

Craft and Structure

Question 1

Bats use echolocation to navigate and hunt. A bat emits sound waves, and by analyzing the returning echoes, it can determine the location, size, and shape of objects. *Current Biology* published a study by UC Davis and UC Berkeley researchers revealing that the brains of Egyptian fruit bats are highly specialized for echolocation. Specifically, their motor areas are dedicated to sonar production, with over 40% of the sensory and motor cortex being used for tongue movements.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To discuss a study that examined the physical adaptations allowing bats to utilize echolocation for navigation.
- ☐ B To summarize research findings about the specialized brain structures that support echolocation in Egyptian fruit bats.
- ☐ C To compare the echolocation abilities of different bat species, highlighting the unique adaptations of Egyptian fruit bats.
- ☐ D To introduce the general process of echolocation in bats and its importance for their survival and hunting.

Question 2

Social science is the study of people and how they interact with each other and their surroundings. It helps us understand how societies work, addressing questions about economic growth, unemployment, and happiness. Social science research uses methods like surveys and observations to gather information about human behavior. This research is important because it informs public policies, educational programs, and even business strategies. By examining human interactions and societal development, social science provides insights into creating better institutions and a more sustainable future.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that social science research is the most important field of study.
- ☐ B To explain what social science is and why it is significant.
- ☐ C To describe the different careers available to social science graduates.
- ☐ D To discuss the challenges of conducting social science research.

Question 3

Passage 1:

In *Themis: A Study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion* (1912), Jane Ellen Harrison theorized that Greek tragedy originated directly from ancient ritual practices, specifically the *dithyramb*. She proposed that tragedy evolved from choral performances integral to Dionysian cults, viewing the dramatic structure as a formalization of these communal religious rites. Harrison argued that tragedy's themes and form were intrinsically linked to its ritualistic antecedents.

Passage 2:

Later scholarship, such as that by Sir Arthur Pickard-Cambridge in *Dithyramb, Tragedy and Comedy* (1927), challenged the notion of a singular, direct lineage from the *dithyramb* to Greek tragedy. These scholars, analyzing historical and textual evidence, suggested that while connected to ritual and choral performance, tragedy's development was more complex. They posited that various choral forms contributed to its emergence, disputing its origin solely or directly from the *dithyramb*.

Based on the texts, both Harrison in Text 1 and later scholars like Pickard-Cambridge in Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement?

- A The *dithyramb* was the most influential factor in the emergence of Greek tragedy.
- B The development of Greek tragedy primarily involved narrative rather than performance elements.
- C Greek tragedy has roots in earlier forms of choral performance.
- D Dionysian cults were the only religious context relevant to the origins of Greek tragedy.

Question 4

In his 1922 poem, *The Waste Land*, T.S. Eliot leverages a constellation of literary allusions, fragmented narratives, and polyglot quotations to construct a multifaceted representation of post-World War I Europe. Critics such as I.A. Richards initially grappled with its unconventional form, questioning its coherence while acknowledging its profound expression of modern life. Eliot's intricate use of allusion, drawing from sources as diverse as the *Satyricon* of Petronius and the *Upanishads*, serves not merely as ornamentation but as a structural principle, reflecting the fractured cultural landscape of the era. The poem's enduring significance lies in its capacity to encapsulate the pervasive sense of disillusionment, spiritual void, and the quest for meaning amidst the ruins of a civilization grappling with unprecedented trauma.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To examine the initial critical reactions to T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* and elucidate the poem's central themes regarding the socio-cultural milieu of post-war Europe.
- B** To discuss T.S. Eliot's innovative use of fragmented narratives and polyglot quotations in *The Waste Land* as a reflection of the instability of post-World War I Europe.
- C** To analyze the literary techniques employed by T.S. Eliot in *The Waste Land*, emphasizing its use of allusion and its reflection of a fractured cultural landscape.
- D** To provide an overview of T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*, highlighting its key features, critical reception, and its lasting impact as a reflection of post-World War I disillusionment.

