

# Batch: PIONEER (CAT)

## Subject : Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

### Topic : Speed Reading - Concept & Application

DPP - 01

**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The link between music and protest has always been a close one, and there are songs reflecting social and political struggles and issues that can be found in every generation of artists. Nevertheless, as noted in the book *Playing for Change: Music and Musicians in the Service of Social Movements*, there is no way to correctly determine whether music has any effect on social movements (Rosenthal and Flacks 26). Essentially, it is impossible to state that a certain song became the primary trigger for a certain protest or affected it to a considerable extent. At the same time, I believe that music solely does not possess the capacity to instigate social movements, but it can unify protestors and activists.

In the history of music, many highly influential bands and musicians wrote commercially successful politically-charged songs that failed to stimulate people to start social movements. One of the main examples of a song that contained a social message and was extremely popular is John Lennon's "Working Class Hero," which did not contribute to the creation of any major social movement. Moreover, the song continues to attract controversy to this day since John Lennon was not a member of the working class himself, and, from this perspective, the song can be viewed as rather hypocritical (Trzcinski). Additionally, there are bands such as Range Against the Machine, whose sole discography mainly consists of protest songs, which despite being sold millions of copies, did not stimulate any movements.

At the same time, artists have the ability to write music that, instead of creating social movements, can contribute to their unity and encourage more people to join them. A proper example of a song that became an actual chant of a social movement in recent years is Kendrick Lamar's "Alright." The song was used extensively by the Black Lives Matter movement activists and protestors during demonstrations allowing people to sing the chorus together and thus enhance their sense of unity (McKinney). In other words, "Alright" strengthened the bonds among the people participating in the protest and encouraged them to be more active.

While there is a link between music and protest, songs alone, despite being political and commercially successful, cannot start a social movement but can contribute to it and inspire people. Songs such as "Working Class Hero" and bands such as Range Against the Machine, which mainly writes protest music, have demonstrated that the creations of artists cannot become the foundation of protest. Yet, at the same time, music can be used as a tool by the existing social movements to strengthen the unity of protestors, exemplified by songs such as Kendrick Lamar's "Alright."

1. Based on the passage, what can be concluded?
  - (a) Music cannot start a social movement.
  - (b) Music is not a tool used by social movements.
  - (c) Music has no effect on social movements.
  - (d) None of the options above are correct.
2. All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage, EXCEPT:
  - (a) Music can be used to spread a message to a large audience.
  - (b) Protest music has been used as a tool for social movements.
  - (c) There is no evidence to suggest that protest music can start a social movement.
  - (d) Protest music can unify protestors and activists.
3. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the conclusion that music alone cannot start a social movement?
  - (a) Range Against the Machine had a successful discography of protest songs that did not contribute to any movement.
  - (b) Kendrick Lamar's "Alright" was used extensively by the Black Lives Matter movement activists and protestors during demonstrations.
  - (c) Music can strengthen the bonds among people participating in a protest and encourage them to be more active.
  - (d) Artists have the ability to write music that can instigate social movements.

4. What is the main theme of the passage?
- Music alone is capable of creating social movements.
  - Protest music is ineffective in creating social movements.
  - Music can unify protestors and contribute to existing social movements.
  - Protest music is incapable of stimulating social movements.
5. The passage is a part of:
- A history of protest music.
  - A debate on the efficacy of protest music.
  - An argument against protest music.
  - An analysis of the link between music and protest.

**Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

A commercial business operates by increasing or maintaining profits. However, one of the agency costs is the excessive pre-requestive. This expense allows the contractor to get more, but does not affect the well-being of investors. Shirking of the company's top management also creates agency costs, as it reduces the productivity of management and creates additional costs for the founders. Therefore, the earnings of other employees may decrease in this regard. In such a situation, a business must consider the ethics of its behavior.

Corporate business requires companies to take full responsibility for how the achievement of their goals affects the world around them. Consumers, investors and employees of companies are aware of the possibilities of modern corporations (Bansal et al., 2021). In this regard, it is necessary to direct them not only to making a profit, but also to improving the life of society as a whole and developing human capital responsibility. The enterprise is obliged to carry out actions aimed at improving the condition of society, and not at its deterioration (Hoffman, 2018). The implementation of corporate social responsibility of the organization also includes responsibility to employees: the provision of an additional social package, which includes the formation of a pension system, medical insurance and recreation.

The ethical attitude includes the sensational case of Wells Fargo, one of the largest US banking holdings. In 2016, about 2 million credit cards issued without the knowledge of customers were discovered, the bank was fined \$ 185 million, and the management fired about 1,000 employees. Investors were dissatisfied with the fact that the bank had ceased to be reliable and lost confidence in the eyes of customers, and the public considered the real culprits of

what had happened not to junior employees, but to top managers of the company. The profits of the company demonstrated a decline during this period.

On the other hand, Nike is deeply convinced that it is possible to implement more sustainable practices in all areas of the company. To reduce the carbon footprint of Nike.com in the US, in 2020 the sports giant announced a partnership with environmental investment fund EFM. With the help of Nike, the foundation was able to plant more than 100 square kilometers of forest plantations to absorb carbon from the Earth's atmosphere. Proper management and professional tree care increase the amount of recycled substances on Nike plantations by 30%. At the same, the revenue of the company kept on almost the same level as during the previous years due to increasing costs. However, the business maintained a reputation in the eyes of its customers.

In conclusion, currently, many companies pay considerable attention to compliance with the principles of corporate social responsibility. This is based on the fact that it is the observance of the principles of social responsibility that allows enterprises to improve their performance, both economic and social performance. On the one hand, corporate social responsibility is seen as an essential element of the competition strategy. On the other hand, corporate social responsibility is a consequence of the ethical behavior of an organization in the market, which is associated with the attitude towards the subjects of the external and internal environment or with an approach that takes into account three main areas (ecology, economics, sociology) as a factor of sustainable development.

