

Cross-Text Connections

Question 1

Passage 1:

In 1951, Solomon Asch conducted a famous experiment on conformity. He gathered groups of participants and showed them lines of different lengths, asking them to match a line to a standard. In each group, only one real participant was present; the rest were actors instructed to give incorrect answers. Asch wanted to see if the real participant would conform to the majority opinion, even when the correct answer was obvious.

Passage 2:

Asch's 1951 conformity experiment demonstrated that many individuals will conform to a group, even when the group is clearly wrong. While Asch found a significant rate of conformity, later research exploring variations of the experiment identified factors that can influence this effect. These include the size of the majority group and whether the individual has an ally who also dissents from the majority.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 describe which aspect of Asch's 1951 experiment?

- A The setup involving a real participant and actors giving incorrect answers.

- B** The total number of participants included in the study.
- C** The specific percentage of participants who conformed.
- D** The reasons why some participants resisted conforming.

Question 2

Passage 1:

Studies on avian magnetoreception propose two primary mechanisms: the radical pair model and the magnetite model. The radical pair model suggests photoreceptive proteins in the retina are influenced by the magnetic field, affecting electron spin and biochemical reaction rates, thus providing directional information. This mechanism is thought to be light-dependent, specifically relying on blue light. Research by Wolfgang and Roswitha Wiltschko in the 1970s and beyond has been fundamental in supporting the concept of a light-dependent magnetic compass.

Passage 2:

A separate hypothesis for avian magnetoreception involves biogenic magnetite crystals, likely located in the ophthalmic nerve region of the upper beak. These crystals, acting as tiny compass needles, could mechanically or neurally transmit magnetic field information to the brain. Research supporting this includes studies showing that anesthetizing the ophthalmic nerve bundle disrupts magnetic orientation. Unlike the radical pair model, the magnetite-based mechanism is generally considered light-independent.

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

- A** The radical pair model is the only plausible explanation for avian magnetoreception.
- B** Birds possess a mechanism allowing them to sense the Earth's magnetic field for navigation.
- C** The magnetite model is the more widely accepted theory among researchers.

- D Light is a necessary component for all forms of avian magnetic orientation.

Question 3

Passage 1:

Experiments conducted by Wolfgang Wiltschko and colleagues in the 1960s and 1970s provided crucial insights into avian magnetoreception. Working primarily with European robins, Wiltschko demonstrated that these migratory birds could use the Earth's magnetic field for directional orientation. His research indicated that birds perceive the magnetic field not based on polarity (north vs. south poles) but on the inclination of magnetic field lines relative to gravity, functioning as an "inclination compass." This was a significant departure from how technical compasses work.

Passage 2:

Later research, including studies by Rachel Muheim and others around 2011, further explored the mechanisms of avian magnetoreception. This work reinforced the concept of a light-dependent magnetic compass, suggesting that photoreceptors in the birds' eyes, likely involving cryptochromes, play a key role. These studies investigated how different wavelengths of light influence magnetic orientation and proposed that the detection of the magnetic field is linked to a radical-pair mechanism initiated by light absorption within these proteins.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 discuss which aspect of avian magnetoreception?

- A** The sensory mechanisms birds use to perceive magnetic fields.
- B** Specific species of birds that utilize magnetoreception for long-distance migration.
- C** The influence of celestial cues on the accuracy of magnetic navigation.

- D The historical development of research techniques in the study of bird orientation.

Question 4

Passage 1:

Sarah T. Roberts's 2019 book, *Behind the Screen*, examines the strenuous work of commercial content moderators for social media platforms. These individuals are tasked with reviewing vast amounts of often disturbing user-generated content to enforce platform policies. Roberts's ethnographic study, based on interviews with moderators, reveals the significant psychological toll this labor takes, leading to high rates of anxiety, depression, and secondary trauma among workers who are constantly exposed to graphic and harmful material.

Passage 2:

In a 2019 article in *JAMA Network Open*, Mesfin A. Bekalu and colleagues investigated the complex relationship between social media use and psychological well-being. Their research, utilizing a large-scale survey, distinguished between routine social media use and emotional connection to social media. The study found that while routine use was associated with some positive health outcomes, a strong emotional connection was linked to negative mental health indicators, suggesting that the *manner* of engagement significantly impacts well-being.

Based on the texts, both Roberts (*Behind the Screen*, 2019) and Bekalu et al. (*JAMA Network Open*, 2019) would most likely agree with which statement?

- A Exposure to disturbing content is the primary driver of negative psychological outcomes associated with social media.
- B The nature of an individual's interaction with social media platforms influences their psychological well-being.

- C** Routine use of social media is generally more detrimental to mental health than having a strong emotional connection to it.
- D** The mental health effects of social media are consistent across different user groups and levels of engagement.

