

Command of Evidence

Question 1

A White Heron is an 1886 short story by Sarah Orne Jewett. In the story, Jewett utilizes a narrative voice that cautions against the disruptive potential of human attentiveness, suggesting that the focused intensity of conscious observation can act as an intrusive force upon the natural world, writing _____.

Which quotation from *A White Heron* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A** And wait! wait! do not move a foot or a finger, little girl, do not send an arrow of light and consciousness from your two eager eyes, for the heron has perched on a pine bough not far beyond yours... The child gives a long sigh a minute later when a company of shouting cat-birds comes also to the tree, and vexed by their fluttering and lawlessness the solemn heron goes away.
- B** Sylvy takes after him... There ain't a foot o' ground she don't know her way over, and the wild creaturs counts her one o' themselves. Squer'ls she'll tame to come an' feed right out o' her hands, and all sorts o' birds. Last winter she got the jay-birds to bangeing here, and I believe she'd 'a' scanted herself of her own meals to have plenty.
- C** What a spirit of adventure, what wild ambition! What fancied triumph and delight and glory for the later morning when she could make known the secret! It was almost too real and too great for the childish heart to bear. All night the door of the little house stood open and the whippoorwills came and sang upon the very step.
- D** The guest waked from a dream, and remembering his day's pleasure hurried to dress himself that it might sooner begin. He was sure from the way the shy little girl looked once or twice yesterday that she had at least seen the white heron, and now she must really be made to tell.

Here she comes now, paler than ever, and her worn old frock is torn and tattered.

Question 2

The Garden Party is a 1922 short story by Katherine Mansfield. In the story, Mansfield portrays the character of Jose as someone who views the preparations for the party not merely as a domestic responsibility, but as a theatrical performance where her authority is part of a larger, staged spectacle, emphasizing the performative nature of her interactions with the household staff.

Which quotation from *The Garden Party* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Hans, move these tables into the smoking-room, and bring a sweeper to take these marks off the carpet..." She turned to Meg. "I want to hear what the piano sounds like, just in case I'm asked to sing this afternoon. Let's try over 'This life is Weary.'" Pom! Ta-ta-ta Tee-ta! The piano burst out so passionately that Jose's face changed.
- B "Hans, move these tables into the smoking-room, and bring a sweeper to take these marks off the carpet and—one moment, Hans—" Jose loved giving orders to the servants, and they loved obeying her. She always made them feel they were taking part in some drama. "Tell mother and Miss Laura to come here at once."
- C "This Life is Wee-ary, A Tear—a Sigh. A Love that Chan-ges, And then...Good-bye!" But at the word "Good-bye," and although the piano sounded more desperate than ever, her face broke into a brilliant, dreadfully unsympathetic smile. "Aren't I in good voice, mummy?" she beamed.
- D "Now, Laura," said her mother quickly, "come with me into the smoking-room. I've got the names somewhere on the back of an envelope. You'll have to write them out for me. Meg, go upstairs this minute and take that wet thing off your head. Jose, run and finish dressing this instant."

Question 3

Jane Eyre is an 1847 novel by Charlotte Brontë. In the novel, the protagonist Jane's employer, Mr. Rochester, examines her artwork with a skepticism that reveals his preoccupation with authenticity, challenging Jane to defend the integrity of her creative output against the suspicion of external influence, as seen when he says _____.

Which quotation from *Jane Eyre* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Troublesome, careless child! and what are you doing now? You look quite red, as if you had been about some mischief: what were you opening the window for?" I was spared the trouble of answering, for Bessie seemed in too great a hurry to listen to explanations; she hauled me to the washstand, inflicted a merciless, but, happily, brief scrub on my face and hands.
- B "If J. E., who advertised in the —shire Herald of last Thursday, possesses the acquirements mentioned, and if she is in a position to give satisfactory references as to character and competency, a situation can be offered her where there is but one pupil, a little girl, under ten years of age; and where the salary is thirty pounds per annum."
- C "Ah! that pricks pride. Well, fetch me your portfolio, if you can vouch for its contents being original; but don't pass your word unless you are certain—I can recognize patchwork." "Then I will say nothing, and you shall judge for yourself, sir."
- D "Approach the table," said he; and I wheeled it to his couch. Adèle and Mrs. Fairfax drew near to see the pictures. "No crowding," said Mr. Rochester; "take the drawings from my hand as I finish with them; but don't push your faces up to mine." He deliberately scrutinized each sketch and painting.

Question 4

Dr. Michael Rappenglück, a researcher known for his work on prehistoric astronomy, has proposed that certain markings within the *Lascaux Cave* in France represent ancient constellations. Specifically, he has suggested that a configuration of dots and lines near a depiction of an aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) corresponds to the *Pleiades*, a star cluster, within the constellation Taurus. Rappenglück's hypothesis posits that Upper Paleolithic humans possessed a sophisticated understanding of celestial movements and recorded them in their cave art, implying a purpose beyond mere artistic representation or hunting rituals for these images. This interpretation challenges traditional archaeological perspectives that often focus solely on terrestrial or shamanistic explanations for cave art imagery.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Dr. Rappenglück's hypothesis?

- A** The arrangement of animal figures throughout the *Lascaux Cave* aligns with the migratory patterns of the depicted species, suggesting a practical function related to hunting.
- B** Analysis of other Upper Paleolithic cave sites in the region reveals similar patterns of dots and lines that also spatially correlate with known star clusters visible during that era.
- C** Ethnographic studies of modern indigenous cultures demonstrate that some groups incorporate celestial observations into their artistic and ritualistic practices.
- D** Radiocarbon dating of charcoal pigments used in the *Lascaux Cave* confirms the age of the paintings, placing them within the Upper Paleolithic period.

