

Craft and Structure

Question 1

Pablo Picasso's 1907 oil painting *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)* is widely considered a pivotal work in the development of Cubism and modern art. The painting depicts five nude female figures with fragmented bodies and mask-like faces, challenging traditional Western ideals of beauty and representation. Art historians note the influence of Iberian sculpture and African masks on Picasso's radical departure from naturalistic depiction. The disjointed perspectives and geometric forms create a sense of tension and confront the viewer directly. This piece marked a significant shift in Picasso's style and profoundly impacted subsequent artistic movements, including Futurism and Abstract Expressionism, by fundamentally altering perceptions of space, form, and the aesthetic.,,,

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To analyze the use of Iberian sculpture and African masks in Picasso's *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)*.
- ☐ B To describe a painting's groundbreaking stylistic innovations and its impact on modern art.
- ☐ C To discuss the tension and confrontation experienced by viewers of *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)*.
- ☐ D To explain the techniques of fragmentation and geometric forms employed in Picasso's *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)*.

Question 2

Passage 1:

In 1948, T.S. Eliot posited that objective assessment of *Hamlet* remains elusive due to the play's profound capacity to evoke subjective responses. Eliot suggests that the *Oedipus complex*, while discernable, overshadows critical discourse, rendering a definitive, universally accepted interpretation of the protagonist's actions nearly unattainable.

Passage 2:

Harold Bloom, writing in 2003, argued against psychoanalytic interpretations of Shakespearean characters, particularly *Hamlet*. Bloom asserts that attributing psychological conditions anachronistically imposes modern sensibilities. Bloom maintains that *Hamlet's* complexities stem from Shakespeare's unparalleled poetic genius.

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

- A** *Hamlet's* enduring appeal lies in its resistance to singular, conclusive interpretations.
- B** Psychoanalytic theories provide the most accurate framework for understanding *Hamlet*.
- C** Shakespeare's works are best understood through the lens of modern psychology.
- D** *Hamlet's* objective assessment is easy to determine.

Question 3

In their 2007 study published in *The Journal of Aesthetic Education*, art historians Eleanor W. Leach and David A. Koval explored the concept of *ekphrasis*, specifically focusing on its manifestation in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. *Ekphrasis*, a rhetorical device involving the vivid description of a work of art within a literary text, serves to create a multisensory experience for the reader. Leach and Koval meticulously analyze how Ovid utilizes this technique to imbue his narrative with rich imagery and evoke emotional responses, arguing that his mastery of *ekphrasis* is fundamental to the poem's enduring power and its influence on subsequent Western literature. Their research demonstrates the intricate relationship between visual art and literature in ancient Roman culture.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To summarize an academic study about a literary technique used in an ancient Roman poem.
- ☐ B To describe the specific instances of *ekphrasis* found within Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.
- ☐ C To argue for the significance of *ekphrasis* as a rhetorical device in ancient Roman literature.
- ☐ D To compare Ovid's use of *ekphrasis* to that of other ancient Roman poets.

Question 4

Research into the Devonian period (419.2 to 358.9 million years ago) reveals significant developments in terrestrial plant life. While earlier land plants existed, they were largely small and lacked complex structures like true roots, leaves, or extensive vascular systems. However, by the Middle to Late Devonian, a remarkable evolutionary step occurred: the emergence of the first trees and, consequently, the first forests. These early trees, such as *Wattieza* and later *Archaeopteris*, developed characteristics like true wood and complex root systems, allowing them to grow significantly taller and form dense stands. This transition from low-lying vegetation to towering forests fundamentally altered terrestrial ecosystems and influenced global climate.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To describe a significant evolutionary development in terrestrial plants during the Devonian period.
- B** To compare and contrast the characteristics of *Wattieza* and *Archaeopteris*, two early tree species.
- C** To argue that the emergence of forests during the Devonian period was the primary cause of changes in global climate.
- D** To detail the specific environmental conditions that led to the development of the first true roots and vascular systems in Devonian plants.

