

Cross-Text Connections

Question 1

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 2

Passage 1:

Research by Morisaka and Connor (2007) suggests that *Tursiops truncatus* employs varied acoustic strategies depending on environmental complexity. In open waters, the bottlenose dolphins emit longer, lower-frequency clicks suited for long-range detection. Conversely, in structurally complex habitats such as coral reefs, they shift to shorter, higher-frequency clicks, enhancing their ability to discriminate closely spaced objects via echolocation.

Passage 2:

Recent studies by Jensen et al. (2018) corroborate the plasticity of *Tursiops truncatus*'s echolocation but highlight the role of learning and adaptation. While innate predispositions exist, dolphins refine their acoustic signals through experience, optimizing them for specific tasks such as prey capture in varying conditions. Individual specialization in acoustic behavior has also been observed, potentially influenced by social learning.

Based on the texts, both Morisaka and Connor in Text 1 and Jensen et al. in Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement?

- A** *Tursiops truncatus* echolocation is solely determined by genetic predispositions, irrespective of environmental factors.
- B** The acoustic behavior of *Tursiops truncatus* is adaptable, influenced by both environmental context and learning.
- C** Echolocation strategies in *Tursiops truncatus* are uniform across all habitats, with no significant variation observed.
- D** Social learning is the primary driver of echolocation development in *Tursiops truncatus*, overshadowing individual experience.

Question 3

Passage 1:

The framing effect, identified by Kahneman and Tversky in 1981, demonstrates how the presentation of information influences decision-making, even if the underlying options are identical. Specifically, people tend to be risk-averse when outcomes are framed positively (in terms of gains) and risk-seeking when outcomes are framed negatively (in terms of losses). This cognitive bias highlights that choices are not purely rational but are significantly swayed by semantic descriptions.

Passage 2:

While the framing effect is a robust phenomenon, its influence can be modulated. Research suggests that individuals with higher involvement or expertise in a subject are less susceptible to framing effects. Additionally, providing more detailed or varied information can mitigate the bias. Some studies also indicate that the specific format of presentation, such as using linear progression instead of cumulative frequencies, can reduce or eliminate the effect.

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

- A** The framing effect is primarily observed in hypothetical scenarios and has limited relevance in real-world decision-making.
- B** Individuals consistently exhibit risk-averse behavior regardless of how options are presented.
- C** The framing effect is an insurmountable cognitive bias that cannot be mitigated.
- D** The manner in which information is presented can impact the choices people make.

Question 4

Passage 1:

In his 1904 work, A.C. Bradley posits that *Hamlet's* delay in avenging his father's murder stems primarily from an internal psychological state, specifically melancholy. Bradley argues against interpretations emphasizing external obstacles or moral scruples, asserting that the textual evidence points to Hamlet's inherent disposition and the profound shock of his mother's actions as the root cause of his inaction. This melancholy induces a paralysis of the will, rendering him incapable of decisive action despite his intellectual capacity.

Passage 2:

Stephen Greenblatt, in contrast to purely psychological readings, situates *Hamlet's* complexities within the religious and political context of early modern England. He explores how the play grapples with the transition from Catholicism to Protestantism, particularly the ambiguous status of the Ghost, which resembles a soul from Catholic Purgatory. Greenblatt suggests that Hamlet's hesitation and internal conflict reflect the broader societal anxieties and uncertainties surrounding shifting religious beliefs and the political implications thereof.

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

- A** *Hamlet's* delay is solely attributable to internal, psychological factors.
- B** The political context of Elizabethan England is the primary driver of the events in *Hamlet*.
- C** Analyzing *Hamlet* involves interpreting the motivations and complexities of its protagonist.
- D** Religious changes in England are the most significant factor in understanding *Hamlet's* themes.

Question 5

Passage 1:

In a 2015 study on *Homo sapiens* group dynamics, Dr. Aubrey investigated conformity's impact on decision-making. Participants, when faced with ambiguous scenarios, often mirrored the majority's viewpoint, even when their private beliefs differed. This behavior, termed normative influence, highlights the potent effect of group cohesion on individual cognitive processes and subsequent behavioral patterns.

