

Cross-Text Connections

Question 1

Passage 1:

Art Nouveau, emerging in the late 19th century, embraced organic forms, drawing inspiration from nature. Characterized by flowing lines and floral motifs, it sought to integrate art into everyday life, from architecture to furniture. Artists like Alphonse Mucha captured its essence, emphasizing beauty and elegance in a rapidly industrializing world.

Passage 2:

Art Deco, which followed Art Nouveau in the 1920s, reflected the machine age with its geometric shapes and streamlined designs. Embracing modernity, it incorporated industrial materials like steel and glass. The style celebrated technology and progress, moving away from nature-inspired motifs to bolder, more stylized forms.

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

- A** Art styles evolve in response to changing societal values and technologies.
- B** Art Nouveau and Art Deco were the only significant art movements of their time.
- C** Art Deco was a direct continuation of Art Nouveau principles.
- D** Artists during both periods rejected the influence of industrialization.

Question 2

Passage 1:

A.C. Bradley argued in *Shakespearean Tragedy* (1904) that Hamlet's delay in avenging his father stemmed primarily from internal factors. Bradley posited that Hamlet suffered from profound melancholy and an inherent aversion to decisive action. This psychological state, according to Bradley, rendered Hamlet incapable of promptly executing the vengeance demanded by the ghost, making the daunting task seem insurmountable to his troubled mind.

Passage 2:

Some later critics, such as those influenced by historical and political readings, challenged purely psychological interpretations of Hamlet's delay. They suggest the delay is more practical, resulting from the dangerous political climate of Elsinore and the need for concrete proof of Claudius's guilt beyond the ghost's word. This perspective views Hamlet's hesitation as a rational response to complex external realities rather than solely an internal failing.

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

- A** Hamlet's revenge against Claudius is noticeably postponed.
- B** Hamlet's primary obstacle to revenge is his own psychological state.
- C** The political situation in Elsinore explains why Hamlet delays.
- D** Critics universally agree on the reasons behind Hamlet's inaction.

Question 3

Passage 1:

In Plato's *Allegory of the Cave*, prisoners are chained facing a wall, seeing only shadows cast by objects passing behind them. These shadows are their reality. Plato suggests this represents people who believe that knowledge comes only from sensory experience. They are trapped in a misunderstanding, mistaking the shadows for truth. When a prisoner is freed and sees the light and real objects, they realize the shadows were not reality, but merely distorted copies.

Passage 2:

The shadows in Plato's *Allegory of the Cave* symbolize the appearances of things that we perceive with our senses. According to Plato, this sensory world is a mere imitation of the true reality, which consists of eternal Forms or Ideas. The shadows are unstable and inconsistent, offering only a false sense of reality. True knowledge, in contrast, comes from understanding the Forms, which are perfect and unchanging, apprehended not by the senses but by reason.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement about the shadows in Plato's *Allegory of the Cave*?

- ☐ A They represent the eternal and unchanging Forms.
- ☐ B They are more real than the objects casting them.
- ☐ C They are perceived through reason rather than the senses.
- ☐ D They are not true representations of reality.

Question 4

Passage 1:

A study by Yu and Li (2019) found a correlation between social media use and decreased self-esteem in young adults. Participants who spent more time on platforms like Instagram and Facebook reported higher levels of self-doubt and body dissatisfaction. The study suggests constant comparison to others online contributes to these negative feelings.

Passage 2:

Robbins (2025) argues that social media fosters an environment of curated perfection, leading to social comparison. The pressure to present an idealized version of oneself online exacerbates feelings of inadequacy. Robbins suggests limiting social media use to reduce exposure to unrealistic portrayals of others' lives and achievements.

Based on the texts, both Yu and Li (Text 1) and Robbins (Text 2) would most likely agree with which statement?

- A** Social media use has no impact on self-perception.
- B** Social media can contribute to feelings of inadequacy.
- C** Social media is primarily beneficial for young adults.
- D** Limiting social media use is ineffective in improving self-esteem.

