

Cross-Text Connections

Question 1

Passage 1:

In studying group dynamics, the *anchoring bias* poses a significant challenge. Initial opinions voiced by dominant members can disproportionately influence subsequent discussions, even if those opinions are weakly substantiated. Researchers like Kahneman have shown that these *anchors* can restrict the range of considerations, leading groups to suboptimal conclusions and a false sense of consensus.

Passage 2:

Framing effects in negotiations reveal how presenting identical options in different ways alters choices. A proposal framed as a potential gain is more appealing than the same proposal framed as avoiding a loss. Tversky's work demonstrates that these cognitive manipulations exploit our aversion to loss, thereby influencing decisions and potentially undermining rational assessment of value.

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

- A Group decisions are improved when dominant members are encouraged to voice initial opinions.
- B Cognitive biases can lead to outcomes that deviate from a purely rational analysis.

- C** Framing effects are more pronounced in group settings than in individual decision-making.
- D** Anchoring bias and framing effects have minimal impact when individuals are well-informed.

Question 2

Passage 1:

A study by Mosleh (2024) explored social media's role in reinforcing political polarization. The research indicated that users tend to form connections with like-minded individuals, creating online echo chambers. These *filter bubbles* limit exposure to diverse perspectives, potentially intensifying polarization as users primarily encounter information confirming their existing beliefs.

Passage 2:

Kim's (2024) study delves into how echo chambers perpetuate polarization on digital platforms. The study suggests that *algorithmic recommendation systems* amplify this effect, as users are mainly exposed to homogeneous content aligning with their preferences. This creates a cycle where opposing viewpoints are often ignored, further solidifying existing biases.

Based on the texts, both Mosleh and Kim would likely agree with which statement?

- A** Social media algorithms always prioritize diverse viewpoints to foster balanced online interactions.
- B** Online echo chambers can exacerbate political polarization by limiting exposure to opposing perspectives.
- C** Social media users actively seek out diverse viewpoints to challenge their existing beliefs.
- D** Political polarization is primarily driven by factors unrelated to social media usage.

Question 3

Passage 1:

The proliferation of social media has ostensibly democratized information dissemination, yet its algorithmic curation raises concerns. Eli Pariser (2011) posited that these algorithms, designed to maximize user engagement, inadvertently create *filter bubbles*. This phenomenon limits exposure to diverse viewpoints, fostering intellectual homogeneity and potentially exacerbating societal divisions.

Passage 2:

Ro'ee Levy's (2021) *American Economic Review* study reveals a nuanced perspective. While algorithms can indeed restrict exposure to counter-attitudinal content, their impact on individuals' actual political opinions remains statistically insignificant. Exposure to opposing views, even within filter bubbles, can mitigate negative perceptions of rival political factions.

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

- A** Social media algorithms invariably amplify political polarization by creating echo chambers.
- B** Algorithmic curation of content can influence the diversity of information to which social media users are exposed.
- C** Exposure to counter-attitudinal information on social media always leads to a decrease in political polarization.
- D** Social media platforms are solely responsible for the rise of political sectarianism in recent years.

Question 4

Passage 1:

Academic consensus once held Shakespearean soliloquies to be direct representations of a character's unfiltered interior thoughts. This perspective viewed them as dramatic conventions allowing the audience access to a character's private mental landscape. Proponents argued that the soliloquy transcended mere speech, offering a unique window into psychological reality, distinct from dialogue exchanged with other characters. This interpretation emphasized the supposed solitude of the character and the unmediated nature of their spoken thoughts.

Passage 2:

Recent scholarship challenges the notion of Shakespearean soliloquies as transparent interior monologues. Evidence suggests these speeches adhered to a theatrical convention of spoken address, not silent thought externalized. Scholars observe linguistic cues and direct addresses to the audience, indicating the soliloquy was a form of direct communication rather than a simple unveiling of the mind. This perspective highlights the performative aspect, arguing soliloquies were crafted speeches intended for the playgoer, not realistic depictions of private thought processes.

Based on the texts, which statement best describes how the perspective presented in Text 2 relates to the perspective presented in Text 1?

- A** It offers a historical context that supports the view in Text 1.
- B** It provides an alternative interpretation that challenges the central claim in Text 1.
- C** It elaborates on a specific example mentioned in Text 1.
- D** It analyzes the dramatic function of soliloquies from a similar theoretical

standpoint as Text 1.