Passage 2:

Dr. Chen's 2018 research explored dissent within *Homo sapiens* groups. Findings indicated that individuals expressing minority opinions faced increased social scrutiny. However, if the dissenter was consistent and confident, the group sometimes re-evaluated its stance, suggesting that while conformity is common, dissenting voices can instigate cognitive restructuring within the collective.

Based on the texts, both Dr. Aubrey in Text 1 and Dr. Chen in Text 2 would most likely agree with which statement?

- A** Dissenting opinions are always suppressed within *Homo sapiens* groups due to normative influence.
- B** Group dynamics significantly impact individual behavior and cognitive processes in *Homo sapiens*.
- C** Conformity is the primary driver of all decision-making processes within *Homo sapiens* groups.
- D** Social scrutiny invariably leads to the complete rejection of minority opinions in *Homo sapiens*.

Question 6

Passage 1:

Mary Poovey's 1984 work, *The Proper Lady and the Woman Writer*, examines the ideological conflicts faced by 19th-century female authors. Poovey argues that Jane Austen, while seemingly adhering to societal norms by concluding her novels with marriage, subtly critiques the patriarchal structures that limited women's autonomy. She posits that Austen navigates a tension between the prescribed role of the "proper lady" and the woman writer's inherent challenge to that role.

Passage 2:

Claudia L. Johnson, in *Jane Austen: Women, Politics, and the Novel* (1988), presents a more overtly political reading of Austen. Johnson contends that Austen's novels actively engage with contemporary political debates, particularly concerning women's rights and social structures. She argues that Austen employs subversive strategies to critique patriarchal authority and advocate for greater female agency, often challenging the conservative interpretations of her work.

Based on the texts, Mary Poovey (Text 1) and Claudia L. Johnson (Text 2) would most likely agree with which statement about Jane Austen's novels?

- ☐ A They primarily reinforce the conservative social norms of her time.
- ☐ B They have been subject to a variety of critical interpretations.
- ☐ C They contain an implicit or explicit critique of patriarchal society.
- ☐ D They offer radical visions of female independence that were unprecedented.

Question 7

Passage 1:

Suzanne Simard's pioneering research revealed that forest trees, such as *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, form complex subterranean networks with mycorrhizal fungi. Her work demonstrated the transfer of carbon compounds between trees of different species and age classes through these fungal hyphae. This finding challenged traditional views of trees competing solely as individuals, suggesting a degree of resource mutualism facilitated by the network.

Passage 2:

A study by Song et al. (2014) investigated defense signaling via mycorrhizal networks in *Artemisia tridentata*. They found that when 'spreader' plants were infested by herbivores, neighboring 'receiver' plants connected by mycorrhizal networks increased their production of defense chemicals. This occurred even without direct herbivore contact, suggesting the fungal network transmits alarm signals between plants.

Based on the texts, both Simard's research discussed in Text 1 and the study by Song et al. discussed in Text 2 support which conclusion about the function of mycorrhizal networks in plant communities?

- A** They facilitate interactions, such as communication or material exchange, between individual plants.
- B** They are primarily involved in sharing essential nutrients to support the growth of younger plants.
- C** They exist only between plants of the same species, enabling specific intraspecies communication.
- D** They function exclusively in transmitting defense signals triggered by external threats like herbivores.

Question 8

Passage 1:

Text 1:

A study by Carter et al. (2016) explored foraging behaviors in *Loxodonta africana* within fragmented habitats. They found that elephants demonstrated increased nocturnal activity near human settlements, suggesting a behavioral adaptation to anthropogenic pressures. This shift potentially mitigates diurnal encounters but may elevate competition for resources during specific times.

Passage 2:

Text 2:

Sebastián-González et al. (2019) analyzed the impacts of habitat fragmentation on *Panthera tigris* populations. The study revealed that tigers in disrupted habitats exhibited altered movement patterns, with longer and more frequent forays into bordering agricultural lands. This behavioral change increases the risk of human-wildlife conflict and prey depletion.