6. Which of the following can be the source of the passage?
- A scholarly article in a journal of business ethics.
  - A newspaper article on the banking industry.
  - A textbook on sustainable development.
  - None of the above
7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- Corporate social responsibility is only important for a business's reputation.
  - Adhering to corporate social responsibility can negatively impact a company's profits.
  - Corporate social responsibility includes responsibility to employees in the form of additional social benefits.
  - Implementing sustainable practices can decrease a company's profits.

8. Which of the following can be inferred about the tone of the passage?
- The passage is written in a neutral tone
  - The passage is written in a negative tone
  - The passage is written in a positive tone
  - The passage is written in a critical tone
9. What is the author's style of writing in the passage?
- Expository
  - Argumentative
  - Comparative
  - None of these
10. Which one of the following, if true, would best complement the passage's findings?
- A study showing that companies who implement corporate social responsibility strategies have higher employee satisfaction and retention rates.
  - A report indicating that companies who prioritize corporate social responsibility tend to have lower profits.
  - A survey indicating that consumers are willing to pay more for products from companies with strong corporate social responsibility practices.
- Only Option III
  - I & II
  - II & III
  - I & III

**Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Humanism occupies a significant place in the psychology field, and it is known as third-force psychology. It is so because this school of thought is essentially different from two others, including psychobiology and cognitive psychology, that rely on deterministic ideas. In turn, humanism indicates that individuals have free will, which fundamentally impacts how psychology is investigated. Multiple researchers analyze this issue from different points of view, and the peer-reviewed articles by Dillon (2020) and Robbins (2016) are among them. On the one hand, Dillon (2020) argues that humanistic psychology draws significant attention to the notions of happiness and good life. In an attempt to achieve these goals, people rely on freedom, their inner nature, culture, and others (Dillon, 2020). On the other hand, Robbins (2016) stipulates that love and dignity are the principal values of humanistic psychology. The researcher

clarifies that individuals can understand and respect others' dignity when they wish the good for others (Robbins, 2016). This claim reveals the difference between human beings and animals or objects. This information shows that the two articles focus on humanistic psychology, but they offer some distinguishing conclusions. The difference refers to the fact that the study by Robbins (2016) was written four years earlier than Dillon's (2020) work. Thus, Robbins' (2016) conclusions only refer to love and dignity, while Dillon (2020) expands on the topic and addresses the notion of the common good, including freedom, culture, and others.

The two studies offer useful information to understand human behavior through a humanistic psychology lens. The scholars emphasize that individuals do not need any external stimuli or motivating factors that shape their behavior (Robbins, 2016; Dillon, 2020). For example, Robbins (2016) states that human dignity and love determine individuals' behavior. In this case, people have free will to choose their own behavioral models, which is different from psychobiology and cognitive psychology, where people are considered dependent creatures. This new humanistic concept explains that psychology starts drawing more attention to people's inner world than their environment. Simultaneously, it has already been mentioned that Dillon (2020) also highlights the importance of internal nature and freedom in humanistic psychology. These concepts demonstrate that people's behavior is the reflection of their own thoughts, beliefs, desires, and feelings. The synthesis of this evidence shows that the two researchers offer almost identical views regarding how humanistic psychology should interpret behavior and why these concepts are new in the psychology field.

In conclusion, it is also reasonable to comment on how scientists ask questions and conduct research in humanistic psychology. Considering the information above, it is not a surprise that the given school of thought typically relies on qualitative research methods and rejects experiments. It is so because humanistic values refer to the people's inner world, meaning that personal conversations are the most suitable methods to understand and investigate them. Specific examples from the articles are sufficient to justify this claim. On the one hand, Robbins (2016) stipulates that observations show that people's dignity and love are determinants of their behavior. On the other hand, Dillon (2020) attempts to identify the concepts of humanistic behaviors by performing a qualitative analysis of Plato's and Aristotle's works. The paper has synthesized the

information and demonstrated that the articles by Robbins (2016) and Dillon (2020) address the same issue of humanistic psychology, and they offer both similarities and differences in describing the topic.

11. The entire passage is a part of:
  - (a) an analysis of humanistic psychology
  - (b) a discussion of free will
  - (c) a comparison of Dillon and Robbins
  - (d) a description of qualitative research methods
12. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
  - (a) Skeptical
  - (b) Objective
  - (c) Persuasive
  - (d) Neutral
13. Which of the following best describes the style of the passage?
  - (a) Formal
  - (b) Descriptive
  - (c) Narrative
  - (d) Expository
14. Based on the information presented in the passage, which of the following can be inferred?
  - 1) Humanistic psychology is a deterministic school of thought
  - 2) Humanistic psychology is considered a third-force in psychology
  - 3) Robbins (2016) and Dillon (2020) disagree on the principal values of humanistic psychology
  - 4) Humanistic psychology primarily relies on quantitative research methods
  - 5) Humanistic psychology emphasizes the importance of people's inner world over their environment
  - (a) Only 1 & 2 are correct
  - (b) Only 2 & 5 are correct
  - (c) Only 3 & 4 are correct
  - (d) Only 1, 2, 3 are right
15. What is the inference of the passage about the difference in the conclusions of Dillon's (2020) and Robbins' (2016) study on humanistic psychology?
  - 1) Dillon's (2020) study focuses on the notions of happiness and good life while Robbins' (2016) focuses on love and dignity.
  - 2) The study by Robbins (2016) only refers to love and dignity, while Dillon (2020) addresses the notion of the common good.

- 3) Both studies provide the same conclusion about humanistic psychology.

Which of the below options are correct?