Question 5

The discovery of *Phallostethus cuulong*, a species of fish in the family Phallostethidae, in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam, provided scientists with a new subject for studying reproductive anatomy and behavior. Unlike most fish, which reproduce externally, male *Phallostethus cuulong* possess a complex copulatory organ called a priapium located beneath their chin. This organ is used to clasp the female and facilitate internal fertilization. The female's genital opening is also unusually located in the throat region. This unique morphology allows for head-to-head mating, which researchers suggest is an efficient method for internal fertilization in this species.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue for the importance of exploring the Mekong Delta for undiscovered fish species.
- ☐ B To describe the unique reproductive anatomy and behavior of a recently discovered fish species.
- ☐ C To compare the reproductive strategies of *Phallostethus cuulong* with those of other fish species.
- ☐ D To explain the evolutionary reasons behind the unusual location of the reproductive organs in *Phallostethus cuulong*.

Question 6

Insects use their antennae for a variety of purposes, including detecting wind, odors, and even humidity. Dr. Katherine J. Kramer's research, published in the *Journal of Experimental Biology*, investigated the role of antennae in the behavior of beetles. Her work focused on how beetles use these sensory appendages to navigate their environment and locate resources such as food and mates. By studying the responses of beetles to different stimuli after altering their antennae, Dr. Kramer was able to demonstrate the crucial function of antennae in their survival and reproduction.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To discuss the diverse uses of antennae in different insect species.
- ☐ B To argue for the importance of further research into beetle behavior.
- ☐ C To describe a researcher's work on the function of antennae in beetles.
- ☐ D To explain how beetles use their antennae to find food and mates.

Question 7

A recent study by evolutionary psychologist Satoshi Kanazawa published in *British Journal of Psychology* (2010) investigated whether intelligence is associated with preferences for specific types of music. Kanazawa hypothesized that individuals with higher intelligence would be more likely to enjoy music that is instrumentally complex and novel, as such music would provide greater cognitive stimulation. Analyzing data from a large-scale survey that included measures of intelligence and musical preferences, the study found a significant positive correlation: more intelligent individuals reported greater enjoyment of instrumental music and genres like classical, jazz, and blues. These findings, according to Kanazawa, support the idea that aesthetic preferences can be shaped by evolved psychological mechanisms that favor the processing of complex stimuli.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- ☐ A It presents a widely accepted theory, then discusses a study that challenges that theory.
- ☐ B It describes a research method, then provides examples of the findings obtained using that method.
- ☐ C It outlines a historical debate, then explains how new evidence has helped resolve that debate.
- ☐ D It introduces a hypothesis, then describes a study and its results that support that hypothesis.

Question 8

Studying late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts from an agricultural and domestic site in Texas, archaeologist Ayana O. Flewellen found that Black women employed as farm workers utilized hook-and-eye closures to fasten their clothes at the waist, giving themselves a silhouette similar to the one that was popular in contemporary fashion and typically achieved through more restrictive garments such as corsets. Flewellen argues that this sartorial practice shows that these women balanced hegemonic ideals of femininity with the requirements of their physically demanding occupation.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To summarize the findings of a study that explored factors influencing a fashion practice among Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas.
- B** To describe an unexpected discovery that altered a researcher's view of how rapidly fashions among Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas changed during the period.
- C** To evaluate a scholarly work that offers explanations for the impact of urban fashion ideals on Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas.
- D** To discuss research that investigated the ways in which Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas used fashion practices to resist traditional gender ideals.

Question 9

In a foundational study published in *Science* in 1980, Robert Seyfarth, Dorothy Cheney, and Peter Marler investigated the alarm calls of vervet monkeys (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*). Prior research indicated that these primates produced acoustically distinct calls in response to different predator types, such as leopards (*Panthera pardus*), martial eagles (*Polemaetus bellicosus*), and pythons (*Python sebae*). Seyfarth, Cheney, and Marler conducted playback experiments wherein recorded alarm calls were presented to groups of monkeys when no predators were present. The monkeys exhibited distinct, predator-appropriate evasive behaviors in response to the different calls: running into trees for leopard alarms, looking up for eagle alarms, and looking down for snake alarms. This demonstrated that the calls conveyed specific information about predator type, functioning as semantic signals. The study concluded that these calls are not merely expressions of fear but carry referential meaning.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A** It introduces a long-standing scientific debate, then presents a study that provides a definitive answer to that debate, and finally discusses the broader implications of that study.
- B** It describes a biological phenomenon observed in a specific animal species, then details an experimental method used to investigate this phenomenon, and finally presents the findings and interpretation of the experiment.
- C** It presents a hypothesis about animal communication, then describes an experiment designed to test this hypothesis, and finally acknowledges the limitations of the experimental design.
- D** It establishes a context of existing research regarding a particular animal behavior, then explains a study that investigated this behavior through specific experiments, and finally states the conclusions drawn from the study's results.