Question 5

Passage 1:

In 1946, Karl von Frisch published his findings on the *Apis mellifera* waggle dance, a complex behavior used to communicate food source locations. His experiments demonstrated that the angle of the waggle run correlates with the direction of the food source relative to the sun, and the duration of the waggle run indicates distance. Von Frisch proposed this constituted a "dance language," enabling precise recruitment of foragers to distant resources.

Passage 2:

James Gould's 1976 work revisited von Frisch's "dance language" hypothesis in *Apis mellifera*. Gould designed experiments where bees could not rely on olfactory cues or sound. By manipulating the perceived location of food sources, Gould showed that recruit bees primarily used the directional information encoded in the waggle dance to locate resources, supporting the idea that the dance functions as a symbolic communication system.

Based on the texts, both von Frisch in Text 1 and Gould in Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement about *Apis mellifera*?

- A** The waggle dance is the sole method of communication used by honeybees.
- B** Olfactory cues are not used by recruit bees to find food sources.
- C** The waggle dance conveys information about the location of food sources.
- D** The precision of the waggle dance in indicating distance is greater than its precision in indicating direction.

Question 6

Passage 1:

Research on psychological priming suggests that exposure to a stimulus can influence subsequent thoughts and behaviors without conscious awareness. Early studies, such as those by Bargh, Chen, and Burrows (1996), indicated that participants implicitly primed with concepts of the elderly subsequently walked slower. This work suggested automatic and unconscious links between concepts and complex behaviors, significantly impacting the field of social psychology.

Passage 2:

While the existence of priming effects on cognitive processing is widely accepted, the robustness and generalizability of complex social priming effects, particularly on behavior, have faced scrutiny in recent years. Many studies have failed to replicate the effects reported in earlier literature, leading to concerns about publication bias and methodological rigor. The context in which priming occurs also appears to play a significant role in its effectiveness.

Based on the texts, how would the author of Text 2 most likely respond to the findings discussed in Text 1?

- A** By asserting that the specific findings of the 1996 study have been definitively disproven by subsequent research.
- B** By arguing that the concept of psychological priming is entirely without merit and should be discarded.
- C** By suggesting that while the 1996 study was influential, its findings regarding behavioral effects may not be consistently replicable.
- D** By emphasizing that only priming effects on cognitive processing, not behavior, are considered reliable by current researchers.

Question 7

Passage 1:

In 1968, psychologists John Darley and Bibb Latané conducted experiments on what they termed the "bystander effect." Their work was partly a response to the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese, where news reports claimed many neighbors witnessed the attack but did not intervene. Darley and Latané hypothesized that the presence of others decreases an individual's likelihood of helping in an emergency. Their experiments, including one involving fake smoke filling a room, supported this idea, suggesting that people are less likely to act when other potential helpers are present.

Passage 2:

Bibb Latané and John Darley's 1970 book, *The Unresponsive Bystander: Why Doesn't He Help?*, further explored their research into the bystander effect. They proposed a five-step decision model individuals go through when faced with an emergency, where inaction can occur at any step. One key factor inhibiting help, they argued, is "diffusion of responsibility," where the presence of other people makes individuals feel less personally responsible for taking action. This diffusion of responsibility is a primary explanation for the bystander effect.

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

- A** The presence of other people can make individuals less likely to help in an emergency.
- B** The Kitty Genovese case directly led Darley and Latané to begin their research on the bystander effect.

- ☐ C Diffusion of responsibility is the only psychological process that prevents bystanders from helping.
- ☐ D People are naturally uncaring and indifferent to the suffering of others.

Question 8

Passage 1:

The Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh is a celebrated painting, known for its swirling sky and prominent cypress tree. The painting was created while Van Gogh was in an asylum, and art historians often interpret it as a reflection of his emotional state. The turbulent sky is frequently seen as symbolizing his inner turmoil, while the village below represents a sense of calm or perhaps nostalgia. The cypress tree is often interpreted as a symbol of death or a connection between the earth and the heavens.

Passage 2:

Interpretations of Van Gogh's *The Starry Night* often focus on the artist's mental health, but the painting can also be viewed through a spiritual lens. Van Gogh was known to be preoccupied with the stars and the idea of the afterlife. His letters indicate he saw stars as points of light representing destinations after death. Thus, the vibrant, almost exploding stars in the painting might symbolize a hopeful view of eternity, offering a contrast to the earthly struggles depicted in the village.

Based on the texts, with which statement would the authors of both passages most likely agree regarding Van Gogh's *The Starry Night*?

- A** The cypress tree in the painting is primarily a symbol of death.
- B** The painting's elements can be interpreted as having symbolic meaning.
- C** The village in the painting represents a sense of calm or nostalgia.
- D** Van Gogh's mental health struggles are the sole key to understanding the painting.