Question 5

In Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, Victor Frankenstein's creation of a sapient being raises profound ethical questions about the limits of human ambition and the pursuit of knowledge. The novel delves into the consequences of unchecked scientific advancement and the moral responsibility of a creator towards his creation. Shelley explores themes of alienation, societal prejudice, and the complex nature of identity through the creature's experiences. Furthermore, the narrative structure, employing nested frames and multiple narrators, contributes to the multifaceted exploration of these themes, inviting readers to consider differing perspectives on monstrosity and humanity.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To analyze the thematic concerns and narrative structure of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.
- ☐ B To argue that Victor Frankenstein is the true monster of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.
- ☐ C To compare the creature's experiences of alienation to the societal prejudices depicted in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.
- ☐ D To summarize the plot points involving Victor Frankenstein's creation in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.

Question 6

Literary critic Hans Robert Jauss, known for his reception theory, posited that a literary work's meaning is not fixed but is instead generated through the reader's interaction with the text. This perspective emphasizes the reader's active role, moving beyond the notion of passive reception. Jauss argued that the historical and cultural context of the reader shapes their understanding, creating a dynamic _____ between the text and its audience. Thus, meaning is not inherent in the text alone but arises from this responsive interplay.

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

- ☐ A disparity
- ☐ B synthesis
- ☐ C interplay
- ☐ D detachment

Question 7

In their seminal 1968 study, Bibb Latané and John Darley investigated the "bystander effect," wherein individuals are less likely to offer aid in an emergency when other people are present. They posited that this phenomenon stems from a *diffusion of responsibility*, where the perceived need for personal intervention is _____, as others are assumed to share the obligation to act. This dilution of individual accountability corresponds with a decreased likelihood of helping behavior.

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

- ☐ A diminished
- ☐ B amplified
- ☐ C diversified
- ☐ D established

Question 8

A study by social scientists Sarah F. Brosnan and Frans B. M. de Waal in 2003 investigated capuchin monkeys' reactions to unequal reward distribution to better understand the evolutionary origins of fairness in humans. The study involved pairs of capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*) in adjacent cages who were asked to perform a simple task. When both monkeys successfully completed the task and received equal rewards (cucumber slices), they both accepted and consumed the reward. However, when one monkey received a superior reward (a grape) for the same task while the other received a cucumber slice, the monkey receiving the cucumber often refused to eat it and displayed agitation. This behavior suggests a sensitivity to inequity.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To detail the specific methodology used in a study on capuchin monkey behavior.
- B** To describe a study that explores the concept of fairness in primates.
- C** To argue that capuchin monkeys possess a more developed sense of fairness than previously believed.
- D** To compare the reactions of capuchin monkeys to different types of food rewards.

Question 9

Passage 1:

Art historian Jacob Burckhardt, in *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1860), characterized the Renaissance as a distinct break from the Middle Ages, emphasizing its novel focus on individualism and the rediscovery of classical antiquity. He highlighted the period's burgeoning naturalism in art, arguing that artists moved away from symbolic, otherworldly depictions towards a more accurate representation of the human form and natural world, reflecting a new, secular worldview.

Passage 2:

Historian Peter Burke, in *The Renaissance* (1998), offers a more nuanced perspective on the Renaissance. While acknowledging the period's unique characteristics, such as the renewed interest in classical learning and the rise of naturalism in art, he stresses the elements of continuity with the Middle Ages. Burke argues that many trends associated with the Renaissance had roots in the medieval period, suggesting a gradual evolution rather than an abrupt rupture.

Based on the texts, how would Burke (Text 2) most likely respond to Burckhardt's (Text 1) characterization of the Renaissance?

- A** By asserting that the Renaissance's emphasis on naturalism was a sudden and unprecedented development.
- B** By arguing that the Renaissance, while innovative, maintained significant connections to the preceding era.
- C** By claiming that Burckhardt's focus on individualism in the Renaissance is largely accurate.
- D** By disputing the importance of the rediscovery of classical antiquity during the Renaissance.

Question 10

Research conducted by social scientists often involves studying how individuals behave within society and interact with each other. It aims to explain how society functions and develops, covering diverse topics such as economic growth, unemployment, and human well-being. By analyzing and understanding social phenomena, social science provides insights that can inform various aspects of life, including public policies, educational strategies, and urban development. This type of research helps in diagnosing social problems, understanding human behavior and its interaction with the environment, and identifying potential solutions. Overall, social science research contributes to a deeper understanding of human behavior, social relationships, and societal structures, providing valuable knowledge for addressing contemporary challenges.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To detail the methodologies used in social science research.
- ☐ B To provide an overview of the nature and significance of social science research.
- ☐ C To argue for increased funding for social science research initiatives.
- ☐ D To compare social science research with research in the natural sciences.