Question 10

Researchers in the field of organizational psychology have long been interested in understanding the factors that contribute to employee motivation and job satisfaction. One prevailing theory, the Expectancy Theory developed by Victor Vroom in 1964, posits that motivation is a function of an individual's expectation that effort will lead to performance, performance will lead to a desired outcome, and the value placed on that outcome. However, recent empirical studies have highlighted limitations in applying Expectancy Theory across diverse cultural contexts, suggesting that the interplay of cultural values and individual beliefs significantly moderates the theory's predictive validity. For instance, research by *Triandis et al.* (1990) on individualism and collectivism indicates that in collectivistic cultures, the value placed on group harmony and fulfilling social obligations may outweigh individual expectations of personal gain, thereby influencing motivational responses in ways not fully captured by Vroom's original framework.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- ☐ A It presents a long-standing theory in a field, then offers an alternative theory.
- ☐ B It discusses a research finding, then provides a historical overview of that finding.
- ☐ C It introduces a theory in a discipline, then discusses a limitation of that theory with supporting evidence.
- ☐ D It describes a problem in a field, then proposes a solution to that problem.

Question 11

Research conducted by Dr. Eleanor Vance, published in the *Journal of Late Antique Archaeology* in 2021, investigated the function of a series of subterranean chambers uncovered at the Roman villa of Oplontis B in Stabiae, Italy. These chambers, interpreted by some archaeologists as simple storage areas, contained a high concentration of *Spondylus gaederopus* shells, a mollusk not typically found in such quantities in other parts of the villa. Dr. Vance's analysis of the archaeological context and the epigraphic evidence from the site suggests that these chambers were specifically designed and utilized for the cultivation and processing of *Spondylus gaederopus*, likely for the production of purple dye, a highly valuable commodity in the Roman world. This interpretation challenges previous understandings of the Oplontis B complex, proposing a more complex economic function than previously acknowledged.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To argue against the prevailing interpretation of subterranean chambers at Oplontis B as solely storage areas.
- B** To present research suggesting a specific economic activity took place in certain chambers at a Roman villa.
- C** To detail the methodology used by Dr. Eleanor Vance in her archaeological investigation at Stabiae, Italy.
- D** To highlight the significance of *Spondylus gaederopus* shells in the production of purple dye in the Roman world.

Question 12

Passage 1:

Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky's research on heuristics and biases revolutionized behavioral economics. They posited that humans often rely on mental shortcuts (heuristics) when making decisions under uncertainty, leading to systematic errors or biases. Their work, such as the 1974 paper "*Judgment Under Uncertainty: Heuristics and Biases*", demonstrated how these cognitive biases cause deviations from rational choice theory. This perspective emphasizes the limitations of human cognition and the predictable irrationality in decision-making processes.

Passage 2:

Gerd Gigerenzer offers an alternative perspective to the heuristics and biases program, focusing on ecological rationality. He argues that heuristics are not inherently flawed but are adaptive tools that perform well in specific environmental contexts. Gigerenzer's work suggests that simple heuristics can be effective and even superior to complex strategies when resources or information are limited, challenging the notion that deviations from rational choice are always irrational.

Based on the texts, which statement best describes a difference in how Kahneman and Tversky (Text 1) and Gigerenzer (Text 2) view the use of heuristics in decision-making?

- A** Kahneman and Tversky believe heuristics are rarely used, while Gigerenzer believes they are commonly used.
- B** Kahneman and Tversky focus on the environmental factors influencing heuristic use, while Gigerenzer focuses on cognitive limitations.
- C** Kahneman and Tversky view heuristics as primarily leading to accurate decisions, while Gigerenzer views them as primarily leading to errors.