Question 5

Passage 1:

Ecologist Suzanne Simard's research highlights the significance of mycorrhizal networks, symbiotic relationships between fungi and plant roots. These networks form a subterranean "wood-wide web," facilitating communication and resource transfer between plants, sometimes across different species. Simard's work, including studies using radioactive isotopes, suggests that trees can share carbon and nutrients, particularly aiding shaded seedlings, and even send distress signals through this fungal medium, demonstrating a complex, cooperative system.

Passage 2:

Consuelo De Moraes and Mark Mescher's work investigates how plants use volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for communication above ground. Their research indicates that plants release specific VOCs in response to herbivore damage, which can be detected by neighboring plants. These airborne signals may trigger defense responses in the receiving plants, acting as an early warning system against threats. De Moraes's studies, such as those with parasitic dodder plants, illustrate how VOCs influence plant behavior and interactions.

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

- A** The detection of parasitic organisms through chemical signals.
- B** The role of symbiotic relationships with fungi in nutrient exchange.
- C** The transmission of information between plants via chemical means.
- D** The competition for limited resources among neighboring plant species.

Question 6

Passage 1:

In their seminal 1974 paper, Kahneman and Tversky introduced the concept of heuristics as mental shortcuts used in decision-making under uncertainty. These heuristics, while often efficient, can lead to systematic and predictable cognitive biases. One such heuristic discussed is the anchoring and adjustment heuristic, where individuals tend to rely heavily on the first piece of information encountered (the anchor) and make insufficient adjustments away from it when forming judgments. This can lead to estimates being biased towards the initial anchor, even if it is arbitrary.

Passage 2:

Tversky and Kahneman's work also highlighted the availability heuristic, another mental shortcut influencing probability judgments. According to this heuristic, individuals assess the likelihood of an event based on the ease with which instances or examples come to mind. If instances are readily available in memory, the event is perceived as more probable, even if this is not objectively true. This can lead to biases, such as overestimating the frequency of vivid or recent events.

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

- A** Ways in which cognitive biases can result from mental shortcuts.
- B** The specific experimental procedures used to study heuristics.
- C** The neurological basis for different types of decision-making.
- D** Strategies for overcoming biases in judgment.

Question 7

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 8

Passage 1:

Literary critic Alfred Kazin, in *F. Scott Fitzgerald: The Man and His Work* (1951), argued that *The Great Gatsby* functions primarily as a social commentary. Kazin posits that Fitzgerald was deeply concerned with the moral decay and superficiality of the wealthy elite in the Roaring Twenties. He views Jay Gatsby as an embodiment of the corrupted American Dream, his pursuit of wealth and Daisy Buchanan highlighting the era's misplaced values and ethical compromises. Kazin's analysis emphasizes the novel's critique of a society obsessed with material possessions and social status over genuine human connection.

Passage 2:

In his 1945 introduction to *The Great Gatsby*, Lionel Trilling offered a different perspective. While acknowledging the novel's social observations, Trilling emphasized Gatsby's symbolic significance beyond just a critique of wealth. Trilling saw Gatsby as a figure representing a fundamental American hope and imagination, an "extraordinary gift for hope" that is ultimately thwarted by the harsh realities of the world. His interpretation suggests that the novel is less about the decline of a specific social class and more about the tragic fate of a uniquely American idealism.

Based on the texts, how would Trilling (Text 2) most likely respond to Kazin's (Text 1) analysis of Jay Gatsby?

- A He would agree that Gatsby is solely a symbol of the moral decay of the wealthy.
- B He would argue that Kazin overlooks the novel's detailed depiction of 1920s society.

- C** He would contend that *Gatsby* represents something more profound than just the corruption of the American Dream.
- D** He would suggest that Kazin's focus on social commentary is irrelevant to the novel's true meaning.

Question 9

Passage 1:

Research on social cognition, notably by Anthony Greenwald and Mahzarin Banaji in 1995, highlighted the existence of *implicit biases*. These are unconscious attitudes or stereotypes that can affect our understanding, actions, and decisions without conscious awareness. Unlike explicit biases, which are openly endorsed, implicit biases are automatically activated associations in memory, formed through past experiences, which can influence behavior in subtle but significant ways, particularly in domains requiring rapid judgment.