- (a) Only 1 & 3 are correct
- (b) Only 2 & 3 are correct
- (c) All are correct
- (d) Only 1 & 2 are correct

**Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

For purely legitimate purposes, some skeptics advocate for the control of the internet as it has become the world's most powerful tool, yet the least regulated. To others, the internet does not require regulation because there is no consent among users to be governed, a position I agree with. Unlike conventional areas of jurisdiction, the internet cannot have a constitution or a declaration instituted among its users as a country would do against its people.

Moreover, no one has a legitimate claim to it and, consequently, no one can claim to have authority over the internet. Indeed, questions arise on how an entity can control people's conduct online. The French government's attempts to control the internet were unsuccessful because of similar arguments and the failure and lack of jurisdiction. Being an integral part of the global communication network, the internet has attracted regulators claiming its lawless nature, which, arguably, should not be controlled for the lack of legal grounding of such regulations.

The nature of the internet in communication makes gatekeepers of the ubiquitous mobile and electronic communication systems seek to regulate it for the public good. Others cite cyber and electronic security and need to extend the computer law that existed before the internet and through which regulators governed electronic data interchange, cybernetics, and robotics. However, it is critical to note that the public's attitude towards regulation then differs from today's. Undeniably, it would be challenging to balance between regulating the internet and maintaining freedom of speech.

It is also nearly impossible to compare the opportunities that lie with internet use and the dangers posed to users – with the latter being insignificant to the former to warrant regulation. Today's internet users are knowledgeable and know the risks they are exposed to on the internet; hence, any form of regulation cannot justify protecting them. However, despite the lack of legal grounding on ways to regulate the internet, there is a need to manage cyberspace

but within the limits of speech among other freedoms to internet users.

Cyber-attacks continue to threaten lives and national security, as previously witnessed, thus, reiterating the need to protect cyberspace. An event such as the attempt to poison Florida City's water supply by hacking into the water systems highlights the "bad actors out there" (Tidy, 2021). To effectively protect the public from such actors, entities such as the Department of Defense have been tasked with defending cyberspace through its DOD Information Network (DODIN).

The entity works with military intelligence and other private sector stakeholders to secure the physical domains and cyberspace. Indeed, the achievements made by this unit warrant their full authorization to secure the internet. Although they would not control individual actions on the internet or attempt to regulate its use, they would be in charge of securing systems, monitoring offensive cyberspace operations, and defending cyberspace operations.

In addition to the DODIN, the U.S. government created the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), federal agency meant to protect its critical infrastructure from physical and cyber threats. The agency is more suited to protecting the internet because of its mandate and considering its specificity. From the roles allocated to these agencies, it is evident that the internet cannot be regulated per se; instead, the risks from internet use can be managed. These arguments suggest that the internet will remain a free domain – a tool for expression and communication that cannot be regulated but controlled.

The lack of a legitimate claim complicates any attempts to introduce regulations to control the internet. Despite being the pinnacle of global communications, the internet remains a free domain through which people exercise their freedom of speech, thus, any attempt to regulate it must adhere to these freedoms. However, the lack of proper regulatory structures does not stop CISA and DODIN from securing cyberspace and critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks. The nature of the internet will continue to attract regulators who cite the prevalence of lawlessness and risks from an unregulated internet.

16. The author of this book review is LEAST likely to support the view that:
- The internet requires regulation.
  - The internet does not require regulation.
  - The internet should be regulated for the public good.

- The internet cannot be regulated but can be controlled.

17. What is the tone of the passage?
- Neutral
  - Skeptical
  - Positive
  - Negative
18. Which one of the following, if true, would not undermine the argument that the internet cannot be regulated due to the lack of a legitimate claim and the need to maintain freedom of speech?
- The French government's attempts to control the internet were unsuccessful due to similar arguments and lack of jurisdiction.
  - The U.S. government's creation of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) demonstrates a need for regulation to protect the public from cyber-attacks.
  - The internet is a free domain through which people exercise their freedom of speech and any attempt to regulate it must adhere to these freedoms.
  - The Department of Defense's DOD Information Network (DODIN) effectively protects the public from cyber-attacks by monitoring offensive cyberspace operations and defending cyberspace operations.
- Only 1, 2 and 3
  - Only 2 and 3
  - Only 1, 2, and 4
  - Only 3 and 4
19. What is the style of the passage?
- Narrative
  - Descriptive
  - Argumentative
  - Expository
20. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the internet cannot be inferred?
- The internet can be regulated to protect users from risks.
  - The internet is a powerful tool that should be managed.
  - CISA and DODIN have the authority to protect the internet.
  - It is impossible to control individual actions on the internet.



**Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

The existence of governments and countries with different systems of organization raises questions about how nations coexist. Moreover, other inquiries about economic and social stability inside the countries exist. These issues are addressed in the field of political science – a scientific approach to studying politics (Department of Political Science, 2022). The following critique presents an introduction to political science, its scope and methods, and the discipline's role in science and people's view of the world.

As noted above, political science is concerned with every aspect of governance. For example, a political scientist may investigate various political theories, the concept of power on a national and international scale, or study the interaction between several states (Gooding and Hoekstra, 2020). Political science is a part of social sciences that views human relationships from various angles (Keping, 2018). It differs from history because it applies the scientific method to the existing information instead of simply restating facts (Maddocks, 2020). Similarly, it presents a view separate from political philosophy, focusing on theoretical discussions removed from the current political sphere (Bunte, 2019). Nevertheless, the fields draw upon each other, making them related. Moreover, as a social science, the study of politics applies various methods from related disciplines, including law, sociology, economics, anthropology, and more.