- D Kahneman and Tversky emphasize the systematic errors resulting from heuristics, while Gigerenzer highlights their adaptive function and effectiveness in certain contexts.

Question 13

Plants have developed remarkable strategies to survive freezing temperatures. One such strategy is cold acclimation, a process where plants increase their freezing tolerance in response to low, non-freezing temperatures. During cold acclimation, plants undergo various physiological and biochemical changes. For example, studies by J. P. Palta in 1989 showed that cold acclimation involves changes in the plasma membrane, including alterations in lipid composition. This prepares the plant cells for the stress of freezing, preventing irreversible damage. This period of reduced metabolic activity, where the plant is not actively growing but is not in deep dormancy, is known as a _____ state.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- ☐ A quiescent
- ☐ B active
- ☐ C dormant
- ☐ D chaotic

Question 14

Passage 1:

In their 1974 paper, Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman explored how people make judgments under uncertainty. One phenomenon they identified is the anchoring bias. This occurs when individuals rely too heavily on the first piece of information, the "anchor," they receive when making estimates or decisions. Subsequent adjustments are often insufficient, meaning the final judgment stays too close to the initial anchor, even if that anchor is arbitrary or irrelevant.

Passage 2:

Anchoring bias is a well-documented cognitive bias where an initial piece of information significantly influences subsequent judgments and decisions. This "anchor" serves as a reference point, and adjustments made afterward are often inadequate. For example, in negotiations, the initial offer can heavily sway the final agreed-upon price, even if it's not a realistic starting point.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement?

- A** An initial piece of information can have a disproportionate impact on a person's final decision or estimate.
- B** Anchoring bias is a more significant factor in financial decisions than in other types of decisions.
- C** The arbitrariness of an anchor is the primary factor determining the strength of the anchoring bias.
- D** People are generally aware that they are being influenced by the anchoring bias.

Question 15

Passage 1:

Infrared reflectography (IRR) is a non-destructive imaging technique used in art history to examine layers beneath the surface of paintings, particularly underdrawings. By using infrared light, which penetrates paint layers to varying degrees depending on pigment composition, researchers can visualize preliminary sketches or changes made by the artist during the creative process. Carbon-based underdrawings absorb infrared light well, appearing clearly in the resulting image, while certain opaque pigments like lead white are transparent. This method is invaluable for studying artistic technique and evolution.

Passage 2:

Macro-X-ray fluorescence (MA-XRF) scanning is another non-destructive analytical technique used in art analysis. Unlike IRR, which primarily reveals underdrawings, MA-XRF identifies and maps the elemental composition of pigments across the painting's surface. By detecting characteristic X-rays emitted by elements in the paint, researchers can identify specific pigments used, understand their distribution, and even reveal hidden paint layers or alterations based on elemental signatures. This provides insights into artists' palettes and techniques.

Based on the texts, which statement best describes a similarity between infrared reflectography and macro-X-ray fluorescence scanning as techniques used in art analysis?

- A** Both techniques are primarily used to detect the presence of carbon-based underdrawings beneath paint layers.
- B** Both techniques are non-destructive methods employed to gain information about the layers or composition of a painting.

- C** Both techniques are equally effective at identifying all types of pigments used in a painting.
- D** Both techniques were developed specifically for the analysis of Renaissance and Baroque period paintings.

Question 16

Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961) is celebrated for a writing style that emphasized directness and brevity. His famous "Iceberg Theory" involved omitting superfluous details, allowing deeper meaning to be understood implicitly. This approach resulted in prose that was remarkably _____, prioritizing clarity over elaborate descriptions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- ☐ A profound
- ☐ B ornate
- ☐ C succinct
- ☐ D ambiguous

Question 17

T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*, published in 1922, is a cornerstone of modernist poetry. The poem is structured in five parts, yet it defies traditional narrative structure. Instead of a linear progression, it employs fragmentation and juxtaposition, jumping between different scenes, speakers, and time periods. This reflects the chaotic and disjointed experience of modern life, particularly in the aftermath of World War I. Eliot weaves together numerous allusions to mythology, literature, and history, creating a complex tapestry of voices and images that challenge the reader to find meaning within the disarray.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- ☐ A It introduces a literary work, then summarizes its plot.
- ☐ B It presents a critical analysis of a poem, then argues for its significance.
- ☐ C It describes the historical context of a poem's creation, then details its reception.
- ☐ D It identifies a work of literature, then explains how it is structured and what that structure reflects.

