

Information and Ideas

Question 1

In his 1967 essay, "The Death of the Author," Roland Barthes argues that the *author's* intentions should not control a text's interpretation. Instead, readers' individual experiences create meaning. This theory reframes literary analysis, shifting focus from the *author's* biography to the reader's interaction with the text. Barthes suggests that once a work is published, it detaches from its creator and lives independently.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A Barthes's essay examines the biographical details of various authors and their impact on literary interpretation.
- B Barthes's "The Death of the Author" proposes that a reader's interpretation is more important than the *author's* intent.
- C Barthes's literary theories are primarily focused on critiquing the works of contemporary authors.
- D Barthes's essay highlights the importance of understanding the historical context in which a text was written.

Question 2

In a 2008 study, Samuel Gosling investigated the relationship between personality and music preferences using a sample size of over 3,500 participants. Participants completed a personality assessment and rated their liking of various music genres. The study found that people who rated themselves as creative and open to new experiences tended to prefer reflective and complex music genres such as *jazz* and *classical*. In contrast, individuals who scored high on measures of agreeableness and outgoingness were more inclined to enjoy upbeat and conventional musical styles like *pop* and *country*.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A Gosling's 2008 study revealed a correlation between personality traits and music genre preferences.
- B People who are agreeable and outgoing tend to have good taste in music.
- C There is no link between one's personality and the type of music they prefer.
- D Complex music genres are not as popular as upbeat music genres.

Question 3

In her 2017 book, *Against White Feminism*, author Rafia Zakaria critiques mainstream feminist movements for often prioritizing the concerns of White women while marginalizing the experiences of women of color. Zakaria argues that this approach overlooks the unique challenges faced by women from diverse cultural and racial backgrounds. She advocates for a more inclusive form of feminism that acknowledges and addresses the intersectionality of gender with race, class, and other social categories.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A Rafia Zakaria's *Against White Feminism* challenges the feminist movement's lack of inclusivity towards women of color.
- B Intersectionality is a concept developed by Rafia Zakaria in her 2017 book.
- C White women face unique challenges that are often ignored by mainstream feminist movements.
- D The book *Against White Feminism* was published in 2017.

Question 4

Scholar D. T. Suzuki (1959) discusses *haiku*, a form of Japanese poetry, noting its focus on capturing a moment rather than expressing lasting truth. He argues that *haiku* aims to offer a glimpse into nature, a fleeting observation that evokes a sense of immediacy. The imagery used is simple, drawn from everyday life, designed to resonate with the reader's own experiences. Suzuki believes that the essence of *haiku* lies in its ability to convey profound meaning through minimal expression.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A According to Suzuki, *haiku* poetry values capturing a fleeting moment using simple imagery to evoke a profound connection with nature.
- B D. T. Suzuki's 1959 analysis of Japanese poetry has impacted modern literature.
- C According to Suzuki, *haiku* is superior to other forms of poetry because it focuses on the present moment.
- D Capturing fleeting observations is only possible through Japanese *haiku*, according to Suzuki.

Question 5

The House of Mirth is a 1905 novel by Edith Wharton. In the novel, Wharton illustrates the protagonist Lily Bart's growing dependence on a sleeping drug, noting that she views it as a source of relief despite her anxiety that its efficacy is fading _____.

Which quotation from *The House of Mirth* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A He let it be felt that that intimacy was a mere ripple on the surface of a rushing social current.
- B Selden... paused to scan the ranks of diners approaching down the brightly lit terrace.
- C A cup of tea in quiet, somewhere out of the noise and ugliness, seemed for the moment the one solace she could bear.
- D The thought of the chloral was the only spot of light... But she was troubled by the thought that it was losing its power.

Question 6

In a 2018 study, Ashley Whillans found that people who prioritize time over money tend to report greater overall life satisfaction. Participants were asked to choose between two hypothetical scenarios: one that would save them time and another that would save them money. Whillans discovered that individuals who consistently opted for time-saving choices, such as paying for a more convenient commute, experienced higher levels of happiness and well-being. This suggests that valuing time may be more closely linked to happiness than valuing money.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A A study showed that choosing time-saving options correlates with greater happiness and life satisfaction.
- B Commuting is a significant factor in determining overall life satisfaction.
- C Saving money leads to increased happiness levels, as demonstrated by Whillans's study.
- D Prioritizing time over money always results in better financial outcomes.

