



FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY

Undergraduate Degree Programme in **Psychological Sciences** (*Class L-24*)

ONLINE ADMISSION TEST SIMULATION

Examples of questions PART 1

- **X : flaw = sincere : Y**

- A) X waste Y transparent
- B) X mole Y Pinocchio
- C) **X merit Y liar**
- D) X malformation Y intelligent
- E) X disadvantage Y honest

- **X : Van Gogh = physics : Y**

- A) **X painting Y Einstein**
- B) X Sunflowers Y Nuclear
- C) X Picasso Y Newton
- D) X Dutch painter Y mathematics
- E) X 20th century Y 19th century

- **25 - 36 - ? - 64 - 81**

- A) 51
- B) **49**
- C) 102
- D) 46
- E) 50

- **14 - 70 - 35 - 42 - 210 - 105 - 112 - ?**

- A) 56
- B) **560**
- C) 448
- D) 119
- E) 672

- **Which term does not belong to the same set?**

- A) Atypical
- B) **Annoying**
- C) Amoral
- D) Apolitical
- E) Asymmetrical

- Which term does not belong to the same set?

- A) Point
- B) Comma
- C) Semicolon
- D) Verb
- E) Ellipsis points

EXAMPLES FROM PART 2

- **If 8 workers take 8 minutes to produce 8 pieces, how long will it take 100 workers to produce 100 pieces?**

- A. 100 minutes
- B. 50 minutes
- C. **8 minutes**
- D. 25 minutes
- E. 90 minutes

- **Giulia is convinced that Marco only eats chicken when he is hungry.**

Andrea tells Giulia that he met Marco while eating salad at the end of a meal. What effect should this information have on Giulia's belief?

- A. It should confirm her belief
- B. It should question her belief
- C. **It should have no effect on her belief**

- **Strawberries, peaches and bananas can be glimpsed in the fruit boxes. The bananas all come from Brazil, the strawberries are all ripe and the peaches are all white. We do not know if there are other types of ripe fruit because we cannot see it from the boxes. The greengrocer is not available, and all the boxes are closed.**

According to the passage, the statement: "there could be other types of fruit in the boxes" is:

- A. not inferable from the text
- B. **true**
- C. false

According to the passage, the statement: "there could be more unripe fruit" is:

- A. not inferable from the text
- B. **true**
- C. false

- **Marisa takes the biscuits from the fridge and hides them in the cupboard but her brother sees her from behind the doorway; Marisa does not notice.**

According to this statement:

- A. Marisa sees her brother
- B. Marisa is angry with her brother and hides biscuits from him
- C. The brother will look for biscuits in the fridge
- D. **Marisa thinks her brother will look for biscuits in the fridge**
- E. Marisa thinks her brother will look for biscuits in the cupboard

Examples of PART 3

Text 1

It is called 'group ethics', we have carried it with us since the beginning of our evolutionary past, and we can consider it as one of the causes of the hatred we direct against those who belong, according to our perception, to a group different from our own.

In the primordial environment to which human beings had to adapt and where all resources were scarce, anyone who was not part of the 'we-group' became a potential enemy that had to be defended against. The readiness to see those who belong to a different ethnic group, a different race or, simply, the supporters of the opposing team, as enemies, can be traced back to precise individual drives that are part of our genetic heritage.

However, this interpretation alone cannot explain the tragic phenomena of multi-ethnic wars and violence against migrants. There are other explanations that can be traced back to the social environment.

1) From the passage it follows that:

- A) it is very important to know how to exercise one's authoritative power
- B) cohesive groups do not face economic difficulties
- C) **aggressive behaviour is the result of both individual and collective dynamics**
- D) extreme competition makes individuals frustrated and aggressive
- E) none of the above statements are correct

2) Which of the following statements is/are true?

- I **Group Ethics varies according to the individual perception of each other**
- II **One of the causes of the aversion towards those who are not part of the group they belong to can be traced back to ancestral mechanisms**
- III **We are genetically programmed to hate each other**

- A) **Only statement II is true**
- B) Only statement I is true
- C) All statements I, II and III are true
- D) Statements I and III are true
- E) Statements II and III are true

3) The term 'Group Ethics' in line 1 means:

- A) A set of ethical and moral norms present in our social group
- B) A manual of ethics born from the earliest times in our evolutionary past
- C) **An ethical drive, for the preservation of our group, that drives us to detest those who belong to different groups**
- D) A moral drive that leads us to detest the ingroup
- E) None of the previous statements

Text 2

The influence of peer relationships, although long undervalued in favour of adult relationships, is now widely recognised. During development, the importance of relationships with peers increases as early as two to three years of age when children can choose whether to turn to adults or peers and begin to interact more and more with the latter; the importance of the adult remains fundamental even if it decreases over time so that in pre-adolescence and adolescence peers become an equally important source of closeness and affective support. Interactions with peers often lead to the development of friendship relationships, stronger bonds that allow the child to see himself through the eyes of another and experience true intimacy and the development of socialisation processes. Friendship relationships have characteristics that do not perfectly overlap with those established in peer groups.

1) From the passage, it follows that:

- A) Friendship relationships have been given little consideration in the past in contrast to those with adults
- B) Relationships with adults are better
- C) Relationships with friends are the only ones that allow socialisation
- D) Peer relationships are the strongest
- E) Family is the core of development

2) Which of the following statements is/are true?

- I Friendship in early childhood develops in the absence of significant figures capable of closeness and reassurance
- II From birth infants are interested in peers
- III The importance of adults decreases with time

- A) Only the statement I
- B) Only statement III is true
- C) Only statement II is true
- D) Statements II and III are true
- E) Statements I and III are true

3) The term 'peer relations' (line 1) refers to a relationship:

- A) of a vertical type, designed to offer playful and creative help and satisfaction.
- B) which is asymmetrical, based on mutual respect and recognition within the same social group.
- C) of a horizontal type, designed to provide care, protection and ensure the development of the person.
- D) with persons who represent parental figures and with whom a stable, intimate and reciprocal preferential bond is structured.
- E) which is symmetrical, based on cooperation and sharing.