Question 5

An April Day is a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In the poem, Longfellow explores the interplay between resilience and rejuvenation, suggesting that the natural world possesses an inherent ability to recover from adversity through vital connections to the earth, writing _____

Which quotation from *An April Day* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "The softly-warbled song | Comes from the pleasant woods, and colored wings | Glance quick in the bright sun, that moves along | The forest openings."
- B "From the earth's loosened mould | The sapling draws its sustenance, and thrives; | Though stricken to the heart with winter's cold, | The drooping tree revives."
- C "When the bright sunset fills | The silver woods with light, the green slope throws | Its shadows in the hollows of the hills, | And wide the upland glows."
- D "Sweet April! many a thought | Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed; | Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought, | Life's golden fruit is shed."

Question 6

The Inca Empire, a sophisticated civilization in the Andes, utilized intricate knotted-string devices known as *kipu* for record-keeping. Early scholarship, notably by Marcia and Robert Ascher in the late 20th century, largely focused on their numerical function, demonstrating how the complex arrangements of knots encoded census data and tribute records using a decimal system. However, more recent ethnohistorical and archaeological investigations have challenged this singular interpretation. Dr. Sabine Hyland's research, including her 2017 study of *kipu* from the community of Collata, has provided compelling evidence that some *kipu* also served as narrative or even proto-linguistic instruments. These artifacts, distinct in their fiber composition and knotting patterns, appear to convey historical accounts or legal testimonies. Thus, Hyland hypothesizes that the complex variations in *kipu* construction, beyond mere numerical representation, were systematically employed to encode non-quantitative information.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Hyland's hypothesis?

- A** Analysis of a newly unearthed *kipu* confirms that its primary and pendant cords exclusively utilize a base-ten knotting system for all recorded data.
- B** Ethnohistorical accounts from the early colonial period frequently describe *kipu* masters, or *kipukamayuk*, reciting ancestral narratives while handling *kipu* bundles.
- C** The discovery of a set of *kipu* where specific sequences of fiber types, ply direction, and cord colors consistently correspond to distinct historical events recorded in contemporaneous alphabetic documents.
- D** Archeological excavations at various Inca administrative centers reveal a consistent ratio of numerical *kipu* to *kipu* lacking clear numerical patterns, suggesting a standardized bureaucratic system.

Question 7

324. *Song—The Charms of Lovely Davies* is a poem by Robert Burns. In the poem, Burns expresses a profound sense of inadequacy, suggesting that his artistic abilities are insufficient to capture the transcendent beauty of his subject, writing _____

Which quotation from *324. Song—The Charms of Lovely Davies* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "O how shall I, unskilfu', try | The poet's occupation? | The tunefu' powers, in happy hours, | That whisper inspiration; | Even they maun dare an effort mair | Than aught they ever gave us, | Ere they rehearse, in equal verse, | The charms o' lovely Davies."
- B "Each eye it cheers when she appears, | Like Phoebus in the morning, | When past the shower, and every flower | The garden is adorning: | As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore, | When winter-bound the wave is; | Sae droops our heart, when we maun part | Frae charming, lovely Davies."
- C "Her smile's a gift frae 'boon the lift, | That maks us mair than princes; | A sceptred hand, a king's command, | Is in her darting glances; | The man in arms 'gainst female charms | Even he her willing slave is, | He hugs his chain, and owns the reign | Of conquering, lovely Davies."
- D "My Muse, to dream of such a theme, | Her feeble powers surrender: | The eagle's gaze alone surveys | The sun's meridian splendour. | I wad in vain essay the strain, | The deed too daring brave is; | I'll drap the lyre, and mute admire | The charms o' lovely Davies."

Question 8

Winthrop Wetherbee's work on the reception of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in the Middle Ages highlights a fascinating paradox: medieval readers widely engaged with the text, yet faced theological challenges in interpreting its many instances of physical transformation. While the Church taught that only God could effect true physical metamorphosis, the pagan tales of humans changing into animals, trees, or stones were central to Ovid's narrative. To reconcile this, commentators developed allegorical interpretations. These readings often posited that the transformations described were not literal physical changes but rather symbolic representations of moral or spiritual states. For example, a character turning into a beast might symbolize succumbing to bestial sins, while becoming a laurel tree might represent chastity. This allegorization allowed medieval readers to appreciate Ovid's poetic artistry and mythological content while aligning it with Christian doctrine.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support the passage's claim that medieval commentators used allegorical interpretations to reconcile Ovid's descriptions of physical transformation with Christian doctrine?

- A** A newly discovered medieval commentary on the *Metamorphoses* describes the transformation of Lycaon into a wolf as a literal event caused by divine intervention.
- B** Analysis of multiple medieval manuscripts of the *Metamorphoses* reveals marginalia depicting hybrid human-animal figures alongside Ovid's text.
- C** A study of sermons from the period demonstrates that preachers frequently used examples from the *Metamorphoses* to illustrate the consequences of sin.
- D** An examination of medieval library catalogs shows that copies of the *Metamorphoses* were often shelved alongside theological treatises and biblical commentaries.

Question 9

In a 2021 report titled *Trends in maternal mortality*, World Health Organization researchers investigated global parturition-related mortality to evaluate the efficacy of clinical healthcare interventions. This longitudinal retrospective analysis tracked annual maternal deaths since 1985, focusing on lethal obstetric complications, including systemic infections caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*. While absolute numbers provide a snapshot of the epidemiological burden, the fluctuating rate of decline reflects systemic improvements in emergency obstetric care and maternal health resource allocation. Experts suggest that consistent reductions in mortality over periodic intervals indicate sustained progress toward global health goals. For example, _____

Which choice most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the statement?

