136) How is population density calculated?

- A) total population divided by total land area
- B) total land area multiplied by total population
- C) total population plus the total land area
- D) the area divided by the number of people
- E) none of the above

137) Birth and death rates are always given per what?

- A) billion people
- B) million people
- C) thousand people
- D) hundred people
- E) none of the above

138) Optimum Population means:

- A) too many people to be supported by the resources available
- B) too few people to make the most of the resources available
- C) when the resources can be used to their best advantage without having too many people
- D) the average number of people making the most of the resources available
- E) none of the above

139) The natural increase of a population is the difference between the country's birth rate and what?

- A) migration rate
- B) death rate
- C) fertility rate
- D) immigration rate
- E) growth rate

140) The three main factors that cause population change to a specified area are:

- A) births, deaths and marriage
- B) births, deaths and immigration
- C) births, deaths and life expectancy
- D) births, deaths and population
- E) births, deaths and migration

141) Underpopulation means:

- A) too many people to be supported by the resources available
- B) too few people to make the most of the resources available
- C) when the resources can be used to their best advantage without having too many people
- D) no people at all in the specified area
- E) none of the above

142) When people are attracted to an area it becomes densely populated. Factors that influence this are:

- A) temperate climate
- B) good supplies of natural resources
- C) fertile land
- D) better lifestyle
- E) all of the above

143) High population density is also known as:

- A) densely populated
- B) sparsely populated
- C) underpopulated
- D) none of the above
- E) all of the above

144) The difference between birth rate and death rate is called what?

- A) natural increase
- B) normal increase
- C) standard rate
- D) economic increase
- E) all of the above

145) Many areas in Europe have a low fertility rate. The reasons for this are:

- A) lack of males
- B) people may choose careers rather than start a family
- C) misinformation about contraception
- D) people want to travel
- E) cultural and religious pressure

- 146) What do we call a person who has been forced to leave their home perhaps by war or a natural disaster, and move away without having another home to go to?
- A) immigrant
 - B) tourist
 - C) migrant
 - D) foreigner
 - E) refugee
- 147) Moving to a new location to find employment is:
- A) a social factor
 - B) an economic factor
 - C) an environmental factor
 - D) X factor
 - E) none of the above
- 148) Which of the following is not a characteristic of the central business district?
- A) accessibility
 - B) expensive land
 - C) lots of open space
 - D) high rise buildings
 - E) transport routes meet here
- 149) Which of the following does the term redevelopment refer to?
- A) efforts to improve decaying urban areas
 - B) a plan developed for a new town or city
 - C) transport links such as ring roads put into place
 - D) major building work moves from the city to the suburbs
 - E) all of the above

150) What do demographic transition models show?

- A) population over time
- B) employment changes over time
- C) changes in tourism over time
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

151) One reason for the growth of an urban area is:

- A) urban to rural migration
- B) the higher wages in rural areas
- C) rural to urban migration
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

152) Which of the following is a characteristic of a shanty town?

- A) good public transport services
- B) poor sanitation and health care
- C) large parks and gardens
- D) big houses
- E) better living standards

153) Which of the following is a similarity between MEDC and LEDC cities?

- A) they both have shanty towns
- B) they are both rich
- C) the CBD is at the centre
- D) they both have problems of overcrowding and disease
- E) all of the above

154) Which of the following are you least likely to find in the urban rural fringe?

- A) airports
- B) business parks
- C) high rise office blocks
- D) shopping centres
- E) all of the above

155) Which type of housing would you find in a typical inner city?

- A) victorian houses
- B) 1930's semi-detached housing
- C) large detached houses
- D) modern housing estates
- E) big houses with swimming pools

156) Primary consumers refer to what?

- A) organisms that eat plants
- B) oganisms that eat humans
- C) organisms that are plants
- D) organisms that eat meat
- E) organisms that are meat

157) What is a rural area?

- A) an area which is more densely populated than an urban area
- B) an area which is less densely populated than an urban area
- C) the CBD
- D) an area where there are many shops and industries
- E) all of the above

158) Tundra areas can be found :

- A) near the equator
- B) in Africa
- C) between the tropic of capricorn and tropic of cancer
- D) in northern areas of Russia and Canada
- E) none of the above

159) What are the resources that the ecosystems offer?

- A) goods and bads
- B) goods and services
- C) goods and materials
- D) none of the above
- E) all of the above

160) A plant and animal community covering a large area of the earths surface is:

- A) ecosystem
- B) biome
- C) habitat
- D) environment
- E) atmosphere