

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

Tests for RUDN University Open Olympiad for Foreign Citizens

SOCIAL STUDIES (M)

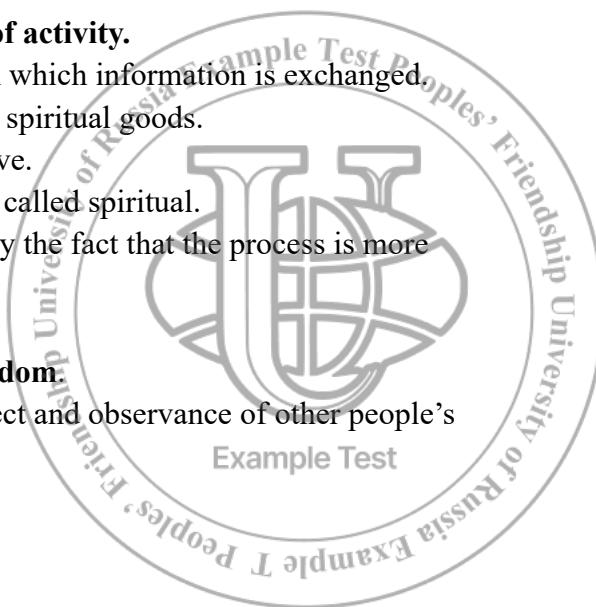
Variant 2

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	
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13		28	
14		29	
15		30	

- 1. Choose the correct statements which relate to the manifestations of human social activity.**
 - Formation of basic norms and principles of life.
 - Ability to evaluate the results of one's own life activity.
 - Birth of children.
 - Creation of material means of subsistence.
 - Night rest after daytime activity.
- 2. Choose the correct statements about the types of activity.**
 - Communication is a special type of activity within which information is exchanged.
 - Labor is an activity aimed at creating material and spiritual goods.
 - Creative activity can be innovative and reproductive.
 - Activity aimed at forming a supernatural reality is called spiritual.
 - Play as a special type of activity is distinguished by the fact that the process is more important than the result.
- 3. Choose the correct statements about personal freedom.**
 - Personal freedom is realized in conditions of respect and observance of other people's rights and freedoms.



2. Personal freedom is incompatible with any restrictions and obstacles to the development of an individual.
3. An important regulator of human behavior is a conscious responsibility to society.
4. The sphere of morality is the area of realizing personal freedom.
5. Personal freedom is a factor which hinders the development of social relations.

4. Choose the correct statements about the truth.

1. The universal criterion of truth is social practice.
2. Truth is the correspondence of knowledge to the subject of knowledge.
3. Truth is the correspondence of judgements to the laws of logic.
4. Truth is a qualitative state of the external world accessible to human cognition.
5. Verity in the sphere of morality is called truth.

5. Choose the correct statement about the spheres of life of society.

1. The economic sphere includes such elements of the life of society which are related to conducting economic activity and producing material goods.
2. The spiritual sphere of society is the main as its development determines the state of social relations.
3. Spheres of life of society are structural components of society, which are identified taking into account the main types of activity.
4. The political sphere is structural elements related to managing and preserving the unity of society.
5. The social sphere is the least significant in the system of society as social stratification is losing its relevance in modern society.

6. Choose the correct statements about scientific knowledge.

1. Scientific knowledge is an activity aimed at obtaining objective and reliable knowledge about the world and man.
2. Scientific knowledge allows a person to get oriented in their immediate environment.
3. Scientific knowledge is formed based on facts of everyday life.
4. Scientific knowledge reveals patterns based on theoretical generalizations.
5. Scientific knowledge is a set of ideas, knowledge, stereotypes.

7. Choose the correct statements about global problems.

1. Global problems are the problems of the European Union and the United States. These problems do not affect African and Asian countries.
2. The most pressing problem in a market economy is economic crises.
3. The global environmental problem is associated with the reduction of biodiversity due to anthropogenic intervention.
4. Global problems are an interconnected set of natural problems and social contradictions which cannot be solved by the efforts of one state.
5. There is a degradation of rational forms of spiritual culture as a result of global processes.

8. Choose the correct statements regarding social stratification.

1. Social stratification is based on the principle of social justice.
2. Social stratification is the idea of society as a set of social groups.
3. Social stratification is one of the methods of social control.

4. One of the criteria of social stratification is the level of income.
5. Ownership of the means of production is the basis for class stratification of society.

9. Choose the correct statements about the youth as a social group.

1. The youth are a social group with an increased level of deviation.
2. The youth are characterized by the formation of their own subculture.
3. The youth are a socio-demographic group whose main activity is related to obtaining an education.
4. The youth are the highest degree of spiritual development of an individual.
5. The youth are a social group which has reached the maximum level of socialization.