Based on the texts, both Carter et al. (Text 1) and Sebastián-González et al. (Text 2) would most likely agree with which statement?

- A** Habitat fragmentation leads to observable behavioral changes in wildlife populations.
- B** Wildlife species in undisturbed habitats never modify their natural behaviors.
- C** Studies on *Loxodonta africana* provide a comprehensive model for understanding behavioral changes in all mammalian species.
- D** Increased competition for resources has no correlation with habitat fragmentation.

Question 9

Passage 1:

The advent of artificial intelligence presents both opportunities and challenges to artistic creation. Models such as generative adversarial networks (GANs) facilitate novel “*stylistic transmutations*”, enabling artists to explore “*uncharted aesthetic territories*”. However, the reliance on algorithms may engender a homogenization of styles, reducing the “*oeuvre’s originality*” and leading to a perceived “*artistic stagnation*”.

Passage 2:

From a semiotic perspective, AI-generated art challenges traditional notions of authorship. If an algorithm, trained on a dataset of “*historical artistic corpora*”, produces a work, the attribution becomes ambiguous. This ambiguity complicates the “*hermeneutic process*”, as viewers struggle to discern intentionality and meaning. The resultant “*epistemological uncertainty*” may lead to a devaluation of artistic expression.

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

- A** AI-generated art inherently lacks aesthetic value compared to traditional art forms.
- B** The use of AI in art raises questions about the originality and interpretation of artistic works.
- C** AI's primary impact on art is its ability to democratize artistic creation by removing technical barriers.
- D** Traditional artists are fundamentally threatened by AI's capacity to replicate established artistic styles.

Question 10

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 11

Passage 1:

Research into human language evolution, such as by *L. Dediu* and *S. J. Roberts* (2017), examines potential biological catalysts. Their work suggests that genetic changes, including variations in the *FOXP2* gene, may have underpinned rapid evolutionary shifts, facilitating the emergence of complex linguistic capacities and contributing to theories favoring a relatively swift timeline for language origin.

Passage 2:

Perspectives on the origin of human language, like those advanced by *W. Tecumseh Fitch* (2010), often posit a longer, more incremental evolutionary trajectory. This gradualist stance emphasizes the co-evolution of cognitive abilities, social complexity, and physical adaptations over extended periods, suggesting language emerged through a protracted series of small evolutionary steps rather than a single, swift event.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 are concerned with which of the following?

- A** The specific genetic mutations necessary for complex language.
- B** The timeframe required for human linguistic capacity to fully emerge.
- C** The influence of social structures on early language development.
- D** The evolutionary process that resulted in human language abilities.

Question 12

Passage 1:

In a 2010 study, Erika Johnson investigated the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted by *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants in response to herbivory by *Spodoptera exigua* larvae. The study found that damaged plants released a complex blend of VOCs, including green leaf volatiles (GLVs) and terpenoids. These emissions were detected by neighboring, undamaged *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants, triggering defense responses in the recipients, such as increased production of defense-related proteins.

Passage 2:

A 2015 study by Kenji Tanaka explored the specificity of VOC emissions in *Arabidopsis thaliana* when subjected to different herbivores, specifically *Spodoptera exigua* and *Manduca sexta*. Tanaka observed that the VOC profiles emitted by *Arabidopsis thaliana* differed significantly depending on the attacking herbivore species. This variation in VOC blends suggests that plants can tailor their chemical signals based on the identity of the attacker, potentially leading to herbivore-specific defense priming in neighboring plants.

Based on the texts, which statement would both the 2010 study by Johnson and the 2015 study by Tanaka most likely agree with?

- A** *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants primarily emit terpenoids in response to herbivory.
- B** *Spodoptera exigua* and *Manduca sexta* induce identical VOC profiles in *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
- C** Defense responses in neighboring plants are solely triggered by green leaf volatiles.

