

Expression of Ideas

Question 1

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Iranian scholar Abu Rayhan al-Biruni studied Earth's physical features.
- He theorized that a large landmass existed west of Europe and east of Asia.
- Al-Biruni published his landmass theory in 1037 CE.

The student wants to specify when al-Biruni published his landmass theory. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** In 1037 CE, al-Biruni published his theory that a large landmass existed west of Europe and east of Asia.
- B** Al-Biruni, who studied Earth's physical features, published a theory about a large landmass.
- C** Al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar who studied Earth's physical features.
- D** An Iranian scholar who studied Earth's physical features, al-Biruni theorized that a large landmass existed west of Europe and east of Asia.

Question 2

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- The Fun Theory was a 2009 campaign by Volkswagen and ad agency DDB Stockholm.
- Its core idea is that people change behavior more easily if tasks are fun.
- For example, *Piano Stairs* made taking subway stairs a playful experience.
- This experiment increased stair usage by 66% compared to the escalator.
- Other examples included an arcade-style bottle bank and a talking bin.

The student wants to introduce the Volkswagen Fun Theory. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Volkswagen's Fun Theory posits that making mundane tasks enjoyable can significantly alter people's behavior.
- B** The *Piano Stairs* experiment by Volkswagen in 2009 increased stair usage by 66% with playful sounds.
- C** The Fun Theory campaign also featured an arcade bottle bank and a talking bin to encourage recycling.
- D** DDB Stockholm collaborated with Volkswagen in 2009 to launch the Fun Theory initiative.

Question 3

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Most of the plant and bird species in Oahu, Hawaii, are non-native.
- In a 2019 study, researchers wanted to know what role non-native birds play in dispersing plant seeds in Oahu.
- Researchers catalogued plant seeds found in fecal samples from nonnative birds.
- *Leptocophylla tameiameiae*, a flowering shrub, was one of fifteen native species catalogued.
- *Passiflora suberosa*, an herbaceous vine, was one of twenty-nine nonnative species catalogued.
- Researchers concluded that non-native birds play a vital role in dispersing the seeds of native and non-native plants.

The student wants to compare the number of native and non-native species catalogued. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Seeds from *Leptocophylla tameiameiae* and *Passiflora suberosa* can be found in Oahu, Hawaii, but only the former plant is native.
- B** In 2019, researchers catalogued native and non-native plant seeds found in fecal samples from non-native birds.
- C** Most of the birds in Oahu, Hawaii, are non-native, and researchers have concluded that they play a vital role in seed dispersal.
- D** When cataloguing plant seeds found in bird fecal samples, researchers found more non-native seed species than native species.

Question 4

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Doomscrolling means obsessively consuming continuous negative, anxiety-inducing online content.
- Algorithms promote controversial, emotional posts, exploiting humans' negativity bias.
- This constant exposure heightens anxiety, stress, and feelings of helplessness.
- Doomscrolling intensifies political polarization, fueling outrage and extreme viewpoints.
- Stanford researchers (Knutson, 2020) found negative, high-arousal news spreads virally.

The student wants to describe the nature and impact of doomscrolling. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Doomscrolling is defined by constant exposure to online content, which includes high-arousal news.
- B** Stanford's Knutson researched doomscrolling's effects, finding emotional, negative posts spread fastest.
- C** Negativity bias and algorithms promote the addictive habit of doomscrolling, increasing anxiety.
- D** Doomscrolling involves obsessively consuming negative online content, heightening anxiety and political polarization.

Question 5

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- *Birds of Northern South America* is an identification guidebook by ornithologists Robin Restall, Clemencia Rodner, and Miguel Lentino.
- It lists the thirty-five hummingbird species found in Suriname.
- The sooty-capped hermit is a large hummingbird found in Suriname.
- It is identifiable by its distinctive facial markings and its long, black, curved bill.
- The fiery-tailed awlbill is a small hummingbird found in Suriname.
- It is identifiable by its mostly dark green color and its short, black, upturned bill.

Which choice most effectively uses information from the given sentences to emphasize a difference between the two birds?

