

Craft and Structure

Question 1

The fungus *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis*, often called the zombie-ant fungus, is a parasite that infects carpenter ants. After infecting an ant, the fungus manipulates the ant's behavior. The infected ant leaves its colony and is compelled to climb a plant stem and bite onto a leaf vein. This "death grip" ensures the ant remains in a location ideal for the fungus to grow and release its spores, infecting more ants. The fungus does not appear to infect the ant's brain directly but rather controls its muscles.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that the *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* fungus poses a potential threat to humans.
- ☐ B To describe the process by which the *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* fungus infects and controls ants.
- ☐ C To compare the infection strategies of *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* with other parasitic fungi.
- ☐ D To explain how ants have developed resistance to the *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* fungus.

Question 2

Passage 1:

Bibb Latané and John Darley's 1968 research explored why individuals often fail to help in emergencies when others are present. They proposed the concept of diffusion of responsibility. As the number of bystanders increases, the personal sense of obligation to intervene decreases. This shared responsibility means no single person feels enough pressure to take action, leading to inaction from the entire group, even in critical situations.

Passage 2:

In studying bystander behavior, Latané and Darley (1968) also identified pluralistic ignorance. This phenomenon occurs when people privately believe an emergency exists but observe others appearing unconcerned. They then assume others' calm demeanor indicates the situation is not serious, even if those others are equally unsure. This mutual misinterpretation prevents anyone from acting, demonstrating how group dynamics complicate intervention.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 describe how the presence of other people can affect an individual's likelihood of helping during an emergency by discussing which of the following?

- A** The degree to which individuals feel personally capable of resolving the emergency.
- B** Ways in which the surrounding group can decrease an individual's tendency to offer assistance.
- C** The speed at which individuals can assess the potential risks of intervening.
- D** How individuals determine the severity of the emergency based on their own judgment.

Question 3

Maya Angelou's *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, published in 1969, is a powerful autobiography detailing her early life. The book explores themes of racism, identity, and trauma in the American South during the 1930s. Angelou uses vivid language and a blend of narrative and dialogue to depict her experiences growing up Black in a segregated society. The memoir highlights the struggles she faced and her resilience in overcoming adversity.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To describe the key elements and themes of Maya Angelou's autobiography *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.
- ☐ B To argue that *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* is the most important work by Maya Angelou.
- ☐ C To compare *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* to other autobiographies of the same era.
- ☐ D To analyze the historical context that influenced *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

Question 4

Research has consistently shown the profound impact of social connectedness on well-being. Strong social ties are linked to better physical health outcomes, including increased longevity and faster recovery from illness. Similarly, mental health benefits are observed, with lower rates of anxiety and depression among those with robust social networks. These findings suggest that fostering and maintaining social connections is not merely a matter of personal preference but a vital component of overall human health and resilience. This understanding underscores the importance of addressing social isolation as a public health concern.

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

- ☐ A It presents a conclusion drawn from the research discussed in the preceding sentences.
- ☐ B It introduces a counterargument to the claims made in the first part of the passage.
- ☐ C It offers an alternative explanation for the link between social ties and health.
- ☐ D It provides specific examples of how social connections improve health.

Question 5

Emily Dickinson, a prominent American poet, is renowned for her unique style and exploration of profound themes. Her work delves into concepts such as nature, love, pain, death, and immortality. Dickinson's poems often use simple language and imagery to convey complex ideas about existence and the human condition. She frequently personified abstract concepts like Death and Hope to offer fresh perspectives. Her introspective approach and focus on individual experience provide timeless insights into universal truths.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To provide an overview of key characteristics and themes in Emily Dickinson's poetry.
- B** To argue that Emily Dickinson is the most significant American poet.
- C** To compare Emily Dickinson's work to other poets of her time.
- D** To analyze a specific poem by Emily Dickinson in detail.

