

Verbal

Question 1

The *djeser*, which is written as a horizontal hieroglyph shaped like a bent arm holding a short stick, and the *heqat*, which is written as a hieroglyph that looks like four oval items pouring out of a barrel, were ancient Egyptian units of _____ to record length and volume, respectively, the *djeser* and *heqat* have since fallen out of use.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- ☐ A measurement, used
- ☐ B measurement used
- ☐ C measurement. Used
- ☐ D measurement and used

Question 2

In a 2018 study, researcher Marie Curie investigated the effect of ocean acidification on marine snail shells. She found that increased acidity weakened the shells, making them more vulnerable to predators. However, Curie also observed that some snail species exhibited greater resilience, attributed to their unique protein composition. This suggests that while ocean acidification poses a threat, certain species may adapt through evolutionary mechanisms.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A** Ocean acidification significantly weakens marine snail shells, increasing their risk of predation.
- B** A 2018 study showed that only certain marine snail species are affected by increased ocean acidity.
- C** Marine snails are developing unique protein compositions as a result of the increased ocean acidity.
- D** Ocean acidification weakens snail shells, but some species may adapt due to their protein composition.

Question 3

The fungus *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis*, often called the zombie-ant fungus, is a parasite that infects carpenter ants. After infecting an ant, the fungus manipulates the ant's behavior. The infected ant leaves its colony and is compelled to climb a plant stem and bite onto a leaf vein. This "death grip" ensures the ant remains in a location ideal for the fungus to grow and release its spores, infecting more ants. The fungus does not appear to infect the ant's brain directly but rather controls its muscles.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that the *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* fungus poses a potential threat to humans.
- ☐ B To describe the process by which the *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* fungus infects and controls ants.
- ☐ C To compare the infection strategies of *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* with other parasitic fungi.
- ☐ D To explain how ants have developed resistance to the *Ophiocordyceps unilateralis* fungus.

Question 4

Numerous studies indicate a positive relationship between exposure to urban green spaces and human well-being. For instance, research has shown that spending time in parks or areas with trees can reduce stress and improve mood. This suggests that urban planning should prioritize the creation and preservation of green spaces to enhance residents' mental and emotional health. These findings highlight the importance of integrating nature into urban environments for a healthier population.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- ☐ A It presents a problem, then discusses possible solutions to that problem.
- ☐ B It presents research findings, then suggests an implication of those findings.
- ☐ C It describes a debate between experts, then offers a synthesis of their views.
- ☐ D It argues against a popular belief, then provides evidence to support a counterclaim.

Question 5

A study by Ulrike Ehlert and her colleagues in 2008 investigated the stress levels of students preparing for exams. The researchers measured cortisol levels, a hormone associated with stress, in students at various points before and during exam periods. They found that cortisol levels significantly increased as exams approached and remained elevated during the exam period. The study highlighted the considerable physiological impact of academic stress on students.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To describe a study that investigated the physiological effects of academic stress on students.
- ☐ B To argue that academic stress is a major problem for students.
- ☐ C To compare the stress levels of students in different academic fields.
- ☐ D To recommend strategies for reducing stress during exams.

Question 6

Passage 1:

Psychologists Bibb Latané and John Darley's research on the bystander effect showed that people are less likely to help in an emergency when others are present. This diffusion of responsibility means individuals feel less personal obligation to intervene because they assume others will. Their experiments, often involving staged emergencies like a seizure, demonstrated that the number of bystanders significantly impacts the likelihood and speed of help, challenging the idea that inaction is solely due to apathy.

Passage 2:

C. Daniel Batson's empathy-altruism hypothesis proposes that genuine altruism exists, driven by empathic concern for others. Unlike theories suggesting helping is always self-serving, Batson argues that feeling empathy for someone in need motivates a desire to improve their welfare, even if there's no personal gain. His research involves experiments designed to distinguish altruistic motivations from egoistic ones, providing evidence that empathy can lead to truly selfless helping behavior.

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

- A** The motivations behind why people help or do not help others in need.
- B** The influence of the presence of others on an individual's decision to offer help.
- C** The distinction between altruistic behavior and actions motivated by self-interest.
- D** Specific experimental methods used to study helping behavior in emergencies.