According to research, one can distinguish three major subfields of political science. The first segment of the discipline is political theory, a subfield focused on the foundations of political establishments (Keping, 2018). Due to the theoretical nature of research, the subfield's main research topics are related to human nature and its impact on the creation and development of political institutions (Longo and Zacka, 2019). The approaches in political theory range from feminist theory to country-focused thought schools (Ackerly and True, 2019). Through different views enriched by other disciplines, political theory presents an analysis of politics through the lens of different communities.

Second, comparative politics is another major field of political science. In this subfield, the existence of various political systems is the foundation for research. Scientists select and compare different political structures to assess their progress and understand the values of each community in relation to one another. For instance, such topics as the countries' approach to equality, economic security, and freedom may be a part of a comparative political study (Maddocks, 2020). Another aim of comparative politics is to analyze the creation of political institutions in different

societies, comparing factors that may influence the development of systems.

Finally, the third major subfield in political science is international relations. While comparative politics investigates the systems separately, this subfield focuses on the relationships between different political and non-political institutions (Department of Political Science, 2022). In this case, the most significant theme in research is war – the antecedents, strategies, and prevention of major international conflicts (Pollock and Edwards, 2019). However, other topics, such as economic relations, international law, and the interaction between governments and multinational businesses, are also a part of this subfield. Other subfields can also be distinguished in political theory, including national politics, methodology, and more.

The goal of political science is to develop an understanding of political systems, actions taken by governments, and the nature of people's interaction with politics. Political science has the potential to raise awareness about the creation of policies and the decision-making process (Bunte, 2019). It also aims to uncover how power affects societies and how human behavior interacts with power in institutions (Shively and Schultz, 2022). In the case of international relations, the discipline can provide people and governments with a scientific view of conflicts and strategies for their resolution (Flinders and Pal, 2020). To sum up, political science is a vital social science field that brings an analytical approach to examining political establishments and human relationships.

21. Which of the following(s), if TRUE, would best WEAKEN the argument in the passage?
  - i. Political science is not a natural science and relies on the interpretation of human behavior and relationships.
  - ii. Political science has no practical application in the real world.
  - iii. Political science is not considered a valuable field by many people.
  - iv. Political science does not take into account historical events and data.

(a) Only i and iii                      (b) Only i, ii and iii  
(c) Only iii                              (d) Only ii, iii and iv
22. Which one of the following statements best expresses the point being made by the author in the passage?
  - (a) Political science has the potential to help resolve international conflicts.
  - (b) Political science is a scientific approach to understanding politics.

- (c) The scope of political science includes the study of power and human relationships.
- (d) Political science can help create policies and understand the decision-making process.
23. What is the author's style of writing in the passage?
- (a) Persuasive
- (b) Descriptive
- (c) Analytical
- (d) Narrative
24. What can be inferred from the passage about the field of political science?
- (a) Political science is primarily focused on studying the history of political systems.
- (b) Political science applies the scientific method to the study of politics and human relationships.
- (c) Political science is a subfield of philosophy that focuses on theoretical discussions.
- (d) Political science only investigates relationships between political institutions.
25. Which of the following best summarizes the last paragraph of the passage?
- (a) Political science is a vital social science field that brings an analytical approach to examining political establishments and human relationships.
- (b) The goal of political science is to develop an understanding of political systems and the nature of people's interaction with politics.
- (c) Political science has the potential to raise awareness about the creation of policies and the decision-making process.
- (d) In the case of international relations, the discipline can provide people and governments with a scientific view of conflicts and strategies for their resolution.

**Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Romanticism is a large-scale ideological and artistic trend in the culture and art of the 19th century, which replaced the cold rationalism of neoclassicism and Enlightenment. Romantics have elevated the importance of fantasy, emotions, feelings, and mental tossing (Steiner & Foster, 2020). The era of heroes with robust, bold, contradictory, and sometimes rebellious characters has begun in literature

and art. These are figures like Byron and Prometheus, who either proclaim man's greatness or become vulnerable in the hands of fate while passions overcome them. They embark on wanderings, climb the barricades, raise the banner of freedom, and do not know peace.

Romanticism in painting rejected the rationalism of classicism and reflected the attention to the depths of the human personality characteristic of the philosophy of the Romantics. It grew up on the emotional soil of sentimentalism, but while preserving lyricism and poetry, it replaced sentimental sensitivity with dramatic manifestations of nature. Therefore, it is not necessary to associate this direction with religious motives – instead, with the romance of distant wanderings, travels, mysterious discoveries, and even revolutionary struggle. Unlike sentimentalism, there is no tenderness and tearfulness in Romanticism – it is the philosophy of the brave and strong. The characters in the paintings of romantic artists are similar to the heroes of literary novels: sensitive, often enigmatic, sometimes riotous, sometimes cruel, and often lonely. Many creators were immersed in studying the dark sides of human nature (Steiner & Foster, 2020). Hence, there was the interest of artists in the night, thunderstorms, and mysticism. To some extent, the romantic masters even returned to Baroque aesthetics with its dramatic intensity, passion, dynamism, chaos, and mysticism.

The main feature of Romanticism as a direction in literature lies in the main conflicts and ideas. The main idea of almost every work is the constant movement of the literary hero in physical space. This fact reflects the confusion of the hero's soul, his flowing, continuous reflections, and at the same time, changes in the surrounding reality.

As in any artistic direction, Romanticism has its conflicts. The whole concept in this direction is based on the complex relationship of the protagonist of the work with the outside world. The main character is egocentric, but at the same time, they rebel against the vulgar, base, material components of reality (Steiner & Foster, 2020). This is manifested both in the actions and in the thoughts and ideas of a literary character. The most striking examples are the following characters of Romanticism – Childe Harold, the main character of Byron's work Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, and Pechorin – the main character of Lermontov's work The Hero of Our Time. Thus, at the heart of any piece of the direction of Romanticism lies the gap between reality and the idealized world, and this gap has rather sharp edges.