Passage 2:

Subsequent meta-analyses and studies, such as a 2019 analysis including work by Brenda Kurdi, have explored the practical implications and measurement of implicit biases. While affirming the existence of automatic associations, this research often finds low correlations between standard measures of implicit bias (like the *Implicit Association Test*) and overt discriminatory behavior. These findings suggest that the link between unconscious cognitive structures and observable actions is complex and not always direct or predictable.

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

- A** Standard tests are highly effective at predicting an individual's discriminatory actions resulting from implicit bias.
- B** Explicit biases exert a lesser influence on observable behavior compared to implicit biases.
- C** Implicit biases involve mental connections that operate automatically.

- ☐ D Implicit biases are the sole or primary driver of discriminatory conduct.

Question 10

Passage 1:

Plant-soil feedback (PSF) is a critical mechanism influencing plant community dynamics. Certain plant species can alter soil properties, which subsequently affects the growth of other plants. Positive PSF occurs when a plant enhances its own growth by improving nutrient availability. Conversely, negative PSF inhibits growth due to pathogen accumulation or resource depletion.

Passage 2:

Soil microbial diversity plays a pivotal role in mediating PSF. Diverse microbial communities can enhance nutrient cycling and suppress soil-borne pathogens, thereby promoting positive feedback for plant growth. Conversely, reduced microbial diversity may lead to increased disease susceptibility and negative feedback, impacting plant health and productivity.

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

- A** Plant-soil feedback is solely determined by the presence of soil-borne pathogens.
- B** Microbial diversity in soil is independent of plant community composition.
- C** Plant growth and health are influenced by the interactions between plants and soil.
- D** Positive plant-soil feedback always leads to an increase in plant species richness.

Question 11

Passage 1:

Architectural morphology, the study of urban form, posits that a city's layout profoundly influences social interactions. *Jane Jacobs*, in her seminal work, argued that diverse, mixed-use neighborhoods foster a sense of community and encourage organic social encounters. This perspective emphasizes the importance of granular urban planning that prioritizes pedestrian-friendly spaces.

Passage 2:

Conversely, *Oscar Newman's* defensible space theory suggests that clearly defined private and semi-private zones within residential areas reduce crime and enhance residents' sense of ownership and safety. This model favors designs that establish clear boundaries and surveillance opportunities, potentially limiting spontaneous social mixing in favor of security and privacy.

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

- A** Urban planning should primarily focus on minimizing crime rates to foster community well-being.
- B** Architectural design has a notable effect on how people engage with their social environment.
- C** Mixed-use neighborhoods are inherently superior to residential areas with clearly defined boundaries.
- D** Pedestrian-friendly spaces are less important than creating defensible private zones.

Question 12

Passage 1:

Researchers have long been fascinated by the coordinated movements of large animal groups, such as bird flocks and fish schools. A 2005 study led by Iain Couzin demonstrated through simulations that this complex collective behavior can arise from simple, local interactions between individuals. The model required only two basic rules: individuals tend to stay near others without colliding, and some individuals may have a preferred direction. These simple, local interactions were sufficient to generate coordinated group movement resembling that observed in nature.

Passage 2:

Subsequent research into animal collective behavior has investigated the nature of the local interactions proposed by early models. A 2007 field study involving starling flocks revealed that interactions might not depend on metric distance (physical proximity) but rather on topological distance—a fixed number of neighbors. This suggests that each bird coordinates with a specific number of nearby individuals, regardless of how far away they are, implying that simple, local rules are indeed fundamental but may operate based on social relationships rather than strict distance.

Based on the texts, which statement best describes a difference in the focus of the research discussed in Text 1 and Text 2?

- A** Text 1 focuses on the sensory mechanisms animals use to detect neighbors, while Text 2 focuses on the cognitive processes involved in decision-making within a group.
- B** Text 1 investigates the external stimuli that trigger collective behavior, while Text 2 examines the evolutionary advantages of flocking and schooling.

- C Text 1 uses computer simulations to model collective behavior, while Text 2 relies solely on field observations of animal groups.
- D Text 1 proposes that simple, local interactions can explain collective behavior, while Text 2 explores the specific *nature* of those local interactions.

Question 13

Passage 1:

Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky's 1979 work introduced *prospect theory*, challenging expected utility theory by describing actual human choices under risk. A key concept is the *framing effect*: decisions are influenced by how options are presented, emphasizing gains or losses, rather than just the objective information. For instance, people are more likely to take risks when outcomes are framed as potential losses but avoid risks when framed as potential gains. This highlights that human decision-making often deviates from purely rational models.