Question 11

Passage 1:

Research by Suzanne Simard since 1997 has illuminated the complex belowground communication networks among trees in forests, facilitated by mycorrhizal fungi. These fungi connect the roots of multiple trees, including those of different species, forming a "wood-wide web." This network allows for the transfer of resources like carbon and nutrients, and importantly, also acts as a communication pathway for defense signals between trees, enhancing forest resilience and adaptation.

Passage 2:

Studies by Ian T. Baldwin and colleagues, particularly in 2006, demonstrated that plants can communicate aboveground through volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In experiments with *Nicotiana attenuata*, a wild tobacco, plants released VOCs in response to herbivore attack. Neighboring *Artemisia tridentata* plants, upon perceiving these airborne signals, would prime their own defenses, preparing for potential herbivory. This suggests an aerial communication system for defense signaling.

Based on the texts, which statement about communication in plants would both Suzanne Simard's research (Text 1) and Ian T. Baldwin's research (Text 2) most likely support?

- ☐ A Plants primarily communicate using chemical signals.
- ☐ B Communication between plants mainly occurs between individuals of the same species.
- ☐ C Plant communication is solely focused on resource allocation.
- ☐ D Plants can transmit signals related to defense against threats.

Question 12

Giovanni Boccaccio's *Decameron*, likely composed between 1349 and 1353, stands as a monumental work of 14th-century Italian literature. This collection of one hundred tales is ingeniously structured using a frame narrative. The overarching story introduces ten young Florentines—seven women and three men—who, to escape the ravages of the Black Death, retreat to a secluded villa in the Fiesole countryside. There, over the course of ten days, each person tells one story daily, resulting in the collection of one hundred diverse narratives. This organizational principle provides a cohesive structure while allowing for a wide range of themes, including love, fortune, and human intelligence.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A** It presents a literary work and then explains the structural device used to organize its various components and the themes explored within that structure.
- B** It introduces a historical context for a literary work and then analyzes the author's personal motivations for writing the work and its subsequent reception by critics.
- C** It describes a group of characters within a literary work and then details the chronological progression of events in the work's plot and the resolution of the central conflict.
- D** It discusses the critical acclaim of a literary work and then provides examples of how the work influenced later authors and contrasts it with earlier literary traditions.

Question 13

Recent studies on the divergence of *Homo sapiens* from other hominins have increasingly focused on changes in gene expression rather than solely on genetic sequence variations. A study by Todd M. Preuss in 2012 highlighted that while the genetic sequences of humans and chimpanzees are remarkably similar, the *expression* of these genes, particularly in the brain, shows significant differences. This difference in gene expression is hypothesized to underlie the unique cognitive abilities and complex behaviors observed in humans compared to other primates, suggesting that regulatory changes in the genome played a more pivotal role in recent human evolution than previously thought. This perspective marks a shift from earlier paradigms that primarily emphasized structural genomic changes.

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

- ☐ A It refutes the findings of the study mentioned in the previous sentence.
- ☐ B It presents an interpretation of the research discussed in the preceding sentences.
- ☐ C It argues for the primacy of structural genomic changes in human evolution.
- ☐ D It provides specific examples of cognitive abilities and complex behaviors unique to humans.

Question 14

Passage 1:

Karl von Frisch's research (1945) on *Apis mellifera* revealed their sophisticated communication system, the "waggle dance." This dance, performed upon returning to the hive, conveys the distance and direction of food sources. The duration of the waggle run correlates with distance, and the angle relative to gravity indicates direction relative to the sun's azimuth. This "dance language" allows foragers to recruit nestmates to profitable resources, demonstrating a complex form of symbolic communication in insects.

Passage 2:

Fred C. Dyer's work (1987) on *Apis mellifera* navigation supports the idea that honeybees utilize a "sun compass," compensating for the sun's movement throughout the day. His studies suggest bees develop an internal representation of the sun's course, enabling orientation even when the sun is not visible. This cognitive ability complements the information gleaned from the waggle dance, highlighting the multifaceted nature of bee navigation and foraging strategies.

Based on the texts, which statement about *Apis mellifera* is best supported by both Text 1 and Text 2?

- ☐ A They primarily rely on olfactory cues to locate food sources.
- ☐ B They possess a complex system for communicating information about resources.
- ☐ C They are capable of navigating effectively only on sunny days.
- ☐ D Their foraging and navigation abilities involve processing spatial information.

