

Rhetorical Synthesis

Question 1

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

- *The Mohs scale of mineral hardness is a ten-point scale that orders minerals by hardness based on their ability to scratch other minerals.*
- Minerals with larger numbers are harder than minerals with smaller numbers and can leave visible scratches on them.
- *Minerals with smaller numbers are softer than minerals with larger numbers and cannot leave visible scratches on them.*
- The mineral gypsum has a Mohs scale number of 2.
- *The mineral fluorite has a Mohs scale number of 4.*
- The mineral topaz has a Mohs scale number of 8.

The student wants to compare the hardness of gypsum and topaz. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Topaz can leave visible scratches on gypsum, which means that topaz is harder than gypsum.
- B** The Mohs scale of mineral hardness can be used to order fluorite, gypsum, and topaz by their ability to scratch other minerals.
- C** A mineral with a Mohs number of 4, like fluorite, is harder than one with a Mohs number of 2, like gypsum.
- D** Topaz can leave visible scratches on fluorite, which is why topaz has a higher number than fluorite on the Mohs scale of mineral hardness.

Question 2

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

- Elizabeth Catlett's sculpture *Recognition* (1970) shows two African American figures with rounded, indistinct features.
- The figures reach out to each other in a pose that symbolizes a close, supportive relationship.
- Her sculpture *Students Aspire* (1978) shows two African American figures with sharply defined features.
- The figures hold an equal sign above their heads with one hand and embrace each other with the other hand.
- This pose symbolizes their support for each other in the pursuit of equality.

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

- A** Catlett's *Students Aspire* depicts two figures supporting each other in the pursuit of equality.
- B** *Recognition* and *Students Aspire* both show African American figures in poses that symbolize supportive relationships.
- C** Catlett completed *Recognition* in 1970 and *Students Aspire* in 1978.
- D** The figures in *Recognition* have features that are rounded and indistinct, while the figures in *Students Aspire* have sharply defined features.

Question 3

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 4

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

- The Hanseatic League was a powerful medieval commercial and defensive confederation.
- It originated in the late 12th century among German merchant guilds.
- Its main purpose was protecting trade and securing commercial privileges across Northern Europe.
- Major cities like Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bergen were important members.
- The League declined by the 17th century due to shifting trade and political powers.

The student wants to introduce the Hanseatic League's purpose. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The Hanseatic League originated in the late 12th century among German merchant guilds.
- B** Major cities like Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bergen were important members of the Hanseatic League.
- C** The Hanseatic League was a powerful medieval confederation focused on protecting trade and securing commercial privileges.
- D** The League declined by the 17th century due to shifting trade and political powers.

Question 5

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

- *Mima mounds* are mysterious, uniform earthen hills in Washington State.
- These domelike formations typically range meters in height and tens across.
- Their soil consists of unstratified gravel and silt, lacking distinct layers.
- Researchers debate their origin, proposing gophers, earthquakes, or glacial floods.
- Early ideas include J Harlen Bretz's glacial meltwater "sun cups" hypothesis.

The student wants to describe the physical appearance of the *Mima mounds*. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Geologist J Harlen Bretz studied the *Mima mounds*' debated formation in Washington.
- B** Theories suggest *Mima mounds* could have been formed by gophers, earthquakes, or glacial floods.
- C** The *Mima mounds* are mysterious, uniform, domelike earthen hills of varying height and width.
- D** Composed of unstratified gravel and silt, the *Mima mounds*' exact origin remains unknown.

Question 6

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

- Casuistry applies general ethical principles to specific moral dilemmas.
- It was historically significant, especially in Catholic moral reasoning.
- However, 17th-century critics like Blaise Pascal caused its decline.
- Stephen Toulmin helped revive interest in modern casuistry in 1988.
- He emphasized context and practical reasoning for moral judgments.

The student wants to introduce the concept of casuistry. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Stephen Toulmin helped revive casuistry in 1988, emphasizing practical reasoning for moral dilemmas.
- B** Historically, casuistry faced criticism from figures like Blaise Pascal, causing its decline.
- C** Casuistry applies general ethical principles to specific moral problems, a practice that experienced revival by Stephen Toulmin.
- D** Significant in Catholic moral reasoning, casuistry applies principles to specific cases, despite facing 17th-century criticism.

Question 7

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

- Virtue signaling involves expressing moral values for social approval or self-image.
- The term emerged around 2015, gaining traction in social media discourse.
- It often describes online actions lacking meaningful, tangible real-world impact.
- Psychologists link it to social identity theory and reputation management.
- Studies, like by Tong and Anderson, examine its impact on public agreement.