Question 5

Passage 1:

Psychologists Bibb Latané and John Darley's research on the bystander effect showed that people are less likely to help in an emergency when others are present. This diffusion of responsibility means individuals feel less personal obligation to intervene because they assume others will. Their experiments, often involving staged emergencies like a seizure, demonstrated that the number of bystanders significantly impacts the likelihood and speed of help, challenging the idea that inaction is solely due to apathy.

Passage 2:

C. Daniel Batson's empathy-altruism hypothesis proposes that genuine altruism exists, driven by empathic concern for others. Unlike theories suggesting helping is always self-serving, Batson argues that feeling empathy for someone in need motivates a desire to improve their welfare, even if there's no personal gain. His research involves experiments designed to distinguish altruistic motivations from egoistic ones, providing evidence that empathy can lead to truly selfless helping behavior.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 discuss which of the following?

- A** The motivations behind why people help or do not help others in need.
- B** The influence of the presence of others on an individual's decision to offer help.
- C** The distinction between altruistic behavior and actions motivated by self-interest.
- D** Specific experimental methods used to study helping behavior in emergencies.

Question 6

Passage 1:

In the late 1930s, Donald Griffin, along with research partner Robert Galambos, investigated how bats navigate in the dark. They discovered that bats emit sounds at frequencies too high for humans to hear. By analyzing the echoes of these sounds, bats can determine the location of objects, including prey. Griffin coined the term "echolocation" in 1944 to describe this biological sonar system. This research revolutionized the understanding of bat behavior and sensory biology.

Passage 2:

Eric Knudsen's research focused on the barn owl's remarkable ability to hunt in darkness. He and his colleagues demonstrated that barn owls create a "sound map" in their brain, precisely locating prey using only auditory cues. Owls have asymmetrical ears, which helps them pinpoint sound sources. This research highlights how specialized sensory adaptations allow animals to thrive in challenging environments and provides insights into how brains process sensory information.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 discuss which of the following?

- A** The use of ultrasound by animals for navigation.
- B** The difference in sensory capabilities between young and adult animals.
- C** How animals use specialized sensory abilities to locate food.
- D** The detailed structure of animals' ears.

Question 7

Passage 1:

A.C. Bradley argued in *Shakespearean Tragedy* (1904) that Hamlet's delay in avenging his father was primarily due to his melancholic state of mind. This melancholy, brought on by his father's death and mother's hasty remarriage, made him unable to act with normal vigor. Bradley believed this was not a permanent character flaw but a temporary condition that paralyzed him, preventing him from fulfilling the Ghost's command.

Passage 2:

In *What Happens in Hamlet* (1935), John Dover Wilson explored various aspects of the play, including the question of Hamlet's delay. While acknowledging Hamlet's internal struggles, Dover Wilson's analysis often emphasized the practical difficulties and external circumstances Hamlet faced. His work highlights how Shakespeare's staging and the historical context of Elizabethan England could influence interpretations of Hamlet's actions.

Based on the texts, both A.C. Bradley in Text 1 and John Dover Wilson in Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement?

- A** Hamlet's delay is primarily caused by external obstacles presented by Claudius.
- B** Hamlet's melancholy is a permanent aspect of his personality.
- C** The reasons behind Hamlet's delay are a subject of critical discussion.
- D** Shakespeare intended Hamlet's delay to be a sign of cowardice.

Question 8

Passage 1:

In the field of psychology, the framing effect refers to how the presentation of information influences a person's choices, even if the underlying options are the same. Pioneering work by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky in 1979 introduced this concept. They demonstrated that describing outcomes as potential gains or losses significantly impacts people's decisions under conditions of uncertainty. For instance, people react differently to a treatment framed as "saves 200 lives" versus "400 people will die" out of 600.

