



Part 1

You are going to read an article about the measles vaccination. For **questions 1–6**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**,

5 The writer is intrigued by the idea that a recent rise in cases of measles in Europe might be attributed to

- A the effectiveness of the vaccination programme itself.
- B the fact that declining immunity is becoming more evident.
- C the length of time since infected individuals were vaccinated.
- D the increase in exposure to measles amongst certain age groups.

6 In the final paragraph, the writer makes a case for more

- A systematic screening of the fully vaccinated population.
- B research into the symptoms of measles and how they vary.
- C attention to be paid to how measles spreads in different areas.
- D funding for studies looking at unexplained outbreaks of measles.

Part 2

You are going to read an article about the design of healthcare environments. For **questions 7–12**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**) which fits best according to the text.

Using Virtual Reality in the design of mental-health facilities

Within healthcare environments, the emerging field of evidence-based design (EBD) explores the links between wellbeing and good design practice of the built environment. Healthcare environments providing mental-health services are regarded within clinical wellbeing.

dimension, which implies that environment design should be investigated as a potential means to influence therapeutic efficacy. Further, individuals have differing abilities to block out their environments, and a stressed patient has reduced capacity to exclude environmental distractions, suggesting mental-health service

12 The next stage of the research project will seek to use VR

A in conjunction with physiological evidence.

B in a much wider range of healthcare settings.

C

15 What assumption regarding 'cumulative culture' does Stout challenge?

- A the range of skills that provide evidence of it.
- B how long it took our ancestors to develop it.
- C why it may only have emerged relatively late.
- D whether known artefacts can prove its existence.

16 Premo suggests that Stone Age creativity may be underestimated because of

- A the internal structure of typical social groupings.
- B the inherently small-scale nature of the social unit.
- C the lack of interaction between rival social groups.
- D the average lifespan of individuals in the social unit.

17 _____ archaeological artefacts established that ideas about the pace of innovation could be influenced by

- A the timescale chosen for any study being undertaken.
- B the varying availability of objects from different periods.
- C the extent to which objects studied are representative.
- D the range of technologies focussed on in any one study.

-term studies following individuals over decades to show whether children who engage in more pretend play make more creative adults. Some studies also suggest that children with imaginary friends have stronger theory of mind meaning they are better able to understand and relate to the mental states of other people. **Steven Mithen**, an archaeologist and anthropologist suggests that the evolution of theory of mind in our early ancestors was the first step in acquiring our unique skills of imagination.

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- A paracosms still developing into adulthood
- B imaginary worlds invented in childhood
- C commercially produced fictional scenarios
- D invented societies described to psychologists

20 What is suggested about neuroscientists in the first paragraph?

- A They have revised their views on the role of the imagination.
- B They see the imagination in a very different way to psychologists.
- C They question how reliable research into the imagination can be.
- D They accept the need for inter-disciplinary study of the imagination.

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individuals immersed in fiction

- A Marjorie Taylor
- B Alison Gopnik
- C Michele Root-Bernstein
- D Steven Mithen

Part 5

You are going to read an article about genomics. For **questions 25–30**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**) which fits best according to the text.

A review of *The Postgenomic Condition* by Jenny Reardon

In the two decades since the Human Genome Project was declared complete, untold billions have been poured into projects promising to map and interpret our genetic code. Hopes and fears for the expected revolution have affected all walks of life from science fiction to the health service.

book *The Postgenomic Condition* draws on decades of fieldwork to tell stories that lay bare the intricate tangle of technologies, individuals, institutions, expectations, experiments, businesses, communities, acts of resistance and superhuman efforts of grinding hard work that make up our genomic age. It is an example of the best kind of sociological writing, where specific, detailed, well-told stories are built into a powerful set of arguments with implications not only for the field in question, but for wider society too. This is a book not just about what went wrong in genomics, and how hopes for a better world go awry, it is also about what happens when our society encounters new technologies that refuse to stand still long enough to be understood.

One phenomenon that she investigates is the craze for off-the-shelf DNA-testing kits.

a
magical tome that, decrypted, would spill secrets of our past and future: our pedigree, our susceptibilities to illness, our innate capabilities and the traits and possibilities we might pass on to our children. But recent years have seen a growing sense that this metaphor has failed. In 2010, Craig Venter, the photo-finish loser of the race to sequence the human genome in 2000, said: we learned nothing from the genome. And since then, though sequencing technologies have become faster and cheaper, and our biobanks and databases continue to grow, few clear single-

we thought we were trading our blood and tissues for. Billions and billions of dollars have been spent in a world short of doctors and nurses, where antimicrobial resistance is on the rise, where simple things that we know work to radically improve population health—education, empowerment, better food and housing—are inaccessible to so many. Was chasing the slim hope of staggeringly expensive, targeted treatments for the elite really the best use of our resources? Reardon, to her credit, faces these questions head on.

There is no simple enemy here, and no single mistake. In her account of the Human Genome Project, Reardon refuses to succumb to the familiar myth in which valiant academics worked through the night to vanquish greedy corporate interests and save the genome for the human race. She paints instead a nuanced picture of the actions and motivations of the institutions and individuals involved. This refusal to settle for simple answers is maintained throughout the book. The theoretical argument is strung through a chain of stories—about national biobanks and start-ups, research projects and acts of community resistance, experiments, ad campaigns and corporate takeovers—that progress relies on the ability to identify things of value, and to gather around those things to decide what to do with them. In genomics, and by implication, in the wider world of frantic technological innovation, Reardon argues that every part of **this construction** comes under threat.

The current pace of technological change and rapidly developing scientific

degraded by being offloaded to machines that can compute, but never understand. Reardon draws on philosopher Jean-

Nunberg, the

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- A an overview of research carried out by a range of people.
- B a collection of examples illustrating an existing theory.
- C in-depth case studies that highlight contrasting ideas.
- D a well-supported analysis of the effects of a discovery.

26 The writer quotes from Craig Ventnor to underline his point that

- A
- B a popular manifestation of public interest in DNA has been discredited.
- C a misunderstanding about how DNA is accessed has been revealed.
- D the achievements of the human genome project should be celebrated.

27 In the third paragraph, the writer applauds Reardon for questioning

- A the assumed medical potential of DNA.
- B the focus on investment linked to DNA.
- C the cost of treatments associated with DNA.
- D the attitude of health professionals to DNA.

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project

- A manages to be both insightful and fair.
- B fails to address some of the central issues.
- C successfully captures the drama of the moment.
- D avoids a focus on prominent personalities.

29 The phrase **this construction** refers to a theory that seeks to explain

- A how individual projects combine to move society forward.
- B how technological change can fuel the rate of progress.
- C how innovation can be managed for the common good.
- D how genomics and economics are intrinsically linked.

30 The writer quotes from both Lyotard and Nunberg to support the view that

- A all data is valuable if handled correctly.
- B
- C data processing facilitates scientific breakthroughs.
- D the collection of data needs to be closely regulated.

That is the end of the test.