Question 15

A study by C. R. K. Bahar, A. F. M. Y. Haque, and M. N. Hassan (2021) investigated the socioeconomic factors influencing the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices among farmers in a specific region. The research employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to gather comprehensive data on farmers' perceptions, challenges, and decision-making processes regarding climate change adaptation. The findings indicated that education level, access to information, and household income significantly correlated with the likelihood of adopting practices such as drought-tolerant *Oryza sativa* varieties and water-efficient irrigation techniques. The study concludes by emphasizing the need for targeted interventions and policy support to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable farming communities.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A** It introduces a problem observed in a specific population, then presents a historical overview of previous research on that problem, and concludes with a call for further investigation into alternative solutions.
- B** It details a study conducted by researchers, then explains the theoretical framework that guided the study design, and finally discusses the implications of the findings for future academic research.
- C** It describes a research study focusing on a particular issue, then outlines the data collection methods used in the study, and ends by suggesting that the study's conclusions are preliminary and require further validation.
- D** It presents a research study and its objective, then explains the methodology and the key findings of the study, and concludes by highlighting the practical implications of the research results.

Question 16

Passage 1:

Since the mid-20th century, scholarship on the Old English epic poem *Beowulf* has been significantly influenced by the oral-formulaic theory, championed by researchers like Albert Lord. This theory posits that epic poems like *Beowulf*, with their characteristic alliteration and repetition, were composed and performed orally, relying on a stock of formulas and themes rather than written composition. The unique structure and linguistic features are seen as evidence of an origin in spoken, rather than literary, tradition.

Passage 2:

J.R.R. Tolkien, in his seminal 1936 lecture "*Beowulf*: The Monsters and the Critics," argued against treating *Beowulf* solely as a historical or linguistic artifact. He contended that the poem's artistic merit, particularly its focus on the monsters—Grendel, Grendel's mother, and the dragon—was central to its understanding. While not directly addressing the oral-formulaic theory which gained prominence later, Tolkien emphasized the poet's conscious artistry and narrative skill, suggesting a more deliberate, literary creation.

Based on the texts, how would the author of Text 2 most likely respond to the claim regarding *Beowulf*'s composition in Text 1?

- A** He would agree that the poem's structure and language point definitively to oral composition.
- B** He would likely emphasize the poet's deliberate artistic choices as more central than its mode of composition.
- C** He would argue that the focus on monsters is irrelevant to the debate about oral versus written origins.

- D He would assert that historical and linguistic evidence are the most important factors in understanding the poem.

Question 17

In social psychology, the status quo bias is a cognitive bias that predisposes individuals to prefer their current situation, even when alternative options may be demonstrably superior. This phenomenon, first formally described by William Samuelson and Richard Zeckhauser in a 1988 paper, suggests that the perceived risks of change outweigh the potential benefits in decision-making processes. The bias is often attributed to a combination of loss aversion, where the psychological impact of a loss is greater than that of an equivalent gain, and the endowment effect, which posits that people place a higher value on things they already possess. These factors contribute to an inertia that favors maintaining the existing state of affairs, making individuals less likely to explore or adopt new options, even if logically advantageous. This can manifest in various contexts, from personal choices to large-scale policy decisions.

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

- A** It introduces a counterargument to the presented definition of status quo bias.
- B** It offers potential psychological explanations for the phenomenon described in the preceding sentence.
- C** It provides historical context for the initial identification of the status quo bias.
- D** It details the various contexts in which status quo bias has been observed.

Question 18

Passage 1:

The framing effect is a cognitive bias where the presentation of information influences decision-making. Kahneman and Tversky's 1979 work, rooted in *Prospect Theory*, demonstrated this by showing how framing choices as gains or losses impacts risk preference. People tend to be risk-averse for gains but risk-seeking for losses. This bias highlights that decisions can be swayed by how options are described, rather than purely on their objective outcomes.

Passage 2:

Research on the framing effect, such as studies by Stanovich and West in the early 2000s, indicates that susceptibility to this bias varies among individuals. These differences are often linked to cognitive styles and abilities. While the framing effect is prevalent, individuals with higher cognitive reflection or a more analytical thinking style tend to exhibit reduced susceptibility compared to those relying more on intuitive processing.