The student wants to introduce the concept of virtue signaling. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The term "virtue signaling" became popular around 2015, mainly through social media.
- B** Psychologists have studied virtue signaling, linking it to social identity theory.
- C** Tong and Anderson conducted studies on virtue signaling and its effects on public agreement.
- D** Virtue signaling describes expressing moral values, often online, to gain social approval.

Question 8

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

- The "digital dark age" describes future loss of digital data.
- Technological obsolescence (hardware, software) makes files unreadable.
- Digital file formats become unsupported over time.
- Constant effort and migration are needed for digital preservation.

The student wants to explain the main cause of the "digital dark age." Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The "digital dark age" threatens future digital information, necessitating constant preservation efforts.
- B** Constant effort and data migration are crucial to prevent a "digital dark age."
- C** The "digital dark age" primarily results from technological obsolescence, rendering files unreadable.
- D** Preserving digital data is difficult because file formats change frequently.

Question 9

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

- The *Poincaré recurrence theorem* was proposed by Henri Poincaré in 1890.
- It states specific dynamical systems return near their initial state after finite time.
- This applies to isolated mechanical systems in a bounded phase space.
- Recurrence time can be incredibly vast, even longer than the universe's age.
- It significantly impacts thermodynamics and the understanding of physical systems.

The student wants to introduce the Poincaré recurrence theorem. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The recurrence time, which can be incredibly vast, is longer than the universe's age.
- B** Proposed by Henri Poincaré in 1890, the *Poincaré recurrence theorem* describes how certain isolated systems return near their initial state.
- C** The *Poincaré recurrence theorem* significantly impacts thermodynamics and physical systems.
- D** Isolated mechanical systems are discussed within the *Poincaré recurrence theorem*, focusing on bounded phase space.

Question 10

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

- Numismatics is the scholarly study of currency and related objects.
- It encompasses coins, banknotes, tokens, and medals from all historical periods.
- Researchers analyze design, material, inscriptions, and historical context of money.
- This study offers insights into past societies, economies, and cultural developments.

The student wants to introduce the field of numismatics. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Numismatists often study specific coins like ancient Roman pieces for their inscriptions.
- B** The historical context of money offers insights into cultural developments of societies.
- C** Numismatics is the scholarly study of various currency objects, providing insights into past cultures.
- D** Currency, including banknotes and tokens, helps researchers analyze design and material.

Question 11

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

- Psychologist Albert Bandura studied observational learning (1961-1963) with young children.
- Children watched adults aggressively or non-aggressively interact with a *Bobo doll*.
- Adult models punched, kicked, and verbally abused the inflatable *Bobo doll*.
- Researchers observed if children later imitated these specific aggressive behaviors.
- Children observing aggressive adults were more likely to also act aggressively.

The student wants to describe the experiment's main conclusion. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The *Bobo doll* experiment focused on children watching adults, some acting aggressively.
- B** The study concluded children observing aggressive adults were more likely to act aggressively.
- C** Albert Bandura, a psychologist, conducted his famous observational learning experiment in 1961-1963.
- D** Researchers observed children after they watched adults interact with a *Bobo doll*.

Question 12

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

- Cognitive poetics applies cognitive science to understand literary texts.
- It examines how readers process literature and create meaning.
- Reuven Tsur originated the term "cognitive poetics" in the 1970s.
- Peter Stockwell wrote a prominent introductory text on the field.
- Key analyses include conceptual metaphor and text-world theory.

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

- A** Cognitive poetics, developed by figures like Reuven Tsur, applies cognitive science to analyze literary texts, exploring how readers construct meaning.
- B** Reuven Tsur introduced cognitive poetics, a field where conceptual metaphor and text-world theory are analyzed.
- C** Peter Stockwell wrote an introductory text about cognitive poetics, which gained prominence in literary studies.
- D** Analyzing literary texts involves understanding how readers process information, which is a focus of cognitive poetics.

Question 13

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

- *In 1965, Yale University historians claimed that a world map called the Vinland Map was drawn in the fifteenth century.*
- Since that time, the map's age has been the subject of debate.
- *In 2021, researchers conducted a study to analyze the elemental composition of the map's ink.*
- Their analysis revealed that the ink contains a titanium compound not used in inks until the 1920s.
- The researchers concluded that the map was drawn in the twentieth century.