- A** The sooty-capped hermit and the fiery-tailed awlbill are two of the thirty-five hummingbird species found in Suriname.
- B** Identifiable by its long, black, curved bill and its distinctive facial markings, the sooty-capped hermit is a large hummingbird found in Suriname.
- C** Though they share several traits in common, the sooty-capped hermit is larger than the fiery-tailed awlbill.
- D** The fiery-tailed awlbill is a small hummingbird identifiable by its mostly dark green color and its short, black, upturned bill.

Question 6

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Conventional therapeutic agents often face limitations such as poor solubility, systemic toxicity, and insufficient accumulation at target sites, impeding optimal efficacy.
- Nanotechnology-based drug delivery systems leverage nanoscale materials to precisely encapsulate and transport therapeutic compounds, enhancing their pharmacokinetic profiles.
- These engineered nanoparticles, ranging from polymeric micelles to lipid nanocarriers, enable active or passive targeting to specific diseased cells or tissues.
- For instance, surface functionalization with specific ligands can facilitate receptor-mediated uptake, effectively bypassing non-target physiological barriers like the blood-brain barrier.
- Such sophisticated manipulation of physicochemical properties also permits controlled release kinetics, maintaining therapeutic concentrations and minimizing off-target adverse effects.
- Recent advancements, including Shaoyi Jiang's work on zwitterionic polymers for improved lipid nanoparticles, underscore the evolving precision in nanomedicine.

The student wants to explain a principal way nanotechnology improves upon conventional drug delivery. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Nanotechnology addresses challenges like poor drug solubility and rapid metabolism, which conventional therapeutic agents frequently encounter.
- B** Engineered nanoparticles, particularly lipid nanocarriers and polymeric micelles, represent a significant advancement in targeted therapeutic strategies.
- C** Researchers like Shaoyi Jiang are refining lipid nanoparticles by using

zwitterionic polymers to enhance performance and biocompatibility.

- D By allowing targeted delivery and controlled release, nanotechnology ensures therapeutic compounds are concentrated effectively at disease sites while minimizing systemic toxicity.

Question 7

In a 2022 analysis of 200 terms, researchers found a broad pattern of valence-dependent mutation in which negative adjectives saw a faster rate of cognate replacement—the rate at which a word will be replaced over time with a noncognate form—than other words. _____ the adjective “illegal” would be expected to mutate faster than the noun “crisis.”

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- ☐ A Thus,
- ☐ B Moreover,
- ☐ C Meanwhile,
- ☐ D However,

Question 8

In 1947, Bedouin shepherds discovered the first of the ancient manuscripts that came to be known as the Dead Sea Scrolls in the caves of Qumran. _____ in 1951, archaeologist Roland de Vaux began the first of several excavations of the Qumran site to find more scrolls.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- ☐ A In summary,
- ☐ B Subsequently,
- ☐ C Nevertheless,
- ☐ D That is to say,

Question 9

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- The Archipelago-Madrean Mountains are located in northwestern Mexico.
- They cover an area of $1,038 \text{ mi}^2$.
- The Big Hatchet Mountains are located in the southwestern United States.
- They cover an area of 65 mi^2 .
- These mountain ranges are two of the dozens of “sky inlands” in the southwestern US and northwestern Mexico.
- A sky inland is an isolated mountain range whose environment differs dramatically from that of the surrounding lowlands.

The student wants to emphasize the similarity between the two mountain ranges. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** There are dozens of different mountain ranges in located in the southwestern US and northwestern Mexico.
- B** The Archipelago-Madrean Mountains and the Big Hatchet Mountains are both inland mountain ranges whose surroundings are different from those of the surrounding mountains.
- C** The Archipelago-Madrean Mountains cover an area of $1,038 \text{ mi}^2$, while the Big Hatchet Mountains cover an area of 65 mi^2 .
- D** Even though they are both sky inlands, the Archipelago-Madrean Mountains and the Big Hatchet Mountains are located in different countries.

Question 10

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Palaeography, a critical humanities discipline, fundamentally entails the rigorous examination and interpretation of ancient and medieval handwriting across diverse document types.
- Key to this analytical process is identifying myriad graphic symbols and classifying distinct script traditions, discerning their stylistic evolution.
- Palaeographers, such as Professor Teresa Webber, delve into material forms to contextualize texts, recognizing that visual presentation inherently contributes to textual meaning.
- Deciphering challenges extend beyond legible forms, necessitating an understanding of nuanced scribal practices, abbreviations, and often subjective stylistic variations inherent to specific periods and regions.
- Bernhard Bischoff's foundational works underscore that effective palaeographical scholarship integrates linguistic competence with historical-cultural contextualization for accurate textual attribution.
- The discipline thus demands not merely passive reading but an active, intricate synthesis of material evidence, orthography, and historical linguistic shifts.