Question 9

Passage 1:

Ocean acidification, driven by increasing atmospheric CO₂, poses a significant threat to coral reefs. As the ocean absorbs CO₂, its pH decreases, reducing the availability of carbonate ions essential for calcification. Corals, which build their skeletons from calcium carbonate, struggle to maintain structural integrity and growth rates in more acidic conditions. This can lead to weaker skeletons more vulnerable to damage and bioerosion.

Passage 2:

Rising sea temperatures, a major aspect of climate change, are a primary driver of coral bleaching events. When water temperatures exceed a coral's tolerance threshold, the symbiotic algae (zooxanthellae) living within its tissues are expelled. This expulsion causes the coral to turn white and lose its main food source, often leading to starvation and increased mortality if temperatures do not return to normal.

Based on the texts, how would the author of Text 2 most likely respond to the description of ocean acidification in Text 1?

- A** By asserting that ocean acidification is a more significant threat to coral reefs than rising sea temperatures.
- B** By suggesting that the primary impact of ocean acidification is coral bleaching.
- C** By emphasizing that ocean acidification and rising sea temperatures are unrelated phenomena affecting coral reefs independently.
- D** By agreeing that ocean acidification is a threat but highlighting that rising sea temperatures also have a critical, distinct impact on coral reefs.

Question 10

Passage 1:

Marcel Visser and colleagues (2005) investigated how climate change affects avian phenology, specifically the timing of breeding in *pied flycatchers* (*Ficedula hypoleuca*). They found that rising temperatures led to an earlier peak in the caterpillar biomass that the birds rely on for food. While the birds also advanced their laying dates, they did so at a slower rate than the caterpillars' peak, resulting in a phenological mismatch that negatively impacted breeding success.

Passage 2:

Research by David Bradley and others (1999) on various bird species in Wisconsin indicated that earlier spring arrival dates for some migratory birds were correlated with climate change. Their long-term observations suggested that warming temperatures were a significant factor influencing the timing of migration. This shift in arrival dates is one of several documented responses of avian populations to changing climatic conditions.

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

- A** Climate change negatively affects the reproductive success of migratory birds.
- B** Changes in climate can influence the timing of biological events in bird populations.
- C** *Pied flycatchers* are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
- D** Long-term observational studies are the most effective method for studying avian responses to climate change.

Question 11

Passage 1:

Cave art from the European Upper Paleolithic, dating from roughly 10,000 to 40,000 years ago, is renowned for its depictions of animals. However, geometric signs significantly outnumber these figurative images at most sites. Paleoanthropologist Genevieve von Petzinger's research, compiling a database of these signs across numerous European caves, reveals a surprising consistency. She identified a limited repertoire of 32 distinct geometric shapes used repeatedly over thousands of years and kilometers. This non-random distribution suggests intentional communication rather than mere decoration.

Passage 2:

While the detailed meaning of Upper Paleolithic geometric signs remains largely unknown, their prevalence and patterned use indicate they served a symbolic purpose beyond aesthetics. One recent study proposes that some signs, particularly dots and lines found near animal figures, may represent early forms of record-keeping related to animal behavior, such as breeding seasons. Other interpretations suggest they could function as mnemonic devices, astronomical notations, or markers of group identity. Regardless of the specific interpretation, the deliberate placement and repetition underscore their significance as a form of graphic communication.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement regarding the geometric signs found in Upper Paleolithic European cave art?

- A** The signs were likely created with deliberate intent and served a purpose beyond simple decoration.

- B** The precise meaning of most geometric signs in Upper Paleolithic cave art has been definitively deciphered by researchers.
- C** Geometric signs are less common in Upper Paleolithic European cave art than are depictions of animals.
- D** A recent study has conclusively proven that geometric signs represent early forms of writing related to animal migration patterns.

Question 12

Passage 1:

Mass coral bleaching, a phenomenon where corals expel symbiotic algae due to stress, is primarily caused by elevated sea temperatures. Ove Hoegh-Guldberg's 1999 research highlighted that even small temperature increases can trigger this. Frequent and severe bleaching events weaken corals, reducing their ability to reproduce and grow, and increasing susceptibility to disease. This ultimately leads to significant coral mortality and the degradation of reef ecosystems on a global scale.

Passage 2:

While rising sea temperatures are a major threat, the resilience of coral reefs to bleaching varies. Factors like water quality, biological diversity, and local environmental conditions play a significant role. Reefs in areas with upwelling or strong currents, or those shaded by landforms, may experience less severe bleaching. Improving water quality by reducing pollution runoff can also enhance a reef's ability to resist and recover from bleaching events.

Based on the texts, how would the author of Text 2 most likely respond to the main claim presented in Text 1?