- A the annual maternal mortality count decreased by 95,000 during the first decade of the study, but the data from 2015 to 2020 indicates a cessation of progress where the number of deaths remained constant at 320,000.
- B the data indicates that between 2005 and 2015, the global number of deaths fell from 380,000 to 320,000, which constitutes a larger absolute reduction than the 95,000 decrease observed between 1985 and 1995.
- C the figure of 301,000 deaths in 2020 represents a decline of exactly 50% from the mortality level recorded in 2005, suggesting that health interventions became significantly more effective in the final five years.
- D the annual maternal mortality count decreased by 95,000 between 1985 and 1995, and although the pace of reduction varied over time, the 2020 figure of 301,000 reflects an overall decline of nearly 50% compared to the 1985 baseline.

Question 10

The bystander effect, a phenomenon extensively investigated by social psychologists Bibb Latané and John Darley (1968), posits that individuals are less likely to offer assistance in an emergency when other bystanders are present. This behavioral inhibition is often attributed to several psychological processes, including diffusion of responsibility, pluralistic ignorance, and evaluation apprehension. While these situational factors significantly contribute to inaction, Latané and Darley also theorized that an individual's internal cognitive processes play a critical role. Specifically, they hypothesized that a bystander's unique *cognitive appraisal* of the exigency, particularly their perceived *capability to execute an effective intervention*, directly mediates their subsequent decision to engage in *prosocial behavior*.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Latané and Darley's hypothesis regarding the influence of cognitive appraisal on prosocial behavior in emergency situations?

- A** Individuals with prior experience in highly stressful professional environments, such as emergency medical services, consistently exhibit lower levels of pluralistic ignorance in ambiguous emergency scenarios.
- B** Participants who self-report a high degree of confidence in their ability to perform specialized life-saving procedures are significantly more likely to provide immediate assistance during simulated medical emergencies, irrespective of the number of other observers present.
- C** Neuroimaging studies reveal that brain regions associated with empathic distress are more active in individuals who choose to intervene in an emergency compared to those who remain passive.
- D** Cross-cultural research demonstrates that collectivist societies, which emphasize group cohesion and mutual support, show a reduced prevalence of the bystander effect in public spaces.

Question 11

Researchers such as Angela Me (2023) have analyzed the *Global Study on Homicide* to understand security fluctuations within the Andean region. While the Republic of Ecuador maintained a sustained period of relative stability during the 2010s, characterized by annual homicide rates significantly below the regional aggregate, recent modifications in the logistical operations of illicit narcotics have altered this trajectory. This transformation involves the intensified utilization of coastal infrastructure by transnational criminal organizations. Consequently, the correlation between geographic transit points and localized violence suggests that the security environment underwent a systemic disruption after 2020, as evidenced by the fact that _____

Which choice most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the statement?

- A** the homicide rate in 2020 represented the highest level of violence recorded since 1990, surpassing the previous peaks of 9 and 13 per 100,000 people.
- B** the rate of 46 per 100,000 in 2023 suggests a return to the historical volatility observed between 1990 and 2010, when rates fluctuated between 9 and 18 per 100,000.
- C** the homicide rate in 2023 was exactly triple the rate observed in 2010, following a decline in 2020 when the rate dropped to its lowest point since the beginning of the study.
- D** the homicide rate in 2023 reached 46 per 100,000, which is over five times the rate recorded in 2020 and more than double the highest rate observed between 1990 and 2010.

Question 12

Research into prosocial behavior has extensively examined the phenomenon known as the bystander effect, where individuals are less likely to offer help to a victim when other people are present. A seminal study by Bibb Latané and John Darley (1968) suggested this diffusion of responsibility occurs because each bystander assumes someone else will intervene, thereby reducing their personal perceived obligation. However, subsequent meta-analyses indicated that the number of bystanders might not be the sole determinant. R. Mark Cannon and Kevin L. Kowal's 2009 research posited that in emergency situations, the perceived sense of unity or shared identity among bystanders significantly modulates the likelihood of intervention. They theorize that higher levels of group cohesion among individuals present in a crisis mitigate the typical reduction in helping behavior associated with the bystander effect.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Cannon and Kowal's theory?

- A** Individuals who possessed prior training in emergency first aid were consistently more likely to offer assistance than those without such training, regardless of the number of other witnesses.
- B** In a simulated emergency scenario, groups of previously unacquainted individuals who were assigned a cooperative task before the crisis exhibited significantly higher rates of intervention than control groups of unacquainted individuals.
- C** Observations of large public gatherings revealed that incidents requiring assistance often went unresolved for longer periods when the number of potential helpers exceeded a certain threshold.
- D** Participants in laboratory experiments who believed they were the sole witness to a simulated crisis reported feeling a greater sense of personal responsibility to intervene compared to those who believed other witnesses were present.

Question 13

Demographers investigate variations in cohort-specific survival to understand historical shifts in human longevity. Researcher Anders Gustafsson (2022) conducted a longitudinal demographic assessment of female *Homo sapiens* in Sweden. The study utilized datasets recording annual mortality probabilities across distinct developmental stages. Gustafsson specifically compared infancy-related attrition with senescence-related mortality at age eighty. He analyzed how distinct environmental and medical advancements influenced these specific variables over several centuries. Gustafsson hypothesizes that the longitudinal reduction in senescence-related mortality for the eighty-year-old cohort consistently outpaced the reduction in infancy-specific mortality probabilities between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries.