The student wants to present the study and its findings. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Given the debate about the Vinland Map's age, researchers in 2021 conducted a study to analyze the elemental composition of the map's ink.
- B** A 2021 study of the Vinland Map's ink revealed that it contains a titanium compound not used in inks until the 1920s, indicating that the map was drawn in the twentieth century.
- C** The Vinland Map, believed by some to have been drawn in the fifteenth century, was the focus of a 2021 study.
- D** Aware that a certain titanium compound was not used in inks until the 1920s, researchers in 2021 studied the elemental composition of the Vinland Map's ink.

Question 14

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

- Hina Hanta is an online archive curated by the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.
- Hina Hanta means “bright path” in Choctaw.
- It features images of cultural artifacts relevant to the history of the Choctaw people.
- It includes a cup (*isht ishko* in Choctaw) made from clay.
- It includes a stickball collar (*innuchi*) made from horsehair.

The student wants to specify the cup’s name in Choctaw. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** The Hina Hanta archive features cultural artifacts, such as a cup and a stickball collar, that are relevant to the history of the Choctaw people.
- B** The clay cup, which is included in the Hina Hanta online archive, is called an *isht ishko* in Choctaw.
- C** Hina Hanta, which means “bright path” in Choctaw, includes a cup in its archive.
- D** The name of the online archive Hina Hanta means “bright path” in Choctaw.

Question 15

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

- The spotlight effect is a social psychology phenomenon.
- It means people overestimate how much others notice them.
- Thomas Gilovich and Kenneth Savitsky studied this bias in 1999.
- A classic experiment involved participants wearing embarrassing T-shirts.
- Few observers actually noticed the shirts, contrary to predictions.

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

- A** Thomas Gilovich and Kenneth Savitsky conducted an experiment in 1999 using embarrassing T-shirts.
- B** In social psychology, the spotlight effect describes how people often misjudge how much others are observing their appearance or actions.
- C** People commonly overestimate how much others notice their embarrassing T-shirts.
- D** The spotlight effect, a social psychology concept, describes people overestimating how much others pay attention to them.

Question 16

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

- Peter Wessel Zapffe was a Norwegian philosopher.
- He proposed human consciousness is an evolutionary overdevelopment.
- This overdeveloped intellect leads to inevitable existential anguish.
- Zapffe compared it to the Irish elk's oversized antlers.
- Humans create "palliatives" to cope with this tragic awareness.

The student wants to introduce Peter Wessel Zapffe's core philosophy. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Peter Wessel Zapffe discussed human coping mechanisms for existential dread.
- B** Peter Wessel Zapffe's philosophy is influenced by the Irish elk's antlers.
- C** Peter Wessel Zapffe argued human consciousness is an evolutionary overdevelopment causing anguish.
- D** Peter Wessel Zapffe was a Norwegian philosopher who wrote about existential topics.

Question 17

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

- *The Mabinogion* is a collection of earliest Welsh prose stories.
- Tales were compiled in Middle Welsh from 12th-13th century oral traditions.
- These stories were preserved in the *White Book of Rhydderch* and *Red Book of Hergest*.
- Lady Charlotte Guest translated and popularized these tales in the 19th century.
- The tales explore Celtic mythology, heroic legends, and Welsh folklore.

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

- A** Lady Charlotte Guest translated *The Mabinogion* in the 19th century, making these Welsh stories widely known.
- B** Preserved in medieval manuscripts, *The Mabinogion* contains tales compiled from oral traditions.
- C** Medieval Welsh scribes preserved the tales of *The Mabinogion* in the *White Book of Rhydderch*.
- D** *The Mabinogion* is a collection of early Welsh prose stories, compiled from oral traditions, and translated by Lady Charlotte Guest.

Question 18

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

- Naomi Wolf's 1990 book, *The Beauty Myth*, is a feminist critique.
- It argues beauty standards are a political tool against women.
- These standards create unattainable ideals, undermining women's power.
- The myth distracts women from social, economic, and political progress.

The student wants to introduce Naomi Wolf's central argument. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Wolf's 1990 book, *The Beauty Myth*, critiques media's role in creating beauty standards.
- B** Naomi Wolf argues the beauty myth functions as a political tool to control women.
- C** The beauty myth, according to Wolf, leads to increased preoccupation with physical appearance.
- D** Wolf argues for women to challenge these standards and embrace individuality.

Question 19

- Impact craters occur when a large object collides with Earth at high speeds.
- Examples of such objects include comets and meteorites.
- Kelly West is an impact crater in Australia.
- Researchers have determined that it was formed more than 550 million years ago.
- The crater has a diameter of approximately 10 km.

Which choice most effectively uses information from the given sentences to emphasize the size of the crater?