Question 7

The Awakening is an 1899 novel by Kate Chopin. In the novel, Chopin depicts the protagonist, Edna Pontellier, as someone who occasionally directs her energy toward organizing her physical environment, writing _____.

Which quotation from *The Awakening* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Sometimes I feel this summer as if I were walking through the green meadow again; idly, aimlessly, unthinking and unguided."
- B "Madame Lebrun was bustling in and out, giving orders in a high key to a yard-boy whenever she got inside the house."
- C "The coffee and the biscuit accompanying it proved very acceptable to Edna, who had declined refreshment at Madame Lebrun's."
- D "She began to set the toilet-stand to rights, grumbling at the negligence of the quadroom."

Question 8

In a 2010 study, Nina Kraus and her team at Northwestern University demonstrated the impact of musical training on auditory processing. They found that children with musical training had enhanced neural responses to speech sounds compared to those without such training. This suggests that learning to play a musical instrument not only improves musical ability but also sharpens the brain's ability to process and understand spoken language.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A** Kraus's research highlights the specific types of musical instruments that most effectively enhance auditory processing in children.
- B** Musical training has a broader impact than previously thought, enhancing both musical and language processing abilities.
- C** The 2010 study at Northwestern University was the first to establish a link between musical training and cognitive development.
- D** Children with musical training are more likely to pursue careers in music or fields requiring strong auditory processing skills.

Question 9

The *dwarf lanternshark* (*Etmopterus perryi*), discovered by Stewart Springer in 1964, is the smallest shark species known, with adults reaching only about 20 centimeters in length. Bioluminescent photophores cover its body, producing a glow that may aid in camouflage or attracting prey in its deep-sea habitat. Found exclusively in a small area of the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Colombia and Venezuela, its limited range makes it particularly vulnerable to environmental changes.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A The *dwarf lanternshark* is a bioluminescent species whose small size and restricted habitat make it susceptible to environmental threats.
- B Stewart Springer's 1964 discovery of the *dwarf lanternshark* revolutionized marine biology by revealing the existence of miniature shark species.
- C Bioluminescence in the *dwarf lanternshark* is a unique adaptation that serves solely to attract prey in the dark depths of the Caribbean Sea.
- D The *dwarf lanternshark*, due to its unique traits, should be bred in captivity.

Question 10

Song is a poem by John Clare. In the poem, the speaker describes how his unrequited feelings of love caused him to isolate himself from society, writing _____.

Which quotation from *Song* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "My ball room the pasture, my music the bees, | My drink was the fountain, my church the tall trees."
- B "I peeled bits of straws and I got switches too | From the grey peeling willow as idlers do."
- C "When she got too far off, why, I'd something to tell, | So I sent sighs behind her and walked to my cell."
- D "Crowded places, I shunned them as noises too rude | And fled to the silence of sweet solitude."

Question 11

In a 2010 study, social psychologist Simone Schnall explored the influence of physical cleanliness on moral judgments. Participants who performed a hand-washing task subsequently rated moral transgressions, such as lying or cheating, as less wrong compared to those who did not wash their hands. Schnall concluded that physical purity appears to reduce the severity of moral judgments. This suggests a connection between bodily sensations and abstract moral concepts.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A Simone Schnall's research indicates that physical cleanliness can alter moral perceptions.
- B Hand-washing is an effective way to reduce feelings of guilt after committing immoral acts.
- C Moral judgments are solely based on personal experiences and are not influenced by external factors.
- D The study proves that people who maintain high levels of cleanliness are more ethical.

Question 12

In a 2010 study, ecologist Jing Li examined the impact of climate change on the *Alpine aster* plant's habitat. By comparing historical distribution data with current observations, Li found a significant reduction in the plant's range. Further, the study suggests that suitable habitats are shifting to higher altitudes as temperatures rise. This trend poses a threat to the *Alpine aster*, as its ability to adapt to these rapid environmental changes remains uncertain.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A A study showed that the *Alpine aster* is facing a reduced habitat due to climate change.
- B Ecologist Jing Li's study is the first to examine the distribution of the *Alpine aster*.
- C Climate change is causing plants to shift to higher altitudes.
- D The *Alpine aster* has a limited ability to adapt to environmental changes.