Passage 2:

A 2006 study by Benedetto De Martino and colleagues investigated the neural basis of the *framing effect* using fMRI. Participants made financial decisions while their brain activity was monitored. The study found that the amygdala, a region associated with emotions, was more active when choices aligned with the framing effect. Conversely, activity in the orbital and medial prefrontal cortex was linked to reduced susceptibility to the effect, suggesting these areas are involved in overriding this bias.

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

- ☐ A The historical development of research into the framing effect.
- ☐ B The specific neurological regions involved in mediating the framing effect.
- ☐ C The economic implications of the framing effect in financial markets.
- ☐ D The influence of presentation style on human decision-making.

Question 14

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 15

Passage 1:

The anchoring and adjustment heuristic, first proposed by Tversky and Kahneman in 1974, suggests that individuals make estimations by starting from an initial value (the anchor) and adjusting from it to reach a final judgment. This adjustment, however, is often insufficient, leading to estimates that are biased towards the initial anchor. The anchor can be arbitrary or related to the task. This cognitive shortcut, while often efficient, can lead to significant biases in judgment across various domains.

Passage 2:

Research by Epley and Gilovich (2006) investigated the mechanism behind insufficient adjustment in the anchoring and adjustment heuristic. They proposed that adjustment is an effortful process that people stop once they reach a plausible value. This suggests that the degree of adjustment is influenced by the perceived plausibility of the anchor and the willingness to expend cognitive resources. Consequently, estimations remain closer to the initial anchor than they would if adjustments were more thorough.

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

- A** The initial anchor is always a value generated internally by the individual.
- B** The anchoring and adjustment heuristic is the only cognitive bias influencing judgment.
- C** The adjustment process from the initial anchor is often incomplete.
- D** The primary factor influencing the degree of adjustment is the relevance of the anchor.

Question 16

Passage 1:

Early 20th-century interpretations of Upper Paleolithic *Venus figurines*, such as those by Salomon Reinach (1913), often posited them primarily as symbols of fertility or earth goddesses. This perspective emphasized their corpulent features as representations intended to magically enhance reproductive success or venerate a maternal deity among prehistoric peoples. This view became widely accepted for decades, shaping popular understanding of these artifacts.

Passage 2:

More recent scholarship on *Venus figurines*, including work by Randall White (2006) and April Nowell, challenges solely fertility-based explanations. These scholars argue that the diversity in figurine forms and contexts suggests multiple possible meanings, potentially encompassing representations of social identity, markers of group affiliation, or even pedagogical tools for transmitting anatomical knowledge, indicating a more complex symbolic role than previously assumed.

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

- A** The primary function of *Venus figurines* was related to enhancing fertility.
- B** Recent archaeological studies have conclusively determined the sole purpose of *Venus figurines*.
- C** The meaning and purpose of *Venus figurines* have been subjects of scholarly interpretation.
- D** Early interpretations of *Venus figurines* have been entirely disproven by recent research.

Question 17

Passage 1:

Plants emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in response to herbivory. These VOCs can act as a defense mechanism, either directly by deterring herbivores or indirectly by attracting their natural enemies, such as parasitic wasps. Studies like Turlings et al. (1990) have demonstrated that the release of these compounds is not merely a passive process but an active induction triggered by factors like the oral secretions of herbivores. This indicates a complex chemical signaling system within plants.

Passage 2:

The concept of plants using volatile signals to communicate, particularly with neighboring plants to enhance defense against herbivores, has been debated. However, recent work, including a meta-analysis by Karban et al. (2014), provides support for this hypothesis. This research suggests that plants exposed to VOCs from damaged neighbors often exhibit increased resistance to subsequent herbivore attacks. The phenomenon appears to be widespread across diverse plant species and ecological conditions.

Based on the texts, which statement about the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) discussed would both authors most likely agree with?

- A** VOC emissions are primarily a passive response to physical damage rather than an active process.
- B** VOCs play a role in the defensive responses of plants to herbivory.
- C** The primary function of VOCs is to directly deter herbivores from feeding on plants.
- D** Plant communication through VOCs is a universally accepted and undisputed phenomenon among scientists.