Question 18

Studying late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts from an agricultural and domestic site in Texas, archaeologist Ayana O. Flewellen found that Black women employed as farm workers utilized hook-and-eye closures to fasten their clothes at the waist, giving themselves a silhouette similar to the one that was popular in contemporary fashion and typically achieved through more restrictive garments such as corsets. Flewellen argues that this sartorial practice shows that these women balanced hegemonic ideals of femininity with the requirements of their physically demanding occupation.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To describe an unexpected discovery that altered a researcher's view of how rapidly fashions among Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas changed during the period.
- B** To discuss research that investigated the ways in which Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas used fashion practices to resist traditional gender ideals.
- C** To evaluate a scholarly work that offers explanations for the impact of urban fashion ideals on Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas.
- D** To summarize the findings of a study that explored factors influencing a fashion practice among Black female farmworkers in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Texas.

Question 19

Roland Barthes's seminal essay *The Death of the Author* (1967) profoundly challenged traditional literary criticism by asserting that the author's biographical details and intentions are secondary to the text itself. Barthes argued that a text is a "tissue of quotations" drawn from countless cultural sources, suggesting that its meaning is not fixed by the author's original design but rather activated by the reader's engagement. This perspective therefore renders the author's individual creative act less an original genesis and more a _____ of existing discourses.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- ☐ A singularity
- ☐ B anomaly
- ☐ C composite
- ☐ D paradox

Question 20

Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) are renowned for their rapid and sophisticated camouflage, enabled by neurally controlled chromatophores in their skin that allow them to blend into diverse marine environments. This ability is crucial for avoiding visual predators. Seeking to understand the nuances of this defense mechanism, Roger Hanlon and colleagues investigated whether cuttlefish tailor their camouflage based on the specific type of threat perceived. The researchers exposed cuttlefish to visual models representing distinct predator types, such as fish (often attacking from above) and crabs (typically approaching along the seabed), and observed the resulting skin patterns. Their findings indicate that cuttlefish possess a remarkable capacity to assess danger based on visual cues and deploy context-specific camouflage, demonstrating a complex interaction between perception and adaptive response.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- ☐ A It presents the primary conclusion drawn from the investigation.
- ☐ B It describes the methodology used by the researchers in their study.
- ☐ C It provides an example of the camouflage patterns mentioned in the first sentence.
- ☐ D It introduces the concept of chromatophores discussed in the first sentence.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: B

The passage is about a study that found Egyptian fruit bats have specialized brains for echolocation.

(B) is correct because it accurately says the main purpose is to summarize the findings on specialized brain structures in bats.

(A) is incorrect because the study is about the brain, not physical adaptations.

(C) is incorrect because the passage does not compare different bat species.

(D) is incorrect because the passage focuses on the brain specialization, not just introducing echolocation.

Question 2

Correct Answer: B

The passage explains what social science is by describing its focus on people and societies and then explains why it is important because it helps us understand how societies work and informs various programs and strategies. (B) accurately reflects this main purpose. (A) is incorrect because the passage does not claim social science is the *most* important field. (C) is incorrect because the passage does not detail specific careers. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss challenges in conducting research.

Question 3

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 says that Greek tragedy evolved from choral performances like the *dithyramb*. Text 2 says that tragedy was connected to choral performance and that various choral forms contributed to its emergence. Both texts agree that Greek tragedy came from earlier types of choral performances. (A) is wrong because Text 2 questions the idea that the *dithyramb* was the single most important factor. (B) is wrong because both texts focus on performance and ritual, not narrative being the primary element. (D) is wrong because Text 2 does not mention Dionysian cults and neither text says this was the *only* religious context.

Question 4

Correct Answer: D

The passage is like a summary about a poem called *The Waste Land*. It talks about what the poem is about, how people felt about it at first, and why it's still important today.

(A) is wrong because the passage talks about more than just the first reactions to the poem.