Which choice best describes data from the graph that undermine Gustafsson's hypothesis?

- A** Between 1850 and 1950, the annual probability of death for infants decreased from 15% to 1.2%, while the annual probability for eighty-year-olds decreased from 15% to 9.5% during the same period.
- B** By 2021, the annual probability of death for eighty-year-olds reached 3.5%, a decline that followed a period of significant stability recorded between the mid-eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries.
- C** Between 1950 and 2021, the senescence-related mortality probability for eighty-year-old women experienced a larger absolute decline than infancy-specific mortality probabilities did.
- D** In 1850, the annual probability of death for eighty-year-old women was 15%, which was equal to the probability for infants, indicating that infancy mortality had not yet begun to decline.

Question 14

The 1981 *Substantial New Programme of Action* for the Least Developed Countries established a definitive quantitative benchmark for Official Development Assistance (ODA) from donor nations within the Development Assistance Committee. Member states pledged to allocate at least 0.15 percent of their Gross National Income (GNI) specifically to assist those most economically vulnerable territories. Despite subsequent multilateral reaffirmations of this developmental commitment, recent fiscal assessments indicate that this target remains elusive for the vast majority of high-income economies. This persistent discrepancy between geopolitical consensus and actual budgetary allocation is evident when examining specific national performance metrics for 2022; for example, _____

Which choice most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the statement?

- A Luxembourg and Sweden both exceeded the UN threshold, whereas Denmark and Norway failed to allocate the promised 0.15% of their national income.
- B while Luxembourg and Norway successfully surpassed the 0.15% benchmark, Iceland and Denmark fell marginally short of the established target.
- C the majority of analyzed nations, including Belgium and Iceland, reached the target, though their contributions were significantly lower than the 0.46% allocated by Luxembourg.
- D Iceland and Denmark were the only nations to allocate 0.14% of their national income, thereby successfully fulfilling the multilateral goal to assist the world's least developed countries.

Question 15

Pride and Prejudice is an 1813 novel by Jane Austen. In the novel, Austen reflects on the legitimacy of romantic attachment, questioning whether love must be immediate to be valid or if it can justifiably emerge from a slower accumulation of appreciation, writing _____.

Which quotation from *Pride and Prejudice* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A The next morning, as she was going downstairs, she was met by her father, who came out of his library with a letter in his hand... She followed him thither; and her curiosity to know what he had to tell her was heightened by the supposition of its being in some manner connected with the letter he held.
- B There was no want of discourse. The bride and her mother could neither of them talk fast enough; and Wickham, who happened to sit near Elizabeth, began inquiring after his acquaintance in that neighbourhood, with a good humoured ease which she felt very unable to equal in her replies. They seemed each of them to have the happiest memories in the world.
- C If gratitude and esteem are good foundations of affection, Elizabeth's change of sentiment will be neither improbable nor faulty. But if otherwise—if regard springing from such sources is unreasonable or unnatural, in comparison of what is so often described as arising on a first interview... nothing can be said in her defence, except that she had given somewhat of a trial to the latter method in her partiality for
- D As he quitted the room, Elizabeth felt how improbable it was that they should ever see each other again... and as she threw a retrospective glance over the whole of their acquaintance, so full of contradictions and varieties, sighed at the perverseness of those feelings which would now have promoted its continuance, and would formerly have rejoiced in its termination.

Question 16

Researchers from the Center for Global Development have analyzed the fiscal impact of *remittance capital flows* and their associated transaction costs relative to *bilateral official development assistance*. In 2023, international migrants faced an average transaction fee of 6.3%, significantly exceeding the UN Sustainable Development Goal target of 3%. While these percentages appear marginal, the aggregate volume of capital transferred for household maintenance is substantial. Given the anticipated reductions in sovereign aid expenditures by the United States, which may exceed fifty percent, policymakers suggest that optimizing financial conduits to reduce these fees could provide a critical liquidity buffer; for example, _____

Which choice most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the statement?

- A** the \$51 billion currently lost to transaction fees is nearly equivalent to the \$66 billion in US foreign aid, demonstrating that migrants are losing more money to fees than the total value of global official development assistance.
- B** lowering the 6.3% transaction fee to the UN's 3% target would save approximately \$26 billion in capital, an amount that would exceed the \$66 billion currently provided in aid by the United States.
- C** achieving the UN's 3% target would reduce the \$51 billion in costs by more than half, recovering enough capital to offset a substantial portion of the deficit if the \$66 billion US aid budget were halved.
- D** the \$51 billion in transaction fees represents a larger fiscal flow than the \$66 billion in US foreign aid, meaning that a reduction in fees is more important than maintaining the current aid budget.

Question 17

The archaeological site of *Dura Europos* in modern-day Syria yielded remarkably preserved frescoes from a third-century CE synagogue, a rarity in early Jewish art. Unlike typical Roman narrative art, which often presents isolated scenes, these frescoes depict biblical stories such as the Exodus and the Crossing of the Red Sea in a continuous, sequential manner across walls. Scholar Rachel Hachlili, in her 1988 work *Ancient Jewish Art and Archaeology in the Diaspora*, observed that this continuous narrative deviates significantly from the fragmented iconography common in contemporary religious and secular artistic traditions. Hachlili hypothesizes that this distinctive narrative approach was intentionally employed to facilitate a deeper understanding and retention of complex biblical narratives among the congregants.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Hachlili's hypothesis?