- A** By arguing that coral bleaching is not a significant threat to coral reefs.
- B** By suggesting that elevated sea temperatures are not the primary cause of coral bleaching.
- C** By adding that while temperature is a major factor, other local conditions also influence bleaching severity and reef recovery.
- D** By claiming that human activities other than those affecting sea temperature are the sole cause of coral reef degradation.

Question 13

Passage 1:

Dr. Jean Twenge, a psychology professor at San Diego State University, has researched the impact of social media on young people. Her work, including the book *iGen*, suggests a strong link between the rise of smartphone and social media use and increased rates of depression and anxiety among adolescents. Twenge argues that the significant amount of time spent on social media, particularly for girls, is associated with poorer mental health outcomes compared to other forms of screen time.

Passage 2:

Mesfin Awoke Bekalu, a research scientist at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, has also studied social media's effect on well-being. In a 2019 study, Bekalu and colleagues found that while emotional connection to social media was linked to negative outcomes, routine use of social media was associated with positive mental health and social well-being. This suggests that *how* social media is used might be more important than just the amount of time spent on it.

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

- A** Social media use has an effect on the mental health of young people.
- B** The amount of time spent on social media is the primary factor influencing mental health.
- C** Emotional connection to social media is the only aspect of its use that negatively impacts well-being.
- D** Routine social media use is always beneficial for mental health.

Question 14

Passage 1:

In "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction" (1936), Walter Benjamin argues that mechanical reproduction diminishes the *aura* of an artwork – its unique presence in time and space. The original's authority, rooted in ritual and tradition, is lost in copies. This shift from *cult value* to *exhibition value* allows art to be seen by masses, potentially leading to its politicization. Benjamin viewed this loss of *aura* as a potentially positive, emancipatory force.

Passage 2:

Later critical theorists have revisited Benjamin's ideas in the context of digital reproduction. While digital copies are often perfect duplicates, unlike mechanical ones which lose some fidelity, the core concern remains: the detachment from the original's context and the prevalence of *exhibition value*. However, some argue that digital platforms, despite mass dissemination, can also enable new forms of engagement and potentially even a *digital aura*, distinct from the original's.

Based on the texts, which statement about the value of art would both Benjamin (Text 1) and the later critical theorists (Text 2) most likely agree with?

- A** The unique presence and history of an original artwork (*aura*) is completely destroyed by reproduction.
- B** Digital reproduction has fundamentally different implications for art's value than mechanical reproduction.
- C** The value of art is significantly impacted by its reproducibility and how it is presented to the public.
- D** The primary value of art in the modern age is its potential for political

commentary and social change.

Question 15

Passage 1:

Expected Utility Theory (EUT), first formally introduced by Daniel Bernoulli in the 18th century, serves as a foundational normative model in economics for understanding decision-making under risk. EUT posits that rational agents evaluate risky prospects by calculating the weighted average of the utility of each possible outcome, using objective probabilities as weights. A key tenet is the diminishing marginal utility of wealth: the more wealth one has, the less additional utility is gained from an extra unit of wealth. EUT suggests that rational individuals are typically risk-averse, preferring a certain outcome to a gamble with the same expected value.

Passage 2:

Prospect Theory, developed by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky in 1979, provides an alternative, descriptive account of decision-making under risk, challenging the normative assumptions of EUT. It posits that individuals evaluate outcomes based on potential gains and losses relative to a reference point, rather than final wealth states. A central concept is loss aversion, where the impact of a loss is felt more strongly than the equivalent magnitude of a gain. Prospect Theory incorporates probability weighting, where people tend to overweight small probabilities and underweight large probabilities.

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

- A** Individuals' decisions under risk can be analyzed by evaluating potential outcomes and their likelihoods.
- B** Rational decision-makers always choose the option with the highest expected monetary value.

- C** The psychological impact of losses is less significant than that of equivalent gains.
- D** People consistently use objective probabilities when making choices involving uncertainty.

Question 16

Passage 1:

Research by Ed Diener, sometimes called "Dr. Happiness," focuses on factors contributing to subjective well-being. His studies indicate that while income has little effect on happiness in wealthier nations, strong social relationships are consistently found among the happiest individuals. In a cross-national study, the happiest teenagers reported strong ties to friends and family and spent significant time with them. This suggests that social connections are a crucial ingredient for high levels of happiness.

Passage 2:

Julianne Holt-Lunstad's meta-analysis in 2010 examined the link between social relationships and mortality risk. Analyzing data from numerous studies, her research found that strong social connections were associated with a 50% increased likelihood of survival. The negative impact of lacking social connection on mortality was comparable to well-established risk factors like smoking and exceeded that of factors like physical inactivity. This highlights the significant role social relationships play in physical health and longevity.