Question 7

In a 2010 study, researchers Janiszewski and van Osselaer explored how brand logos impact consumer perception. Participants were shown logos with either a large or small physical area. The study revealed that logos covering a larger area led consumers to perceive the brand as more substantial and impactful. This effect occurred regardless of the product itself. The researchers concluded that the physical size of a logo can significantly influence consumer beliefs about a brand's market presence.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A** Janiszewski and van Osselaer's study demonstrated the importance of using visually appealing logos to attract consumers.
- B** A 2010 study showed that the size of a brand's logo can influence how consumers perceive the brand's importance.
- C** Consumers prefer brands with larger logos because they are easier to recognize and remember.
- D** The researchers determined that the impact of a logo's size is dependent on the type of product being advertised.

Question 8

Sociologist Richard Alba's work, such as his book *Remaking the American Mainstream* (2003) with Victor Nee, challenges traditional ideas about immigrant assimilation. Alba argues that assimilation is not always a complete merging into the dominant culture. Instead, he proposes that immigrant groups can maintain aspects of their ethnic identity while still becoming part of the broader society. His research suggests that for second-generation immigrants, assimilation is a complex process involving interaction between the immigrant group and the host society, leading to a changed, more inclusive mainstream.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To present Richard Alba's perspective on immigrant assimilation as a two-way process.
- ☐ B To argue that second-generation immigrants fully merge into the dominant culture.
- ☐ C To compare and contrast different sociological theories of assimilation.
- ☐ D To highlight the challenges faced by immigrants in maintaining their ethnic identity.

Question 9

Sociologists study how people interact within groups and societies, and how social structures influence behavior. They examine various aspects of social life, from small-scale individual interactions to large-scale social systems. Sociology helps us understand complex social issues like poverty, inequality, and crime by looking at their roots in social patterns and institutions. This understanding is crucial for developing effective strategies to address these challenges and work towards positive social change.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- ☐ A It argues that sociologists only focus on negative social issues.
- ☐ B It provides examples of the types of problems that sociology helps to explain.
- ☐ C It contrasts the study of individual behavior with the study of group behavior.
- ☐ D It suggests that sociology alone can solve major societal problems.

Question 10

T.S. Eliot's poem *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*, published in 1915, is a seminal work of modernist literature. The poem delves into the mind of J. Alfred Prufrock, a man struggling with indecision, anxiety, and a profound sense of isolation in the modern world. Through vivid imagery and fragmented thoughts, Eliot portrays Prufrock's inability to connect with others and his fear of judgment, particularly in social situations. The poem is considered an exploration of the anxieties and emotional paralysis experienced by many in the early 20th century.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To explain the key themes and significance of T.S. Eliot's poem *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*.
- ☐ B To argue that *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* is the most important modernist poem ever written.
- ☐ C To compare and contrast *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* with other poems by T.S. Eliot.
- ☐ D To provide a detailed analysis of the historical context surrounding the publication of *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*.

Question 11

An emulsifier is a type of compound that _____ to stabilize an emulsion—a mixture of two or more liquids that otherwise would not easily blend together. In the cosmetics industry, emulsifiers like cetostearyl alcohol are commonly used to blend oil and water into homogeneous formulations, like lotions and perfumes.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of standard English?

- ☐ A served
- ☐ B had served
- ☐ C serves
- ☐ D was serving

Question 12

Passage 1:

Early research on birdsong, such as that by Eliot Howard in the early 20th century, focused on its role in territory defense and mate attraction. It was understood that male birds sing primarily during breeding season to announce their presence to rivals and attract females. This perspective viewed birdsong largely through the lens of these two main functions, which were considered crucial for reproductive success and survival.

Passage 2:

More recent studies, like research at the University of Oxford, have investigated the nuances of birdsong, examining how factors such as individual movement and age influence song variation within a population. These studies utilize advanced techniques, including AI analysis of large datasets of recordings, to understand how songs evolve and contribute to individual recognition and social dynamics beyond just territory and mating.

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

- A** Birdsong is primarily used for attracting mates during the breeding season.
- B** Studying birdsong requires advanced AI technology.
- C** Birdsong plays a role in the social behavior of birds.
- D** The primary function of birdsong is territorial defense.

Question 13

The Paul Laurence Dunbar House in Dayton, Ohio, is the house where Paul Laurence Dunbar lived for two years and wrote his later poetry collections. Now the house is a museum dedicated to Dunbar's life and writings. Visitors travel to this museum to feel more connected to an author they admire. To encourage that sense of connection, the museum's curators have set up exhibits with furnishings owned by Dunbar. Such exhibits help visitors understand day-to-day life in the house where Dunbar felt inspired.

