

LNAT Practice Test 3 Questions

Typically, those unfortunate individuals suffering from a fatal disease, once it has been deemed incurable, reach a stage in which they are expected to die in a matter of weeks - or even days. Medically speaking, it is then in such patients' best interests to be allowed to die (*passive euthanasia*).

Often the dying patient's circumstances are such that it is more a question of whether or not to treat a secondary infection - not simply maintaining the medical support being given for the underlying illness. Many medical practitioners would agree with passive euthanasia whenever one of their patient's illness becomes so acute that the patient is in constant pain. The moral question of whether it is right or wrong could then be said to be based upon the patient's quality of life which is likely to remain very poor. Many law courts would also agree. Hence, most countries allow competent adults to refuse to receive medical treatment. This is not the same as *active euthanasia*; in which. Many British doctors have been convicted of attempted murder.

Certain people - such as practitioners of the Jehovah Witness faith - may well refuse serious medical treatment, such as a blood transfer, on religious grounds. In legal terms, any medical treatment of a patient against their will is treated as a physical violation. In summary, a competent person should be allowed to refuse to receive life-saving treatment.

1. The passage suggests which circumstances under which a passive euthanasia decision is most likely to change?

(INFERENCE)

- If the patient goes abroad for medical treatment.
- If the patient's condition deteriorates considerably.
- If the patient changes their religion.
- If the patient's doctor changes.

2. Which fact is presented in the passage?

(COMPREHENSION)

- Passive euthanasia contravenes a doctor's professional ethics/code of conduct.
- Active euthanasia is illegal in Britain.



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- Most doctors and nurses support passive euthanasia.
 - Religious beliefs are not justification for a patient to refuse medical treatment.
3. The author uses which one of the following factors to support their argument for passive euthanasia?

(INTERPRETATION)

- Immoral considerations
 - Doctor's track record
 - Universal healthcare
 - International legal systems
 - A patient's quality of life
4. The passage mentions which one or more of the following euthanasia considerations?

(ANALYSIS)

- Patient's medical history
 - Quality of healthcare
 - Patient competence
 - Wishes of patient's relatives
 - Doctor's opinion
5. The passage differentiates between patients in which two of the following ways?

(DEDUCTION)

- Patients with and without extended families
- Patients who can and cannot afford treatment
- Patients with and without terminal illnesses
- Competent and incompetent patients

Carl Jung's 1921 theory of psychological types describe the links between human consciousness and human experience. He attempts firstly to define the psychic functions and structures that everyone has in common with everyone else. Secondly, he describes how his four psychic functions (sensing, thinking, feeling and intuition) came to be such a core part of human personality in his book *Psychological Types*.

Jung considered that the human brain provides everyone with the same psychological infrastructure. However, everyone has their own personal way of interpreting external events, perceiving internal feelings/thoughts (and how best to respond). This is what is commonly meant by the term *psychological*, or personality, *type*.

There are two key issues in any model of psychological type: what are the core components of this psychic infrastructure, and what are the individual differences in these components? For Jung at least, these components are his four psychic functions. Jung believed that people differed in terms of their individual preference for using these psychic functions. He was also the first to differentiate between those people who prioritised their interpretation of external events from those people whose actions were more motivated by their inner feelings and thoughts. Jung called these two mutually exclusive groups of people as extroverts and introverts respectively.

6. Which of the following words is the most suitable replacement for the word *infrastructure* in the first sentence of the third paragraph?

(COMPREHENSION)

- Building
 - Model
 - Build
 - Framework
 - Level
7. According to Jung, his psychological type theory (as published in 1921) is founded on which one of the following assumptions?

(INTERPRETATION)



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- Everyone has a comparable psychological type to everyone else
- Jung used the term *psychological type* to refer to an individual's mode of apperception.
- People may share the same way of perceiving external events
- Every human brain uses the same physical framework.
- Everyone can be placed on a scale of extroversion or introversion.

8. Jung believed that individuals differed on which one, or more, of the following?

(ANALYSIS)

- Personality traits
- Four psychic functions
- Psychological infrastructure
- Level of consciousness
- Psychological type

9. Which one of the following facts is based solely upon information in the passage?

(DEDUCTION)

- Each individual differs in terms of Jung's psychological type.
- Jung introduced introverted and extroverted personality types.
- Many psychological type theories are based on Jung's work.
- People know their psychological type from their own inner feelings.

10. Which two of the following inferences are based upon the passage?

(INDUCTION)

- Jung's was the first psychological type theory.
- Jung's four psychic functions exist in different areas of the human brain
- There was scientific support for Jung's psychological type theory.
- Individuals with the same psychological type may still perceive the same situation differently.
- Some psychological type theories are not based upon Jung's four components.