Question 6

Elizabeth Bishop (1911-1979) is considered a significant American poet of the 20th century. She was known for her detailed and descriptive verse, often capturing vivid scenes. Bishop's work frequently explored themes of travel, geography, and her own life experiences, including her childhood in Nova Scotia and her time living in Key West and Brazil. A perfectionist, Bishop published sparingly but is recognized for her technical skill and formal variety.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that Elizabeth Bishop's limited publications hindered her recognition during her lifetime.
- ☐ B To provide an overview of Elizabeth Bishop's life and poetic work.
- ☐ C To compare Elizabeth Bishop's poetry to that of other Modernist poets.
- ☐ D To analyze the themes of travel and geography in Elizabeth Bishop's poems.

Question 7

In the epic poem *Beowulf*, the titular hero is driven by a complex set of motivations. While often seen as a paragon of the Anglo-Saxon heroic code, embodying strength, courage, and loyalty, Beowulf's actions are also propelled by a desire for personal glory and lasting fame. He seeks to prove his worth through formidable battles, such as those against Grendel and his mother, and later the dragon. However, some interpretations suggest his pursuit of fame might even be seen as a flaw, particularly in his later life as a king.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that Beowulf's desire for fame ultimately leads to his downfall.
- ☐ B To compare Beowulf's motivations to those of other Anglo-Saxon heroes.
- ☐ C To discuss the different forces that motivate the character of Beowulf.
- ☐ D To explain the historical context behind Beowulf's heroic code.

Question 8

Passage 1:

Birdsong learning is a complex process. Young songbirds, like zebra finches, learn their songs by listening to adult males, often their fathers, during a critical period early in life. This exposure allows them to form a memory of the song. They then enter a sensorimotor phase, practicing and refining their own vocalizations to match the memorized tune. Research highlights the importance of both auditory input and the bird's own vocal practice in this developmental stage.

Passage 2:

Studies on birdsong reveal fascinating parallels with human language acquisition. Both involve a sensitive learning period where exposure to adult vocalizations is crucial. Young birds, like human infants, babble and practice sounds, gradually shaping their vocalizations to match those of their tutors. Neurobiological research in birds, particularly focusing on the brain's vocal control regions, is providing insights into the general mechanisms underlying complex learned communication.

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

- A** The process by which young birds learn to sing involves listening to adult birds.
- B** Studying birdsong can help researchers understand how humans learn language.
- C** The critical period for birdsong learning lasts for approximately 90 days.
- D** Zebra finches are the only bird species that learn their songs by imitation.

Question 9

Arctic ground squirrels are exceptional hibernators. During the winter months, their body temperature can drop to as low as -2.9°C , which is the lowest body temperature recorded in any mammal. This allows them to survive the harsh Arctic winters for up to eight months without food or water. However, these squirrels periodically warm their bodies to normal temperatures for a few hours every two to three weeks. Researchers at the University of Alaska Fairbanks are studying this unique ability, hoping to understand the biological mechanisms involved. Their findings could potentially lead to new medical treatments for humans, such as preventing muscle loss or protecting organs during surgery or critical illness.

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

- ☐ A It explains how the squirrels are able to lower their body temperature.
- ☐ B It provides a detail about the squirrels' hibernation that researchers are studying.
- ☐ C It emphasizes how long the squirrels can maintain a state of deep hibernation.
- ☐ D It contrasts the hibernation of Arctic ground squirrels with that of other mammals.

Question 10

In their 1880 book, *The Power of Movement in Plants*, Charles Darwin and his son Francis Darwin conducted extensive research on phototropism, the observed tendency of plants to bend or grow toward a light source. Their studies elucidated how plants display a remarkable _____ to environmental cues, thereby optimizing their exposure to sunlight.

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

- ☐ A response
- ☐ B disregard
- ☐ C detachment
- ☐ D hypothesis

Question 11

In a recent study, researchers examined social media's role in shaping political views. They found that users often form *echo chambers*, interacting mainly with like-minded individuals. This creates limited exposure to diverse perspectives and reinforces existing beliefs. The study suggests these *echo chambers* may contribute to increased political polarization, as people become more entrenched in their own viewpoints.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To discuss a study exploring how social media *echo chambers* may intensify political polarization.
- ☐ B To present an overview of various social media platforms and their impact on political discourse.
- ☐ C To argue that social media is the primary cause of political polarization in modern society.
- ☐ D To describe the methodology used by researchers in a study about social media.