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

- A** The framing effect is a universal phenomenon that affects all individuals equally.
- B** *Prospect Theory* fully explains all observed variations in the framing effect among individuals.
- C** The way information is presented can influence how people make decisions.
- D** Susceptibility to the framing effect is solely determined by an individual's risk preference.

Question 19

Passage 1:

Text 1:

In "The Interlace Structure of *Beowulf*", John Leyerle (1967) argues for a compositional date for *Beowulf* significantly earlier than the manuscript's creation (c. 975-1025 CE). Leyerle posits that the poem's complex, interwoven narrative structure, reminiscent of Germanic interlace art, indicates an origin in the eighth century or earlier. He suggests this structure reflects an older oral tradition and cultural context that had diminished by the late tenth century.

Passage 2:

Text 2:

Kevin Kiernan, in *Beowulf and the Beowulf Manuscript* (1981), contends that *Beowulf* is much closer in age to its sole surviving manuscript than previously thought. Based on extensive codicological and paleographical analysis of the manuscript Cotton Vitellius A. xv, Kiernan argues the poem could be contemporary with the manuscript's creation (c. 975-1025 CE). He suggests the scribes were not merely copying an ancient text but were potentially involved in its final composition or revision.

Based on the texts, which statement best describes a difference in how the author of Text 1 and the author of Text 2 view the dating of *Beowulf*?

- A** Text 1 argues for a later composition date based on artistic parallels, while Text 2 argues for an earlier date based on manuscript analysis.
- B** Text 1 argues for an earlier composition date based on narrative structure, while Text 2 argues for a date closer to the manuscript based on manuscript analysis.
- C** Text 1 claims the manuscript is irrelevant to dating, while Text 2 claims it is the only relevant evidence.

- D Text 1 focuses on the poem's themes, while Text 2 focuses on the scribes' literacy.

Question 20

Passage 1:

Confirmation bias, defined as the seeking or interpreting of evidence in ways that are partial to existing beliefs or hypotheses (Nickerson, 1998), is a pervasive cognitive phenomenon observed across various domains, including science, medicine, and politics. This bias can lead individuals to favor information that supports their pre-existing views while neglecting or dismissing contradictory evidence. Research indicates that confirmation bias can impact decision-making and contribute to the maintenance of potentially inaccurate beliefs.

Passage 2:

The advent of online environments, particularly social media, has amplified the effects of confirmation bias. Algorithms personalize content feeds, creating *filter bubbles* and *echo chambers* where users are primarily exposed to information aligning with their existing beliefs. This restricted exposure to diverse perspectives can exacerbate opinion polarization and make individuals more susceptible to misinformation, reinforcing their pre-existing biases in a self-perpetuating cycle.

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

- A** Confirmation bias involves a tendency to favor information that aligns with one's existing beliefs.
- B** Confirmation bias is primarily a product of online environments and social media algorithms.
- C** Confirmation bias exclusively affects individuals in the fields of science, medicine, and politics.

- D Confirmation bias inevitably leads to the formation of inaccurate beliefs.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: B

The passage describes Picasso's painting *Les Femmes d'Alger* and how it was important for modern art because of its new style. (B) talks about describing the painting's new style and its impact. (A), (C), and (D) only talk about smaller details of the painting or how viewers react, not the main point of the whole passage.

Question 2

Correct Answer: A

Eliot (Text 1) thinks it's hard to objectively assess *Hamlet*. Bloom (Text 2) would agree, because he argued against certain interpretations of *Hamlet*. (A) is correct because both texts agree that *Hamlet* is hard to interpret. (B) is incorrect because Bloom (Text 2) argued against it. (C) is incorrect because both texts would disagree with this. (D) is incorrect because Eliot (Text 1) says that it is hard to do so.

Question 3

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about a study by Leach and Koval that looked at how Ovid used *ekphrasis* in his poem. (A) says the text summarizes a study about a literary technique in a Roman poem, which is what the passage does. (B) is wrong because the passage does not list examples of *ekphrasis* in the poem. (C) is too specific; while the passage mentions the significance, its main purpose is to tell about the study. (D) is wrong because the

passage does not compare Ovid to other poets.