Question 18

Passage 1:

The manuscript of *Sir Thomas More* is a unique and debated artifact in Shakespearean scholarship. Originally authored primarily by Anthony Munday, it contains revisions and additions by several hands. Notably, "Hand D," comprising three pages depicting a riot scene, has long been considered potentially Shakespearean. Paleographic analysis and linguistic patterns in Hand D show significant overlap with Shakespeare's known writing style, leading many scholars to attribute this specific section to him.

Passage 2:

While stylometric analysis has been applied to the *Sir Thomas More* manuscript to bolster claims of Shakespeare's involvement, it presents challenges. Some analyses of the entire play manuscript suggest a low probability of Shakespeare's sole authorship for the work as a whole. However, proponents argue that such analyses may not be fine-grained enough to isolate collaborative contributions, potentially obscuring Shakespeare's hand within specific, limited sections like Hand D, where other analytical methods show strong correlations.

Based on the texts, which statement about the authorship of *Sir Thomas More* would both Text 1 and Text 2 most likely agree with?

- A** Stylometric analysis definitively proves Shakespeare's authorship of Hand D.
- B** Anthony Munday was the sole author of the original *Sir Thomas More* manuscript.
- C** The manuscript of *Sir Thomas More* exhibits characteristics suggesting multiple contributors.

- D The debate surrounding Shakespeare's involvement in *Sir Thomas More* is entirely resolved.

Question 19

Passage 1:

Researchers have utilized geolocators to track the intricate migratory patterns of various avian species. These compact devices, attached to birds, record data such as light levels, temperature, and pressure. By analyzing this information upon retrieval, scientists can reconstruct migration routes, stopover sites, and the timing of these journeys. Geolocators are particularly valuable for studying small birds for which larger tracking devices are unsuitable. While providing crucial insights into annual cycles and connectivity, data retrieval necessitates recapture.

Passage 2:

Dr. Kaito Suzuki's team investigated how environmental factors influence avian migration timing. Their research indicates that shifts in temperature and resource availability significantly impact when birds initiate and complete their migratory flights. For instance, warmer springs can lead to earlier departures. The study emphasizes that while birds exhibit some flexibility, rapid environmental changes, particularly those linked to climate change, can disrupt the synchrony between migration schedules and the availability of critical resources at breeding or stopover sites.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 discuss which aspect of bird migration research?

- A** The historical development of bird tracking technologies.
- B** The specific types of data collected by geocator devices.
- C** The challenges associated with recapturing birds to retrieve tracking data.

D Factors influencing the timing of avian migratory journeys.

Question 20

Passage 1:

In their seminal 1974 paper, Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman introduced the concept of heuristics as mental shortcuts used in judgment under uncertainty. One such heuristic is the availability heuristic, where people estimate the frequency or probability of an event based on how easily instances or occurrences come to mind. If examples are readily available in memory, individuals tend to overestimate the event's likelihood. This cognitive bias can lead to systematic errors in judgment, as easily recalled events may not always be the most statistically probable.

Passage 2:

Another heuristic identified by Tversky and Kahneman in their 1974 work is the anchoring and adjustment heuristic. This involves making an estimate by starting from an initial value, the "anchor," and then adjusting it to reach a final judgment. However, these adjustments are often insufficient, meaning the final estimate remains biased towards the initial anchor. This phenomenon demonstrates how irrelevant starting points can significantly influence numerical estimations, leading to potentially inaccurate conclusions in various decision-making contexts.

Based on the texts, both Text 1 and Text 2 discuss which concept from Tversky and Kahneman's 1974 work?

- A** The impact of emotional states on decision-making.
- B** Specific mental shortcuts that can lead to biased judgments.
- C** The mathematical laws of probability.
- D** The deliberate strategies people use to make optimal decisions.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: B

Kahneman (Text 1) shows that *anchoring bias* leads to suboptimal conclusions. Tversky (Text 2) explains that *framing effects* influence decisions and undermine rational assessment. Therefore, (B) is correct because cognitive biases cause irrationality.

(A) is incorrect because text 1 says the opposite.

(C) is incorrect because text 2 does not mention group settings.

(D) is incorrect because it is too extreme. Both biases can have an impact even if people are well-informed.

Question 2

Correct Answer: B

Both texts agree that social media can reinforce political views.

(A) This is incorrect because text 1 and text 2 both suggest that social media limits users to diverse viewpoints.