Question 12

The Paul Laurence Dunbar House in Dayton, Ohio, is the house where Paul Laurence Dunbar lived for two years and wrote his later poetry collections. Now the house is a museum dedicated to Dunbar's life and writings. Visitors travel to this museum to feel more connected to an author they admire. To encourage that sense of connection, the museum's curators have set up exhibits with furnishings owned by Dunbar. Such exhibits help visitors understand day-to-day life in the house where Dunbar felt inspired.

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

- A** It states the current purpose of a building mentioned in the previous sentence.
- B** It summarizes the career of an author mentioned in the previous sentence.
- C** It recommends the works of an author mentioned in the previous sentence.
- D** It recounts the history of a place mentioned in the previous sentence.

Question 13

Traditional economic models often assume that people are perfectly rational and always make decisions that maximize their own benefit. However, behavioral economics, a field pioneered by researchers like Richard Thaler, challenges this assumption. It incorporates insights from psychology to understand why people sometimes make irrational choices. Behavioral economics uses empirical evidence to show that factors like cognitive biases, emotions, and social influences significantly impact economic decision-making, leading to outcomes that differ from those predicted by traditional models.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that traditional economic models are completely incorrect.
- ☐ B To explain how behavioral economics offers a different perspective on economic decision-making compared to traditional models.
- ☐ C To provide a history of the field of behavioral economics.
- ☐ D To suggest that Richard Thaler is the only important figure in behavioral economics.

Question 14

The study, published by behavioral economists John List and Uri Gneezy in 2009, examined why people often claim to care about social issues but don't act accordingly. They conducted experiments where participants could donate to a charity. In one key experiment, they found that people who received a small gift before being asked to donate were significantly more likely to contribute than those who received nothing. This suggests that even small acts of reciprocity can influence seemingly altruistic behavior.

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

- A** It provides a specific example of a finding from the study described in the previous sentence.
- B** It introduces a new research topic that the subsequent sentence will elaborate on.
- C** It offers a counterargument to the main claim presented in the following sentence.
- D** It summarizes the overall conclusion of the study mentioned in the first sentence.

Question 15

The following text is from Betty Smith's 1943 novel *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*. Francie, a young girl, visits the library often.

Francie thought that all the books in the world were in that library and she had a plan about reading all the books in the world. She was reading a book a day in alphabetical order and not skipping the dry ones. She remembered that the first author had been Abbott. She had been reading a book a day for a long time now and she was still in the B's. Already she had read about bees and buffaloes, Bermuda Vacations and Byzantine architecture. For all her enthusiasm, she had to admit that some of the B's had been hard going. But Francie was a reader.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To illustrate Francie's enjoyment of an unusual topic
- ☐ B To explain why Francie prefers reading over other activities
- ☐ C To portray Francie's determination to meet a goal
- ☐ D To describe a book that Francie greatly admires

Question 16

William Carlos Williams, a prominent American poet and physician, was a key figure in the Imagist movement. Unlike many contemporaries who looked to European traditions, Williams sought to capture the essence of American life and speech in his poetry. His work often focused on everyday objects and experiences, transforming the mundane into something significant through clear, direct language and innovative forms, like his signature triadic line. He aimed to make poetry accessible and reflective of the world around him.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To argue that William Carlos Williams's poetry is more significant than that of his European contemporaries.
- B** To provide an overview of William Carlos Williams's poetic style and his place in American literature.
- C** To compare William Carlos Williams's work as a poet with his career as a physician.
- D** To analyze the specific techniques used in William Carlos Williams's most famous poems.