Passage 2:

The framing effect, explored extensively by Kahneman and Tversky, highlights that people do not always make rational decisions based purely on the facts. Instead, their choices are often swayed by how the information is packaged, particularly concerning potential gains or losses. Prospect Theory explains this by suggesting people feel the pain of a loss more strongly than the pleasure of an equivalent gain. This bias means positive framing (emphasizing gains) can lead to different choices than negative framing (emphasizing losses).

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

- A** It is a concept primarily studied in economics, not psychology.
- B** It shows that the way information is presented influences people's decisions.
- C** It suggests people always make rational choices when presented with options.
- D** It was first identified by researchers other than Kahneman and Tversky.

Question 9

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 10

Passage 1:

In his 1904 work *Shakespearean Tragedy*, A.C. Bradley discusses the long-debated question of Hamlet's delay in taking revenge. Bradley argues against theories that Hamlet's inaction is primarily due to external difficulties, such as lack of opportunity or political obstacles. He suggests that the real impediments lie within Hamlet himself, stemming from his character and mental state. Bradley proposes that Hamlet's melancholy, brought on by his father's death and mother's hasty remarriage, is the primary cause of his inability to act decisively.

Passage 2:

J. Dover Wilson, in *What Happens in Hamlet* (1935), also addresses the issue of Hamlet's delay. While acknowledging the complexity, Wilson tends to emphasize the challenges presented by Hamlet's circumstances. He explores potential external factors that might hinder Hamlet, such as the difficulty of proving Claudius's guilt and the constant surveillance Hamlet faces. Though Wilson does not dismiss internal factors entirely, his analysis gives significant weight to the practical and political obstacles in Hamlet's path.

Based on the texts, how would Wilson (Text 2) most likely respond to Bradley's (Text 1) argument about the primary cause of Hamlet's delay?

- A** He would agree with Bradley that external difficulties are not significant factors in Hamlet's delay.
- B** He would dismiss Bradley's ideas entirely, stating that Hamlet's delay is solely due to external obstacles.
- C** He would argue that while internal factors might play a role, Bradley underestimates the importance of external circumstances.

- D He would suggest that both internal and external factors are equally insignificant in explaining Hamlet's delay.

Question 11

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 12

Passage 1:

According to a 2019 study led by Kyle Horton, bird migration timing in North America is changing due to climate change. Analyzing 24 years of radar data, researchers found that birds are migrating earlier in the spring compared to two decades ago. The study showed a strong link between rising temperatures and earlier migration, particularly in areas experiencing rapid warming. This shift could potentially disrupt ecological interactions, such as the timing of food availability for migrating birds.

Passage 2:

Travis Longcore, a biologist who studies the effects of artificial light on wildlife, notes that artificial night lighting can significantly impact migratory birds. Intense lights, such as those in cities or on tall structures, can disorient birds flying at night, sometimes causing collisions or trapping them within lit areas. Research indicates that even low levels of artificial light can alter birds' internal clocks, potentially affecting their migration timing and increasing their risk of harm.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 discuss which factor that can influence bird migration?

- ☐ A Environmental changes
- ☐ B Collisions with structures
- ☐ C The availability of food sources
- ☐ D The use of radar technology

Question 13

Passage 1:

Since antiquity, the question of who composed the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* has been debated, forming the core of the "Homeric Question." In the 19th century, scholars were largely divided into two camps: the Unitarians and the Analysts. Unitarians believed in a single author, Homer, emphasizing the artistic unity of the poems. They saw the epics as the work of one genius mind.

Passage 2:

The Analysts, a group involved in the Homeric Question, held a different view from the Unitarians. They argued that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were not the work of a single author but rather a compilation of earlier, shorter poems or oral traditions edited together over time. They used linguistic and structural inconsistencies within the texts as evidence for multiple authorship.

Based on the texts, which statement about the Homeric Question would both the Unitarians mentioned in Text 1 and the Analysts mentioned in Text 2 most likely agree with?

- A** The authorship of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* is a central topic of scholarly debate.
- B** The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were composed by a single individual named Homer.
- C** Linguistic and structural inconsistencies within the poems prove multiple authorship.
- D** The artistic unity of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* points to a single author.