10. Choose the correct statements about social inequality.

1. Social inequality manifests itself in various spheres of society.
2. The basis of social inequality is the character and internal qualities of an individual.
3. Social inequality reflects the limited opportunities of social groups and communities in accessing social benefits.
4. Social inequality is the basis for social stratification.
5. Artificial intelligence is a global project to overcome social inequality.

11. Choose the correct statements about social mobility.

1. Social mobility associated with a change in social status is called vertical.
2. Horizontal social mobility is associated with the transition to another age group.
3. The number of channels for social mobility is reduced during transition from an industrial society to an information society.
4. Regardless of the type of society, social mobility is associated with the possibility of changing social status.
5. A person has a real opportunity to change their social status several times throughout their life in a post-industrial society.

12. Choose the correct statements about deviant behaviour.

1. Deviant behaviour is manifested only in critical situations.
2. The degree of compliance with social norms is a criterion for assessing deviation.
3. The main cause of negative deviant behaviour are biological factors.
4. Deviant behaviour is often positive.
5. Deviant behaviour can be both individual and mass.

13. Choose the correct statements about social control and social sanctions.

1. Social control is a mechanism for social regulation of the behavior of an individual and a social group.
2. Social control is a way to ensure the stability of society.
3. The functions of social control include managing society and social forecasting.
4. The structure of social control includes social needs, social norms and sanctions.
5. Social sanctions can be collective and individual, positive and negative.

14. Choose the correct statements about the family.

1. Dividing household responsibilities into male and female is not critical for a democratic family.
2. Nuclear families are typical for traditional societies with a subsistence type of economy.
3. The reproductive function has ceased to be the main one for the family in the information society.

4. The status function of the family is manifested in housekeeping and mutual financial support.
5. It is characteristic of a nuclear family that spouses have economic and household autonomy from relatives of older generation.

15. Choose the correct statements about social conflict.

1. One of the types of social conflicts are conflicts on religious grounds.
2. Social conflicts can be resolved by negotiation and the involvement of mediators.
3. Social conflict is a special form of interaction between social groups in the process of economic integration.
4. Social conflicts have both negative and positive potential.
5. The information society is a society where social conflicts have been transferred to virtual space.

16. There was an economic crisis in Country X: industrial production fell by 20%, unemployment rose to 15%. Choose the examples which can be attributed to unemployment arising in this situation.

1. Many people get jobs during the harvest season, but the rest of the time they are unemployed.
2. The transport company went bankrupt due to the difficult economic situation; its employees became unemployed.
3. Many people no longer want to work in cities and are switching to remote work.
4. There was a mass layoff of delivery couriers in the country due to the introduction of delivery robots with an autopilot system.
5. Many programmers were laid off due to the introduction of artificial intelligence systems able to do their work.
6. The mass ruin of farmers led to a sharp increase in unemployment in agriculture.

17. Imagine that you opened a coffee shop. Which of your expenses can be attributed to variable costs?

1. Purchase of coffee beans.
2. Payment for a barista.
3. Expenses on repaying bank loans.
4. Purchase of CCTV cameras to monitor the café.
5. Payment for electricity.
6. Advertising expenses.

18. Today, economic authorities are guided by the principles of Keynesianism when regulating macroeconomics in most countries. The key provisions of this theory are:

1. The state is responsible for the market economy state and therefore must intervene in the processes which occur in it.
2. The market system is a completely self-regulating system which does not require external intervention.
3. The state completely controls economic production and determines the production plan of each enterprise.
4. The state should not support unprofitable enterprises, since the bankruptcy mechanism allows inefficient economic units to be removed from the market.
5. The state influences the market economy using indirect methods of regulation.
6. Regulation of the discount rate of the issuing bank, fiscal policy are important tools of state regulation of the market.

19. Solve the problem:

In a perfectly competitive market, the demand for bananas is determined by the function $QD = 100 - 2P$, the supply of product X is determined by the function

QS = - 50 + 4P, where Q is the number of bananas in kg, P is the price of a kilogram of bananas. What is formed in the market for product X - a deficit or a surplus and in what volume if the state sets the price P = 30 in this market?

- 1) Deficit=15
- 2) Deficit=30
- 3) Deficit=40
- 4) Surplus=15
- 5) Surplus=30
- 6) Surplus=40

20. A small South American country had a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$100 billion in 2023. This figure was obtained using the expenditure method. It means that the calculation included:

- 1) employees' salary;
- 2) government expenditure on maintaining the army;
- 3) household expenditure;
- 4) receipts to charitable foundations;
- 5) enterprise expenditure;
- 6) entrepreneurs' profits and dividends of joint-stock companies.