Which choice best states the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- ☐ A It states the current purpose of a building mentioned in the previous sentence.
- ☐ B It summarizes the career of an author mentioned in the previous sentence.
- ☐ C It recommends the works of an author mentioned in the previous sentence.
- ☐ D It recounts the history of a place mentioned in the previous sentence.

Question 14

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818) is a seminal work in Gothic and science fiction. The novel tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, an ambitious scientist who creates a human-like creature. The narrative explores themes of scientific ethics, the nature of monstrosity, and the consequences of playing god, often set against evocative natural landscapes. *Frankenstein* is considered a reflection of the cultural and scientific anxieties of the Industrial Revolution, prompting discussions on the consequences of unchecked ambition and societal rejection of the "other."

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To summarize the plot of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.
- ☐ B To argue that *Frankenstein* is primarily a work of science fiction.
- ☐ C To provide an overview of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and its key themes.
- ☐ D To discuss the historical context that influenced Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*.

Question 15

The Garden Party is a 1922 short story by Katherine Mansfield. In the story, Mansfield portrays the protagonist, Laura, as possessing a deep appreciation for the beauty of nature, even when practical matters like the placement of a marquee are being discussed.

Which quotation from *The Garden Party* most effectively illustrates the claim?

- A "H'm, going to have a band, are you?" said another of the workmen. He was pale. He had a haggard look as his dark eyes scanned the tennis-court.
- B "Oh, Laura!" Jose began to be seriously annoyed. "If you're going to stop a band playing every time someone has an accident, you'll lead a very strenuous life."
- C And they were so lovely, with their broad, gleaming leaves, and their clusters of yellow fruit. They were like trees you imagined growing on a desert island.
- D "Hallo!" he was half-way upstairs, but when he turned round and saw Laura he suddenly puffed out his cheeks and goggled his eyes at her. "My word, Laura!"

Question 16

Archaeologists who study ancient Pueblo people have found evidence of complex social structures. By examining burial sites, settlement patterns, and public works like irrigation systems, researchers can infer details about social hierarchy, labor organization, and community integration. For instance, differences in burial goods can suggest varying social statuses among individuals. Additionally, the scale of construction projects points to a level of social organization needed to mobilize large workforces. This archaeological evidence helps us understand the dynamics of these past societies.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A** To compare the social structures of ancient Pueblo people with other ancient cultures.
- B** To argue that archaeological evidence is the only way to understand ancient societies.
- C** To describe the challenges archaeologists face when studying ancient Pueblo people.
- D** To explain how archaeologists use material remains to learn about the social organization of ancient Pueblo people.

Question 17

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 18

Mary Cassatt, an American painter, spent much of her life in France and became a key figure in the Impressionist movement. Known for her depictions of the private and social lives of women, particularly the bond between mothers and children, Cassatt's work offered a unique perspective. While male Impressionists often depicted public spaces and a wider range of subjects, Cassatt focused on domestic scenes, bringing psychological depth and emotional resonance to these intimate moments. Her art challenged traditional conventions and contributed significantly to modern art.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- ☐ A To argue that Mary Cassatt was a more important Impressionist painter than her male contemporaries.
- ☐ B To describe the techniques and media that Mary Cassatt used in her paintings and prints.
- ☐ C To discuss Mary Cassatt's role as an Impressionist painter who focused on the lives of women.
- ☐ D To compare Mary Cassatt's artistic style to that of other American painters of her time.

Question 19

Rather than pushing for immediate agreement, effective leaders cultivate environments where team members feel comfortable expressing varied perspectives. This deliberate cultivation of diverse viewpoints helps to avoid the _____ of thought that can hinder creativity and problem-solving, as highlighted in a 2017 study by organizational psychologist Dr. Kristine N. Sherman and colleagues in *Administrative Science Quarterly*.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- ☐ A disparity
- ☐ B divergence
- ☐ C uniformity
- ☐ D complexity

Question 20

Research published by the American Psychological Association indicates that cooperation among strangers in the U.S. has increased since the 1950s. Lead researcher Yu Kou and colleagues analyzed 511 studies conducted between 1956 and 2017, involving over 63,000 participants. The studies measured cooperation in laboratory settings. The findings showed a small but gradual increase in cooperative behavior over the observed period. This trend is linked to societal shifts like urbanization and changes in wealth distribution, although a direct cause-and-effect relationship was not established by the study.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- ☐ A It presents a widely held belief, then discusses a study that challenges that belief.
- ☐ B It describes a research finding, then provides details about the study that produced it.
- ☐ C It discusses a social phenomenon, then presents a historical overview of it.
- ☐ D It outlines a research method, then explains the limitations of that method.