(B) This is correct because both texts discuss how social media echo chambers limit viewpoints, thus exacerbating political polarization.

(C) This is incorrect because text 1 and text 2 suggest that users do not seek out diverse viewpoints.

(D) This is incorrect because both texts suggest that social media is a cause of polarization.

Question 3

Correct Answer: B

(B) is correct because both texts discuss how algorithms affect the diversity of information that people see. Text 1 says that algorithms create *filter bubbles* that limit diverse viewpoints, while Text 2 notes that algorithms can restrict counter-attitudinal content.

(A) is incorrect because Text 2 argues against this point.

(C) is incorrect because this is too extreme. While Text 2 suggests that it can, it does not suggest that it *always* does.

(D) is incorrect because this is too extreme and is not mentioned in Text 1.

Question 4

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 says that Shakespearean soliloquies show a character's inner thoughts directly. Text 2 disagrees and says that soliloquies were not silent thoughts but speeches for the audience. So, Text 2 offers a different idea that goes against the main idea in Text 1.

(A) is wrong because Text 2 challenges Text 1, it does not support it.

(C) is wrong because Text 1 does not mention a specific example that Text 2 then discusses more.

(D) is wrong because the texts have different ideas about what soliloquies are and how they work in plays.

Question 5

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 talks about plants using chemical signals through fungal networks underground to communicate. Text 2 talks about plants using airborne chemical signals (VOCs) above ground to communicate. Both texts discuss

how plants send and receive information using chemicals. Therefore, the correct answer is (C). (A) is incorrect because only Text 2 mentions parasitic organisms. (B) is incorrect because only Text 1 focuses on symbiotic relationships with fungi for nutrient exchange. (D) is incorrect because neither text primarily focuses on competition for resources.

Question 6

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 talks about heuristics leading to cognitive biases, specifically mentioning anchoring and adjustment. Text 2 also talks about heuristics (availability heuristic) leading to biases. Both passages explain how using mental shortcuts can cause thinking errors. (B) is incorrect because neither passage describes the specific experiments, only the concepts studied. (C) is incorrect because the passages discuss psychological concepts, not the brain's structure. (D) is incorrect because the passages describe biases but do not offer solutions or strategies to overcome them.

Question 7

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 8

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 says that Kazin thinks Gatsby is a symbol of the bad parts of rich people and the American Dream. Text 2 says that Trilling thinks Gatsby means something more about American hope, not just about rich people being bad. So, Trilling would likely say that Kazin's idea is too simple and that Gatsby means more than just that.

(A) is wrong because Text 2 says Gatsby represents more than just the decay of the wealthy.

(B) is wrong because Text 2 doesn't say that Kazin ignores the description of the 1920s.

(D) is wrong because Text 2 doesn't say that social commentary is not important to the book.

Question 9

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 describes implicit biases as "automatically activated associations." Text 2 refers to "automatic associations" when discussing implicit biases. Both texts agree that implicit biases involve mental connections that happen automatically. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 states there are low correlations between tests and behavior. (B) is incorrect because neither text compares the influence of explicit versus implicit biases on behavior. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 indicates the link between implicit bias and behavior is complex and not always direct, suggesting it is not the sole or primary driver.

Question 10

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 discusses how plants alter the soil and how it affects plant growth, while Text 2 discusses how soil microbial diversity impacts plant health.

(A) is incorrect because it is too extreme. Both texts imply that factors other than pathogens can affect plant growth.

(B) is incorrect because it contradicts Text 2. Text 2 implies that soil microbial diversity affects plant growth.

(C) is correct because both texts imply that plant growth is affected by soil conditions.

(D) is incorrect because it is too broad. The texts mention positive feedback, but it does not always mean that it will increase species richness.

Question 11

Correct Answer: B

The correct answer is (B) because both texts highlight the impact of architectural design on social interactions. *Jacobs* focuses on how urban layouts can foster community, while *Newman* discusses how design affects safety and ownership, both of which influence social behavior.

(A) is incorrect because Text 1 does not mention crime rates, while Text 2 focuses on it.

(C) is incorrect because Text 1 favors mixed-use neighborhoods, Text 2 does not agree with that statement.

(D) is incorrect because Text 1 prioritizes pedestrian-friendly spaces, while Text 2 emphasizes defensible private zones. They have contradicting opinions.