The student wants to explain the sophisticated, multifaceted analytical approach inherent in the practice of palaeography. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Palaeography, beyond merely deciphering scripts, requires an intricate synthesis of graphic symbol classification, material analysis, and the contextualization of scribal practices, acknowledging their inherent interpretive nuances.
- B** Established by Jean Mabillon, palaeography involves the critical examination of historical handwriting, with researchers like Teresa

Webber analyzing visual presentation for meaning.

- C Palaeographers must identify graphic symbols and classify script traditions, a complex endeavor that sometimes uses digital methods for improved analysis, as noted by contemporary studies.
- D Bernhard Bischoff's foundational scholarship highlights how palaeographical studies integrate linguistic skills to overcome challenges posed by diverse document types and stylistic variations.

Question 11

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Time banking operates as a mutual credit system, exchanging diverse services for labor-time credits rather than conventional monetary units.
- Each hour contributed within a time bank inherently possesses equal value, irrespective of the specific service rendered or expertise involved.
- American lawyer Edgar Cahn is widely recognized for pioneering modern time banking in the 1980s, advocating for its use to supplement social services.
- This economic model aims to foster social capital, community cohesion, and inclusivity by acknowledging valuable work often unrewarded conventionally.
- Despite these communal benefits, challenges include ensuring standardization, overcoming resource limitations, and effectively matching diverse service requests with available offers.

The student wants to introduce the fundamental concept and mechanism of time banking to an audience unfamiliar with it. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Time banking, developed by Edgar Cahn in the 1980s, attempts to address societal inequalities through a non-monetary economic system.
- B** As a mutual credit system, time banking enables the exchange of various services using labor-time credits, where every hour contributed holds equal value.
- C** Although time banking cultivates social capital and community cohesion, it frequently encounters difficulties with resource management and matching services.
- D** Recognizing invaluable contributions unrewarded conventionally, time banking provides an alternative economic structure fostering greater community participation.

Question 12

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann developed the "spiral of silence" theory in the 1970s.
- This theory posits that individuals tend to suppress their divergent opinions when they perceive them as being unpopular.
- Individuals gauge the prevailing "climate of opinion" through an internal quasi-statistical sense.
- A pervasive fear of social isolation strongly motivates people to conform to the dominant public viewpoint.
- This self-censorship, in turn, often initiates a dynamic process where minority opinions seem to diminish further.
- Mass media plays a crucial role by frequently shaping and reinforcing the perception of a dominant public opinion.

The student wants to introduce the central idea of Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann's "spiral of silence" theory to an audience unfamiliar with social science communication models. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The "spiral of silence" theory, developed by Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, examines how fear of isolation contributes to opinion expression, a dynamic process in social communication.
- B** In the 1970s, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann's research detailed the pervasive fear of social isolation, a key component within the "spiral of silence" theory.
- C** Individuals' quasi-statistical sense allows them to gauge the climate of opinion, leading to self-censorship as explained by Noelle-Neumann's theory.
- D** Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann's "spiral of silence" theory explains how people's reluctance to voice minority opinions due to fear of isolation can reinforce perceived majority views.

Question 13

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- The *Broken Windows Theory* posits that visible signs of urban disorder signal societal indifference, thereby encouraging further serious crime.
- Social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling introduced this criminological theory in their influential 1982 *Atlantic Monthly* article.
- Unrepaired minor deteriorations, such as a broken window, suggest a lack of informal social control within a community.
- This perceived breakdown of order can foster an environment where more significant criminal behaviors are perceived as permissible.
- The theory profoundly influenced "zero-tolerance" policing strategies, notably implemented in New York City during the 1990s.
- However, critics question its causal link between disorder and serious crime, citing concerns over racial and class biases.