Answers

Question 1

Correct Answer: C

Look at the clauses on both sides of the blank:

- 'The djoser...and the heqat...were ancient Egyptian units of measurement'
- 'the djoser and heqat have since fallen out of use.'

Clause 1 is an independent clause. Clause 2 is also an independent clause. Two independent clauses must be separated by a period or a semicolon.

Question 2

Correct Answer: D

The passage discusses how ocean acidification harms snails, but some snails can adapt because of their protein. Thus, the main idea should include both the harm and the adaptation. (D) correctly states this.

(A) is incorrect because it is too narrow. It only mentions the harm but not the adaptation. (B) and (C) are incorrect because they are not mentioned in the passage.

Question 3

Correct Answer: B

The passage explains how the fungus infects ants and changes their behavior for the fungus's benefit. (B) describes this process. (A) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the fungus infecting humans. (C) is incorrect because the passage only discusses this specific fungus, not others. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not talk about ants resisting the fungus.

Question 4

Correct Answer: B

The passage starts by talking about what research has found about green spaces and well-being. Then, it explains what we should do based on this research. This matches a structure where findings are presented, followed by an implication. (A) is wrong because no problem is explicitly presented, rather a positive relationship is discussed. (C) is wrong because there is no debate mentioned. (D) is wrong because no popular belief is argued against.

Question 5

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about a study that measured stress in students during exams. The study found that stress hormones went up. This shows that the main point is to describe the study and what it found about how stress affects students' bodies. (A) matches this. (B) is too strong; the passage doesn't argue it's a "major problem." (C) is wrong because the study didn't compare different fields. (D) is incorrect because the passage doesn't suggest ways to reduce stress.

Question 6

Correct Answer: A

Text 1 discusses why people might not help due to the bystander effect and diffusion of responsibility. Text 2 discusses empathy as a motivation for helping. Both texts focus on the reasons or motivations behind helping behavior. (B) is only discussed in Text 1. (C) is primarily discussed in Text 2 when distinguishing altruism from egoism, though Text 1 mentions challenging the idea of apathy. (D) is mentioned as part of the research in both texts, but it's not the central topic they both discuss.

Question 7

Correct Answer: B

The passage is about a study by Janiszewski and van Osselaer that shows the size of logos affect how consumers think about a brand. So, the main idea would be something like "logo size affects brand perception".

(B) matches this idea.

(A) is incorrect because it focuses on visual appeal, which wasn't the study's focus. (C) is incorrect because the passage does not mention recognition. (D) contradicts the passage because the study mentions that the effect occurred regardless of the product itself.

Question 8

Correct Answer: A

The passage mainly talks about Richard Alba's idea that when immigrants join a new society, it's not just the immigrants who change, but the main society changes too. This is called a two-way process. (A) says the same thing. (B) is wrong because the passage says immigrants keep some of their culture. (C) is wrong because the passage only talks about Alba's idea, not many different ideas. (D) is wrong because the passage focuses on how the main society changes, not just the challenges for immigrants.

Question 9

Correct Answer: B

The paragraph explains what sociologists study and how they do it. The underlined sentence gives examples of specific social issues that sociology helps to understand. (A) is incorrect because the sentence does not say that sociologists only focus on negative issues. (C) is incorrect because while the passage mentions individual and group interactions, the underlined

sentence doesn't contrast them. (D) is incorrect because the sentence states that sociology helps understand issues, not that it alone can solve them.

Question 10

Correct Answer: A

The passage talks about T.S. Eliot's poem and what it is about, like the main ideas and why it is important in literature. (A) says it explains the key themes and significance, which matches what the passage does. (B) is wrong because the passage doesn't say it's the *most* important poem, just that it's important. (C) is wrong because the passage only talks about this one poem, not others by the same author. (D) is wrong because while it mentions the publication year, it doesn't give a detailed analysis of the historical context.

Question 11

Correct Answer: C

This question tests verb forms, specifically verb tense.