Question 17

In a 2018 study, researchers surveyed young adults about their social media habits and self-esteem. The study found a correlation between increased social media use and lower self-esteem among participants. Specifically, frequent social comparison with others online was linked to negative self-perceptions. While the study highlighted a concerning trend, it also noted that positive interactions on social media could help mitigate these negative effects. The findings suggest a complex relationship between social media and how young adults view themselves.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A** It presents a hypothesis, then describes a study that refutes that hypothesis.
- B** It discusses a problem, then proposes a solution to that problem.
- C** It describes a study's findings, then discusses potential nuances and implications of those findings.
- D** It outlines a historical trend, then offers a prediction about the future of that trend.

Question 18

The overconfidence effect is a cognitive bias where a person's subjective confidence in their judgments is greater than the objective accuracy of those judgments. This is especially true when confidence is relatively high. For example, in one study, participants were 100% certain of their answer to a question, but they were wrong 20% of the time. Research by David Dunning and Justin Kruger in 1999 also showed that individuals with limited knowledge in a subject tend to overestimate their abilities. This effect isn't always linked to a desire to impress others.

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

- ☐ A It contradicts a previous claim about the overconfidence effect.
- ☐ B It provides an alternative explanation for the overconfidence effect.
- ☐ C It offers additional evidence for the existence of the overconfidence effect.
- ☐ D It clarifies the definition of the overconfidence effect.

Question 19

Passage 1:

A.C. Bradley, in his early 20th-century analysis of *Hamlet*, attributes the Prince's famous delay in seeking revenge primarily to his melancholic disposition. Bradley argues that Hamlet's deep sadness, stemming from his father's death and mother's hasty remarriage, renders him incapable of decisive action. This internal state, rather than external obstacles or moral qualms, is, for Bradley, the key to understanding Hamlet's procrastination throughout the play.

Passage 2:

Stephen Greenblatt, in *Hamlet in Purgatory*, offers a different perspective on Hamlet's delay. He suggests the delay is not simply a character flaw but is tied to the historical context of the play's creation. Greenblatt argues that the Ghost's appearance and demands for remembrance resonate with the anxieties surrounding the concept of Purgatory in post-Reformation England, influencing Hamlet's hesitation.

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

- A** The reasons for Hamlet's delay in seeking revenge are open to scholarly interpretation.
- B** Hamlet's actions are primarily motivated by external political pressures.
- C** The historical context of *Hamlet*'s writing is the most important factor in understanding the play.
- D** Hamlet's delay is solely a result of his individual psychological state.

Question 20

Psychologist Richard Nisbett's research explores how culture shapes cognition. He argues that Western cultures, emphasizing individualism, promote analytical thinking—focusing on individual objects and using formal logic. East Asian cultures, with their collectivist values, foster holistic thinking—attending to context and relationships. This suggests that basic cognitive processes, traditionally thought to be universal, are significantly influenced by cultural background. His book, *The Geography of Thought*, details these differences.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- ☐ A It presents a debate between two different psychological theories.
- ☐ B It describes a research study and its specific findings.
- ☐ C It discusses a psychologist's work and the book he wrote about it.
- ☐ D It introduces a researcher's hypothesis and then explains the evidence supporting it.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: B

The passage explains how the fungus infects ants and changes their behavior for the fungus's benefit. (B) describes this process. (A) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the fungus infecting humans. (C) is incorrect because the passage only discusses this specific fungus, not others. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not talk about ants resisting the fungus.

Question 2

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 explains that the presence of others leads to "diffusion of responsibility," which decreases the sense of obligation to help. Text 2 explains that observing the unconcerned behavior of others can lead to "pluralistic ignorance," which also prevents helping. Both passages therefore describe ways that the presence of other people (the surrounding group) makes it less likely for an individual to help. (A), (C), and (D) describe factors that are not discussed in either passage.

Question 3

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about Maya Angelou's book and what it is about, like racism and identity. It also mentions how she wrote it. (A) says the passage describes the main parts and ideas of the book, which is true. (B) is wrong because the passage doesn't say it's her most important work. (C) is wrong because the passage doesn't compare it to other books. (D) is wrong

because while it mentions the historical time, the main point is about the book itself, not just the history around it.