- D *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants emit volatile organic compounds when damaged by herbivores.

Question 13

Passage 1:

Research on chemical trail following in ants, such as *Linepithema humile*, has historically focused on identifying single, primary pheromone components. Early studies indicated that (Z)-9-hexadecenal was strongly attractive to *L. humile* workers, leading to its widespread acceptance as the key trail pheromone component. This perspective shaped research for decades, with numerous studies utilizing synthetic (Z)-9-hexadecenal to investigate trail following behavior and potential pest management strategies.

Passage 2:

More recent chemical analyses of *Linepithema humile* trail pheromones have challenged earlier assumptions. Choe, Villafuerte, and Tsutsui (2012) found that (Z)-9-hexadecenal is not present in detectable quantities in natural trails laid by *L. humile*. Their research, utilizing chemical analysis of trails from living ants, identified dolichodial and iridomyrmecin as the primary constituents, although low concentrations of (Z)-9-hexadecenal did enhance trail efficacy in laboratory settings.

Based on the texts, how does the research discussed in Text 2 relate to the research discussed in Text 1?

- A** The research in Text 2 validates the primary conclusions of the research in Text 1.
- B** The research in Text 2 presents findings that contradict the central claim of the research in Text 1.
- C** The research in Text 2 expands upon the methods used in the research in Text 1.
- D** The research in Text 2 focuses on a different ant species than the research in Text 1.

Question 14

Passage 1:

Research by Steppuhn, Gase, Krock, Halitschke, and Baldwin (2004) investigated the defensive function of nicotine in *Nicotiana attenuata* plants against the specialist herbivore *Manduca sexta*. By genetically modifying plants to reduce nicotine production, they observed that *M. sexta* larvae grew faster and preferred low-nicotine plants. In native habitats, these modified plants experienced significantly more herbivory from various species. This study provides strong evidence that nicotine acts as an effective direct defense in nature for *N. attenuata*.

Passage 2:

A study by Schuman et al. (2012) examined indirect defenses in *Nicotiana attenuata*, specifically herbivore-induced plant volatiles (HIPVs). They found that while *N. attenuata* releases HIPVs in response to *Manduca sexta* attack, these volatiles only increased plant fitness when predators of *M. sexta*, such as *Geocoris* species, were present. This indicates that the defensive benefit of HIPVs in nature is contingent on the activity of natural enemies of the herbivore.

Based on the texts, how would the authors of Text 2 most likely respond to the claim in Text 1 that nicotine functions as an efficient defense in nature for *Nicotiana attenuata*?

- A** By asserting that nicotine is not a primary defense mechanism and is less effective than indirect defenses like HIPVs.
- B** By agreeing that nicotine can be an efficient defense but emphasizing that the effectiveness of plant defenses can vary depending on ecological context.
- C** By arguing that the study in Text 1 is flawed because it did not account

for the presence of natural enemies of *Manduca sexta*.

- D By suggesting that nicotine's main function is not direct defense but rather attracting predators of *Manduca sexta*.

Question 15

Passage 1:

Art historian Margaret Koster (2003) argues that Jan van Eyck's 1434 painting, *The Arnolfini Portrait*, functions primarily as a legal document. She interprets the prominent Latin inscription, "*Johannes de Eyck fuit hic 1434*", not merely as a signature, but as an assertion of van Eyck's role as a witness to the depicted marriage ceremony. Koster posits that the painting's meticulous detail and symbolic elements served to provide a verifiable record of the marital contract.

Passage 2:

Conversely, Edwin Hall (1994) challenges the interpretation of *The Arnolfini Portrait* as a direct record of a wedding. Hall's iconographic analysis suggests the work serves as a memorial portrait for Giovanni di Nicolao Arnolfini's first wife, Costanza Trenta, who died before 1434. He highlights specific details, such as the single lit candle and the extinguished candle in the chandelier, as symbolic allusions to life and death, supporting its commemorative function.

Based on the texts, which choice best describes a difference in how the author of Text 1 and the author of Text 2 view the primary function of *The Arnolfini Portrait*?