Question 13

In a 2010 study, biologist Sara Thomas investigated the effects of *Ocean Acidification* on marine life. She found that increased acidity in ocean water reduces the ability of certain shellfish, such as oysters and clams, to build and maintain their shells. This is because the excess carbon dioxide in the water decreases the availability of carbonate ions, a key component of their shells. Thomas's findings suggest that *Ocean Acidification* poses a significant threat to shellfish populations and marine ecosystems.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A** Sara Thomas's 2010 study revealed that increased acidity in ocean water harms shellfish by limiting their shell production.
- B** Ocean acidification is primarily caused by the decrease of carbonate ions in ocean water.
- C** Shellfish populations are rapidly declining due to the effects of marine ecosystems.
- D** Studies show that marine life is greatly affected by the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.

Question 14

In her 2019 book, *Wayfinding: The Science and Mystery of How We Got Here*, Professor M.R. O'Connor examines the history and cultural significance of wayfinding—the cognitive process of navigating an environment. O'Connor synthesizes cognitive science with cultural stories, arguing that wayfinding is not just a practical skill but also a deeply human endeavor that shapes our understanding of ourselves and our place in the world. She explores how different cultures have developed unique wayfinding methods, from Polynesian *star navigation* to modern *GPS* technology, reflecting their distinct relationships with the environment.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A O'Connor's book examines the various technological tools used in modern navigation, such as GPS.
- B O'Connor's *Wayfinding* explores the cultural and historical dimensions of wayfinding, portraying it as a fundamental human practice.
- C *Wayfinding* is primarily focused on disproving previous theories about navigation.
- D Different cultures rely on the same fundamental wayfinding strategies.

Question 15

In a 2010 study, biologist Sara Lewis investigated the flashing patterns of fireflies. Contrary to the assumption that male fireflies adjust their signals based on the density of other males, Lewis discovered that male fireflies actually alter their flash timing in response to the signals of females. Specifically, males delay their flashes when they perceive a female's answering flash is nearby. This behavior increases their chances of being noticed by the females.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A** Lewis's 2010 study disproved the long-held belief that male fireflies primarily respond to each other's signals.
- B** Female fireflies are more likely to respond to males that emit brighter flashes.
- C** Male fireflies strategically adjust their flashing patterns to better attract the attention of females.
- D** The density of male fireflies in a given area directly affects the reproductive success of the species.

Question 16

The following text is from Frances Hodgson Burnett's 1911 novel *The Secret Garden*. In this passage, the narrator describes the transformation of a neglected garden as it comes back to life.

They always called it Magic and indeed it seemed like it in the months that followed—the wonderful months—the radiant months—the amazing ones. Oh! the things which happened in that garden! At first it seemed that green things would never cease pushing their way through the earth, in the grass, in the beds, even in the crevices of the walls. Then the green things began to show buds and the buds began to unfurl and show color, every shade of blue, every shade of purple, every tint and hue of crimson.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A The garden is a scary place where weeds are overtaking the walls and paths.
- B Mary is disappointed that the garden does not grow as quickly as she had hoped.
- C Ben Weatherstaff is working hard to clear the mortar from the brick walls.
- D The garden is experiencing a vibrant and almost magical rebirth filled with colorful growth.

Question 17

In terms of total area, the Choctaw Nation is one of the largest tribal nations in the United States. It covers 10,864 square miles in what is now southeastern Oklahoma. In comparison, the total area of the Jicarilla Apache Nation in New Mexico is only _____.

Which choice most effectively uses data from the table to complete the comparison?

- A 4,453 square miles.
- B 1,374 square miles.
- C 2,188 square miles.
- D 3,606 square miles.

Question 18

In 1874, the critic Louis Leroy attended the first exhibition of a group of painters later known as Impressionists. Reviewing the show for the newspaper *Le Charivari*, Leroy focused on Claude Monet's painting *Impression, Sunrise*. He found the work sketchy and unfinished, mocking its title by calling the entire group "Impressionists." Leroy compared the painting unfavorably to wallpaper in its "embryonic state" and lamented the paintings' departure from the polished style favored by the established art academies at the time, suggesting that _____

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- A** Leroy recognized the innovative potential of the Impressionist movement from the beginning.
- B** Monet's *Impression, Sunrise* was the most detailed and finished painting at the exhibition.
- C** Leroy evaluated the paintings based on traditional artistic standards that prioritized precision and refinement.
- D** the Impressionist painters intentionally aimed to provoke negative reviews from critics like Leroy.