(B) is wrong because the passage also talks about how people were sad and lost after the war, not just the writing style.

(C) is wrong because the passage also talks about the poem's lasting importance, not just how it's written.

(D) is correct because it's like a big picture of the whole passage. It mentions the poem's important parts, how people saw it, and why it still matters.

Question 5

Correct Answer: B

The passage talks about a new fish called *Phallostethus cuulong* and describes its body parts for making babies and how they use these parts to make babies.

(B) is correct because it says the passage describes the unique body parts and how a new fish makes babies.

(A) is wrong because the passage is about one fish, not about why exploring a place is important.

(C) is wrong because the passage only talks about how *Phallostethus cuulong* makes babies and mentions briefly that most fish make babies differently. It does not compare them in detail.

(D) is wrong because the passage describes where the body parts are but does not explain why they are there (the evolutionary reasons).

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

The passage is mainly about Dr. Katherine J. Kramer's research on how beetles use their antennae. The passage states that she investigated the role of antennae in beetle behavior and demonstrated their crucial function. Therefore, the main purpose is to describe her work.

Choice A is incorrect because while the passage mentions other insects use antennae, the focus is on beetles and Dr. Kramer's research.

Choice B is incorrect because the passage describes existing research and does not argue for more studies.

Choice D is too narrow because finding food and mates is only one aspect of how beetles use their antennae discussed in the passage, and the main point is the research on their function in general.

Question 7

Correct Answer: D

The passage starts by introducing Kanazawa's hypothesis that intelligence is linked to enjoyment of complex music. It then describes the study conducted and the results found, which showed a positive correlation between intelligence and preference for instrumentally complex music, supporting the initial hypothesis. (A) is incorrect because the passage presents Kanazawa's hypothesis, not a widely accepted theory, and the study supports, not challenges, it. (B) is incorrect because while a research method is mentioned, the primary focus is on the hypothesis and results, not detailing the method itself or providing multiple examples of findings. (C) is incorrect as there is no mention of a historical debate being outlined or resolved.

Question 8

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about archaeologist Ayana O. Flewellen's study of Black female farmworkers in Texas. It explains what she found about their clothing choices and what she thinks it means. This is a summary of her study findings. Therefore, (A) is the correct answer.

(B) is incorrect because the passage doesn't say the discovery was unexpected or that it changed the researcher's view on how fast fashion changed.

(C) is incorrect because the passage describes a scholarly work, it does not evaluate it. Also, the passage focuses on agricultural and domestic fashion, not urban fashion.

(D) is incorrect because the passage states that the women balanced traditional ideas of femininity with their work, not that they used fashion to resist those ideas.

Question 9

Correct Answer: D

The passage starts by mentioning prior research on vervet monkey alarm calls, establishing the existing knowledge. It then describes the playback experiments conducted by Seyfarth, Cheney, and Marler. Finally, it presents the conclusions of the study, stating that the calls function as semantic signals with referential meaning. This aligns with the structure described in choice (D). Choice (A) is incorrect because the passage does not explicitly discuss a long-standing debate. Choice (B) is too general; while it describes a biological phenomenon and an experiment, it doesn't capture the initial context of existing research. Choice (C) is incorrect because the passage presents existing research and a study rather than a hypothesis acknowledged as having limitations.

Question 10

Correct Answer: C

The passage starts by introducing Expectancy Theory in organizational psychology. It then discusses a limitation of this theory concerning its applicability in different cultural contexts. Finally, it provides an example with research by *Triandis et al.* to support this limitation. This structure aligns with introducing a theory, discussing its limitation, and providing evidence.

(A) is incorrect because the passage doesn't offer a completely new, alternative theory, but rather discusses limitations and moderating factors of the existing one.

(B) is incorrect because the passage discusses a theory and a limitation with evidence, not a research finding followed by a historical overview.

(D) is incorrect because the passage identifies a limitation or a nuance of the theory, not a problem that needs a solution in the sense of a practical fix.

Question 11

Correct Answer: B

The passage describes research about chambers in a Roman villa and the finding of many shells in them. It then presents the researcher's idea that these chambers were used for making purple dye, which was valuable. This idea suggests a specific economic activity happened there. Therefore, the main purpose is to talk about research that points to a particular economic activity in those chambers.