- A** Text 1 argues that the painting demonstrates Van Eyck's mastery of perspective, while Text 2 asserts its historical inaccuracies.
- B** Text 1 emphasizes the painting's artistic technique, whereas Text 2 focuses on its cultural reception.
- C** Text 1 interprets the painting as a binding legal record, while Text 2 views it as a remembrance for a deceased individual.
- D** Text 1 suggests the painting was commissioned for public display, but

Text 2 contends it was intended for private contemplation only.

Question 16

Passage 1:

Research by Hackel et al. (2018) investigated how social context influences value-based decision-making. Participants learned to associate different abstract cues with monetary rewards or losses. Crucially, some cues were presented in a *social* context (paired with faces), while others were *nonsocial* (paired with objects). The study found that participants' learning rates and subsequent choices were significantly modulated by whether the cue was presented socially or nonsocially, indicating context-dependent value acquisition.

Passage 2:

Esposito (2020) examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic decision-making. The study utilized panel experimental data to assess the temporal stability of preferences related to risk aversion, patience, trust, cooperation, altruism, norm enforcement, and antisocial behavior. The findings suggested a notable increase in antisocial behavior among individuals with higher exposure to the virus outbreak, while pro-social and economic preferences remained largely unaffected.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 describe studies that examine the influence of which factor on decision-making?

- ☐ A The stability of learned associations over time.
- ☐ B Physiological responses to different stimuli.
- ☐ C External circumstances or conditions.
- ☐ D The neurological basis of economic choices.

Question 17

Passage 1:

Research by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky established the framing effect, a cognitive bias where decision outcomes are influenced by how information is presented, regardless of logical equivalence. Their work, particularly within prospect theory, demonstrated that individuals tend to be risk-averse when choices are framed in terms of gains but risk-seeking when framed as losses. This phenomenon highlights deviations from normative models of rational choice behavior.

Passage 2:

Neuroscientific investigations have explored the biological underpinnings of the framing effect. A study by De Martino et al. (2006) utilized fMRI to observe neural activity during a financial decision-making task susceptible to framing. They found that choices consistent with the framing effect correlated with increased activity in the amygdala, an area associated with emotional processing, while activity in the anterior cingulate cortex and prefrontal cortex related to choices that counteracted the bias.

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

- A** The framing effect is predominantly mediated by cortical regions such as the prefrontal cortex.
- B** The susceptibility of individuals to the framing effect varies significantly depending on the context of the decision.
- C** The manner in which potential outcomes are described impacts the decisions people make.
- D** Neural activity in the amygdala is the exclusive biological correlate of

choices influenced by the framing effect.

Question 18

Passage 1:

Research on *Arabidopsis thaliana* defense against insect herbivores has focused on the jasmonate (JA) signaling pathway. Studies indicate that herbivore feeding induces JA accumulation, activating defense responses. These responses include producing secondary metabolites like glucosinolates, which deter feeding. The MYC transcription factors are crucial regulators in this JA-mediated defense, controlling the expression of genes involved in producing these defensive compounds. JA signaling is thus central to *A. thaliana*'s induced defense strategy.

Passage 2:

Investigation into *Arabidopsis thaliana* defense highlights the role of glucosinolates as key defensive compounds against insect herbivores. These sulfur-containing metabolites, present constitutively or induced upon attack, negatively impact herbivore growth and survival. The efficacy of glucosinolates is linked to their hydrolysis by myrosinase enzymes, yielding toxic breakdown products. This system, often called the "mustard oil bomb," provides a potent defense mechanism against a range of generalist insects.

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

- A** *Arabidopsis thaliana* utilizes chemical compounds as a defense mechanism against insect herbivores.
- B** The jasmonate signaling pathway is the sole mechanism for induced defense in *Arabidopsis thaliana*.
- C** Glucosinolate production in *Arabidopsis thaliana* is exclusively induced by herbivore attack.