- A** Detailed studies of the thematic content of the *Dura Europos* synagogue frescoes confirm a high degree of fidelity to established rabbinical interpretations of the depicted biblical events.
- B** Archaeological surveys at nearby *Dura Europos* sites unearth contemporary educational texts that explicitly advocate for the use of extended sequential imagery to instruct young learners on detailed historical events.
- C** Chemical analyses confirm that the pigments used in the *Dura Europos* synagogue frescoes were locally sourced, indicating a strong connection to regional artistic practices.
- D** Comparative studies show that the iconographic choices in the *Dura Europos* frescoes share thematic parallels with early Christian art from the same region, suggesting a broader interfaith dialogue.

Question 18

In a 2023 analysis, researchers utilizing the EM-DAT database scrutinized the historical trajectory of *hydrometeorological* and geophysical occurrences. Between 1970 and 2000, recorded disaster events escalated from 100 to 390. While the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters acknowledges that systematic data procurement and telecommunication infrastructures improved during this epoch, some investigators contend that methodological artifacts cannot account for the entirety of the surge. Consequently, these researchers conclude that the sharp increase in events observed between 1970 and 2000 represents a genuine, physical escalation in global disaster frequency that has continued unabated into the twenty-first century.

Which choice best describes data from the graph that undermines the researchers' conclusion?

- A** The database documented a total of 5 natural disaster events in 1900, which increased to 20 events by 1940, prior to the establishment of modern tracking systems.
- B** The number of recorded natural disasters rose from 100 in 1970 to 390 in 2000, aligning with the researchers' observation of a significant increase during that thirty-year window.
- C** The frequency of disaster events followed a strictly linear trajectory from 1900 to 2023, suggesting that recording improvements had no measurable impact on data trends.
- D** The number of recorded incidents shifted from 390 in 2000 to 420 in 2023, representing a substantially lower growth rate than the escalation observed between 1970 and 2000.

Question 19

Studies on insect cognition have revealed surprising capabilities. Researchers investigated whether bumblebees (*Bombus terrestris*) could learn abstract spatial relationships independent of specific visual cues. In a 2019 study led by Lars Chittka, individual bees were trained on vertically arranged stimuli, consistently receiving a sucrose reward for choosing either the uppermost or lowermost element, irrespective of the element's shape or color.

Subsequently, the bees were presented with novel stimuli configurations they had not encountered during training. A significant proportion of bees correctly applied the previously learned spatial rule ('choose top' or 'choose bottom') to these unfamiliar arrangements. Chittka and colleagues hypothesize that this demonstrated capacity for relational concept learning might underpin complex foraging behaviors, allowing bees to generalize navigational cues across varied environmental contexts.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Chittka and colleagues' hypothesis?

- A** Detailed analyses reveal that bumblebees (*Bombus terrestris*) trained on the abstract spatial relationship task exhibit heightened sensitivity primarily to the absolute vertical positioning of stimuli within the testing apparatus, rather than the relative positioning between paired elements.
- B** Subsequent experiments demonstrate that while bumblebees can learn the 'choose top' or 'choose bottom' rule, their ability to apply this rule diminishes rapidly when presented with stimuli incorporating horizontally arranged elements instead of vertically arranged ones.
- C** Field observations indicate that bumblebees predominantly utilize olfactory cues, rather than visual spatial configurations, when navigating back to established, frequently visited nectar sources within their familiar foraging range.
- D** Comparative field studies show a strong positive correlation between individual bees' success rates in laboratory tests of abstract spatial

relationship learning ('above'/'below') and their subsequent efficiency navigating novel foraging routes marked by vertically complex, previously unencountered landmark configurations.

Question 20

In 2000, Sierra Leone exhibited some of the highest maternal mortality ratios globally. Public health researchers such as H. R. J. Al-Bari (2018) have analyzed the efficacy of the Free Health Care Initiative (FHCI) implemented in 2010, which aimed to eliminate financial barriers for expectant mothers. This policy accompanied structural enhancements in the retention of skilled birth attendants and the distribution of essential medical supplies. While the decline in maternal deaths began prior to 2010 due to initial health sector reforms, the sustained reduction in subsequent years suggests that the systemic integration of the FHCI likely contributed significantly to the overall progress, for example,

Which choice most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the statement?

- A** the rate of 440 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020 represents a nearly 74% decrease from the 2000 baseline, and the absolute reduction of 180 deaths per 100,000 occurring between 2012 and 2020 shows that progress continued well after the initial 2010 policy launch.
- B** the maternal mortality rate dropped significantly from 1,680 in 2000 to 940 in 2008, proving that the most critical improvements in healthcare were completed and finalized before the introduction of the Free Health Care Initiative.
- C** by 2020, the maternal mortality rate had reached 440 per 100,000, which is exactly one-half of the rate recorded in 2004, suggesting that the FHCI maintained a consistent and identical annual reduction rate across two decades.
- D** the maternal mortality rate remained above 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births until 2016, when the impact of the free healthcare policy and skilled attendant retention finally began to show substantial results in the data.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates the claim about the disruptive nature of conscious observation. The narrator explicitly warns the protagonist not to "send an arrow of light and consciousness" from her eyes, using a metaphor that frames the act of looking intently as a weapon or projectile (

Question 2

Correct Answer: B

(B) is the correct answer because it directly links Jose's act of giving orders to a "drama." The narrator explicitly states that she made the servants feel they were "taking part in some drama," which aligns perfectly with the claim that she views her authority as a theatrical performance.

(A) is incorrect because while it shows Jose giving orders and preparing to sing, it focuses on the practical aspects of the preparation and the sound of the piano rather than the theatrical nature of her relationship with the staff.

(C) is incorrect because it focuses on the insincerity of her singing performance ("dreadfully unsympathetic smile"), which is a different aspect of performativity than the one described in the claim regarding her authority over the servants.