(A) is incorrect because while the passage does challenge a previous idea, arguing against it is not the main point. The main point is presenting the new idea based on research.

(C) is incorrect because the passage mentions analysis but does not give details about the research methods used.

(D) is incorrect because while the shells and dye are mentioned, the main focus is on the purpose of the chambers, not just the importance of the shells or the dye itself.

Question 12

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 explains that Kahneman and Tversky's work shows how heuristics lead to systematic errors and deviations from rational choice. Text 2 states that Gigerenzer argues heuristics are adaptive tools that perform well in specific environments and challenges the idea that deviations from rational choice are always irrational. Therefore, Kahneman and Tversky emphasize the errors from heuristics, while Gigerenzer emphasizes their usefulness in certain situations. This matches choice (D).

Choice (A) is incorrect because both texts imply that heuristics are commonly used.

Choice (B) is incorrect because Text 1 focuses on cognitive limitations, while Text 2 focuses on environmental factors.

Choice (C) is incorrect because Text 1 views heuristics as leading to errors, while Text 2 views them as effective in certain contexts, not primarily leading to errors.

Question 13

Correct Answer: A

The passage describes a state where the plant is not actively growing but is also not in deep dormancy. It calls this a "period of reduced metabolic activity". This phrase directly defines the word that should fill in the blank. Look for a word in the answer choices that means a state of inactivity or reduced activity, but not complete cessation like deep dormancy.

(A) quiescent means a state of inactivity or dormancy. This matches the definition provided in the passage.

(B) active means engaged in action or activity, which is the opposite of reduced metabolic activity.

(C) dormant refers to a state of deep inactivity, which the passage explicitly contrasts with the blank state.

(D) chaotic means in a state of complete confusion and disorder, which does not fit the context of plant physiology.

Therefore, "quiescent" is the most logical and precise word to complete the text.

Question 14

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 states that anchoring bias occurs when individuals rely too heavily on the first piece of information and that subsequent adjustments are often insufficient, meaning the final judgment stays too close to the initial anchor. Text 2 says that an initial piece of information significantly influences subsequent judgments and decisions and that adjustments made afterward

are often inadequate. Both texts agree that the first piece of information (the anchor) has a large effect on the final outcome. So, (A) is correct. (B) is incorrect because while Text 2 mentions negotiations (which can involve finances), neither text claims that anchoring bias is more significant in financial decisions than others. (C) is incorrect because while Text 1 mentions the anchor can be arbitrary, neither text claims that the arbitrariness is the primary factor in the bias's strength. (D) is incorrect because neither text discusses whether people are aware of this bias.

Question 15

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says that infrared reflectography is a non-destructive imaging technique used to examine layers beneath the surface of paintings. Text 2 says that macro-X-ray fluorescence scanning is another non-destructive analytical technique used in art analysis, identifying and mapping the elemental composition of pigments. Both texts describe their respective techniques as non-destructive methods to learn about paintings. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 states that MA-XRF identifies and maps elemental composition, not primarily underdrawings, and Text 1 specifies that carbon-based underdrawings are particularly visible with IRR, not that all underdrawings are detected. (C) is incorrect because the texts do not claim that either technique is equally effective at identifying all pigments; Text 1 notes varying penetration based on pigment, and Text 2 describes identifying specific pigments based on elemental signatures. (D) is incorrect because the texts do not mention the specific historical periods for which these techniques were developed.

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

The passage describes Hemingway's writing style as emphasizing "directness and brevity," involving "omitting superfluous details," and

"prioritizing clarity over elaborate descriptions." These phrases indicate that the missing word should mean concise and clear.

(C) "succinct" means expressed clearly and without wasted words; concise. This perfectly matches the context clues provided.

(A) "profound" means very great or intense, or having deep insight. While Hemingway's work often has profound meanings, this word describes the depth of content, not the brevity or directness of the writing style itself.

(B) "ornate" means elaborately decorated. This contradicts the description of Hemingway's style, which is characterized by "omitting superfluous details" and avoiding "elaborate descriptions."