An example of contemporary romanticism is the film “The Perks of Being a Wallflower.” The main focus is on the 16-year-old boy Charlie, who is surrounded by typical problems for his age: school parties, cool friends, relationships, unrequited love, drugs and alcohol, and teenage depression. Like any romantic character, Charlie struggles with the outer reality that he is not willing to accept. The major romantic idea of the movie is that the protagonist is that Charlie matures, and his view of the world, experience, and environment changes. Therefore, despite the fact that modern films can hardly be viewed from the point of view of romanticism, “The Perks of Being a Wallflower” is a worthy example of a romantic work of art.

26. What is the style of the passage?
- (a) Academic (b) Narrative  
(c) Expository (d) Poetic
27. What is the main feature of Romanticism as a direction in literature?
- (a) Egocentric characters who strive to accept the material components of reality.  
(b) Lyricism and poetry replacing sentimental sensitivity.  
(c) Constant movement of the literary hero in physical space.  
(d) A gap between reality and the idealized world.

28. All of the following can be inferred from the passage, EXCEPT:
- (a) Romanticism is a large-scale ideological and artistic trend in the culture and art of the 19th century.  
(b) Characters in the paintings of romantic artists are sensitive, often enigmatic, sometimes riotous, and sometimes cruel.  
(c) Romanticism has strong religious motives.  
(d) The main character of Romanticism rebels against the vulgar, base, material components of reality.
29. What is the source of the passage?
- (a) An academic article on Romanticism  
(b) A novel about Romanticism  
(c) A review of a romantic film  
(d) A biography of Romantic artists
30. Which of the following, if true, would best weaken the claim that Romanticism is a philosophy of the brave and strong?
- (a) Romanticism is characterized by tenderness and tearfulness.  
(b) The protagonists in Romantic works are often depicted as fragile and vulnerable.  
(c) The characters in Romantic paintings are not typically depicted as heroes.  
(d) Romanticism is primarily concerned with religious motives.





## Answer Key

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (d)
6. (a)
7. (c)
8. (d)
9. (a)
10. (d)

11. (a)
12. (d)
13. (d)
14. (b)
15. (d)
16. (a)
17. (a)
18. (d)
19. (c)
20. (a)

21. (d)
22. (b)
23. (c)
24. (b)
25. (a)
26. (c)
27. (d)
28. (c)
29. (a)
30. (a)

## Hints & Solutions

1. (a)

Option A : The author concludes that music, despite being politically-charged and commercially successful, cannot start a social movement, but can contribute to its unity and encourage more people to join it. Examples are given of highly influential bands and musicians who wrote protest songs that failed to stimulate people to start social movements, such as John Lennon's "Working Class Hero", and bands such as Rage Against the Machine, whose sole discography consists of protest songs, which despite being sold millions of copies, did not stimulate any movements.

The other options are not correct, as the passage does not suggest that music is not a tool used by social movements, or that it has no effect on social movements. Rather, the author argues that music can help to create social movements by unifying protestors and activists and encouraging them to be more active in their cause.

2. (a)

Option A While the passage does discuss the potential of music to unify protestors and activists, there is no mention of how it can be used to spread a message to a large audience. The passage focuses mainly on the idea that songs alone cannot start a social movement, citing examples of songs that have failed to do so, and instead suggests that music can contribute to existing social movements.

The other options are all correct, as the passage discusses how protest music can be seen as a tool for social movements, how there is no evidence to suggest that it can start a social movement, and how it can unify protestors and activists.

The statement in option B is correct as the passage discusses how protest music can be seen as a tool for social movements. It mentions examples of songs that became chants of certain social movements, such as Kendrick Lamar's "Alright", and how it can strengthen the unity of protestors and encourage them to be more active.

The statement in option C is correct as the passage suggests that songs alone are not enough to start a social movement, citing examples of highly

influential bands and musicians who wrote commercially successful protest songs that failed to stimulate people to start social movements.

The statement in option D is correct as the passage discusses how music can unify protestors and activists and can contribute to existing social movements. It mentions how songs such as "Working Class Hero" and "Alright" strengthened the bonds between the people participating in protests and encouraged them to be more active.

3. (d)

Option D is the correct answer because it weakens the conclusion that music alone cannot start a social movement.

Option A is not correct because it does not weaken the conclusion, as it talks about a band that had a successful discography of protest songs that failed to stimulate any movements, indicating that music alone cannot start a social movement.

Option B is not correct because it does not weaken the conclusion either, as it talks about a song being used during demonstrations, which, while helpful for strengthening unity, does not indicate that music can start a social movement.

Option C is also not correct because it does not weaken the conclusion, as it talks about how music can strengthen the bonds among the people participating in a protest and encourage them to be more active, but does not indicate that music can actually start a social movement.

Option D, however, weakens the conclusion because it talks about artists having the ability to write music that can instigate social movements, which goes against the conclusion that music alone cannot start a social movement.

4. (c)

Answer: C. Music can unify protestors and contribute to existing social movements. The passage suggests that music can be used to unify protestors and activists, and encourage more people to join existing social movements. Option C is the main theme of the passage as it accurately reflects the sentiments of the entire passage, which is that music can contribute to existing social movements

by unifying protestors and activists and encouraging more people to join them.

Option A is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that music alone is capable of creating social movements; instead, it suggests that songs alone cannot start a social movement but can contribute to it and inspire people.

Option B is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that protest music is ineffective in creating social movements; instead, it suggests that songs alone cannot start a social movement but can contribute to it and inspire people.

Option D is incorrect as the passage suggest that protest music, while not capable of starting a social movement, can contribute to it and inspire people.

5. (d)

Answer: D. An analysis of the link between music and protest. The passage is an analysis of the link between music and protest, exploring the impact that protest music has on social movements. Option D is the best answer as it accurately reflects the sentiments of the entire passage, which is to analyze the link between music and protest.