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

- A** High income is a significant predictor of increased happiness.
- B** Physical health is the primary factor determining an individual's happiness.
- C** Social relationships have a measurable and important impact on human well-being.
- D** Lack of social connection is more detrimental to longevity than smoking.

Question 17

Passage 1:

Expected Utility Theory (EUT), a foundational concept in economics dating back to Bernoulli and formalized by von Neumann and Morgenstern in 1944, posits that rational agents make decisions under risk by maximizing their expected utility. This involves calculating the weighted average of the utility of all possible outcomes, with weights determined by their probabilities. EUT assumes individuals are risk-averse, risk-neutral, or risk-seeking consistently and that their preferences are independent of irrelevant alternatives. It provides a normative framework for ideal decision-making.

Passage 2:

Prospect Theory, developed by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky in 1979, offers a descriptive alternative to EUT, seeking to explain actual human decision-making under risk. It proposes that individuals evaluate potential outcomes based on a reference point, typically their current state. The theory introduces the concepts of loss aversion, where losses loom larger than equivalent gains, and probability weighting, where people tend to overweight small probabilities and underweight moderate to high probabilities. These features lead to observed deviations from EUT predictions.

Based on the texts, which statement most accurately reflects a difference between Expected Utility Theory (EUT) as described in Text 1 and Prospect Theory as described in Text 2?

- A EUT focuses on how people *should* make decisions, while Prospect Theory focuses on how people *actually* make decisions.

- B** EUT accounts for the psychological impact of losses and gains, whereas Prospect Theory does not.
- C** Prospect Theory assumes individuals are always risk-averse, while EUT allows for different risk preferences.
- D** EUT was developed later than Prospect Theory and was influenced by its findings.

Question 18

Passage 1:

Research by Solomon Asch in the 1950s explored conformity in groups. Participants were asked to match line lengths, but confederates deliberately gave incorrect answers. A significant proportion of participants conformed to the incorrect majority at least once. This occurred even when the correct answer was visually obvious, indicating that social pressure can lead individuals to disregard their own judgment and yield to group opinion.

Passage 2:

Anita Woolley's work on collective intelligence suggests that group performance is not simply the sum of individual intelligences. Her studies indicate that factors like the average social sensitivity of group members and the equality of conversational turn-taking are better predictors of a group's ability to solve problems. This highlights the importance of group dynamics and interaction styles over individual capabilities for collective success.

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

- A** Individual intelligence is the primary determinant of group performance.
- B** Social pressure within a group can significantly influence individual behavior.
- C** The dynamics of group interaction play a crucial role in group outcomes.
- D** People are always rational in their decision-making processes within groups.

Question 19

Passage 1:

Using transit spectroscopy, astronomers can analyze exoplanet atmospheres by observing how starlight is absorbed as a planet passes in front of its star. The Hubble Space Telescope (*HST*) has been instrumental in this field, detecting atomic and molecular species. However, *HST*'s capabilities are limited, particularly for smaller planets or those with opaque atmospheres, often requiring numerous transits to gather sufficient data and being constrained by the wavelengths it can observe.

Passage 2:

The James Webb Space Telescope (*JWST*) represents a significant leap in exoplanet atmospheric characterization via transmission spectroscopy. With its powerful infrared instruments, *JWST* can detect a wider range of chemical fingerprints than *HST*. This allows for more detailed atmospheric compositions to be determined with fewer transits, even for smaller, rocky planets and those with complex atmospheric structures, providing a more complete picture of these distant worlds.

Based on the texts, how would the author of Text 2 most likely respond to the discussion of *HST*'s limitations in Text 1?

- A** By arguing that *HST*'s limitations were overstated and that it was highly effective for most exoplanet observations.
- B** By asserting that while *HST* had limitations, it was not designed with exoplanet characterization as a primary goal.
- C** By agreeing that *HST* had limitations and explaining how *JWST*'s capabilities address those specific issues.
- D** By pointing out that *HST*'s greatest limitation was its inability to detect water vapor, a capability unique to *JWST*.

Question 20

Passage 1:

Professor Gerald Hawkins, in his 1965 book *Stonehenge Decoded*, used computational analysis to argue that Stonehenge was a sophisticated astronomical observatory. He claimed to have found numerous precise alignments between stones and celestial events, such as the solstices and equinoxes, and proposed the Aubrey holes could predict eclipses. This led to the popular idea of Stonehenge as a Neolithic computer, designed for complex astronomical calculations.

Passage 2:

Archaeologist Mike Parker Pearson and colleagues propose that Stonehenge was primarily a ritual site focused on ancestors and the living-dead transition. Their work suggests a connection between Stonehenge, built of durable stone, and the timber circles at Durrington Walls, associated with the living. This theory is supported by extensive burials at Stonehenge and anthropological evidence linking stone to ancestors and wood to the living.