Question 14

Passage 1:

Early research on birdsong, such as that by Eliot Howard in the early 20th century, focused on its role in territory defense and mate attraction. It was understood that male birds sing primarily during breeding season to announce their presence to rivals and attract females. This perspective viewed birdsong largely through the lens of these two main functions, which were considered crucial for reproductive success and survival.

Passage 2:

More recent studies, like research at the University of Oxford, have investigated the nuances of birdsong, examining how factors such as individual movement and age influence song variation within a population. These studies utilize advanced techniques, including AI analysis of large datasets of recordings, to understand how songs evolve and contribute to individual recognition and social dynamics beyond just territory and mating.

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

- A** Birdsong is primarily used for attracting mates during the breeding season.
- B** Studying birdsong requires advanced AI technology.
- C** Birdsong plays a role in the social behavior of birds.
- D** The primary function of birdsong is territorial defense.

Question 15

Passage 1:

The smile of Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* has long fascinated viewers. One explanation for its elusive quality is that it appears differently based on where the viewer focuses. According to researchers like Dr. Margaret Livingstone at Harvard University, the smile is painted using low spatial frequencies, which are better perceived by peripheral vision. This means the smile is more apparent when viewers look at other parts of the painting, like the eyes or background, than when they look directly at the mouth itself.

Passage 2:

Another perspective on the *Mona Lisa*'s smile suggests its mystery might stem from intentional techniques by da Vinci. Studies, such as one by Alessandro Soranzo and Michelle Newberry, propose that da Vinci used the sfumato technique—subtle blending of colors and shading—around the mouth. This technique creates an optical illusion, where the smile seems to appear or disappear depending on viewing distance and angle, deliberately creating an ambiguous expression.

Based on the texts, which statement about the *Mona Lisa*'s smile would both Text 1 and Text 2 most likely agree with?

- A** The smile is more noticeable when viewed up close than from a distance.
- B** The techniques used to create the smile are unique to the *Mona Lisa*.
- C** Scientific studies have definitively proven how da Vinci created the smile.
- D** The appearance of the smile can change depending on how the viewer looks at the painting.

Question 16

Passage 1:

Mycorrhizal fungi form crucial partnerships with plants. These fungi extend their hyphae, or thread-like structures, into the soil, vastly increasing the surface area for nutrient absorption beyond what plant roots can achieve alone. In this symbiotic relationship, the fungi absorb essential mineral nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen, from the soil and transfer them to the host plant. This transfer is vital for plant growth, especially in nutrient-poor conditions.

Passage 2:

Research highlights the complex exchange occurring between mycorrhizal fungi and plants. While fungi provide plants with vital nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen, they receive carbohydrates, such as sugars and lipids, in return. This bidirectional transfer is fundamental to the symbiosis. Studies emphasize that understanding the specific mechanisms and transporter proteins involved in this nutrient exchange is key to appreciating the depth of this mutualistic relationship.

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

- A** Mycorrhizal fungi primarily benefit plants by protecting them from diseases.
- B** Mycorrhizal fungi transfer essential nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen, to plants.
- C** The exchange of nutrients between mycorrhizal fungi and plants is fully understood.
- D** Plants provide mycorrhizal fungi with proteins in exchange for nutrients.

Question 17

Passage 1:

Recent studies on social media's impact on teen mental health show complex results. While some research suggests a link between increased social media use and higher rates of anxiety and depression, others find only weak or inconsistent associations. Some studies even indicate potential benefits, particularly for marginalized youth. The effects likely depend on factors beyond just time spent online, such as how social media is used and individual vulnerabilities.

Passage 2:

Research into social media and adolescent mental health highlights the need for more nuanced understanding. Simply measuring screen time doesn't capture the full picture. The *quality* of online interactions, exposure to specific types of content (like cyberbullying or unrealistic portrayals), and pre-existing mental health conditions all play significant roles in determining outcomes. The relationship is not a simple cause-and-effect.