(D) "ambiguous" means open to more than one interpretation. While the "deeper meaning" might be understood implicitly (allowing for interpretation), the *style* is described as having "directness" and "clarity," which stands in contrast to ambiguity.

Question 17

Correct Answer: D

The passage starts by identifying T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land*. Then it explains how the poem is structured (five parts, fragmentation, juxtaposition, shifting scenes, speakers, and time periods) and what this structure reflects (the chaotic nature of modern life). So, the correct answer should mention identifying the work, describing its structure, and explaining what the structure reflects.

(A) is incorrect because the passage does not summarize the plot of the poem; it focuses on its structure.

(B) is incorrect because while the passage implies the poem's significance, it primarily describes its structure rather than offering a critical analysis or arguing for its importance.

(C) is incorrect because although it mentions the aftermath of World War I as context, the passage does not focus on the historical context of the

poem's creation or its reception by critics.

(D) correctly describes the passage's structure: it names *The Waste Land*, explains its structural characteristics, and discusses what those characteristics convey about modern life.

Question 18

Correct Answer: D

The passage talks about what archaeologist Ayana O. Flewellen found by studying old things from Texas. She found that Black women farm workers used hook-and-eye fasteners to make their clothes look like the popular style. The passage explains that this shows how these women balanced looking fashionable with their hard work. This means the passage is telling us about what the study found about why these women dressed that way. So, the main point is to tell us about the study's findings and what influenced the women's fashion.

Let's look at the choices.

(A) is wrong because the passage doesn't say the discovery was unexpected or that it changed the researcher's mind about how fast fashion changed.

(B) is wrong because the passage says the women were trying to look like the popular style, which is about fitting in with traditional ideas of how women should look, not resisting them.

(C) is wrong because the passage doesn't say the researcher is looking at *urban* fashion, but fashion in general. Also, the passage doesn't judge the researcher's work, it just tells us what she found.

(D) is correct because it talks about summarizing the study's findings and exploring the reasons behind a fashion practice of Black female farm workers in Texas during that time.

Question 19

Correct Answer: C

The passage explains that Roland Barthes believed a text is a "tissue of quotations" drawn from "countless cultural sources" and its meaning is "not fixed by the author's original design." This implies that the author's creative act is not unique or entirely new, but rather made up of existing elements. Therefore, the blank needs a word that means something formed from various parts or elements.

(A) "Singularity" means the state of being unique or distinct, which directly contradicts the idea that the author's act is "less an original genesis" and made of "quotations" and "cultural sources."

(B) "Anomaly" means something that deviates from what is standard, normal, or expected. While Barthes's view might be considered anomalous to traditional criticism, the blank describes the nature of the creative act itself, not its unusualness.

(C) "Composite" means made up of various parts or elements. This aligns perfectly with the description of a text as a "tissue of quotations" drawn from "countless cultural sources," indicating the author's act is a blending of existing discourses.

(D) "Paradox" means a seemingly absurd or self-contradictory statement or proposition that when investigated or explained may prove to be well founded or true. The passage describes the nature of the creative act as viewed by Barthes, not that the act itself is contradictory.

Question 20

Correct Answer: B

The passage first introduces the cuttlefish's camouflage ability and its importance for survival. Then, it mentions that researchers Hanlon and colleagues studied whether this camouflage is adjusted based on the predator type. The underlined sentence explains *how* the researchers conducted their study - they showed the cuttlefish models of different

predators and watched what happened. The sentence after the underlined one talks about the results (*findings*) of this study.

The goal is to find the answer choice that best describes what the underlined sentence does. The underlined sentence tells us *how* the study was done.

(A) is incorrect because the underlined sentence describes the *method* (how the study was done), not the *conclusion* (what the researchers found out). The conclusion is mentioned in the *next* sentence ("Their findings indicate...").

(B) is correct because the underlined sentence explains the experimental setup – what the researchers did to test their question (exposing cuttlefish to predator models). This is the *methodology* of the study.

(C) is incorrect because the underlined sentence does not give an example of a specific camouflage pattern (like "mottled" or "disruptive"). It describes the *experiment* used to study these patterns.

(D) is incorrect because the concept of chromatophores is introduced in the *first* sentence. The underlined sentence describes the experiment, not the skin cells responsible for camouflage.