- A** When a large object struck what is now Australia more than 550 million years ago, it created Kelly West, a massive crater measuring 10 km in diameter.
- B** Impact craters, like Kelly West in Australia, are formed when a massive object collides with Earth, creating depressions in the land.
- C** Long ago, a crater now known as Kelly West was created when a large object collided with Earth.
- D** Researchers have investigated the formation of Kelly West, an ancient impact crater measuring 10 km in diameter located in Australia.

Question 20

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

- Gambler's fallacy: believing past random events affect future outcomes.
- It suggests that a streak makes an opposite outcome "due."
- For example, after many tails, a coin toss seems "due" for heads.
- This is a cognitive bias; each random event is independent.
- Psychologists Tversky and Kahneman studied this heuristic.

The student wants to define the gambler's fallacy. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A** Tversky and Kahneman studied how past random events lead people to expect future outcomes.
- B** The gambler's fallacy is believing past independent random events influence future results.
- C** A cognitive bias causes people to think a coin toss is "due" for heads after many tails.
- D** Random events like coin tosses are independent, but people often think a streak balances out.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: A

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to compare the hardness of gypsum and topaz. Looking at the answers:

- (A) compares the hardness of topaz and gypsum.
- (B) describes the general use of the Mohs scale for three minerals.
- (C) compares the hardness of fluorite and gypsum.
- (D) compares the hardness of topaz and fluorite.

Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Question 2

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the keyword in the question is "similarity." Looking at the answers:

- (A) discusses one of Catlett's sculptures and what it depicts.
- (B) discusses both sculptures and a similarity between them.
- (C) discusses the years in which the sculptures were completed.
- (D) discusses the differences between the sculptures.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Question 3

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 4

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the Hanseatic League's purpose.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) explains the origin of the Hanseatic League.
- (B) lists some of the important members of the League.
- (C) introduces the League and clearly states its purpose: protecting trade and securing commercial privileges.
- (D) discusses the decline of the League.

Therefore, (C) is the correct answer because it directly addresses the student's goal of introducing the purpose of the Hanseatic League.

Question 5

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to describe the physical appearance of the Mima mounds.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) discusses a researcher and the debate about the mounds' formation.
- (B) focuses on the different theories about how the mounds were formed.
- (C) describes the mounds as mysterious, uniform, domelike earthen hills with varying height and width, which directly addresses their physical appearance.
- (D) describes the soil composition of the mounds and mentions their unknown origin.

Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 6

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the concept of casuistry.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) focuses on Stephen Toulmin's role in reviving casuistry, but doesn't define what it is.
- (B) discusses the historical criticism of casuistry without explaining the concept itself.
- (C) provides a clear definition of casuistry and mentions its revival, which serves as a good introduction.
- (D) mentions casuistry's historical significance and criticism but doesn't define the concept as clearly as (C).

Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 7

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the concept of virtue signaling.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) explains when the term became popular, not what it is.
- (B) mentions how psychologists view the concept, which assumes the reader already knows what it is.
- (C) provides an example of a study on the topic, which also assumes the reader is familiar with the concept.
- (D) directly defines what virtue signaling is, combining information from the first and third bullet points to give a clear introduction.

Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Question 8

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to explain the main cause of the "digital dark age."

Looking at the answers:

- (A) explains the threat of the "digital dark age" and what is needed to prevent it, but not its primary cause.
- (B) focuses on the solution to the problem, not the cause of it.
- (C) directly addresses the cause of the "digital dark age," which is technological obsolescence.

- (D) mentions one aspect of the problem (changing file formats) but doesn't connect it as the main cause of the "digital dark age."

Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 9

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the Poincaré recurrence theorem.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) only discusses a specific detail about the theorem (recurrence time), which is not a general introduction.
- (B) provides a comprehensive introduction by stating who proposed the theorem, when it was proposed, and its main idea.
- (C) focuses on the impact of the theorem rather than introducing the theorem itself.
- (D) mentions a specific application of the theorem, which is too narrow for a general introduction.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Question 10

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the field of numismatics.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) provides a specific example of what numismatists study but does not define the field itself.

- (B) explains an outcome of studying money's historical context, but it doesn't introduce the broader field of numismatics.
- (C) provides a clear definition of numismatics and mentions its purpose, effectively introducing the topic.
- (D) describes a specific aspect of currency analysis without defining the overall field of study.

Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 11

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to describe the experiment's main conclusion.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) only describes a part of the experiment's setup, not its conclusion.
- (B) directly states the main finding or conclusion of the study, as mentioned in the last note.
- (C) provides background information about the psychologist and the experiment's timeframe, not the conclusion.
- (D) describes the methodology or what the researchers did, but not what they found.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer because it is the only choice that summarizes the experiment's main conclusion.