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

- A** Social media has a definitively negative impact on the mental health of all teenagers.
- B** The relationship between social media use and teen mental health is complicated and not fully understood.
- C** The amount of time a teenager spends on social media is the primary factor determining its mental health impact.
- D** Social media offers no potential benefits for the mental health of young people.

Question 18

Passage 1:

Dr. Suzanne Simard, a forest ecology professor, has researched how trees communicate. Her work focuses on below-ground fungal networks, called mycorrhizal networks, which connect trees. Simard's research, including a 1997 *Nature* paper, showed that trees can transfer resources like carbon through these networks. She suggests these networks allow trees to send warning signals about environmental changes and aid neighboring plants, even distinguishing relatives.

Passage 2:

Richard Karban, an ecologist, has studied how plants communicate above ground. His 2014 meta-analysis in *Ecology Letters* compiled findings from 48 studies. He found strong support for the idea that plants release volatile organic compounds (VOCs) into the air when damaged, and nearby plants detect these airborne chemicals. This detection prompts the neighboring plants to increase their defenses against threats like herbivores.

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

- ☐ A Plants primarily communicate through underground networks.
- ☐ B Plants can communicate information about threats.
- ☐ C Plant communication is a recently discovered phenomenon.
- ☐ D Mycorrhizal networks and volatile organic compounds are the only ways plants communicate.

Question 19

Passage 1:

In 1727, Stephen Hales published *Vegetable Staticks*, detailing his experiments on plant physiology. Hales investigated how plants absorb water and nutrients. By measuring the weight of plants and the water they absorbed and lost, he determined that plants absorb a large amount of water, most of which is released into the air through a process he called "perspiration" (now known as transpiration). Hales's work was quantitative and emphasized measurement to understand plant processes.

Passage 2:

Melvin Calvin and his colleagues in the 1940s and 1950s investigated the process of photosynthesis, specifically tracing the path of carbon. Using a radioactive isotope of carbon (^{14}C), Calvin was able to map the series of chemical reactions that plants use to convert carbon dioxide into carbohydrates. This work, often referred to as the Calvin cycle, revealed the intricate biochemical steps involved in plants creating their own food using light energy.

Based on the texts, what is a similarity between the research of Stephen Hales (Text 1) and Melvin Calvin (Text 2)?

- ☐ A Both scientists focused on how plants use light energy.
- ☐ B Both scientists primarily used radioactive isotopes in their experiments.
- ☐ C Both scientists conducted experiments to understand fundamental plant processes.
- ☐ D Both scientists investigated how plants absorb water from the soil.

Question 20

Passage 1:

In the 1950s, Solomon Asch conducted experiments on conformity. Participants were shown a standard line and comparison lines, then asked to match lengths. Unbeknownst to the real participant, others in the group were actors who gave incorrect answers. Asch found that a significant number of participants conformed to the group's wrong answers, even when the correct answer was obvious. This highlighted the power of group pressure on individual judgment.

Passage 2:

Bibb Latané's Social Impact Theory, proposed in 1981, explains how the presence and actions of others influence individuals. The theory states that social influence depends on the strength (status or power), immediacy (proximity in time and space), and number of sources (people) exerting influence. Latané suggested that as the number of sources increases, so does the social impact, though the effect levels off with larger groups.

Based on the texts, both Asch's experiments described in Text 1 and Latané's Social Impact Theory described in Text 2 address which concept?

- A** The influence of a group on an individual's behavior.
- B** The difference in conformity rates between genders.
- C** The impact of an individual's status on group dynamics.
- D** The likelihood of individuals questioning authority figures.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 discusses Art Nouveau which embraces art and beauty in an industrializing world. Text 2 discusses Art Deco, which reflects the machine age.

(A) is correct because both texts refer to the art styles relating and evolving because of society.

(B) is incorrect because there is no mention if they are the only significant art movements.

(C) is incorrect because the passage states they are different.