Question 19

The Marriage of Heaven and Hell: The Argument is a poem by William Blake. In the poem, Blake describes a transformation of a desolate landscape, noting that elements of life and vitality have appeared in places that were previously harsh or empty, writing _____.

Which quotation from *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell: The Argument* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "Roses are planted where thorns grow, | And on the barren heath | Sing the honey bees."
- B "Till the villain left the paths of ease | To walk in perilous paths, and drive | The just man into barren climes."
- C "Rintrah roars and shakes his fires in the burden'd air, | Hungry clouds swag on the deep."
- D "Now the sneaking serpent walks | In mild humility; | And the just man rages in the wilds."

Question 20

Plant roots exhibit tropisms, or directional growth responses, to navigate their environment. Gravitropism, growth in response to gravity, typically causes roots to grow downward. Hydrotropism, growth towards water, is also crucial for survival. While gravitropism is often dominant, a 1999 study by Munetaka Takahashi and colleagues on pea roots demonstrated that hydrotropism can override gravitropism when roots are exposed to a moisture gradient. They observed roots growing upward against gravity if a water source was placed above them. This suggests that _____

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- A** gravitropism is not as important for plant survival as hydrotropism.
- B** pea roots are unique among plant roots in their ability to prioritize hydrotropism over gravitropism.
- C** the strength of the gravitropic response can be lessened by certain environmental factors.
- D** the direction of root growth is not solely determined by gravity.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: B

The passage explains Barthes's theory on literary analysis, where the reader's interpretation is more important than the author's. Therefore, we can predict that the correct answer will be about Barthes's theory.

(B) matches the prediction. It accurately summarizes Barthes's theory.

(A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they do not align with the focus of the passage. The passage does not talk about biographical details, critiquing contemporary authors, or historical context.

Question 2

Correct Answer: A

The passage is about how a study conducted by Gosling in 2008 found a relationship between personality and music taste. A good main idea would be that a study found a relationship between personality and music taste.

(A) correctly states this.

(B) makes a judgement/subjective statement about the quality of music taste, which is not mentioned in the passage.

(C) contradicts the passage.

(D) makes a comparison about the popularity of music genres, which is not the focus of the passage.

Question 3

Correct Answer: A

The passage is about Rafia Zakaria's book and its argument that mainstream feminism excludes women of color. A good summary of the passage would be that Zakaria's book criticizes feminism for not including women of color.

- (A) matches this prediction.
 - (B) is incorrect because Zakaria did not develop intersectionality.
 - (C) contradicts the passage because the passage suggests that mainstream feminism focuses on White women, not ignores them.
 - (D) is too narrow, as it only mentions the publication year of the book.
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Question 4

Correct Answer: A

The passage explains Suzuki's view on *haiku*. Suzuki believes that *haiku* captures a moment using simple imagery to connect with nature.

The main idea would be Suzuki's views on the characteristics of *haiku*.

- (A) is correct because it aligns with the prediction.
 - (B) is incorrect because the passage does not talk about modern literature.
 - (C) is incorrect because the passage does not compare *haiku* with other poems. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not say that only *haiku* can capture fleeting moments.
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Question 5

Correct Answer: D

(D) is the correct answer as it explicitly mentions the drug ("chloral") as a "spot of light" or relief, while also stating Lily's fear that it was "losing its

power."

(A) is incorrect because it describes a man's casual attitude toward a relationship, not Lily's reliance on a drug. (B) is incorrect because it describes a character named Selden looking at diners in a restaurant. (C) is incorrect because while it mentions finding comfort, the source of comfort is a cup of tea, not the sleeping drug mentioned in the claim.

Question 6

Correct Answer: A

The passage says that people who value time over money are generally happier.

We want to find an answer that summarizes this idea.

(A) This choice accurately reflects the study's main finding that prioritizing time is linked to happiness. This is correct.