The student wants to introduce the *Broken Windows Theory* to an audience unfamiliar with the concept. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** First proposed by Wilson and Kelling in 1982, the *Broken Windows Theory* sparked "zero-tolerance" policing strategies in cities like New York, though it faces criticism.
- B** The *Broken Windows Theory*, a criminological concept by Wilson and Kelling, addresses how minor urban decay can imply lax social control, influencing behavior.
- C** The impact of urban disorder on crime, specifically how unrepaired broken windows signal societal indifference, forms the core of a theory by Wilson and Kelling.
- D** Developed by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling, the *Broken Windows Theory* asserts that visible signs of minor disorder in urban

environments can escalate, encouraging more serious criminal activity.

Question 14

The concept of virtual reality has existed for decades, often depicted in science fiction as a fully immersive digital world. That is, a computer-generated environment that can be interacted with by a person. However, not all virtual experiences aim for complete sensory immersion. The interactive story *Notes on Blindness*, _____ uses audio and minimalist visuals to convey the experience of losing sight.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- ☐ A at the same time,
- ☐ B for example,
- ☐ C however,
- ☐ D furthermore,

Question 15

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Ephemera constitutes transitory textual and material objects initially designed for limited utility, such as advertisements or tickets, rather than enduring retention.
- Derived from the Greek "eph $\epsilon\phi\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha$," the term conceptually aligns with items possessing inherent impermanence.
- Despite their intended disposability, these commonplace materials frequently acquire profound historical, social, and cultural significance for researchers.
- Adrian Johns, a scholar of print culture, emphasizes how perceived material stability, even in ephemera, is socially constructed over time, rather than being an intrinsic quality.
- The academic study of ephemera now reveals rich sociological and anthropological contexts, offering unique insights into daily life often overlooked by traditional archives.
- Archiving these diverse and often fragile items presents complex challenges for institutions, including their identification, categorization, and long-term conservation.

The student wants to explain the paradox inherent in the academic study of ephemera. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The etymological origins of "ephemera" denote objects "lasting only a day," yet these very items are now rigorously collected and analyzed by scholars.
- B** Ephemeral objects, initially intended for disposal and perceived as fleeting, paradoxically become valuable sources for deep historical and cultural research over time.
- C** Adrian Johns argues that the stability of printed materials, including ephemera, is socially constructed, highlighting the interpretative nature of archival preservation.

- D Academics like Maurice Rickards explore ephemera to illuminate neglected aspects of social history, even though its categorization poses challenges for archivists.

Question 16

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Hypercorrection is the erroneous over-application of a perceived grammatical or phonetic rule, intending to achieve linguistic "correctness."
- This phenomenon often stems from speakers' desire to adopt a more prestigious linguistic variety or avoid stigmatized forms.
- Sociolinguist William Labov extensively studied hypercorrection, identifying its prevalence among the lower-middle class.
- Individuals in this group often surpass higher classes in employing certain formal speech patterns.
- An illustrative instance is pronouncing the plural of "octopus" as "octopi," misapplying a Latin pluralization rule.
- Another example includes individuals adding an 'h' sound where it is not etymologically present, like saying "happle" instead of "apple."

The student wants to introduce hypercorrection to an audience *unfamiliar* with linguistic concepts. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** William Labov's research highlights that hypercorrection, an over-application of linguistic rules, is notably prevalent among lower-middle-class speakers aiming for prestige.
- B** Often occurring from a desire for linguistic prestige, hypercorrection involves mistakenly applying a rule to produce forms like "octopi" instead of "octopuses."
- C** Hypercorrection is when someone tries to speak or write "more correctly" but accidentally makes an error by overusing a language rule, like saying "octopi" or adding an "h" to words.
- D** Hypercorrection, defined as the erroneous over-application of a grammatical or phonetic rule, manifests in various linguistic contexts, as demonstrated by instances of hyperurbanism and misapplied pluralization.

Question 17

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- The Cusco School originated in Peru's colonial capital, integrating European artistic conventions from the 16th to 18th centuries.
- Spanish evangelists founded this movement, strategically utilizing art for didactic conversion of the Indigenous Inca populace to Catholicism.
- Its distinctive *mestizo* style harmoniously fused European Mannerism and Baroque with rich Andean iconography.
- Key aesthetic characteristics included brilliant chromatic palettes, dimensional flattening, and elaborate gold leaf, known as *brocateado*.
- Indigenous artists, initially European-trained, progressively gained autonomy, fostering a unique "Cuzqueña" artistic expression.
- The School's oeuvre frequently incorporated local flora and fauna alongside uniquely Andean figures like the *Angel with Arquebus*.