(D) is incorrect because it is the opposite of what the passage says.

Question 2

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 talks about why Hamlet delays because of his feelings inside. Text 2 talks about why Hamlet delays because of things happening outside. Both texts are talking about the fact that Hamlet delays his revenge. So, they both agree that his revenge is put off for some time. This matches choice (A).

Choice (B) is only what Text 1 says. Choice (C) is only what Text 2 says.

Choice (D) is wrong because the texts show that critics have different ideas about why Hamlet delays.

Question 3

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 says the prisoners mistake the shadows for truth, but they are just

distorted copies. Text 2 says the shadows are not accurate representations of the real world and are mere imitations. Both texts agree that the shadows are not true reality. (A) is incorrect because the Forms are the true reality, not the shadows. (B) is incorrect because the texts state the shadows are less real than the objects. (C) is incorrect because the shadows are perceived through the senses.

Question 4

Correct Answer: B

Yu and Li's study (Text 1) links social media to decreased self-esteem. Robbins (Text 2) argues social media creates pressure and feelings of inadequacy. Therefore, (B) is correct.

(A) contradicts both texts, as both suggest social media *does* impact self-perception. (C) is incorrect because both texts focus on the negative effects. (D) is incorrect because Robbins suggests that *limiting* social media use could improve self-esteem, which goes against the claim that it's ineffective.

Question 5

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 discusses why people might not help due to the bystander effect and diffusion of responsibility. Text 2 discusses empathy as a motivation for helping. Both texts focus on the reasons or motivations behind helping behavior. (B) is only discussed in Text 1. (C) is primarily discussed in Text 2 when distinguishing altruism from egoism, though Text 1 mentions challenging the idea of apathy. (D) is mentioned as part of the research in both texts, but it's not the central topic they both discuss.

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains how bats use echolocation to find prey in the dark. Text 2 discusses how barn owls use their hearing to locate prey in darkness. Both passages describe how animals use special senses to find food. Therefore, (C) is correct. (A) is incorrect because only Text 1 mentions ultrasound. (B) is incorrect because only Text 2 discusses young versus adult animals. (D) is incorrect because while Text 2 mentions owl ears, it does not provide detailed structural information, and Text 1 does not discuss the structure of bat ears.

Question 7

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 focuses on Bradley's view that Hamlet's delay is due to melancholy. Text 2 mentions Dover Wilson's work, which also discusses Hamlet's delay, considering both internal and external factors. Both texts agree that Hamlet's delay is something that critics analyze and debate. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 emphasizes internal melancholy, not external obstacles. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 describes Hamlet's melancholy as temporary. (D) is incorrect because neither text suggests Shakespeare intended the delay to show cowardice.

Question 8

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says the framing effect refers to how the presentation of information influences choices. Text 2 says choices are swayed by how information is packaged. Both texts agree that how information is shown affects decisions. So (B) is correct. (A) is wrong because both texts place the concept within psychology, mentioning Kahneman and Tversky's work. (C) is wrong

because Text 2 states that framing shows people do not *always* make rational decisions. (D) is wrong because both texts mention Kahneman and Tversky as pioneers or introducers of the concept.

Question 9

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 10

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 states that Bradley thinks Hamlet's delay is mostly because of things inside Hamlet, like his feelings. Text 2 says that Wilson talks about the things around Hamlet, like problems he faces, as important reasons for his delay. So, Wilson would likely tell Bradley that he didn't give enough importance to these outside problems. (A) is wrong because Text 2 says outside problems are important. (B) is too strong; Text 2 doesn't say internal factors play no role. (D) is wrong because both texts think there are reasons for the delay, whether inside or outside Hamlet.

Question 11

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 12

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 talks about climate change, which is an environmental change, and how it affects bird migration.

Text 2 talks about artificial night lighting, which is also an environmental change created by humans, and how it affects bird migration.

Therefore, both texts discuss environmental changes that can influence bird migration.

