

PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA NAMED AFTER PATRICE LUMUMBA
RUDN UNIVERSITY

Tests for RUDN University Open Olympiad for Foreign Citizens

SOCIAL STUDIES (B)

Variant 1

Choose one or more correct answers in the test tasks.

Transfer the answer numbers to the answer sheet:

question	answers	question	answers
1		16	
2		17	
3		18	
4		19	
5		20	
6		21	
7		22	
8		23	
9		24	
10		25	
11		26	
12		27	
13		28	
14		29	
15		30	

Q1: Choose the correct statements about the differences between humans and other living beings.

1. Humans are bio-socio-spiritual beings.
2. Humans need food and warmth.
3. Humans have volition qualities.
4. Humans need the supernatural.
5. Humans have high reproductive capacity.

Q2: Choose only those statements from the list which characterize industrial society.

1. The service sector prevails over industrial production.
2. Mass culture, which determines the value orientations of public consciousness, begins to form.
3. Industrial production is the basis of the economy.
4. Political parties become the main participants in the political process.
5. The main economic factor is information.

Q3: Choose only those statements from the list which relate to the concept of worldview.

1. A person's worldview functions at two levels: everyday and rational-theoretical.
2. The development of a worldview ends simultaneously with the end of the development of the human brain.

Example Test

3. A worldview bearer is a specific person.
4. The first stage of the development of a worldview occurs without the volitional participation of the individual.
5. The uniqueness of a worldview becomes impossible in the era of modern technology.

Q4: Choose only those statements from the list which relate to the concept of religion.

A distinctive feature of religion is the simultaneous operation of two regulators – the internal and external one.

1. Religion is one of the forms of spiritual culture.
2. Compliance with religious norms is ensured by the force of state coercion.
3. The positive component of religion is that it contains stable ideas about the purpose of human life.
4. Democratic government is characterized by the highest level of development of a religious worldview.

Q5: Choose only those statements from the list which relate to the concept of scientific knowledge.

1. It is regulated by social norms.
2. It is based on the experience of everyday life.
3. It uses special methods.
4. It uses a special conceptual construct.
5. It is aimed at obtaining reliable knowledge.

Q6: Choose the correct statements about morality.

1. Ethics is a humanitarian science whose subject is morality.
2. The main categories of morality are good, evil, justice.
3. Morality is one of the fundamental ideological values.
4. Moral norms are created by the state and supported by its institutions.
5. Morality performs the function of a social regulator.

Q7: Choose the correct statements about environmental problems.

1. The consequence of the environmental crisis is a decrease in the birth rate in modern society.
2. One of the important social markers which indicates an environmental factor is the widening gap between the rich and the poor.
3. Solving the environmental problem requires the efforts of all mankind.
4. The negative impact of bacteria and viruses unknown to science is one of the consequences of the environmental crisis.
5. One of the ways to solve the environmental problem is to find safe ways to dispose of industrial and household waste.

Q8: Choose the correct statements about social status from the list below.

1. Social status implies certain rights and responsibilities.
2. Social status is the expected behavior of a representative of a social group in society.
3. Each person has several social statuses.
4. Obtaining an education does not affect the change in social status.
5. Social status can be innate and acquired.

Q9: Choose the correct statements about social groups.

1. One of the characteristics of a social group is that its members have a common goal.
2. Any association of people leads to the emergence of a group.

3. The main characteristic feature of a small social group is direct communication between all its members.
4. The absence of a uniform is the first sign indicating the informality of a social group.
5. One of the criteria for distinguishing social groups is their size.

Q10: Choose the correct statements about social institutions.

1. Satisfying human needs is one of the main functions of a social institution.
2. Important characteristics of a social institution include the system of norms, traditions and customs by which the corresponding human activity is regulated.
3. The emergence and active development of social institutions occurred during the formation of an industrial society.
4. Artificial intelligence is a global project whose task is to replace social institutions.
5. Social progress is associated with the development of social institutions.

Q11: Choose the correct statement about social mobility and its types.

1. Social mobility is a change in the social status of a social group or an individual.
2. Horizontal social mobility is a transition from one social group to another without changing social status.
3. Social mobility is an essential characteristic of a person.
4. A change in the social status of children in relation to their parents is called vertical social mobility.
5. An economic crisis can be the reason for an increase in the dynamics of social mobility.

Q12: Choose the correct statements about social sanctions.