- D MYC transcription factors directly activate myrosinase enzymes in *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

Question 19

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 20

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.

Answers

Question 1

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 2

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says that dolphins change how they echolocate based on their surroundings. Text 2 says that dolphins learn and adapt their echolocation.

(B) combines both ideas.

(A) is wrong because both texts say that echolocation is affected by the environment.

(C) is wrong because Text 1 says that dolphins change how they echolocate depending on their habitats.

(D) is wrong because Text 2 says that individual experience also matters.

Question 3

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 states that the presentation of information influences decision-making. Text 2 discusses how the format of presentation can reduce the framing effect. Both texts agree that how information is presented affects

choices. (A) is incorrect because the passages do not limit the framing effect to only hypothetical scenarios. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 states that people are risk-seeking with negative framing. (C) is incorrect because Text 2 discusses ways to mitigate the framing effect.

Question 4

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 focuses on Hamlet's internal psychological state (melancholy) as the cause of his delay. Text 2 focuses on the influence of religious and political context on Hamlet's complexities. Despite their different approaches, both texts analyze Hamlet's character and motivations to understand the play. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 focuses on external factors (religious/political). (B) and (D) are incorrect because Text 1 does not emphasize these external factors; it focuses on internal psychology.

Question 5

Correct Answer: B

(B) is correct because both texts discuss how group dynamics affect how people think and act. Text 1 talks about how people tend to agree with the group, and Text 2 talks about how even those who disagree can still change the group's mind.

(A) is incorrect because Text 2 shows that dissenting opinions are not always suppressed.

(C) is incorrect because Text 2 suggests that conformity is not the only thing that drives decisions.

(D) is incorrect because Text 2 suggests that minority opinions can be considered instead of rejected.

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 says that Austen subtly critiques the patriarchal structures. Text 2 says that Austen actively engages with contemporary political debates concerning women's rights and social structures. Both texts agree that Austen's novels critique patriarchal society. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 argues against conservative interpretations. (B) is true but too general, and not the main point of comparison between the two specific critical perspectives presented. (D) is incorrect because Text 1 suggests a subtle critique rather than radical visions.

Question 7

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 talks about mycorrhizal networks transferring carbon (material) between trees. Text 2 talks about these networks transmitting defense signals (communication) between plants. Both texts describe the networks as facilitating interactions or transfers between plants. (A) captures both these ideas. (B) is too specific; only Text 1 mentions resource sharing, and it's not limited to younger plants. (C) is incorrect because Text 1 states transfer occurs between different species. (D) is incorrect because Text 1 discusses carbon transfer, not just defense signals.

Question 8

Correct Answer: A

The correct answer is (A) because both texts discuss how habitat fragmentation leads to behavioral changes in different wildlife species. Text 1 discusses changes in *Loxodonta africana*, while Text 2 discusses changes in *Panthera tigris*.

(B) is incorrect because it is too extreme by using the word "never". Also, it

is not the viewpoint of both texts.

(C) is incorrect because it is too narrow. The study focuses on a specific species, not all mammalian species.

(D) is incorrect because it directly contradicts the passages, which imply that competition is affected.

Question 9

Correct Answer: B

Both texts discuss the challenges that AI brings to art. Text 1 mentions how AI causes a lack of originality, while Text 2 mentions how AI affects the interpretation of art. Therefore, (B) is correct since it encompasses both of these ideas.

(A) is incorrect because both passages do not explicitly say AI art lacks aesthetic value.

(C) is incorrect because while AI democratizes art by making it easier to create, this is not the main point that the 2 passages discuss.

(D) is incorrect because while the passages discuss the challenges of AI, they never say that artists are fundamentally threatened.

Question 10

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 11

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 talks about genetic changes causing rapid shifts in language evolution. Text 2 talks about gradual changes in abilities and adaptations over a long time leading to language. Both texts are discussing different ideas about *how* human language evolved over time. This is the evolutionary process that led to human language abilities. (A) is wrong because Text 2 does not focus on specific genetic mutations. (B) is mentioned by both texts (rapid vs gradual), but (D) is the broader topic that encompasses the timeline as part of the process. (C) is mentioned in Text 2 but not the main focus of either text, and not mentioned in Text 1.