Question 4

Correct Answer: A

The preceding sentences describe the findings of research on social connectedness and health. The underlined sentence states what these findings suggest, which is a conclusion based on the research. (A) accurately describes this function. (B) is incorrect because the sentence supports, rather than counters, the previous claims. (C) is incorrect because the sentence does not offer an alternative explanation. (D) is incorrect because the sentence summarizes the implications of the findings, not provides specific examples.

Question 5

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about what Emily Dickinson's poems are like and what big ideas she wrote about, such as nature and death. This matches choice (A) which says the text gives an overview of her poetry's main points and topics.

Choice (B) is wrong because the passage does not say she is the *most* significant poet, just that she is prominent and renowned. Choice (C) is wrong because the passage doesn't compare her to other poets. Choice (D) is wrong because the passage talks about her work in general, not one specific poem.

Question 6

Correct Answer: B

The passage talks about who Elizabeth Bishop is, when she lived, what her poems are like, and some key parts of her life that influenced her writing. This means the main point is to give a general summary of her life and work. (A) is wrong because the passage doesn't say her limited publications hurt her fame while she was alive. (C) is wrong because the passage doesn't compare her to other poets. (D) is wrong because while it mentions travel and geography, it's only one part of the overview, not the main point of the whole passage.

Question 7

Correct Answer: C

The passage talks about what drives Beowulf to do what he does. It says he is motivated by being a hero and also by wanting fame. The correct answer is (C) because it says the passage talks about the different things that make Beowulf act. (A) is wrong because the passage doesn't strongly argue that fame caused his downfall, just that some people see it as a flaw. (B) is wrong because the passage does not compare Beowulf to other heroes. (D) is wrong because the passage talks about Beowulf's motivations, not the history of the heroic code.

Question 8

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 says that young songbirds learn their songs by listening to adult males. Text 2 says that young birds babble and practice sounds, gradually shaping their vocalizations to match those of their tutors. Both texts agree that young birds learn by listening to adults. (B) is mentioned in Text 2 but not explicitly in Text 1. (C) is a specific detail that might be true for some birds but isn't presented as a point of agreement between both general texts. (D) is incorrect as the texts imply song learning is common in many songbirds, not just zebra finches.

Question 9

Correct Answer: B

The underlined sentence talks about how the squirrels warm their bodies during hibernation. The next sentence says that researchers are studying this ability. So, the underlined sentence gives a detail about the squirrels' hibernation that researchers are studying. (A) is incorrect because the sentence does not explain how the squirrels lower their body temperature. (C) is incorrect because the sentence is about periodic warming, not maintaining deep hibernation. (D) is incorrect because the sentence does not compare Arctic ground squirrels to other mammals.

Question 10

Correct Answer: A

The passage states that plants "bend or grow toward a light source" and that this action helps them in "optimizing their exposure to sunlight." This means the blank word must describe how plants react to the light. The word "response" means a reaction to something. Therefore, (A) is the correct answer. (B) disregard and (C) detachment mean ignoring something or being separate from it, which contradicts the idea that plants are actively bending toward light. (D) hypothesis is a proposed explanation or theory, which does not fit the context of a plant's physical action.

Question 11

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about a study where researchers looked at social media and how it affects what people think about politics.

(A) is correct because the passage is all about a study that looks at how social media groups might make people even more set in their political

ideas.

(B) is incorrect because the passage does not talk about many different social media platforms.

(C) is incorrect because it is too extreme by claiming social media is the *main* reason for political divides.

(D) is incorrect because the passage does not focus on how the researchers did their study.

Question 12

Correct Answer: A

The underlined sentence describes the current function of the Paul Laurence Dunbar House. The previous sentence introduces the house as where Dunbar lived and wrote. This sentence directly states its present role as a museum. This choice is incorrect because the sentence focuses on the house's current use, not Dunbar's entire career. This choice is incorrect because the sentence describes the house, not recommends Dunbar's writings. This choice is incorrect because while it touches on history, its primary function is to state the current purpose, not to recount a detailed history.