21. Imagine that the company you work for experienced a crisis and all employees had their salaries cut by 15%. A few months later, the situation improved, and the company raised employees' salaries by 15%. As a result of all these changes, the salary compared to the original:

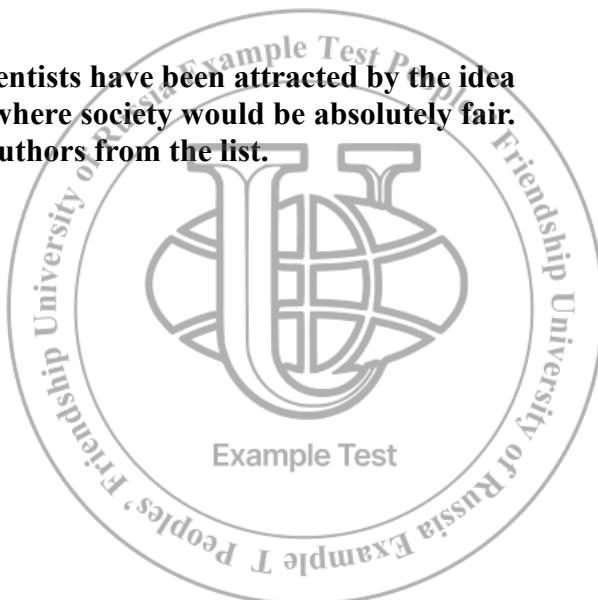
- 1. did not change
- 2. increased by 15%
- 3. increased by 5%
- 4. increased by 1%
- 5. decreased
- 6. may have decreased, or may have increased

22. One of the Asian countries switched to forming a state budget with a large deficit (more than 10% annually). Name the possible consequences of such a budget policy.

- 1. Increased budget surplus.
- 2. Increased expenses on maintaining the state debt.
- 3. Strengthening the sovereignty of the state.
- 4. Increased state debt.
- 5. Increased dependence on the country's creditors.
- 6. Additional issue of government bonds.

23. Since Ancient times, philosophers and political scientists have been attracted by the idea of creating an ideal state with no social conflicts and where society would be absolutely fair. Such ideas are called social utopias. Choose utopian authors from the list.

- 1. Karl Marx
- 2. Gilles Deleuze
- 3. Epicurus
- 4. Plato
- 5. Pitirim Sorokin
- 6. Thomas More



24. Local government reforms were carried out in Country X. Their main result was that local government bodies are now elected by residents of municipalities and not appointed as was the case before the reforms. Name the possible goals these reforms pursued.

- 1) Strengthening the central government.
- 2) Increasing the national debt.
- 3) Increasing the representation of various groups of the population in the government bodies.
- 4) Strengthening the influence of the president of the state on local authorities.
- 5) Selecting the most talented leaders through the mechanism of competition for the voters' trust.
- 6) Maximum inclusion of the country's citizens in political processes.

25. An electoral system was established for the elections to the country's parliament in one of the African countries. Under this system, only one member of parliament is elected from each constituency. The following properties of such a system can be singled out:

- 1) Ensuring maximum representativeness of various political forces.
- 2) Violation of the secrecy of the ballot.
- 3) Country's division into many single-member constituencies for the purpose of voting.
- 4) Receiving ballots which reflect the parties by voters at the elections and voting for the lists of candidates from these parties.
- 5) Increasing the connection of voters with their member of parliament.
- 6) Possibility of holding a second round of voting.

26. Private law regulates:

1. Dismissing an employee from an enterprise.
2. Submitting documents for obtaining citizenship.
3. Purchasing goods in a store.
4. Election campaign.
5. Sentencing in a criminal case by a court.
6. Concluding marriage.

27. Choose the components of human social rights:

1. Right to an education.
2. Right to participate in elections.
3. Right to receive disability benefits.
4. Right to medical care.
5. Right to refuse to join public organizations.
6. Right to inheritance.

28. Name the sources of rights in modern legal theory:

1. legal custom;
2. judicial practice;
3. natural law;
4. legal liability;
5. violation of law;
6. normative legal act.

29. Party X. actions are aimed at increasing the political socialization of citizens. This can be expressed in:

1. Increasing the level of political absenteeism.
2. Decreasing voter turnout in elections.
3. Falling standard of living of the population.
4. Assimilation of political values and norms which exist in society.
5. Involving citizens in political participation.

6. Desire of citizens to avoid participation in the political life of society, to distance themselves from political problems.

30. The following may enter into legal relations:

1. things;
2. securities;
3. inheritance rights;
4. fines;
5. constitution;
6. government agencies.