(B) is only mentioned in Text 2. (C) is mentioned in Text 1 as a potential consequence but not a factor discussed in detail in both texts. (D) is mentioned in Text 1 as a tool used for research, but not a factor influencing migration.

Question 13

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 states that the "Homeric Question" is about who composed the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* and that scholars were divided on this issue. Text 2 also discusses the Homeric Question and the differing views of the Analysts regarding the authorship of the same poems. Both texts agree that the authorship of these two epics is a major subject of scholarly debate. (A)

correctly reflects this shared point. (B) is the view of the Unitarians, not the Analysts. (C) is a claim made by the Analysts, not the Unitarians. (D) is a point emphasized by the Unitarians, not the Analysts.

Question 14

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 states that birdsong is used for territory defense and mate attraction. These are social behaviors. Text 2 discusses how birdsong influences social dynamics and individual recognition, which are also social behaviors. Therefore, both texts agree that birdsong plays a role in the social behavior of birds. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 discusses functions beyond attracting mates. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 describes early research that did not use AI. (D) is incorrect because Text 1 also mentions mate attraction as a primary function, and Text 2 discusses other roles.

Question 15

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 explains that the smile is seen best by peripheral vision, meaning it changes depending on where you look. Text 2 states that the smile appears or disappears depending on viewing distance and angle. Both texts agree that how the viewer looks at the painting affects the appearance of the smile. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 suggests the smile is more apparent from a distance. (B) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions the sfumato technique was used in another painting as well. (C) is incorrect because both texts present explanations based on studies and research, not definitive proof.

Question 16

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says that mycorrhizal fungi absorb nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen and give them to plants. Text 2 also says that fungi provide nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen to plants. Both texts agree on this point.

(A) is wrong because Text 1 only mentions nutrient absorption, not disease protection. Text 2 does not mention disease protection.

(C) is wrong because Text 2 states that understanding the mechanisms of nutrient exchange is key, implying it is not fully understood.

(D) is wrong because Text 2 says plants provide carbohydrates (sugars and lipids), not proteins, to the fungi.

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says that studies show complex results, with some finding negative links, others weak links, and some even benefits. Text 2 says the relationship is complex and not a simple cause-and-effect. Both texts agree that the connection between social media and teen mental health is complicated and not completely clear.

(A) is wrong because both texts suggest the impact is not definitively negative for everyone.

(C) is wrong because both texts mention that factors other than just time spent online are important.

(D) is wrong because Text 1 mentions that some studies indicate potential benefits.

Question 18

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 explains that Simard's research suggests trees send warning signals about environmental changes through fungal networks. Text 2 states that Karban's research supports the idea that plants release VOCs to warn neighbors about threats like herbivores, prompting defenses. Both texts agree that plants can communicate information about threats. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 focuses on above-ground communication. (C) is incorrect as Text 2 mentions the phenomenon was first documented in 1983. (D) is incorrect because the texts focus on these two methods but do not claim they are the only ones.

Question 19

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 talks about Stephen Hales's experiments on how plants absorb and release water. This is a fundamental plant process. Text 2 talks about Melvin Calvin's experiments on photosynthesis and how plants make food. This is also a fundamental plant process. Therefore, both scientists conducted experiments to understand fundamental plant processes, so (C) is correct. (A) is incorrect because only Text 2 mentions light energy in relation to photosynthesis. (B) is incorrect because only Text 2 mentions using radioactive isotopes. (D) is incorrect because only Text 1 discusses how plants absorb water.

Question 20

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 describes Asch's experiments, which showed how group pressure influences individuals to conform. Text 2 describes Latané's theory, which explains how the presence and actions of others (a group) affect individuals.

Both texts are about how groups influence individuals. Therefore, the correct answer is (A). (B) is incorrect because only Text 1 mentions gender differences. (C) is incorrect because while Text 2 mentions source strength (status/power), neither text focuses on an individual's status impacting the group as a whole. (D) is incorrect as neither text directly discusses questioning authority figures.