(B) This is not the main idea of the passage. The passage does mention commute, but only as an example.

(C) This contradicts the passage. The passage states that valuing time is more important than money.

(D) This is too extreme. The passage never mentions financial outcomes.

Question 7

Correct Answer: D

(D) is the correct answer as it directly describes Edna organizing her physical environment. The phrase "set the toilet-stand to rights" means she is tidying up or arranging the furniture in her room.

(A) is incorrect because it describes Edna's internal feelings and memories, not her organizing her surroundings.

(B) is incorrect because it describes the actions of a different character, Madame Lebrun, rather than Edna.

(C) is incorrect because it focuses on Edna eating and drinking, which is unrelated to organizing her environment.

Question 8

Correct Answer: B

The passage talks about a study by Nina Kraus, which found that musical training helps kids understand speech sounds better. So, the main idea is that learning music can improve how well the brain processes language as well as music.

Choice (B) is correct because it says that learning music helps with both music and language.

(A) is incorrect because the passage does not mention specific types of instruments. (C) is wrong because the passage does not claim it was the first study. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not mention career paths.

Question 9

Correct Answer: A

The passage describes the *dwarf lanternshark*, including its size, bioluminescent features, habitat, and vulnerability. Therefore, a good main idea would be that the shark is small and bioluminescent and that it is easily affected by the environment.

(A) accurately summarizes these key aspects.

(B) is incorrect because the passage doesn't say that it revolutionized marine biology.

(C) is incorrect because the passage says bioluminescence may also be

used for camouflage, not just for attracting prey.

(D) is incorrect because the passage doesn't mention breeding the shark in captivity.

Question 10

Correct Answer: D

(D) is the correct answer as it directly states the speaker avoided "crowded places" (shunned them) and sought out "solitude" instead, illustrating the claim about isolation from society.

(A) is incorrect because it describes the speaker's appreciation of nature, not the act of leaving society.

(B) is incorrect because it describes a simple, idle action involving willow branches, unrelated to social isolation.

(C) is incorrect because while it mentions walking to a "cell," the primary focus is on the specific interaction with the woman he loves, rather than a general withdrawal from society.

Question 11

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about social psychologist Simone Schnall's study, and what the results and conclusion were. A good summary of the main idea would be that Schnall's research shows that physical cleanliness can change how we see moral things.

(A) is correct because it matches our prediction.

(B) is incorrect because it is not talked about in the passage. The passage is about how cleanliness influences moral judgement, not how to reduce guilt. (C) is incorrect because the study's result indicates that external factors *do* have influence. (D) is incorrect because the study never mentions

anything about people who maintain high levels of cleanliness are more ethical.

Question 12

Correct Answer: A

The passage discusses a study by Jing Li on the *Alpine aster* and its shrinking habitat due to climate change. A good main idea would be that climate change is negatively impacting the *Alpine aster*.

(A) is correct because it captures this idea.

(B) is incorrect because it says that Jing Li's study is the first one to examine the distribution of the *Alpine aster*. This is not mentioned in the passage.

(C) is incorrect because it is too broad. The passage is only about the *Alpine aster*, not plants in general.

(D) is incorrect because it is too narrow. The main point is not about the plant's adaptability, but the overall impact of climate change based on the study.

Question 13

Correct Answer: A

The passage mainly discusses how *Ocean Acidification* affects shellfish. We should expect that the main idea would be about this effect.

(A) correctly summarizes the study's finding that increased acidity harms shellfish by affecting shell production.

(B) is incorrect because it is too narrow. It only focuses on the cause of acidification rather than the main effect on shellfish.

(C) is incorrect because it makes a broad claim about shellfish populations rapidly declining due to the effects of marine ecosystems, which is not the

main focus of the passage.

(D) is incorrect because it is off-topic. The passage discusses carbon dioxide in the ocean rather than in the air.

Question 14

Correct Answer: B

The passage is about the book *Wayfinding* by Professor O'Connor, which studies navigation as a skill that is fundamental to the human experience across different cultures. Therefore, we can predict that the correct answer will be about the main point of O'Connor's book.

(B) correctly states that O'Connor's book studies the historical and cultural importance of wayfinding.