Option A is incorrect as the passage does not discuss the history of protest music, instead exploring the impact that protest music has on social movements.

Option B is incorrect as the passage does not debate the efficacy of protest music, instead exploring the impact that protest music has on social movements.

Option C is incorrect as the passage does not make an argument against protest music, instead exploring the impact that protest music has on social movements.

6. (a)

Option A: A scholarly article in a journal of business ethics

Option A states that the source of the passage could be a scholarly article in a journal of business ethics.

This is a plausible option as the passage discusses various ethical issues related to corporate business, such as agency costs, corporate social responsibility, and the observance of principles of social responsibility. The passage also references specific examples of companies and their actions, such as Wells Fargo and Nike, in relation to these ethical issues.

Option B: A newspaper article on the banking industry

Option B states that the source of the passage could be a newspaper article on the banking industry. While the passage does mention the example of Wells Fargo, a large US banking holding, the focus

of the passage is not specifically on the banking industry. The passage primarily discusses ethical issues related to corporate business and corporate social responsibility, and references various examples of companies and their actions in relation to these topics.

Option C: A textbook on sustainable development  
Option C states that the source of the passage could be a textbook on sustainable development. The passage does mention the concept of sustainable development and the three main areas of ecology, economics, and sociology as a factor of sustainable development, but the focus of the passage is not specifically on sustainable development. The passage primarily discusses ethical issues related to corporate business and corporate social responsibility, and references various examples of companies and their actions in relation to these topics.

7. (c)

Option A) Corporate social responsibility is only important for a business's reputation - This statement is not entirely true. The passage suggests that corporate social responsibility is important for both economic and social performance, and not just for a business's reputation.

Option B) Adhering to corporate social responsibility can negatively impact a company's profits - This statement is not true. The passage provides examples of companies such as Nike, who have implemented sustainable practices and were able to maintain their profits while also improving their reputation.

Option C) Corporate social responsibility includes responsibility to employees in the form of additional social benefits - This statement is true. The passage states that the implementation of corporate social responsibility includes responsibility to employees, such as providing an additional social package that includes a pension system, medical insurance, and recreation.

Option D) Implementing sustainable practices can decrease a company's profits - This statement is not true. The passage provides examples of companies such as Nike, who have implemented sustainable practices and were able to maintain their profits while also improving their reputation.

8. (d)

Option A) The passage is written in a neutral tone: This is incorrect. The passage presents examples of both companies that have acted responsibly and ethically (Nike) and those that have not (Wells Fargo), suggesting that the tone is not neutral.

Option B) The passage is written in a negative tone: This is incorrect. While the passage does highlight negative examples of corporate behavior (Wells Fargo), it also includes positive examples of companies that have acted responsibly and ethically (Nike).

Option C) The passage is written in a positive tone: This is incorrect. While the passage does include positive examples of corporate behavior (Nike), it also highlights negative examples of corporate behavior (Wells Fargo).

Option D) The passage is written in a critical tone: This is correct. The passage presents examples of both positive and negative corporate behavior, and suggests that companies should consider the ethics of their actions and take into account the impact on society, which could be seen as a critical stance.

9. (a)

A) Expository: The passage is written in an expository style, as it explains and defines the concept of corporate social responsibility and its impact on business operations. The author presents examples and explanations to support their points.

B) Argumentative: The passage is not written in an argumentative style, as it is not trying to argue a certain point of view or persuade the reader to take a certain action.

C) Comparative: The passage is not written in a comparative style, as it does not make comparisons between different concepts or examples.

Therefore, the correct answer is A) Expository.

10. (d)

Option I- A study showing that companies who implement corporate social responsibility strategies have higher employee satisfaction and retention rates would complement the passage's findings that corporate social responsibility includes responsibility to employees through the provision of an additional social package such as a pension system, medical insurance and recreation.

Option II- A report indicating that companies who prioritize corporate social responsibility tend to have lower profits contradicts the passage's findings that companies who observe the principles of social responsibility improve both economic and social performance.

Option III- A survey indicating that consumers are willing to pay more for products from companies with strong corporate social responsibility practices would complement the passage's findings that consumers, investors and employees of companies are aware of the possibilities of modern corporations and the need for companies to take full responsibility for how the achievement of their goals affects the world around them.

11.

(a)

Option A is the correct answer because the entire passage is an analysis of humanistic psychology and its concepts, as the scholars emphasize that individuals do not need any external stimuli or motivating factors that shape their behavior.

Option B is not correct because, while the passage does discuss free will, it is not the focus of the passage. Free will is discussed in the context of how it affects human behavior, but the passage focuses on the broader concepts of humanistic psychology rather than on free will alone.

Option C is not correct because, while the passage does compare Dillon and Robbins, it does not focus solely on a comparison of the two. The passage compares their articles to demonstrate how they offer similar and different conclusions regarding humanistic psychology, but it does not focus solely on their comparison.

Option D is also not correct because, while the passage does describe qualitative research methods, it does not focus solely on that. The passage describes the use of qualitative research methods to investigate humanistic psychology, but the focus of the passage is on the broader concepts of humanistic psychology, not on the methods used to investigate it.

12.