1. Social sanctions are a set of methods and means of social influence on an individual or a social group.
2. The structure of social sanctions includes social norms and social control.
3. Formal social sanctions are a coercive measure of influence on the negative behavior of a social group or an individual.
4. Positive social sanctions provide encouragement to a social group or an individual for compliance with social norms.
5. Negative social sanctions are always a reaction to deviant behaviour of an individual.

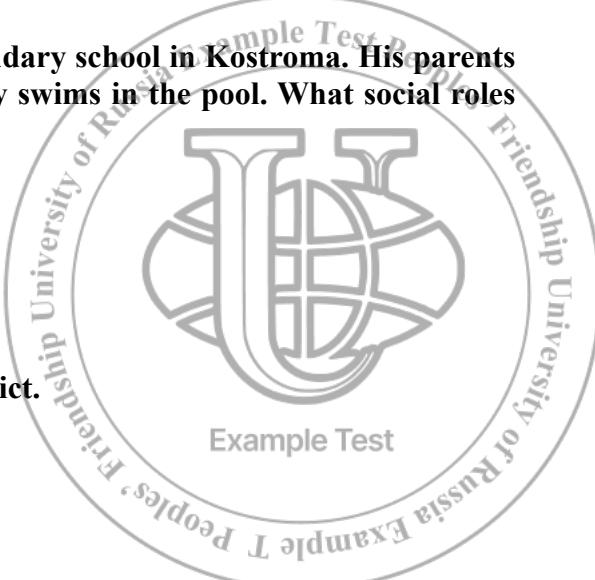
Q13: Choose the correct statements about social norms and their types.

1. Legal norms are established by the state and are generally binding on citizens.
2. The first social regulator in human history was moral norms.
3. Social norms are general rules and standards of behavior for individuals and social groups in society.
4. Corporate norms are created in a specific group and apply only to its members.
5. Social norms are an assessment of the significance of an individual's social status.

Q14: Vasiliy Kuvaev studies in the 8th form at a secondary school in Kostroma. His parents are university teachers. He has an elder sister. Vasiliy swims in the pool. What social roles does Vasiliy play?

1. Younger brother.
2. Vehicle owner.
3. Voter.
4. School student.
5. Consumer.

Q15: Choose the correct statements about social conflict.



1. Social conflict is a special form of social interaction of social groups and communities associated with uneven distribution of resources and benefits.
2. Social conflicts are a part and parcel of any society.
3. The human factor is usually the main cause of a social conflict.
4. Compromise implies solving a social conflict by mutual concessions.
5. Social conflicts begin with armed confrontation.

Q16: Imagine that you are the owner of a canned fruit business. Specify the expenses which are variable (Variable Cost) in your business.

1. Loan payment.
2. Payment for cleaning the company's premises.
3. Purchase of fruits.
4. Rent of the building.
5. Payment for electricity.
6. Purchase of tin cans.

Q17: A Russian clothing factory opened its branch in Vietnam and built a production line. The cost of clothing manufactured by this factory is included in:

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Vietnam
2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Russia
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Vietnam and Russia
4. Gross National Product (GNP) of Vietnam
5. Gross National Product (GNP) of Russia
5. calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GDP) of no country.

Q18: Name the factors of the country's long-term sustainable economic growth which ensure economic stability and independence.

1. Investments in high-tech.
2. Development of vocational education system.
3. Adherence to traditional production technologies.
4. Transition to subsistence farming.
5. Extraction and sale of mineral resources without any processing.
6. Diversification (increasing the variety) of production in various sectors of economy.

Q19: Solve the problem. The demand for carrots on the world market is determined by the function $QD=10-P$, the supply of carrots on this market is determined by the function $QS=-15+4P$, where Q is the quantity of carrots in tons, P is the price of a ton of carrots. Calculate the equilibrium volume and equilibrium price on the carrot market.

- 1) $P=10 Q=15$
- 2) $P=25 Q=40$
- 3) $P=30 Q=15$
- 4) $P=10 Q=25$
- 5) $P=5 Q=5$
- 6) $P=10 Q=10$

Q20: Major economic reforms took place in Country X. The country moved from a planned (state-regulated) to market economy. Name the possible consequences of such reforms.

- 1) The state took upon itself the formation of prices for all goods.
- 2) The quantity of goods produced is determined by the state plan.
- 3) The prices for goods are formed through free trade and competition.

- 4) Unemployment disappeared.
- 5) Producers seek to fully satisfy consumer demand.
- 6) Competition among producers appeared.

Q21: Imagine that you are the head of a company which produces industrial goods. Name examples which can help your company in development and competitive struggle.

