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- The authors most likely use the examples in lines 1-9 of the passage (“Every . . . showers”) to highlight the
- A) regularity with which people shop for gifts.
 - B) recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts.
 - C) anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers.
 - D) number of special occasions involving gift-giving.

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- In line 10, the word “ambivalent” most nearly means
- A) unrealistic.
 - B) conflicted.
 - C) apprehensive.
 - D) supportive.

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- The authors indicate that people value gift-giving because they feel it
- A) functions as a form of self-expression.
 - B) is an inexpensive way to show appreciation.
 - C) requires the gift-recipient to reciprocate.
 - D) can serve to strengthen a relationship.

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- Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 10-13 (“Many . . . peers”)
 - B) Lines 22-23 (“People . . . own”)
 - C) Lines 31-32 (“Research . . . perspectives”)
 - D) Lines 44-47 (“Although . . . unfounded”)

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- The “social psychologists” mentioned in paragraph 2 (lines 17-34) would likely describe the “deadweight loss” phenomenon as
- A) predictable.
 - B) questionable.
 - C) disturbing.
 - D) unprecedented.

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- The passage indicates that the assumption made by gift-givers in lines 41-44 may be
- A) insincere.
 - B) unreasonable.
 - C) incorrect.
 - D) substantiated.

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Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 53-55 (“Perhaps . . . consideration”)
- B) Lines 55-60 (“According . . . relationship”)
- C) Lines 63-65 (“As . . . consideration”)
- D) Lines 75-78 (“In . . . relations”)

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As it is used in line 54, “convey” most nearly means

- A) transport.
- B) counteract.
- C) exchange.
- D) communicate.

19

The authors refer to work by Camerer and others (line 56) in order to

- A) offer an explanation.
- B) introduce an argument.
- C) question a motive.
- D) support a conclusion.

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The graph following the passage offers evidence that gift-givers base their predictions of how much a gift will be appreciated on

- A) the appreciation level of the gift-recipients.
- B) the monetary value of the gift.
- C) their own desires for the gifts they purchase.
- D) their relationship with the gift-recipients.

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The authors would likely attribute the differences in gift-giver and recipient mean appreciation as represented in the graph to

- A) an inability to shift perspective.
- B) an increasingly materialistic culture.
- C) a growing opposition to gift-giving.
- D) a misunderstanding of intentions.