Question 13

Correct Answer: B

The passage explains that traditional economics thinks people are always rational, but behavioral economics uses ideas from psychology to show why people sometimes make choices that don't seem rational. This points to the main purpose being to show how behavioral economics provides a different view. (A) is wrong because the passage doesn't say traditional models are completely wrong, just that they have limitations. (C) is wrong because the passage doesn't go through the history of the field. (D) is wrong because while it mentions Richard Thaler, it doesn't say he's the only important

person.

Question 14

Correct Answer: A

The first sentence talks about a study by John List and Uri Gneezy. The underlined sentence describes a specific experiment and its result from that study. Therefore, the underlined sentence provides an example of a finding from the study.

(B) is incorrect because the underlined sentence doesn't introduce a new topic, it gives a detail about the study already mentioned.

(C) is incorrect because the underlined sentence supports, rather than counters, the idea that people's actions can be influenced.

(D) is incorrect because the underlined sentence describes one experiment, not the entire study's conclusion.

Question 15

Correct Answer: C

This is a Primary Purpose question. The passage describes Francie's ambitious goal to read every book in the library, in alphabetical order, and her persistence in reading even the "dry ones." The main purpose is to highlight her dedication.

(A) is incorrect because while she reads about unusual topics, the main purpose isn't to show enjoyment of one specific topic.

(B) is incorrect because the passage focuses on her reading method and determination, not a comparison to other activities.

(D) is incorrect because the passage mentions various books she's read, but doesn't focus on her admiration for a single one.

Question 16

Correct Answer: B

The passage talks about who William Carlos Williams was and what his poetry was like. It mentions his focus on American life, everyday things, and his style. This matches the idea of giving an overview of his style and his place in American literature, so (B) is correct. (A) is wrong because the passage doesn't say his poetry is more significant than European poets, just that he didn't look to European traditions. (C) is wrong because while it mentions he was a physician, it doesn't compare his two careers. (D) is wrong because the passage describes his general techniques, not a detailed analysis of specific famous poems.

Question 17

Correct Answer: C

The passage describes a study and its findings regarding social media and self-esteem. It states the correlation found and then mentions nuances like the impact of positive interactions. This matches the structure in (C), which says the text describes a study's findings and then discusses potential nuances and implications. (A) is incorrect because the passage does not present a hypothesis that is refuted. (B) is incorrect because while a problem is discussed, a concrete solution is not proposed. (D) is incorrect as the passage focuses on a study's findings rather than outlining a historical trend or making a future prediction.

Question 18

Correct Answer: C

The passage starts by defining the overconfidence effect and gives an example. The underlined sentence then provides another study by Dunning and Kruger that also demonstrates the overconfidence effect. Therefore, the

underlined sentence provides more evidence for the effect.

(A) is incorrect because the underlined sentence supports, not contradicts, the idea of the overconfidence effect.

(B) is incorrect because the sentence describes another instance of the effect, not a different reason for it.

(D) is incorrect because the definition is given earlier in the passage; the underlined sentence gives an example of the effect in action.

Question 19

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 talks about A.C. Bradley's idea that Hamlet delays because he is sad. Text 2 talks about Stephen Greenblatt's idea that Hamlet delays because of the historical time the play was written. Both texts show that smart people have different ideas about why Hamlet delays. So, they would agree that there are different ways to understand why Hamlet delays. That matches choice A. Choice B is wrong because neither text says Hamlet's delay is mainly about politics. Choice C is wrong because Text 1 doesn't focus on history being the *most* important thing. Choice D is wrong because Text 2 says history is important, not just Hamlet's feelings.

Question 20

Correct Answer: D

The passage starts by introducing Richard Nisbett's idea (hypothesis) that culture affects how people think. Then, it explains how Western and East Asian cultures differ in thinking styles (evidence). Therefore, the passage introduces a hypothesis and then explains the evidence for it. This matches choice (D). Choice (A) is incorrect because the passage doesn't present a debate. Choice (B) is too narrow; it mentions research findings but doesn't solely focus on describing a single study. Choice (C) is too general; while it mentions his work and book, it doesn't capture the core structure of

presenting a hypothesis and supporting evidence.