1. Introducing modern technologies.
2. Using low-skilled workers' labour.
3. Refusing to develop new markets.
4. Improving manufactured goods.
5. Finding new channels of distribution and promotion of goods.

Q22: The task of commercial banks in the modern economy is to:

1. Issue (emit) national currency.
2. Carry out transfers of citizens' funds.
3. Carry out government money transfers.
4. Form the state budget.
5. Carry out transfers of companies' funds.
6. Carry out exchange of national currency for currencies of other countries for citizens.

Q23: Imagine that your boss decided to reward you and increased your salary by 20%. A few months later, the company faced a crisis, and the boss lowered your current salary by 20%. As a result of all these changes, your salary compared to the original:

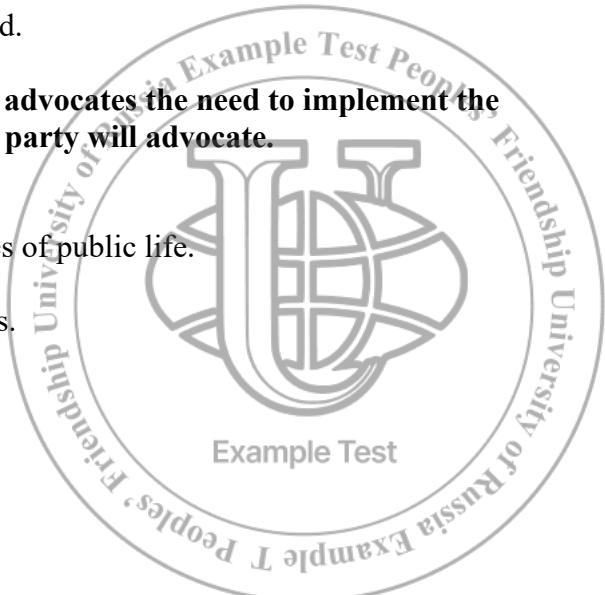
1. did not change.
2. increased by 20%.
3. increased by 10%.
4. increased by 1%.
5. decreased.
6. may have decreased or may have increased.

Q24: The active work of a political party in Country X resulted in holding a referendum and adopting a constitution. One of the principles of government enshrined in it was the principle of the rule of law. This means that now in Country X.

- 1) There is a redistribution of national income between the population strata.
- 2) There is priority of human rights.
- 3) All government agencies, the police, and the prosecutor's office are subject to the law.
- 4) Measures of state support for pensioners and the disabled are being implemented.
- 5) Citizens are equal before the law and the court.
- 6) The economy of the state is export-oriented.

Q25: You have decided to join a political party which advocates the need to implement the principle of a social state. Specify the actions that this party will advocate.

1. Support for the elderly and disabled.
2. Development of independent trade unions.
3. Introduction of full state control over all spheres of public life.
4. Assistance to the unemployed.
5. Strengthening police control over people's lives.
6. Development of a free healthcare system.



Q26: Political scientists found that an authoritarian regime was established in Country X. What could lead them to this conclusion?

1. Rapid economic development.
2. Dominance of idealistic philosophy.
3. Development of free media.
4. Unchallenged power of the leader.
5. Irremovability of power.
6. Transition of power by inheritance.

Q27: Several countries of the African continent decided to create a stable union. Customs policy, tax policy and economic support measures were transferred to the union authorities. A single currency of the union was introduced. In addition, each of the states has the right to leave this union at any time. Choose the concepts which characterize these changes.

1. Confederation.
2. Political regime.
3. Type of constitutional monarchy.
4. Political ideology.
5. Social state.
6. Form of state-territorial structure.

Q28: The government of Country U. carries out many tasks and resolves various issues of national importance. What could be attributed to the foreign policy pursued by the government of Country U.?

1. Concluding an alliance with other countries.
2. Developing education.
3. Combating unemployment.
4. Sending diplomatic representatives to other countries.
5. Supporting the industry of your country.
6. Supporting science.

Q29: Private law reforms were carried out in Country X. Approaches to the formation of legal norms and their content changed. What areas could these reforms affect?

1. public law;
2. procedural law;
3. civil law;
4. labour law;
5. criminal law;
6. constitutional law.

Q30: A person committed a crime on the territory of your country. What principles must be observed according to the principles of natural law in order to bring them to criminal responsibility?

1. right to justice;
2. their act violated the law in force in your country;
3. the accused must be aware of the danger of their actions (or the ability to understand and be able to control them);
4. right to defense;
5. the accused violated traditions not enshrined in law;
6. the accused admitted their guilt, no investigation of the crime is required.