(d)

Option A) Skeptical: A skeptical tone implies that the author is questioning or doubting the validity or reliability of the information presented in the passage. They may express doubt or uncertainty about the claims made or the methods used to support them. In this passage, the author does not express any skepticism about the information presented about humanistic psychology, therefore this option is not correct

Option B) Objective: An objective tone implies that the author is presenting information in a neutral and unbiased manner, without expressing personal opinions or emotions. They may present facts and evidence to support their claims, but they do not take a stance on the issue. This passage does not present information in a neutral and unbiased manner, but instead the author presents a synthesis of the information, therefore this option is not correct

Option C) Persuasive: A persuasive tone implies that the author is trying to convince or persuade the reader to adopt a particular point of view or take a certain action. They may use logical arguments, emotional appeals, or rhetorical techniques to influence the reader's opinion. This passage does not present any attempts to persuade the reader, therefore this option is not correct

Option D) Neutral: A neutral tone implies that the author presents the information in a straightforward, impartial manner, without any bias or persuasion. The author uses facts and evidence to support their claims, but they do not express any personal opinions or emotions. The passage presents information in a straightforward, impartial manner, and the author presents facts and evidence to support their claims, therefore this option is the correct answer.

13. (d)

A) Formal: A formal style implies that the author uses complex vocabulary, precise grammar and sentence structure, and avoids the use of colloquial language or personal anecdotes. This passage uses complex vocabulary and precise grammar and sentence structure, therefore this option is correct

B) Descriptive: A descriptive style implies that the author provides detailed information about the subject matter, often using imagery and sensory details to create a vivid picture for the reader. This passage provides detailed information about humanistic psychology, but does not use imagery and sensory details, therefore this option is not correct

C) Narrative: A narrative style implies that the author tells a story, often using characters, plot, and a chronological sequence of events to convey information. This passage does not tell a story, therefore this option is not correct

D) Expository: An expository style implies that the author provides information in a clear and logical manner, often using definitions, examples, and comparisons to explain complex concepts or ideas.

This passage provides information in a clear and logical manner, often using definitions, examples, and comparisons to explain complex concepts or ideas, therefore this option is correct.

14. (b)

1) Humanistic psychology is a deterministic school of thought, this inference is not supported by the passage.

2) Humanistic psychology is considered a third-force in psychology, this inference is supported by the passage.

3) Robbins (2016) and Dillon (2020) disagree on the principal values of humanistic psychology, this inference is not supported by the passage.

4) Humanistic psychology primarily relies on quantitative research methods, this inference is not supported by the passage.

5) Humanistic psychology emphasizes the importance of people's inner world over their environment, this inference is supported by the passage.

Thus, option "B" is correct.

15. (d)

1) Dillon's (2020) study focuses on the notions of happiness and good life while Robbins' (2016) focuses on love and dignity: This option is correct as the passage states that Dillon (2020) argues that humanistic psychology draws significant attention to the notions of happiness and good life. On the other hand, Robbins (2016) stipulates that love and dignity are the principal values of humanistic psychology.

2) The study by Robbins (2016) only refers to love and dignity, while Dillon (2020) addresses the notion of the common good: This option is correct as the passage states that Robbins' (2016) conclusions only refer to love and dignity, while Dillon (2020) expands on the topic and addresses the notion of the common good, including freedom, culture, and others.

3) Both studies provide the same conclusion about humanistic psychology: This option is incorrect as the passage states that the two articles focus on humanistic psychology, but they offer some distinguishing conclusions. The difference refers to the fact that the study by Robbins (2016) only refers to love and dignity, while Dillon (2020) expands on the topic and addresses the notion of the common good, including freedom, culture, and others.

Hence, only option 1 and 2 are correct.



16.

(a)

Option A: The correct answer is A. The internet requires regulation. The passage argues against the idea that the internet requires regulation and emphasizes the importance of freedom of speech when attempting to regulate the internet. The author states that “some skeptics advocate for the control of the internet as it has become the world’s most powerful tool, yet the least regulated”; however, the writer goes on to argue that this position should be rejected because the internet does not require regulation, as there is no consent among users to be governed. Furthermore, the author argues that the internet cannot have a constitution or a declaration instituted among its users as a country would do against its people. Additionally, the author argues that it is nearly impossible to compare the opportunities that lie with internet use and the dangers posed to users – with the latter being insignificant to the former to warrant regulation. The writer also argues that internet users today are knowledgeable and know the risks they are exposed to on the internet; hence, any form of regulation cannot justify protecting them. Therefore, it can be inferred that the author of this book review is least likely to support the view that the internet requires regulation.

Option B: The author of this book review is LEAST likely to support the view that the internet should be regulated because it is impossible to balance between regulating the internet and maintaining freedom of speech.

This option is not correct because while the author acknowledges that it would be challenging to balance between regulating the internet and maintaining freedom of speech, they do not express a lack of support for the idea of regulating the internet. The author instead argues that the internet should be managed within the limits of speech and other freedoms to internet users, rather than being regulated.

Option C: The author of this book review is LEAST likely to support the view that the internet should be regulated because it is nearly impossible to compare the opportunities and dangers posed to users.

This option is not correct because while the author points out that it is nearly impossible to compare the opportunities and dangers posed to users and that

the dangers are insignificant to warrant regulation, they do not express a lack of support for the idea of regulating the internet. The author instead argues that the risks from internet use can be managed, but the internet itself cannot be regulated.

Option D: The author of this book review is LEAST likely to support the view that the internet should be regulated because it cannot be compared to conventional areas of jurisdiction.

This option is not correct because while the author points out that the internet cannot be compared to conventional areas of jurisdiction and that it cannot have a constitution or a declaration instituted among its users, they do not express a lack of support for the idea of regulating the internet. The author instead argues that the internet should be managed within the limits of speech and other freedoms to internet users, rather than being regulated.

17.

(a)

Option B: The correct answer is B. Skeptical. The tone of the passage is best described as skeptical due to the author's doubts about introducing regulations to control the internet. The author mentions how internet users have no consent to be governed, how there is no legitimate claim to the internet, and how it is nearly impossible to compare the opportunities of the internet with its risks in order to protect its users. The author also mentions how attempts to regulate the internet have already proven unsuccessful, and how it would be challenging to balance between regulating the internet and maintaining freedom of speech. The writer expresses doubts and skepticism throughout the passage, making the tone of the passage one of skepticism.