(D) is incorrect because this excerpt depicts the mother, Mrs. Sheridan, giving orders to the children, not Jose giving orders to the staff.

Question 3

Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer because it directly illustrates Mr. Rochester questioning the authenticity of Jane's work. By warning her not to vouch for the portfolio unless the contents are "original" and claiming he can recognize "patchwork" (work aided by others), he challenges her integrity, which prompts Jane to let the work speak for itself.

(A) is incorrect because it depicts a scene from Jane's childhood involving Bessie, focusing on discipline and physical appearance rather than artistic authenticity.

(B) is incorrect because it is the text of an advertisement response regarding employment qualifications, unrelated to the specific claim about Mr. Rochester scrutinizing Jane's art.

(D) is incorrect because while it describes the physical act of Rochester looking at the drawings, it focuses on his command for personal space ("No crowding") rather than the specific challenge regarding the authenticity or originality of the artwork.

Question 4

Correct Answer: B

The passage talks about Dr. Michael Rappenglück's idea that some markings in the *Lascaux Cave* might show stars that people saw a long, long time ago. His idea is that people back then knew a lot about stars and drew them, not just animals for hunting. To support his idea, you would need to find something that shows other old drawings also match stars.

(A) is about animal movements and hunting, which is the opposite of what the passage says Rappenglück is suggesting.

(B) says other old cave drawings have patterns that match stars seen at that time. This directly helps show that Rappenglück's idea about the *Lascaux*

Cave might be right because it shows a similar thing happened elsewhere.

(C) talks about people today and their art, but it doesn't directly help prove what people did in the ancient past in the *Lascaux Cave*.

(D) just confirms how old the paintings are, which the passage already mentions, but it doesn't help prove that the drawings are about stars.

Question 5

Correct Answer: B

(B) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates the claim about resilience and rejuvenation. The lines describe how a sapling draws "sustenance" from the "loosened mould" (earth) to thrive, and explicitly states that a tree "stricken" by winter's cold "revives," demonstrating recovery from adversity.

(A) is incorrect because while it describes a pleasant scene of nature (songs and birds), it focuses on the beauty of the season rather than the specific process of recovering from adversity or drawing strength from the earth.

(C) is incorrect because it focuses on the visual effects of light and shadow during sunset. It describes the landscape's appearance but does not address the themes of resilience or recovery from winter's hardship.

(D) is incorrect because it shifts the focus to the speaker's emotional connection to the month of April and human life cycles ("hearts are wed," "Life's golden fruit"), rather than the natural world's physical recovery from winter.

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

The passage says that Dr. Hyland thinks that *kipu* were used to store stories or other information that wasn't numbers, and that they did this by using different ways of making the *kipu*, not just by how they tied the knots

for numbers.

(A) is wrong because it says the *kipu* only used numbers, which goes against what Hyland thinks.

(B) is wrong because it only says people told stories with *kipu*. It doesn't show that the *kipu* themselves actually held the stories in their design, rather than just being used as memory aids.

(C) is correct because it shows that different parts of how the *kipu* were made (like the type of string and colors) match up with specific stories or events written down by other means. This means the *kipu* were systematically used to encode non-number information, which is what Hyland hypothesized.

(D) is wrong because it talks about how many numerical *kipu* were found compared to other types, which is about the organization of the empire, not specifically about how the non-numerical information was encoded in the *kipu* construction.

Question 7

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer because it directly addresses the speaker's lack of skill ("unskilfu") in attempting the "poet's occupation." It explicitly states that even the powers of inspiration would need to make a greater effort than ever before just to match ("equal verse") the subject's charms, supporting the claim of artistic insufficiency.

(B) is incorrect because it focuses on the emotional impact of the subject's presence and absence (cheering eyes like the sun, or hearts drooping like a wretch in Siberia), rather than the speaker's inability to write about her.

(C) is incorrect because it describes the power and command the subject holds over men (making them "willing slaves"), which relates to her charisma and authority rather than the poet's artistic limitations.

(D) is incorrect because, while it does touch on the Muse surrendering her powers, the primary focus is on the act of giving up ("I'll drap the lyre") and

silently admiring, which is a consequence of the inadequacy rather than the direct expression of the struggle to find the skill to write, as seen in the first stanza.

Question 8

Correct Answer: D

The passage says that medieval thinkers needed to make Ovid's stories about people changing shape fit with their Christian beliefs. They did this by saying the changes were not real but were like symbols for good or bad things people do. To support this idea, we need to find something that shows they thought of Ovid's stories in a way that fit with religious ideas.

(A) is wrong because it says the change was real and caused by God, which is the opposite of the allegorical interpretation discussed.

(B) is wrong because pictures of half-human, half-animal things next to the text don't necessarily show how they interpreted the meaning of the stories in a Christian way.

(C) is wrong because while sermons using Ovid might show he was read, it doesn't directly prove they used allegorical interpretation specifically to fit with Christian rules about transformation.

(D) is correct because if Ovid's book was kept near religious books, it suggests that medieval readers saw a connection between Ovid's stories and religious ideas, which supports the idea that they interpreted Ovid in a way that fit with their religious beliefs.

Question 9

Correct Answer: D

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

WHO 2021 report: maternal deaths since 1985

!“ deaths = !‘ obstetric care + health resources

Consistent !“ = progress toward goals

The passage emphasizes that *consistent reductions* in mortality over time indicate *sustained progress*. We need an answer that shows a pattern of decline demonstrating this sustained progress using actual data from the graph.

(A) incorrectly states deaths "remained constant at 320,000" from 2015-2020, but the graph shows a decline to 301,000.