Question 12

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 talks about how simple, local rules can make animals move together in groups. Text 2 then looks closer at what those simple rules might actually

be, specifically if they are about how close animals are or just about staying near a certain number of friends. So, Text 1 gives the big idea, and Text 2 tries to figure out more details about that idea. (A) is wrong because neither text talks about senses or thinking inside the animals. (B) is wrong because neither text talks about what starts the moving or why moving together helps animals over a long time. (C) is wrong because Text 2 also mentions using computer simulations.

Question 13

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 explains that the framing effect means decisions are influenced by how options are presented, emphasizing gains or losses, not just the facts. Text 2 talks about how the brain is affected by the framing effect during financial decisions, linking it to brain parts that deal with emotions and making choices. Both texts agree that how something is presented affects how people decide.

(A) is wrong because only Text 1 mentions when the framing effect was introduced. (B) is wrong because only Text 2 talks about the specific brain parts. (C) is wrong because although Text 2 mentions financial decisions, neither text discusses broader economic implications.

Question 14

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 15

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 explains that the adjustment from the initial anchor is often insufficient. Text 2 further investigates why the adjustment is insufficient, stating that people stop adjusting once they reach a plausible value. Both texts agree that the adjustment process is incomplete. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 states the anchor can be arbitrary or related to the task, implying it isn't always internally generated. (B) is incorrect because the texts discuss only one specific heuristic and do not claim it's the only bias. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 emphasizes that adjustment stops at a plausible value and is influenced by willingness to expend cognitive resources, not primarily the anchor's relevance.

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 talks about early scholarly interpretations of *Venus figurines* as fertility symbols. Text 2 talks about more recent scholarly interpretations that suggest other possible meanings. Both texts discuss the fact that scholars have interpreted the meaning and purpose of these figurines. Therefore, they would both agree that the figurines have been subjects of scholarly interpretation. (A) is only the view discussed in Text 1, which Text 2 challenges. (B) is too strong a claim; Text 2 suggests multiple possible meanings, not a single, conclusively determined sole purpose. (D) is also too strong; Text 2 says recent scholarship "challenges" early views but doesn't state they have been "entirely disproven."

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 states that VOCs act as a defense mechanism against herbivores. Text 2 states that plants exposed to VOCs from damaged neighbors show increased resistance to herbivores, which is a defensive response. Therefore, both texts would agree that VOCs play a role in plant defense against herbivores. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 states that VOC release is an active induction, not a passive response. (C) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions both direct deterrence and indirect attraction of natural enemies as functions of VOCs, not just direct deterrence. (D) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions that the concept of plant communication through VOCs has been debated, indicating it is not universally accepted.

Question 18

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 states that the manuscript contains revisions and additions by several hands, including potentially Shakespeare. Text 2 discusses the challenges of using stylometric analysis for a play with collaborative contributions, implying multiple authors. Therefore, both texts agree that the manuscript shows evidence of multiple contributors. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 mentions challenges with stylometric analysis and doesn't state it definitively proves Shakespeare's authorship. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 states Munday was the primary author, but the manuscript also contains additions by others. (D) is incorrect because both texts discuss ongoing analysis and debate regarding Shakespeare's involvement.

Question 19

Correct Answer: D

Text 1 talks about using geolocators to track bird migration, including the

timing of journeys. Text 2 specifically focuses on how environmental factors influence the timing of bird migration. Therefore, both texts discuss factors influencing the timing of avian migratory journeys. (A) is incorrect because Text 1 mentions geolocators as a technological advance but doesn't detail the historical development of tracking technologies, and Text 2 doesn't mention technology history at all. (B) is incorrect because while Text 1 lists some data types collected by geolocators, Text 2 does not focus on the data types collected by these devices. (C) is incorrect because only Text 1 mentions the challenge of recapturing birds.

Question 20

Correct Answer: B

Text 1 talks about the availability heuristic, and Text 2 talks about the anchoring and adjustment heuristic. Both passages state that these are mental shortcuts used in judgment under uncertainty and that they can lead to biases or systematic errors. This means both passages discuss specific mental shortcuts that can lead to biased judgments. Therefore, (B) is correct. (A) is incorrect because neither passage mentions emotional states. (C) is incorrect because while the heuristics relate to probability and estimation, the passages do not discuss the mathematical laws of probability itself. (D) is incorrect because heuristics are described as shortcuts that can lead to errors, not deliberate strategies for optimal decisions.