Question 12

Correct Answer: A

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce cognitive poetics.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) provides a comprehensive introduction by defining cognitive poetics, mentioning a key figure, and explaining what it examines.
- (B) mentions the originator and two key analyses but doesn't clearly define what cognitive poetics is.
- (C) focuses on one specific figure (Peter Stockwell) and his contribution, which is too narrow for a general introduction.
- (D) describes an aspect of cognitive poetics but does not define the field or mention its origins or key figures.

Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Question 13

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to present the study and its findings.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) only states that researchers conducted a study, but it does not present the findings of the study.
- (B) introduces the 2021 study, states its key finding about the ink's composition, and presents the conclusion drawn from that finding.
- (C) only introduces the study and the map's contested age, but it does not mention the study's findings.
- (D) mentions the titanium compound and the study but does not explicitly state the findings or the conclusion about the map's age.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Question 14

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to **specify the cup's name in Choctaw**.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions the cup but does not provide its Choctaw name.
- (B) clearly states that the cup is called an *isht ishko* in Choctaw.
- (C) mentions the cup but does not give its Choctaw name; instead, it gives the meaning of Hina Hanta.
- (D) only gives the Choctaw meaning for the archive's name, Hina Hanta, and does not mention the cup at all.

Hence, (B) is the correct answer because it is the only choice that directly fulfills the student's goal of specifying the cup's name in the Choctaw language.

Question 15

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce the spotlight effect.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) focuses on a specific experiment and its researchers, but doesn't define the spotlight effect itself.
- (B) defines the spotlight effect but incorrectly limits it to just "appearance or actions."
- (C) only provides a specific example related to the experiment, not a general introduction to the concept.
- (D) provides a clear and comprehensive definition of the spotlight effect and identifies it as a concept in social psychology, which is the most effective way to introduce it.

Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Question 16

Correct Answer: C

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce Peter Wessel Zapffe's core philosophy.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) discusses one part of the philosophy (coping mechanisms), but not the core reason for them.
- (B) mentions the analogy Zapffe used, but this is a supporting detail, not his core argument.
- (C) directly states the central idea of Zapffe's philosophy: that human consciousness is an evolutionary overdevelopment leading to anguish.
- (D) provides biographical information about Zapffe and the general topic he wrote about, but it doesn't explain his actual philosophy.

Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Question 17

Correct Answer: D

For Students' Notes questions, you should always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce *The Mabinogion*.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) focuses only on the translation of the work by Lady Charlotte Guest.
- (B) mentions the preservation and oral tradition origins but is not a comprehensive introduction.
- (C) focuses on a specific detail about how the tales were preserved.
- (D) provides a broad overview: it defines what *The Mabinogion* is (a collection of Welsh stories), explains its origin (compiled from oral traditions), and mentions a key event in its history (its translation). This is

the most complete introduction.

Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Question 18

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to introduce Naomi Wolf's central argument.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) discusses the media's role, which isn't the main focus of the notes.
- (B) directly states Wolf's central argument about the beauty myth being a political tool.
- (C) mentions a consequence of the myth, but not the core argument.
- (D) presents a potential solution or call to action, which is not mentioned in the notes.

HENCE, (B) is the correct answer because it most accurately and comprehensively summarizes the main point presented in the notes: that beauty standards are a political tool used against women.

Question 19

Correct Answer: A

For Students's Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to emphasize the size of the crater.

Looking at the answers

- (A) introduces the crater and effectively emphasizes its size by calling it "massive" and providing its 10 km diameter.
- (B) introduces impact craters and provides an example, but it does not specifically emphasize the size of Kelly West.

- (C) briefly introduces Kelly West crater and its formation, but it does not mention or emphasize its size.
- (D) mentions the crater's size but focuses on the researchers' investigation and the crater's ancient nature rather than emphasizing its size.

Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Question 20

Correct Answer: B

For Students' Notes questions, you should as always start by reading the question. Here, the student wants to define the gambler's fallacy.

Looking at the answers:

- (A) mentions who studied the phenomenon but does not define the fallacy itself.
- (B) provides a clear and direct definition of the gambler's fallacy, explaining it as the belief that past random events affect future ones.
- (C) gives an example of the fallacy and its cause (cognitive bias) but does not offer a formal definition.
- (D) explains the reality of independent random events and contrasts it with the common misconception, but it doesn't explicitly define the term "gambler's fallacy."

Hence, (B) is the correct answer.