(B) claims the 2005-2015 reduction (60,000) is larger than the 1985-1995 reduction (95,000), which is mathematically false.

(C) states 301,000 is "exactly 50%" less than 380,000 (2005), but 50% of 380,000 would be 190,000, not 301,000—this is approximately a 21% decline, not 50%.

Looking at the graph confirms **(D)**: the 1985-1995 decrease was indeed 95,000 (595,000 to 500,000), the pace varied across decades, and 301,000 in 2020 represents approximately 49% of the 1985 baseline of 595,000—nearly a 50% overall reduction. This accurately demonstrates

Question 10

Correct Answer: B

The passage describes how Latané and Darley hypothesized that a person's unique thought process about an emergency, especially how capable they feel to help, makes them decide whether to act kindly or not.

(A) is incorrect because it talks about professional experience and pluralistic ignorance, which is a factor in bystander effect, but it doesn't directly support the idea that *perceived capability* is what makes a person act.

(B) is correct because it shows that when people *feel* they are capable (have "confidence in their ability"), they are more likely to help, even when other people are around. This directly supports the hypothesis that a person's belief in their own capability (cognitive appraisal) leads to helping behavior.

(C) is incorrect because it focuses on brain activity related to empathy, which is a different concept from a person's "cognitive appraisal" of their own capability to help.

(D) is incorrect because it discusses cultural differences and the bystander effect, which is too broad and does not focus on an individual's personal "cognitive appraisal" or "perceived capability" as the hypothesis states.

Question 11

Correct Answer: D

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

Condensed Version:

"Ecuador = stable in 2010s (homicide < regional avg)

Recent: drug routes change !' coastal use by criminals

Geography + violence !' security disrupted after 2020"

The passage establishes that Ecuador was *stable* during the 2010s with rates *below* regional averages, but experienced a *systemic disruption after 2020*. We need evidence showing a dramatic increase after 2020 that breaks from the stable 2010s pattern.

(A) is incorrect because it claims 2020 had the *highest* rate since 1990, but the graph shows 2020 had only 8 per 100,000—actually the *lowest* rate in the dataset.

(B) is incorrect because it suggests 2023 represents a "return to historical volatility" from 1990-2010, but 46 per 100,000 is far higher than any rate in that period (which maxed at 18), so this isn't a return but rather an unprecedented spike.

(C) is incorrect because the math is wrong—46 is not triple 18 (it's about 2.6 times), and 2020 wasn't the lowest point since 1990 (1990 had 9, 2020 had 8, making them nearly equal

Question 12

Correct Answer: B

The passage explains that people are less likely to help if others are around (the bystander effect). But Cannon and Kowal think that if people in a group feel more connected or unified, they will be more likely to help, even if there are many people around. This means feeling connected can lessen the bystander effect.

(A) is incorrect because it talks about first aid training, which is different from group connection. The passage is about group connection, not specific skills.

(B) is correct because it shows that groups who worked together (making them more connected) helped more, even though they were strangers. This supports the idea that feeling unified helps people overcome the bystander effect.

(C) is incorrect because it just describes the bystander effect happening, not how group connection changes it. It talks about many people leading to less help, which is the general effect, not the specific theory of Cannon and Kowal.

(D) is incorrect because it describes what happens when someone thinks they are the *only* witness, which is about personal responsibility, not how group connection or unity changes behavior when *other* people are present.

Question 13

Correct Answer: A

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

Gustafsson study: Female mortality in Sweden

Compare: Age 0 vs Age 80

Hypothesis: 1850-1950, Age 80 mortality !“ faster than Age 0 mortality !“

The key to this question is understanding what Gustafsson's hypothesis claims. He argues that between the mid-nineteenth century (1850) and mid-twentieth century (1950), the *reduction* in death probability for 80-year-olds was *greater* than the reduction for infants. To undermine this, we need data showing the opposite: that infant mortality decreased *more* than elderly mortality during this period.

Let's examine the choices based on the passage first. (B) discusses 2021 and the period 1751-1850, which are outside the 1850-1950 timeframe specified in the hypothesis. (C) examines 1950-2021, also outside the relevant period. (D) only describes the situation in 1850 without addressing the *reduction* over time.

Now we look at the graph. (A) provides exact numbers for 1850-1950: infants went from 15% to 1.2% (a decrease of 13.8 percentage points), while 80-year-olds went from 15% to 9.5% (a decrease of only

Question 14

Correct Answer: B

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

"1981: ODA target = 0.15% GNI

Target reaffirmed but not met by most

2022 data shows gap"

The passage establishes that the UN target is **0.15% of national income**, and most high-income countries fail to meet this benchmark. We need to find an answer choice that accurately describes the 2022 data while reflecting this context.

Looking at the graph, we can identify which countries exceed 0.15% (Luxembourg at 0.46%, Sweden at 0.28%, Norway at 0.2%) and which fall short (Iceland at 0.14%, Denmark at 0.14%, Belgium at 0.13%).

(A) is incorrect because Norway allocated 0.2%, which exceeds the 0.15% threshold, not fails to meet it.

(C) is incorrect because the majority did *not* reach the target—only 3 out of 6 countries (Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway) exceeded 0.15%, meaning the majority actually fell short.

(D) is incorrect because Iceland and Denmark allocated 0.14%, which is *below* the 0.15% target, so they did not fulfill the goal.

The graph confirms that **(B)** accurately describes the data: Luxembourg (0.46%) and Norway (0.2%) both exceeded 0.15%, while Iceland (0.14

Question 15

Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer as it directly addresses the comparison between two types of romantic origin. The narrator posits that if "gratitude and esteem" (slower accumulation of appreciation) are valid foundations, then the character's feelings are justified. It explicitly contrasts this with the type of love "arising on a first interview" (immediate attraction).