The student wants to introduce the *Cusco School* to an audience already familiar with broader European art history during the colonial period. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The Cusco School was a significant colonial artistic movement in Peru, where European styles like Mannerism and Baroque blended with indigenous elements, producing a distinctive aesthetic.
- B** Emerged in colonial Peru, the *Cusco School* represents a unique confluence where European artistic conventions, particularly Mannerist and Baroque, intertwined with Indigenous Andean elements.
- C** Utilizing art for didactic conversion, Spanish evangelists founded the Cusco School, which employed brilliant chromatic palettes and elaborate gold leaf in its "Cuzqueña" artistic expression.

- D Originating in Cusco between the 16th and 18th centuries, this artistic tradition featured dimensional flattening and figures like the *Angel with Arquebus*, reflecting indigenous cultural influences.

Question 18

Noting that speakers of different languages often describe the world in distinct ways, early twentieth-century linguists did not conclude that language merely reflects pre-existing cultural differences; instead, many proposed that language structure itself shapes a speaker's perception and categorization of reality.

_____ when Benjamin Lee Whorf studied the Hopi language, he argued that its lack of tense markers for time led to a fundamentally different concept of time compared to speakers of English.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- ☐ A Consequently,
- ☐ B Nevertheless,
- ☐ C Alternatively,
- ☐ D In other words,

Question 19

In 2018, Gili Freedman and her colleagues investigated the psychological consequences of ghosting, a term for abruptly ending communication with someone without explanation. An individual experiencing ghosting first attempts to reach out to the person who has disappeared, often through various communication channels. _____ the individual is left to grapple with feelings of uncertainty and rejection, which can negatively impact their self-esteem and mental well-being.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- ☐ A Indeed,
- ☐ B For instance,
- ☐ C Similarly,
- ☐ D Following this,

Question 20

By the early 20th century, Sigmund Freud's theories on the unconscious mind had revolutionized the field of psychology. However, his ideas were largely confined to clinical practice and psychological studies, with little application to other disciplines. _____ literary critic I.A. Richards began to apply Freudian concepts to the analysis of literature, laying the groundwork for what would become known as psychoanalytic criticism.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- ☐ A By contrast,
- ☐ B For instance,
- ☐ C Consequently,
- ☐ D To begin with,

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: A

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to specify when al-Biruni published his landmass theory.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) specifies the publication date of al-Biruni's theory.
- (B) introduces al-Biruni and his theory but does not mention the publication date.
- (C) only introduces al-Biruni as an Iranian scholar and his field of study.
- (D) describes al-Biruni and his theory but does not include the publication date.

Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Question 2

Correct Answer: A

For Students' Notes questions, you should always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the Volkswagen Fun Theory.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) introduces the core idea of the Fun Theory and its effect on behavior.
- (B) provides a specific example (Piano Stairs) of the Fun Theory in action, but doesn't explain the theory itself.
- (C) gives other examples from the campaign but fails to introduce the main concept.
- (D) mentions the collaboration behind the campaign but doesn't explain what the Fun Theory is.

Hence, (A) is the correct answer because it is the only option that directly introduces and defines the central concept of the Fun Theory, which is the student's goal.

Question 3

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to compare the number of native and non-native species catalogued.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions one specific native and one specific non-native species but doesn't compare the total numbers found.
- (B) states that researchers catalogued both native and non-native seeds but doesn't make a comparison between the two groups.
- (C) discusses the role of non-native birds in seed dispersal but does not compare the number of plant species.
- (D) directly compares the number of catalogued native species (fifteen) with non-native species (twenty-nine), noting that more non-native species were found.

Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Question 4

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to describe the nature and impact of doomscrolling.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) provides a partial definition of doomscrolling but only mentions one specific type of content without explaining its impact.

- (B) focuses on a specific research finding rather than providing a comprehensive description of doomscrolling itself.
- (C) describes the causes of doomscrolling and one of its effects (anxiety) but doesn't fully define the term or its broader impacts.
- (D) defines doomscrolling (obsessively consuming negative online content) and describes its key impacts mentioned in the notes (heightening anxiety and political polarization).

Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Question 5

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the keyword in the question is "difference." The student wants to emphasize a difference between the two birds.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions that both birds are hummingbird species found in Suriname, emphasizing a similarity rather than a difference.
- (B) describes the sooty-capped hermit, but does not provide a comparison or highlight a difference with the fiery-tailed awlbill.
- (C) highlights a size difference between the sooty-capped hermit (larger) and the fiery-tailed awlbill (smaller), directly addressing the "difference" keyword.
- (D) describes the fiery-tailed awlbill, but does not provide a comparison or highlight a difference with the sooty-capped hermit.

Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 6

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to explain a principal way nanotechnology improves upon conventional drug delivery.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions some challenges of conventional drugs that nanotechnology addresses but doesn't explain how.
- (B) lists examples of nanoparticles but doesn't explain the improvement over conventional methods.
- (C) focuses on a specific recent advancement by one researcher, which is too narrow to be the 'principal way'.
- (D) clearly explains the main improvement: nanotechnology allows drugs to be delivered directly to diseased areas (targeted delivery) and released in a controlled way, which increases effectiveness and reduces side effects (systemic toxicity).

Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Question 7

Correct Answer: A

As always, remember to identify the clauses that the transition connects:

- 'researchers found a broad pattern of valence-dependent mutation in which negative adjectives saw a faster rate of cognate replacement... than other words.'
- 'the adjective "illegal" would be expected to mutate faster than the noun "crisis."'

These clauses present a causal relationship. The first sentence describes a general scientific finding or rule: negative adjectives undergo mutation faster than other types of words. The second sentence applies this general rule to a specific scenario involving the words "illegal" (a negative adjective) and "crisis" (a noun).

Because the second sentence describes a logical consequence or a prediction based on the evidence provided in the first sentence, we need a causal transition. **(A) Thus**, is the correct answer as it signals that the second statement follows logically from the first.

Question 8

Correct Answer: B

As always, remember to identify the clauses that the transition connects:

- "In 1947, Bedouin shepherds discovered the first of the ancient manuscripts that came to be known as the Dead Sea Scrolls in the caves of Qumran."
- "in 1951, archaeologist Roland de Vaux began the first of several excavations of the Qumran site to find more scrolls."

These two clauses describe events happening in chronological order. The first clause describes the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947, and the second clause describes excavations that began in 1951. The second event follows logically after the first event in time.

This relationship requires a **sequential transition** that indicates a sequence or order of events. **(B) "Subsequently"** is the correct answer because it signals that one event followed another in time, which perfectly matches the chronological relationship between the 1947 discovery and the 1951 excavations.

Question 9

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the keyword in the question is *similarity*. This means we are looking for the answer that shows how the Archipelago-Madrean Mountains and the Big Hatchet Mountains are alike.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) makes a general statement about mountain ranges in the US and Mexico but doesn't mention the two specific ranges in the notes.
- (B) directly states a similarity between the Archipelago-Madrean Mountains and the Big Hatchet Mountains, pointing out that they are **both** a specific type of mountain range called a "sky inland."
- (C) highlights a **difference** between the two mountain ranges, specifically their size, using the contrasting word "while."
- (D) also highlights a **difference** between the two mountain ranges, specifically their location, using the contrasting phrase "even though."

Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Question 10

Correct Answer: A

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to explain the sophisticated, multifaceted analytical approach inherent in the practice of palaeography.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) explains palaeography by synthesizing multiple aspects mentioned in the notes: deciphering scripts, classifying symbols, analyzing materials, and contextualizing scribal practices.
- (B) provides a brief definition and names a researcher, but it doesn't fully capture the multifaceted approach.
- (C) focuses on identifying symbols and classifying scripts, mentioning digital methods not found in the notes.
- (D) centers specifically on Bernhard Bischoff's point about integrating linguistic skills, which is only one part of the overall analytical approach.

Hence, (A) is the correct answer because it most effectively combines various points from the notes to explain the complex and multifaceted nature of palaeography, directly addressing the student's goal.