Based on the texts, what is a key difference in the interpretations of Stonehenge presented by Hawkins (Text 1) and Parker Pearson (Text 2)?

- A** Hawkins argues for a practical, scientific purpose, while Parker Pearson argues for a purely symbolic function.
- B** Hawkins focuses on the monument's construction techniques, while Parker Pearson focuses on its social context.
- C** Hawkins emphasizes astronomical alignments, while Parker Pearson emphasizes the relationship between stone and timber structures in the landscape.
- D** Hawkins believes Stonehenge was used for predicting all celestial events, while Parker Pearson believes it was solely for funerary rituals.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 describes how Asch's experiment had one real participant and the rest were actors who gave wrong answers. Text 2 also talks about this setup, mentioning that individuals conformed to a group that was clearly wrong. Both texts agree on this detail of the experiment. (B) is incorrect because neither text mentions the total number of participants. (C) is incorrect because while Text 2 mentions a significant rate of conformity, neither text gives a specific percentage. (D) is incorrect because neither text discusses the reasons why some participants did not conform.

Question 2

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 discusses the radical pair model as a mechanism for birds to sense the magnetic field, and Text 2 discusses the magnetite model as another mechanism for birds to sense the magnetic field. Both texts agree that birds can sense the Earth's magnetic field for navigation. (A) is incorrect because both texts present different models, implying more than one possibility. (C) is incorrect because Text 2 states that the nature of the map remains debated, not favoring one model over the other. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 describes the magnetite model as light-independent.

Question 3

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 discusses how birds perceive the magnetic field based on inclination, which is a sensory mechanism. Text 2 discusses photoreceptors and

cryptochromes in the eyes being involved in magnetoreception, which is also a sensory mechanism. Therefore, both texts discuss the sensory mechanisms birds use to perceive magnetic fields. (B) is incorrect because while Text 1 mentions European robins, neither text focuses on specific species or long-distance migration in detail. (C) is incorrect because neither text discusses celestial cues. (D) is incorrect because while the texts mention research, they do not focus on the historical development of research techniques.

Question 4

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 explains that content moderators who interact with disturbing content on social media experience negative psychological effects. Text 2 states that the way people engage with social media, either routinely or emotionally, impacts their well-being. Both texts agree that how someone interacts with social media affects their mental state. (A) is incorrect because only Text 1 focuses on disturbing content. Text 2 does not mention this. (C) is incorrect because Text 2 states the opposite, that emotional connection is linked to negative outcomes while routine use is linked to positive outcomes. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 indicates the effects vary based on the manner of engagement.

Question 5

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains that Karl von Frisch found that the waggle dance communicates the direction and distance of food. Text 2 explains that James Gould's work supports the idea that the waggle dance functions as a communication system to locate resources using directional information. Both texts agree that the waggle dance is used to share information about where food is. (A) is wrong because the passages only discuss the waggle dance, not all communication methods. (B) is wrong because Text 2

mentions Gould designing experiments specifically to remove olfactory cues, implying they can be used. (D) is wrong because neither passage compares the precision of distance versus direction information in the dance.

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 talks about an early study that found that priming influenced behavior. Text 2 discusses that while priming's effect on thinking is accepted, its effect on behavior is questioned due to studies that could not repeat the same results. Text 2 also says that the context of priming is important. So, Text 2 would likely say that the study in Text 1 was important but its results on behavior might not happen every time.

(A) is wrong because Text 2 does not say the findings are definitively disproven, just that they are harder to repeat.

(B) is wrong because Text 2 says that priming effects on thinking are accepted, so the concept is not entirely without merit.

(D) is wrong because Text 2 does not say that *only* cognitive effects are reliable, but rather that behavioral effects face scrutiny.

Question 7

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 states that Darley and Latané hypothesized and found that the presence of others decreases an individual's likelihood of helping. Text 2 discusses how the presence of others leads to diffusion of responsibility, which inhibits helping. Both texts agree that having other people around makes it less likely for someone to help in an emergency. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 says their work was "partly a response" to the case, not that it directly led to their research. (C) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions diffusion of responsibility as "one key factor" and "a primary explanation," not the only one, and other sources indicate other factors exist. (D) is

incorrect because neither text claims people are naturally uncaring; their research focuses on situational factors influencing behavior.

Question 8

Correct Answer: B

Passage 1 discusses how elements like the swirling sky and cypress tree are interpreted as symbols of Van Gogh's emotional state and ideas about death. Passage 2 also discusses the symbolic meaning of elements, specifically the stars, interpreting them through a spiritual lens. Therefore, both passages agree that the elements within the painting can be interpreted symbolically. (A) is incorrect because while Passage 1 mentions the cypress tree as a symbol of death, Passage 2 does not focus on this interpretation. (C) is mentioned in Passage 1 as a possible interpretation of the village, but Passage 2 does not discuss the village. (D) is incorrect because Passage 2 offers a spiritual interpretation in addition to the emotional one mentioned in Passage 1, suggesting mental health is not the *sole* key.