Question 4

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about how plants on land changed a lot during the Devonian time, growing taller and forming forests. This was a big step in how life on land evolved. (A) talks about this big change in plants during that time. (B) is wrong because it only talks about comparing two types of trees, which is too specific. (C) is wrong because while the passage mentions forests influencing climate, it doesn't argue it was the *primary* cause. (D) is wrong because it focuses on the reasons for roots and vascular systems, which is only a small part of the passage.

Question 5

Correct Answer: A

The passage discusses the themes and the narrative structure of Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein*. The correct answer (A) reflects this by mentioning both "thematic concerns" and "narrative structure." (B) is incorrect because the passage does not argue that Victor Frankenstein is the true monster. (C) is incorrect because while it mentions alienation and societal prejudice, it focuses on a specific comparison within the themes, not the overall purpose of the passage. (D) is incorrect because the passage analyzes the book's elements rather than summarizing its plot.

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

The passage states that Hans Robert Jauss argued for a "dynamic _____ between the text and its audience" and that meaning arises from this "responsive interplay." This indicates that the blank should describe a

dynamic interaction or exchange between the text and the reader. Looking at the choices, (A) disparity means a great difference. (B) synthesis means combining things to create something new. (C) interplay means reciprocal action or influence. (D) detachment means separation or aloofness. The word that best fits the context of a dynamic and responsive exchange is "interplay."

Question 7

Correct Answer: A

The passage explains that "diffusion of responsibility" means that when others are present, individuals feel less personal responsibility to help. This feeling of lessened or reduced responsibility leads to a decreased likelihood of helping behavior. Therefore, the perceived need for personal intervention is lessened or reduced. Looking at the answer choices, (A) "diminished" means lessened or reduced. (B) "amplified" means increased. (C) "diversified" means varied. (D) "established" means created or set up. The only word that matches the meaning of lessened or reduced is "diminished."

Question 8

Correct Answer: B

The passage talks about a study on capuchin monkeys and their reaction to getting different rewards. The study explored if these monkeys understand fairness. Option (B) says the passage describes a study about fairness in primates, which matches the passage. Option (A) is too specific because the passage doesn't go into great detail about the methods. Option (C) is not supported as the passage does not make a claim about capuchin monkeys having a *more* developed sense of fairness. Option (D) is too narrow; while different foods were used, the main point was the unequal distribution of those foods.

Question 9

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says Burckhardt saw the Renaissance as a clear break from the Middle Ages with new ideas like naturalism. Text 2 says Burke thought the Renaissance had new things but also kept many old ideas from the Middle Ages. So, Burke would say that the Renaissance was not a complete break but had links to the past.

(A) is wrong because Text 2 says there was continuity, not a sudden break.

(C) is wrong because while Text 1 mentions individualism, Text 2 focuses on continuity, not specifically agreeing or disagreeing with the individualism point.

(D) is wrong because Text 2 acknowledges the interest in classical learning.

Question 10

Correct Answer: B

The passage discusses what social science research is and why it is important. It talks about how social science studies human behavior and society, and how this research helps understand and improve society. (B) says the passage gives an overview of what social science research is and why it is important, which matches the main idea of the passage. (A) is incorrect because the passage does not go into detail about research methods. (C) is incorrect because the passage does not ask for more money for social science research. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not compare social science research to natural science research.

Question 11

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 talks about trees sending defense signals through fungal networks. Text 2 talks about plants sending defense signals using smells in the air.

Both texts agree that plants can send signals to protect themselves from danger. (A) is too general. While both texts involve chemical signals, they focus on different types (fungal network vs. airborne). (B) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions different species of trees connected by fungi, and Text 2 mentions communication between *Nicotiana attenuata* and *Artemisia tridentata*, which are different species. (C) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions resource transfer and defense signals, and Text 2 focuses on defense signals.

Question 12

Correct Answer: A

The passage begins by identifying a literary work, Giovanni Boccaccio's *Decameron*. It then explains the frame narrative structure used in the book and mentions the themes within that structure. This aligns with the description in choice (A). Choice (B) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the author's personal motivations or critical reception. Choice (C) is incorrect because while it mentions characters and events, it does not detail the chronological progression or resolution of a central conflict of the embedded stories. Choice (D) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss critical acclaim or compare the work to earlier literary traditions or later authors.

Question 13

Correct Answer: B

The previous sentences discuss a study by Todd M. Preuss about the differences in gene expression between humans and chimpanzees. The underlined sentence then offers an explanation of what this difference in gene expression might mean for human evolution. Therefore, it presents an interpretation of the research.