(A) is incorrect because the passage only mentions GPS as one example of a modern navigation tool, not the main focus of the book.

(C) is incorrect because the passage does not state that the book is about disproving theories.

(D) is incorrect because the passage says different cultures have *unique* methods.

Question 15

Correct Answer: C

The passage is about how male fireflies change their flashing patterns to attract females.

A good summary of the passage would be like this: Male fireflies change their flashing patterns to get noticed by females.

(C) is correct because it says that male fireflies change their flashes to attract females, which is the main point of the passage.

(A) is wrong because it focuses on disproving a previous belief, but the passage is more about what the study found about male fireflies and their mating behavior.

(B) is wrong because the passage does not mention flash brightness.

(D) is wrong because the passage does not talk about the density of male fireflies affecting reproductive success.

Question 16

Correct Answer: D

The text talks about how the garden seems like "Magic" because of how many wonderful things are happening there. It describes "green things" pushing through the earth everywhere and colorful buds opening up in shades of blue, purple, and crimson. The main idea is that the garden is coming alive in a beautiful way.

(D) matches this perfectly because it mentions the "vibrant" and "magical rebirth" of the garden.

(A) is incorrect because the text describes the growth as wonderful and radiant, not scary or just weeds.

(B) is incorrect because Mary is not mentioned as being disappointed; the tone is very positive and excited.

(C) is incorrect because Ben Weatherstaff is not mentioned in this specific part of the text.

Question 17

Correct Answer: B

We first look at the passage, which can be summarized as follow:

Choctaw Nation: 10,864 square miles. (Oklahoma)

The question asks to complete a comparison: The Jicarilla Apache Nation in New Mexico is only _____. To answer this, we need to find the total area of the Jicarilla Apache Nation from the provided table. The table lists "Jicarilla Apache" with its "Location" as "New Mexico" and its "Area (square miles)" as "1,374". Comparing this value to the answer choices:

- (A) 4,453 square miles is the area of the Tohono O'odham Nation.
 - (B) 1,374 square miles matches the area for the Jicarilla Apache Nation in the table.
 - (C) 2,188 square miles is the area of the Yakama Nation.
 - (D) 3,606 square miles is the area of the Crow Tribe.
- (B) is the correct answer.

Question 18

Correct Answer: C

The passage says that the critic Louis Leroy thought Monet's painting *Impression, Sunrise* looked sketchy and unfinished. He complained that it wasn't like the smooth, detailed style that the official art schools liked. This means Leroy was judging the new paintings using the old rules of art, which valued careful details and a polished look. So, (C) makes sense because it says Leroy used traditional standards that liked carefulness and polish.

- (A) is wrong because Leroy mocked the painting and the artists; he didn't see their potential.
 - (B) is wrong because Leroy thought the painting was unfinished and like "wallpaper", not detailed.
 - (D) is wrong because the passage only tells us what Leroy thought, not what the painters wanted to achieve with their art.
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Question 19

Correct Answer: A

(A) is the correct answer as it directly illustrates the claim that life and vitality (roses, honey bees) have appeared in harsh places (where thorns grow, the barren heath). The imagery of flowers and singing bees signifies life flourishing in a previously empty landscape.

(B) is incorrect because it focuses on the actions of the villain and the displacement of the just man, rather than the transformation of the landscape itself into something vital.

(C) is incorrect because it describes Rintrah roaring and hungry clouds, which creates a threatening or ominous atmosphere rather than one of new life and vitality appearing.

(D) is incorrect because it describes the behavior of a serpent and the rage of the just man, not the physical transformation of the landscape into a place of life.

Question 20

Correct Answer: D

The passage says that plant roots usually grow down because of gravity (gravitropism). But it also says that roots grow towards water (hydrotropism). A study showed that pea roots grew up towards water even though gravity would normally make them grow down. This means that gravity is not the only thing that tells roots which way to grow.

(A) is wrong because the passage doesn't say which is more important, gravity or water.

(B) is wrong because the passage only talks about pea roots and doesn't compare them to other roots.

(C) is wrong because the passage talks about hydrotropism overriding gravitropism, not about gravity's response becoming weaker.

(D) is right because the study shows that water can make roots grow in a different direction than gravity, meaning gravity isn't the only factor.