Question 12

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 states that damaged plants released volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Text 2 also states that *Arabidopsis thaliana* emits VOC when subjected to different herbivores. Both texts agree that *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants emit VOCs when damaged by herbivores. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions both GLVs and terpenoids are emitted, not just terpenoids. (B) is incorrect because Text 2 explicitly states that the VOC profiles differed depending on the herbivore species. (C) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions both GLVs and terpenoids are emitted, and it does not state that defense responses are solely triggered by GLVs.

Question 13

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 states that earlier research identified (Z)-9-hexadecenal as the main trail pheromone for *Linepithema humile*. Text 2 discusses later research which found that (Z)-9-hexadecenal is not found in natural trails and that dolichodial and iridomyrmecin are the main components. This shows that the findings in Text 2 go against the main idea in Text 1. (A) is wrong because Text 2 contradicts Text 1, not validates it. (C) is wrong because while the methods might be different, the core relationship described is a contradiction of findings, not an expansion of methods. (D) is wrong because both texts discuss the same ant species, *Linepithema humile*.

Question 14

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says that nicotine is an efficient defense for the plant. Text 2 talks about another defense mechanism (HIPVs) and says its effectiveness depends on predators being there. So, Text 2's authors would likely agree that nicotine can work but would also point out that how well any defense works might change depending on things like what else is around, like predators. This matches choice (B). Choice (A) is wrong because Text 2 doesn't say nicotine is not a primary defense or less effective. Choice (C) is wrong because Text 2 doesn't say the Text 1 study is flawed. Choice (D) is wrong because Text 2 talks about HIPVs attracting predators, not nicotine.

Question 15

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 says the painting functions as a "legal document" and a "verifiable record of the marital contract." Text 2 says the painting "serves as a memorial portrait" and has a "commemorative function." Therefore, (C)

correctly describes this difference in their views of the painting's primary function.

(A) is wrong because neither text talks about Van Eyck's mastery of perspective or historical inaccuracies.

(B) is wrong because neither text focuses on artistic technique or cultural reception. They both discuss the painting's meaning and purpose.

(D) is wrong because neither text discusses whether the painting was for public display or private contemplation.

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 talks about how social context, an external circumstance, affects how people learn and make decisions. Text 2 talks about how the COVID-19 pandemic, also an external circumstance, affects people's decisions. Both texts describe studies looking at how things outside of a person can change their choices. So, both texts examine the influence of external circumstances on decision-making. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions learning rates, but neither text focuses on how stable that learning is over time. (B) is incorrect because neither text discusses physiological responses. (D) is incorrect because neither text focuses on the brain's role in making economic choices.

Question 17

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains that the framing effect means how choices are presented changes decisions. Text 2 describes a study looking at brain activity when people show the framing effect, which is also about how presentation affects decisions. So, both texts agree that how options are described affects choices. (A) is wrong because Text 2 says the prefrontal cortex is linked to making choices *against* the framing effect, not causing it. (B) is not directly

stated as a point of agreement in both texts; Text 2 mentions individual variation but not specifically context dependence. (D) is wrong because Text 2 mentions other brain areas besides the amygdala involved in decisions related to framing.

Question 18

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 states that *Arabidopsis thaliana* defense involves producing secondary metabolites like glucosinolates to deter feeding. Text 2 discusses glucosinolates as key defensive compounds against insect herbivores. Both texts agree that chemical compounds are used for defense.

(B) is incorrect because Text 1 focuses on the JA pathway but does not claim it is the only one, and Text 2 does not mention the JA pathway at all.

(C) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions glucosinolates can be present constitutively or be induced.

(D) is incorrect because while Text 1 mentions MYC transcription factors and Text 2 mentions myrosinase enzymes, neither text states that MYC factors directly activate myrosinase.

Question 19

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 20

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.