Question 11

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the fundamental concept and mechanism of time banking to an audience unfamiliar with it. This means the best choice will explain what time banking is and how it works.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions the founder and a broad goal of time banking but doesn't explain how it works.
- (B) clearly defines time banking as a mutual credit system and explains its core mechanism: exchanging services for labor-time credits where each hour is valued equally.
- (C) focuses on the benefits and challenges of time banking, assuming the audience already knows what it is.
- (D) discusses the purpose and a benefit of time banking without detailing its fundamental concept or mechanism.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer because it directly addresses the student's goal by defining the concept and explaining the mechanism of time banking, which is perfect for an audience unfamiliar with the topic.

Question 12

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the central idea of the "spiral of silence" theory to an audience unfamiliar with the topic.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions the theory and its key elements but doesn't fully explain the core dynamic.

- (B) focuses only on one component of the theory (fear of isolation) and the historical context, rather than the central idea.
- (C) highlights specific mechanisms (quasi-statistical sense, self-censorship) but doesn't provide a complete overview of the theory's central idea.
- (D) provides a clear and concise summary of the theory's central idea: it explains that people avoid expressing minority views because they fear isolation, which in turn strengthens the perceived majority opinion.

Hence, (D) is the correct answer because it most effectively introduces the central idea by synthesizing the key concepts from the notes into a comprehensive and easy-to-understand statement for a new audience.

Question 13

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the Broken Windows Theory to an audience unfamiliar with it. This means the best choice will provide a clear, comprehensive definition of the theory.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) focuses on the theory's origin, its influence on policing, and the criticism against it, but doesn't clearly explain what the theory is.
- (B) mentions the theory and its authors and briefly touches on urban decay and social control, but it's less direct than other options in defining the core principle.
- (C) describes the core idea of the theory but presents it in a less direct way and doesn't explicitly name it until the end.
- (D) directly names the theory and its authors, and then clearly and concisely explains its central argument: that visible signs of minor disorder can lead to more serious crime.

Hence, (D) is the correct answer because it offers the most direct and complete introduction to the Broken Windows Theory for someone who has

never heard of it before.

Question 14

Correct Answer: B

As always, remember to identify the clauses that the transition connects:

- "However, not all virtual experiences aim for complete sensory immersion."
- "The interactive story *Notes on Blindness* uses audio and minimalist visuals to convey the experience of losing sight."

The first clause establishes that not all virtual experiences seek complete sensory immersion. The second clause introduces a specific case—*Notes on Blindness*—which uses limited sensory elements (audio and minimalist visuals) rather than full immersion.

The relationship here is **additive**, specifically **exemplifying**. The second clause provides a concrete example that illustrates the general point made in the first clause. *Notes on Blindness* serves as evidence of a virtual experience that doesn't aim for complete sensory immersion.

For example is the correct transition because it signals that what follows is a specific instance supporting the previous statement. The interactive story demonstrates exactly what the first clause describes—a virtual experience that uses a selective approach rather than full immersion.

The correct answer is **(B)**.

Question 15

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to explain the paradox inherent in the academic study of ephemera. A paradox is a statement or situation that seems contradictory but is actually true. In this case, we need to find the

choice that highlights the contradiction between what ephemera are and how they are studied.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) focuses on the word's origin versus how scholars study the items.
- (B) explains the central paradox: items meant to be thrown away (fleeting) become valuable research sources (enduring).
- (C) presents Adrian Johns's argument about material stability, which is a related concept but not the central paradox of ephemera itself.
- (D) discusses the use of ephemera in social history and the challenges of archiving, but doesn't frame this as a paradox.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer. It most directly and effectively captures the core contradiction mentioned in the notes: ephemera are defined by their intended disposability and impermanence, yet they acquire profound historical significance and become valuable objects of study for researchers, which is the central paradox.

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce hypercorrection to an audience unfamiliar with linguistic concepts.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) discusses William Labov's research and mentions a specific social class, which might be too detailed for a simple introduction.
- (B) explains the cause of hypercorrection and gives one example, but the language might still be slightly too academic for a completely unfamiliar audience.
- (C) provides a simple, easy-to-understand definition and gives two clear examples from the notes.
- (D) uses technical linguistic terms like "hyperurbanism" and "misapplied

pluralization," which would be confusing for an audience unfamiliar with the topic.