(A) is incorrect because it describes a plot event involving Elizabeth and her father concerning a letter. While it advances the narrative, it does not discuss the abstract concepts of how romantic attachment is formed.

(B) is incorrect because it focuses on the social behavior and lack of shame displayed by other characters (Wickham, the bride, and her mother). It illustrates a specific social interaction rather than the philosophical distinction between gradual and immediate love.

(D) is incorrect because, while it describes Elizabeth's internal state and feelings toward the man, it focuses on the irony of the timing—that she wants him now that he is gone. It highlights the "perverseness" of her changing feelings rather than analyzing the validity of their source (gratitude vs. first sight).

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

Remittance flows & transaction costs vs. aid

2023: Fee = 6.3% (UN goal = 3%)

US aid !' may !" >50%

Reducing fees !' help

The passage tells us we need to find an example showing how *reducing transaction fees could provide critical liquidity*, especially given that **US aid might drop by more than 50%**. The blank requires a comparison that connects fee reduction to offsetting potential aid cuts.

(A) is incorrect because it claims the \$51B in fees exceeds *total global official development assistance* (\$223B from the graph), which is false.

(B) is incorrect because it states saving \$26B would exceed the \$66B in US aid, which is mathematically impossible.

(D) is incorrect because it claims \$51B is *larger* than \$66B, which contradicts basic math.

Looking at the graph: if fees dropped from 6.3% to 3% (cutting roughly in half), the \$51B in transaction costs would be reduced by approximately \$26B. If US aid of \$66B were cut by 50%, that would be a \$33B loss. The recovered \$26B from lower fees would indeed offset "a substantial portion" of this deficit.

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

The passage describes how the *Dura Europos* synagogue frescoes use a continuous, sequential way to show biblical stories. The scholar Hachlili thinks this special way of showing stories helped people understand and

remember the complex biblical stories better.

(B) says that old teaching books found nearby from the same time say that using pictures in a row, like the frescoes, helps teach detailed history. This directly supports Hachlili's idea that the sequential pictures were used to help people understand and remember.

(A) talks about whether the stories in the pictures are true to religious teachings. This is about what the pictures show, not about whether the way they are shown (sequential pictures) helps people understand or remember better. So, it does not directly support the hypothesis.

(C) talks about where the paint for the pictures came from. This has nothing to do with why the pictures were made in a continuous way or if that way helped people learn.

(D) talks about how the pictures are similar to Christian art and might show people talking about different religions. This is not about the way the stories are shown (sequential pictures) or if that way helps people understand and remember.

Question 18

Correct Answer: D

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

"1970-2000: 100 !' 390 events

Better data collection during this time

Some say: Real !' in disasters (not just better tracking)

Conclusion: Real physical !' continuing into 21st century"

The researchers claim the surge represents a *genuine, physical escalation* that has *continued unabated* into the twenty-first century. To undermine this, we need data showing the increase did NOT continue at the same rate after 2000.

(B) is incorrect because it simply confirms what the researchers observed—it supports rather than undermines their claim.

(C) is incorrect because the graph does not show a strictly linear trajectory; the increases vary greatly between time periods.

(A) is incorrect because early increases (1900-1940) don't address whether the trend continued after 2000 as the researchers claim.

Looking at the graph data, from 2000 to 2023 (23 years), events increased from 390 to 420—only 30 events. Compare this to 1970-2000 (30 years), which saw an increase of 290 events. The growth rate dramatically slowed after 2000, contradicting the claim that escalation "continued unabated."

(D) is the correct answer.

Question 19

Correct Answer: D

The passage describes an experiment where bees learned a rule about position (top or bottom) and could use that rule even with new shapes. The scientists guess this ability helps bees find food in new places by understanding directions from different landmarks. We want to find something that shows this guess is right.

(D) says that bees good at the position rule game in the lab are also good at finding food in new places using complex up-and-down landmarks. This directly links the lab skill (learning the position rule) to the real-world skill (finding food in new places using landmarks), supporting the scientists' guess.

(A) is wrong because it says bees focus on the exact spot in the lab machine, not the relationship between the top and bottom shapes. This goes against what the study found about learning a relationship ('above'/'below').

(B) is wrong because it limits the rule to only up-and-down situations. While maybe true, it doesn't support the idea that this rule helps bees in *varied* situations for finding food.

(C) is wrong because it talks about how bees find their way back to places they already know using smell. The scientists' guess is about using the position rule to figure out *new* places using *sight*.

Question 20

Correct Answer: A

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follows:

Condensed Version:

"2000: Sierra Leone = high maternal mortality

2010: FHCI = remove financial barriers

Also: skilled attendants + medical supplies

Decline started before 2010 (initial reforms)

Continued decline after 2010 !' FHCI helped"

The blank needs an example showing that *progress continued after 2010* when FHCI was launched, supporting the claim that FHCI "likely contributed significantly to the overall progress."

From the passage alone, we can eliminate **(B)** because it claims improvements were "completed and finalized before" FHCI, which contradicts the passage's statement that "sustained reduction in subsequent years suggests that the systemic integration of the FHCI likely contributed significantly."

We can also eliminate **(D)** because it states the rate "remained above 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births until 2016," but the graph shows the rate dropped below 1,000 by 2008 (at 940).

Now looking at the graph data to choose between **(A)** and **(C)**:

(C) claims 440 in 2020 is "exactly one-half" of the 2004 rate. The 2004 rate was 1,320, and half of that would be 660, not 440. This is mathematically incorrect.

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