(A) is incorrect because the underlined sentence does not contradict the study; it builds upon it.

(C) is incorrect because the underlined sentence suggests regulatory changes (gene expression) were more important than structural changes.

(D) is incorrect because the underlined sentence mentions cognitive abilities and behaviors generally but does not provide specific examples.

Question 14

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 describes the waggle dance, which communicates distance and direction, both forms of spatial information. Text 2 discusses the sun compass and internal representation of the sun's course, also related to spatial navigation. Therefore, both texts support the idea that honeybees process spatial information for foraging and navigation. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 focuses on the dance, not olfactory cues, and Text 2 does not mention smell. (B) is too broad; while Text 1 details communication, Text 2 focuses on navigation, which is a component of foraging but not the entirety of resource communication. (C) is contradicted by Text 2, which states bees can orient even when the sun is not visible.

Question 15

Correct Answer: D

The passage describes a research study, its aim, the methods used, the results obtained, and the real-world significance of those results. (A) is incorrect because the passage does not provide a historical overview of previous research. (B) is incorrect because the passage does not detail the theoretical framework of the study or focus solely on implications for future academic research. (C) is incorrect because the passage presents the study's conclusions as significant, not preliminary, and does not focus solely on data collection methods. (D) accurately reflects that the passage introduces the study and its goal, describes the methods and findings, and discusses the practical importance of the findings.

Question 16

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 discusses the theory that *Beowulf* was composed orally. Text 2 focuses on the artistic merit of *Beowulf* and the poet's skill, particularly in depicting the monsters. The author of Text 2, Tolkien, would likely respond to Text 1 by saying that how the poem was made is not as important as its artistic value and what the poet was trying to do with the story and characters. (A) is wrong because Text 2 does not discuss oral composition and focuses on the artistic aspects. (C) is wrong because Text 2 argues that the monsters are central to understanding the poem. (D) is wrong because Text 2 argues against focusing only on historical and linguistic evidence, emphasizing the poem as a work of art instead.

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

The previous sentence defines status quo bias and mentions its first description by Samuelson and Zeckhauser. The underlined sentence provides reasons, such as loss aversion and the endowment effect, that might explain why this bias occurs. Thus, the underlined sentence offers psychological explanations for the bias.

(A) is incorrect because the underlined sentence supports, rather than contradicts, the definition of status quo bias.

(C) is incorrect because the historical context (who first described it and when) is provided in the sentence *before* the underlined one.

(D) is incorrect because the underlined sentence focuses on the *reasons* for the bias, not the different situations in which it is observed.

Question 18

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains that the framing effect is a cognitive bias where the presentation of information influences decision-making. Text 2 states that the framing effect is prevalent and discusses how susceptibility varies, implying it still influences decisions. Therefore, both texts agree that the way information is presented can influence decisions. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 explicitly states that susceptibility varies among individuals. (B) is incorrect because Text 2 introduces individual differences and cognitive styles as factors, suggesting *Prospect Theory* doesn't fully explain everything. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 links susceptibility to cognitive styles and abilities, not solely risk preference.

Question 19

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 thinks *Beowulf* was written much earlier than the manuscript, looking at the poem's story style. Text 2 thinks *Beowulf* was written around the same time as the manuscript, looking closely at the manuscript itself. So, Text 1 says it's older based on the story, and Text 2 says it's newer based on the book it's written in. (A) is wrong because Text 1 argues for an *earlier* date, not a later one. (C) is wrong because neither text says the manuscript is completely irrelevant, and Text 2 doesn't say it's the *only* evidence. (D) is wrong because Text 1 focuses on the narrative structure, not themes, and while Text 2 mentions scribes, its focus is on the manuscript analysis for dating, not just their literacy.

Question 20

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 defines confirmation bias as favoring evidence that supports existing

beliefs. Text 2 describes how online environments reinforce existing beliefs by showing aligned content. Both texts agree that confirmation bias is about favoring information that matches what someone already believes. (A) says that confirmation bias involves favoring information that aligns with existing beliefs, which matches what both texts say. (B) is wrong because Text 1 talks about confirmation bias generally, not just online. (C) is wrong because Text 1 says it's observed in many domains, not exclusively those listed. (D) is too strong; while the bias can contribute to inaccurate beliefs, the texts don't say it *inevitably* leads to them.