Since the goal is to explain the concept to a beginner audience, the best choice is the one that uses the simplest language and clearest examples. (C) defines hypercorrection in plain terms ("tries to speak or write 'more correctly' but accidentally makes an error") and provides straightforward examples ("octopi," adding an "h"). This approach is the most effective way to introduce the concept to people with no prior knowledge of linguistics. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the Cusco School to an audience already familiar with broader European art history during the colonial period.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) provides a general introduction to the Cusco School, mentioning the blend of European and indigenous styles.
- (B) introduces the Cusco School by directly referencing European art styles (Mannerist and Baroque) and how they mixed with Andean elements, which is ideal for an audience that already knows about those European styles.
- (C) focuses on the founders and specific artistic techniques of the school, rather than its relationship to European art history.
- (D) describes some artistic features and figures but doesn't explicitly connect them to the European art conventions the audience is familiar with.

Because the audience is already familiar with European art history, the best introduction will connect the new topic (Cusco School) to what they already know (Mannerist and Baroque styles). (B) does this most effectively by framing the Cusco School as a unique place where these known European

conventions intertwined with new, Indigenous Andean elements. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Question 18

Correct Answer: A

As always, remember to identify the clauses that the transition connects:

- "early twentieth-century linguists did not conclude that language merely reflects pre-existing cultural differences; instead, many proposed that language structure itself shapes a speaker's perception and categorization of reality"
- "when Benjamin Lee Whorf studied the Hopi language, he argued that its lack of tense markers for time led to a fundamentally different concept of time compared to speakers of English"

The first clause establishes that early twentieth-century linguists proposed a theory: **language structure shapes perception and categorization of reality**. The second clause provides a **specific example** of this theory in action—Benjamin Lee Whorf's study of Hopi language structure affecting time perception.

This is a **cause-and-effect relationship**. The general theory proposed by linguists (cause) led to specific studies like Whorf's (effect/result). We need a **causal transition** to connect these ideas.

(A) is the correct answer because "Consequently" appropriately signals that Whorf's study was a natural result or outcome of the linguistic theory described in the first clause. His research exemplifies and follows from the broader theoretical framework established by his predecessors.

Question 19

Correct Answer: D

As always, remember to identify the clauses that the transition connects:

- "An individual experiencing ghosting first attempts to reach out to the person who has disappeared, often through various communication channels."
- "the individual is left to grapple with feelings of uncertainty and rejection, which can negatively impact their self-esteem and mental well-being."

The first clause describes the *initial* action someone takes when being ghosted—they try to reach out. The second clause describes what happens *after* those attempts, when the person must deal with the emotional consequences.

These two clauses show a **sequential relationship**—one event happens first, then another follows. We need a transition that indicates this temporal progression or sequence of events.

(D) "Following this" is the correct answer because it explicitly signals that the second event occurs after the first. It establishes the temporal sequence: first the attempts to reach out, then (following this) the feelings of uncertainty and rejection.

The other options don't establish this sequential relationship. (A) "Indeed" emphasizes a point, (B) "For instance" provides an example, and (C) "Similarly" shows comparison—none of which capture the time-based progression between these two stages of the ghosting experience.

Question 20

Correct Answer: C

As always, remember to identify the clauses that the transition connects:

- "By the early 20th century, Sigmund Freud's theories on the unconscious mind had revolutionized the field of psychology. However, his ideas were largely confined to clinical practice and psychological studies, with little application to other disciplines."

- "literary critic I.A. Richards began to apply Freudian concepts to the analysis of literature, laying the groundwork for what would become known as psychoanalytic criticism."

The first clause establishes that Freud's theories had **limited application** outside of clinical practice and psychological studies. The second clause describes how I.A. Richards **began applying** these theories to literature—a new discipline.

This represents a **cause-and-effect relationship**. Because Freud's ideas were confined to certain areas, Richards' application of them to literary criticism became a significant development that directly addressed this limitation. Richards' work was a natural consequence of the need to expand Freudian concepts beyond their original scope.

Therefore, we need a **causal transition** to show this logical progression. **(C) "Consequently"** correctly signals this cause-and-effect relationship between the limited application of Freud's theories and Richards' pioneering work in extending them to literary analysis.