The sentence provides a definition of an emulsifier. The main verb of the sentence, "is," is in the simple present tense. Definitions and statements of general fact are consistently expressed in the simple present tense.

Therefore, the verb in the blank must also be in the simple present tense to maintain consistency.

(C) "serves" is the singular, simple present tense form of the verb, which correctly corresponds with the singular subject "a type of compound" and the context of the sentence.

Question 12

Correct Answer: C

Text 1 states that birdsong is used for territory defense and mate attraction. These are social behaviors. Text 2 discusses how birdsong influences social dynamics and individual recognition, which are also social behaviors. Therefore, both texts agree that birdsong plays a role in the social behavior of birds. (A) is incorrect because Text 2 discusses functions beyond attracting mates. (B) is incorrect because Text 1 describes early research that did not use AI. (D) is incorrect because Text 1 also mentions mate attraction as a primary function, and Text 2 discusses other roles.

Question 13

Correct Answer: A

The underlined sentence describes the current function of the Paul Laurence Dunbar House. The previous sentence introduces the house as where Dunbar lived and wrote. This sentence directly states its present role as a museum. This choice is incorrect because the sentence focuses on the house's current use, not Dunbar's entire career. This choice is incorrect because the sentence describes the house, not recommends Dunbar's writings. This choice is incorrect because while it touches on history, its primary function is to state the current purpose, not to recount a detailed history.

Question 14

Correct Answer: C

The passage talks about what Mary Shelley's book *Frankenstein* is about and the important ideas (themes) in it. Choice (C) says the passage gives an overview and talks about the themes, which is correct. Choice (A) is wrong because it only talks about summarizing the plot, but the passage

does more than that by discussing themes and context. Choice (B) is wrong because while the passage mentions science fiction, it doesn't argue that the book is *primarily* science fiction. Choice (D) is wrong because it only focuses on the historical context, which is only one part of the passage.

Question 15

Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer as it directly describes Laura's admiration for the karaka trees, noting their "broad, gleaming leaves" and "clusters of yellow fruit," highlighting her appreciation for natural beauty.

(A) is incorrect because it describes the appearance of a workman, not Laura's appreciation of nature.

(B) is incorrect because it focuses on a conflict between Laura and her sister Jose regarding the party and an accident, rather than nature.

(D) is incorrect because it depicts an interaction between Laura and her brother Laurie about her appearance, unrelated to nature.

Question 16

Correct Answer: D

The passage talks about how archaeologists study old things like burial sites and buildings to figure out how ancient Pueblo people organized their society. (D) says that archaeologists use old things to learn about how these people organized their society. This matches what the passage is mainly about. (A) is wrong because the passage does not compare the ancient Pueblo people to other groups. (B) is wrong because the passage does not say that archaeology is the only way to learn about old groups. (C) is wrong because the passage does not talk about problems that archaeologists have.

Question 17

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 18

Correct Answer: C

The passage talks about Mary Cassatt, an Impressionist painter, and how she painted the lives of women, especially mothers and children. It says her focus on domestic scenes was different from male Impressionists who painted public spaces. So, the main point is about her being an Impressionist painter who painted women's lives. Choice (C) says this. Choice (A) is wrong because the passage doesn't say she was more important than male painters. Choice (B) is wrong because the passage doesn't describe her techniques or media in detail. Choice (D) is wrong because the passage compares her to male Impressionists, not other American painters.

Question 19

Correct Answer: C

The passage states that effective leaders encourage "varied perspectives" and "diverse viewpoints" to "avoid" the blank. Therefore, the blank must mean the opposite of "varied" and "diverse"—it must mean "sameness" or "lack of variety." (C) uniformity means the state of being the same or consistent, which directly matches this meaning. (A) disparity means a great difference, which contradicts the intended meaning. (B) divergence means moving apart or becoming different, which also contradicts the intended meaning. (D) complexity means the state of being intricate or complicated, which is unrelated to the concept of varied or same viewpoints.

Question 20

Correct Answer: B

The passage first states a research finding: that cooperation among strangers in the U.S. has increased. It then goes on to provide details about the study that found this, such as the researchers, the number of studies analyzed, the time period, and the study's limitations. Therefore, the correct answer is (B). (A) is incorrect because the passage does not focus on challenging a widely held belief. (C) is incorrect because while it discusses a social phenomenon (cooperation), it doesn't provide a historical overview. (D) is incorrect because it describes a research finding and details of the study, not just outlining a method and its limitations.