



## How to Solve UCAT Questions Correctly and Efficiently Section 1

### Section 1: Verbal Reasoning Style - 28.6 sec/q

'Dignity of risk' refers to the idea that self-determination and the right to take reasonable risks are essential for dignity and self-esteem and so should not be impeded by excessively-cautious caregivers. It applies to adults who are under care, such as disabled people and people with mental health problems. It has also been applied to children, including those living with disabilities. However, allowing people who are under care to take risks often comes into conflict with their caregivers' duty of care, and it can be difficult to find a balance between these competing considerations.

Overprotecting people with disabilities causes low self-esteem and underachievement because of their lowered expectations of themselves. The internalisation of low expectations causes the disabled person to believe that they are less capable than others in similar situations. Because of this, the UN has incorporated dignity of risk into the guiding principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

In elderly people, over-protection can result in learned dependency and a decreased ability for self-care. And even if being overprotective helps them to regain their physical independence, by undermining their dignity and not allowing them to control their own daily living, this may cause them long-term psychological damage and create a sense of low self-esteem.

#### Q1. Not allowing people under care to take risks does not cause them to develop:

- A. Low self-esteem
- B. Low expectations of themselves
- C. High levels of dependency
- D. High levels of anxiety

#### Q2. According to the passage, 'dignity of risk' is relevant to all of the following people except:

- A. Terminally ill people
- B. Disabled people
- C. Elderly people
- D. People with mental health problems

#### Q3. Dignity of risk can be hard to uphold because:

- A. Many people who are dependent on others do not like to take risks
- B. Caregivers have a responsibility to protect the people under their care
- C. It is a very abstract concept, making it difficult to apply in practical situations
- D. Caregivers dislike it when the people under their care insist on acting independently

#### Q4. According to the passage, over-protectiveness can cause psychological damage because:

- A. It causes them to become too emotionally attached to their caregivers
- B. It causes them to feel that they are unable to manage daily tasks by themselves
- C. They are being treated unethically
- D. They lose their skills and abilities through lack of use



### Section 2: Decision Making – Flow Chart (64.1sec/q)

All educators who teach History also teach Literature. Some educators at the seminar taught History. No educators at the seminar taught Italian. All educators at the seminar held a master's degree and taught Economics.

**Q5. Place 'Yes' if the conclusion does follow. Place 'No' if the conclusion does not follow.**

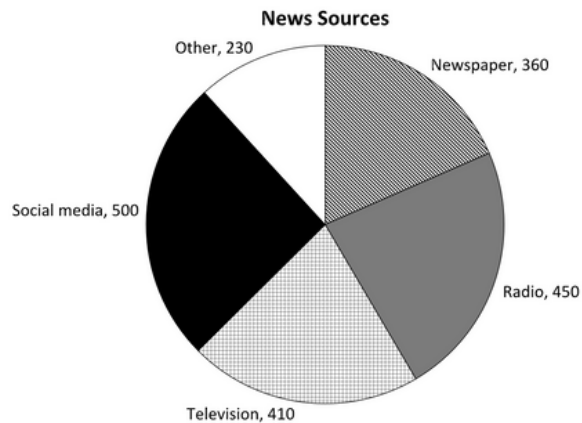
- Some educators who teach Italian do not hold a master's degree.
- Some educators teach both Economics and Literature.
- Some educators at the seminar taught Literature.
- All educators who hold a master's degree teach Literature.
- All educators who hold a master's degree and teach History also teach Economics.



## How to Solve UCAT Questions Correctly and Efficiently Section 3

### Section 3: Quantitative Reasoning (Space and Measurement Style) - 41.7 secs/q

The graph shows the responses of a group of survey participants when asked what sources they use to get their news.



**Q6:** The researcher predicted that 60% of radio listeners and 70% of social media users have been exposed to false information. This number was a 20% decrease from the previous survey. How many people from the previous survey were predicted to have been exposed to false information?

- A. 682
- B. 713
- C. 744
- D. 775
- E. 806

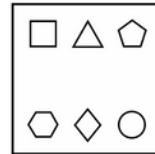


## How to Solve UCAT Questions Correctly and Efficiently Section 4

### Section 4: Abstract Reasoning - Sets (14.4sec/q)

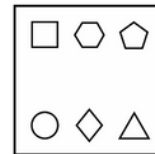
Set A		Set B	
△ □ ▽	□ △ ○	△ ▯ □	▯ ○ ◇
◇ ▯ ○	▽ ▯ ◇	◇ ○ ▽	□ ▽ △
▯ ◇ □	▽ □ ○	□ ○ △	◇ ○ ▯
△ ▽ ○	△ ◇ ▯	▽ ◇ ▯	△ □ ▽
□ ▯ ○	◇ ▽ □	△ □ ◇	▯ ◇ △
▽ △ ◇	▯ △ ○	▯ ○ ▽	▽ ○ □

#### Q7. Test Shape



- Set A
- Set B
- Neither

#### Q8. Test Shape



- Set A
- Set B
- Neither



## How to Solve UCAT Questions Correctly and Efficiently Section 5

### Section 5: Situational Judgement - Appropriateness (22.6sec/q)

Claudia is a medical student completing her clinical placement at a hospital. During a consultation with a middle-aged patient, he informs her that another patient, Mr Adarsh, has been visiting all of the patients on the ward and advocating his religion to them. The middle-aged patient also tells Claudia that a few of the patients on the ward are unhappy about Mr Adarsh's behaviour, but do not wish to say anything in case any of the doctors share the same religion as Mr Adarsh and become offended.

How appropriate are each of the following responses by Claudia in this situation?

#### Q9. Find Mr Adarsh and ask him to stop talking to other patients about his religion

- A. A very appropriate thing to do
- B. Appropriate, but not ideal
- C. Inappropriate, but not awful
- D. A very inappropriate thing to do