Question 9

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 explains that ocean acidification makes it harder for corals to build their skeletons. Text 2 explains that rising sea temperatures cause coral bleaching. Both texts describe different ways that climate change hurts coral reefs. The author of Text 2 would likely agree that acidification is bad but would add that warming is also a big problem. (A) is wrong because Text 2 focuses on warming, not saying acidification is worse. (B) is wrong because Text 1 says acidification affects skeletons, and Text 2 says warming causes bleaching; they describe different impacts. (C) is wrong because both are linked to climate change, implying they are related phenomena. (D) correctly shows that Text 2's author would acknowledge the threat in Text 1 but also point out the different, critical threat they discuss.

Question 10

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 discusses how rising temperatures (a change in climate) affect the timing of caterpillar peaks and bird laying dates (biological events). Text 2 discusses how warming temperatures (a change in climate) are correlated with earlier spring arrival dates (biological events) in migratory birds. Both texts agree that changes in climate can influence the timing of biological events in birds. (A) is incorrect because while Text 1 states that phenological mismatch negatively impacted breeding success, Text 2 does not specifically discuss reproductive success. (C) is incorrect because only Text 1 mentions *pied flycatchers*, and it does not state they are particularly vulnerable compared to other species. (D) is incorrect because while both texts are based on observational data, neither text claims that this is the most effective method.

Question 11

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 explains that the non-random distribution and repetition of the geometric signs suggest intentional communication. Text 2 states that the prevalence and patterned use indicate they served a symbolic purpose beyond aesthetics and that their deliberate placement and repetition underscore their significance as a form of graphic communication. Both texts agree that the signs were intentional and had a purpose beyond just decoration.

(B) is incorrect because Text 2 explicitly states that the detailed meaning of the signs remains largely unknown.

(C) is incorrect because Text 1 states that geometric signs significantly outnumber animal depictions at most sites.

(D) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions a study proposing this idea, but does not state it has been conclusively proven, and it specifies breeding

seasons, not migration patterns.

Question 12

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 states that elevated sea temperatures are the primary cause of mass coral bleaching and its negative effects on reefs. Text 2 agrees that rising sea temperatures are a major threat but adds that local factors and conditions can influence how much a reef is affected and how well it can recover. Therefore, the author of Text 2 would most likely respond by adding to the claim in Text 1, not by disagreeing with it.

(A) is incorrect because Text 2 acknowledges that rising sea temperatures are a major threat, which implies bleaching is a significant threat.

(B) is incorrect because Text 2 states that rising sea temperatures are a major threat, agreeing with Text 1 that it is a primary cause.

(D) is incorrect because while Text 2 mentions improving water quality (a human activity), it does not claim other human activities are the *sole* cause and explicitly states rising sea temperatures are a major threat.

Question 13

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 states that Twenge's research suggests a strong link between social media use and increased rates of depression and anxiety among adolescents, indicating an effect on mental health. Text 2 discusses Bekalu's research which found that social media use, depending on how it is used, can be associated with both positive and negative mental health outcomes. Therefore, both texts agree that social media use has an effect on the mental health of young people. (B) is incorrect because Text 2 suggests that *how* social media is used might be more important than just the amount of time spent on it. (C) is incorrect because Text 1 focuses on the amount of time spent and its link to poor mental health, not solely

emotional connection. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 states that emotional connection to social media was linked to negative outcomes, and Text 1 links social media use to increased depression and anxiety.

Question 14

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains that mechanical reproduction reduces the aura of an artwork and shifts its value from cult to exhibition. Text 2 discusses how digital reproduction continues this trend of focusing on exhibition value. Both texts agree that how art is reproduced and shown to people changes what we think is valuable about it. Therefore, both would agree that the value of art changes based on if and how it is reproduced and shown.

(A) is incorrect because Text 1 says aura is diminished, not completely destroyed, and Text 2 discusses the possibility of a new digital aura.

(B) is incorrect because while Text 2 notes differences in fidelity, both texts highlight the shared impact of detachment from the original and increased exhibition value.

(D) is incorrect because while Text 1 mentions politicization as a *potential* outcome, neither text claims it is the *primary* value, and Text 2 also mentions new forms of engagement beyond politics.

Question 15

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 explains that Expected Utility Theory analyzes decisions under risk by calculating a weighted average of the utility of outcomes using probabilities. Text 2 states that Prospect Theory analyzes decisions under risk by evaluating potential gains and losses and incorporating probability weighting. Both texts, therefore, agree that analyzing potential outcomes and their likelihoods is central to understanding how individuals make decisions when faced with risk. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 discusses

maximizing *expected utility*, not necessarily expected monetary value, and Text 2 challenges the idea that people are purely rational maximizers. (C) is incorrect because Text 2 explicitly states the opposite, introducing the concept of loss aversion. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions that people tend to overweight small probabilities and underweight large ones, indicating they do not consistently use objective probabilities.

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains how strong social relationships are found among the happiest people, showing a link between social connections and happiness (a part of well-being). Text 2 discusses how social connections increase the likelihood of survival and that lacking them is harmful, showing a link between social connections and physical health (another part of well-being). Both texts agree that social relationships have a noticeable and important effect on how well people are doing overall.

(A) is incorrect because Text 1 states that income has little effect on happiness in wealthier nations.

(B) is incorrect because neither text claims physical health is the main factor for happiness; Text 1 focuses on social relationships and happiness, and Text 2 focuses on social relationships and physical health/longevity.

(D) is incorrect because Text 2 states that lacking social connection is *comparable* to smoking in its effect on mortality, not necessarily more detrimental.

Question 17

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 says that EUT provides a normative framework for ideal decision-making. Normative means how people should act. Text 2 says that Prospect Theory offers a descriptive alternative to EUT, seeking to explain actual

human decision-making. Descriptive means how people actually act. So, Text 1 is about how people should decide, and Text 2 is about how people actually decide. (A) matches this difference. (B) is wrong because Text 2 explicitly mentions loss aversion, which is a psychological impact of losses and gains, while Text 1 does not mention this for EUT. (C) is wrong because Text 1 states EUT assumes individuals are risk-averse, risk-neutral, or risk-seeking, not just risk-averse. Text 2 discusses behaviors like overweighting small probabilities, which relate to risk preferences but not exclusively risk aversion. (D) is wrong because Text 1 states EUT dates back to 1944, while Text 2 states Prospect Theory was developed in 1979. EUT was developed earlier.

Question 18

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 describes how social pressure in a group setting can make individuals ignore what they see is true and agree with the wrong answer from the group. Text 2 explains that how people talk and interact in a group is more important for the group doing well than how smart each person is by themselves. Both texts show that how people act together in a group really affects what happens. Therefore, both texts would agree that how a group interacts is important for what the group does.

(A) is wrong because Text 2 specifically says that individual intelligence is not the main thing that makes a group perform well.

(B) is mentioned in Text 1, but Text 2 focuses on interaction styles and social sensitivity, not just pressure. It's too narrow to describe what both texts agree on.

(D) is wrong because Text 1 shows that people are not always rational and can make wrong choices due to group pressure. Text 2 doesn't discuss rationality directly but focuses on interaction factors instead of purely logical decision-making.

Question 19

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 discusses the limitations of the Hubble Space Telescope (*HST*) in studying exoplanet atmospheres, mentioning the need for numerous transits and constraints on observable wavelengths. Text 2 presents the James Webb Space Telescope (*JWST*) as a significant advancement, specifically highlighting its ability to detect a wider range of chemical fingerprints and characterize atmospheres with fewer transits due to its infrared capabilities. Therefore, the author of Text 2 would likely agree with the limitations of *HST* mentioned in Text 1 and then explain how *JWST* overcomes those limitations. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 emphasizes *JWST*'s advancements over *HST*, implying *HST*'s limitations were real. (B) is incorrect because while Text 2 implies *JWST* is a leap forward, it doesn't focus on *HST*'s original design goals. (D) is incorrect because while *JWST* is excellent at detecting water vapor, Text 1 does not state that *HST*'s greatest limitation was specifically the inability to detect water vapor, and *HST* has detected water in exoplanet atmospheres.

Question 20

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains that Hawkins' interpretation of Stonehenge focuses on its astronomical alignments and its potential use as a device for predicting celestial events like eclipses. Text 2 describes Parker Pearson's theory, which centers on the ritualistic use of Stonehenge, particularly its connection to ancestor worship and the contrast between stone structures (for the dead) and timber structures (for the living) in the surrounding landscape. Therefore, a key difference is the focus on astronomical alignments versus the relationship between stone and timber structures in the landscape.

(A) is incorrect because while Hawkins proposes a scientific purpose, Parker Pearson's theory involves complex ritual practices, which are not

necessarily purely symbolic and have a functional role within the belief system described.

(B) is incorrect because neither text primarily focuses on the monument's construction techniques; their focus is on its *purpose* or *function*.

(D) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions Hawkins' claim about predicting eclipses, not all celestial events, and Text 2 suggests Stonehenge was part of a broader ritual landscape involving the living and the dead, not solely for funerary rituals.