Option A is incorrect because the tone of the passage is not neutral.

Option C is incorrect because the tone of the passage is not positive.

Option D is incorrect because the tone of the passage is not negative.

18.

(d)

Statement 1 is not true because it supports the argument that the internet cannot be regulated due to lack of jurisdiction and similar arguments.

Statement 2 is not true because it contradicts the argument that the internet cannot be regulated, instead suggesting that it can be regulated to protect the public from cyber-attacks.

Statement 3 is true because it supports the argument that the internet is a free domain through which people exercise their freedom of speech and any attempt to regulate it must adhere to these freedoms.

Statement 4 is true because it supports the argument that the internet cannot be regulated, but the risks from internet use can be managed through agencies such as the DODIN, which secures systems, monitors offensive cyberspace operations, and defends cyberspace operations without controlling individual actions on the internet or attempting to regulate its use.

Hence, Statements 3 and 4 are correct.

19. (c)

The correct answer is (C). Argumentative. The passage is an argument that advocates for the need to protect the internet rather than to regulate it. The writer presents arguments in favor of the idea that regulation of the internet is not the best way to protect the public, citing lack of legal grounds, differences between the public's attitude towards regulation today and in the past, and the lack of a legitimate claim to the internet that would allow for it to be regulated. The writer also presents counter-arguments, such as the need to protect the internet from cyber-attacks and to manage the risks associated with internet use, and argues that the internet must remain a free domain with individuals exercising their freedom of speech. The author then concludes the passage by emphasizing the need to adhere to these freedoms when attempting to regulate the internet. Therefore, the overall style of the passage is argumentative.

The other options are not correct because the passage is not narrative (A), descriptive (B), or expository (D). Narrative style focuses on telling a story, while descriptive style focuses on providing detailed descriptions and observations. Expository style is used to explain and clarify a concept, while argumentative style focuses on presenting a case and providing support for a position. The passage does not follow any of these styles, as it is an argument that presents various perspectives and

findings on the topic of the regulation of the internet.

20. (a)

Option B is not correct, as it can be inferred from the passage that the internet is a powerful tool that should be managed. The passage notes that questions arise on how an entity can control people's conduct online, and the need to manage cyberspace is reiterated, indicating that the internet should be managed.

Option C is also not correct, as it can be inferred from the passage that CISA and DODIN have the authority to protect the internet. The passage notes that the entity works with military intelligence and other private sector stakeholders to secure the physical domains and cyberspace, and the U.S. government created the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to protect its critical infrastructure from physical and cyber threats.

Option D is also not correct, as it can be inferred from the passage that it is impossible to control individual actions on the internet. The passage notes that the lack of legal grounding on ways to regulate the internet makes it impossible to compare the opportunities that lie with internet use and the dangers posed to users, and suggests that the internet will remain a free domain – a tool for expression and communication that cannot be regulated but controlled.

Option A is the correct answer, as it cannot be inferred from the passage that the internet can be regulated to protect users from risks. The passage notes that the lack of legal grounding on ways to regulate the internet makes it impossible to compare the opportunities that lie with internet use and the dangers posed to users, and suggests that the internet will remain a free domain – a tool for expression and communication that cannot be regulated but controlled. Furthermore, the passage notes that the roles allocated to CISA and DODIN show that the internet cannot be regulated per se; instead, the risks from internet use can be managed. Thus, it cannot be inferred from the passage that the internet can be regulated to protect users from risks.

21. (d)
- Option i) states that political science relies on the interpretation of human behavior and relationships, which is in line with the argument presented in the passage. The passage states that political science is a social science that "views human relationships from various angles" (Keping, 2018) and applies "various methods from related disciplines" (Department of Political Science, 2022). This option does not weaken the argument presented in the passage, so it is incorrect.
- Option ii) claims that political science has no practical application in the real world, which contradicts the argument presented in the passage. The passage states that the goal of political science is to "develop an understanding of political systems, actions taken by governments, and the nature of people's interaction with politics" and that it has the potential to "raise awareness about the creation of policies and the decision-making process" (Department of Political Science, 2022). This option weakens the argument in the passage, making it the best option to answer the question.
- Option iii) claims that political science is not considered a valuable field by many people, which contradicts the argument presented in the passage. The passage states that political science is a "vital social science field" (Department of Political Science, 2022) and that it brings an "analytical approach to examining political establishments and human relationships" (Department of Political Science, 2022). This option weakens the argument in the passage, as much as option ii), making it the second-best option.
- Option iv) claims that political science does not take into account historical events and data, which contradicts the argument presented in the passage. The passage states that political science differs from history because it applies the scientific method to existing information instead of simply restating facts (Maddocks, 2020). This option weakens the argument in the passage, as much as options ii) or iii), making it the third-best option.
22. (b)
- Choice B is the best option to express the point being made by the author in the passage because it accurately captures the scientific basis of the discipline. The passage states that political science is a scientific approach to studying politics and

applies various methods from related disciplines, including law, sociology, economics, anthropology, and more. This implies that the discipline is rooted in a scientific approach that allows it to analyze different aspects of politics.

The other choices are not correct because they do not express the point being made by the author.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not directly state that political science has the potential to help resolve international conflicts.

Choice C is incorrect because the passage states that the scope of politics does not just include the study of power and human relationships, but also various other topics, such as economic relations, international law, the creation of political institutions, and more.

Lastly, Choice D is incorrect because the passage states that one of the aims of political science is to uncover how power affects societies and how human behavior interacts with power in institutions, not just to help create policies and understand the decision-making process.

23. (c)
- A. Persuasive: The author does not use persuasive language to convince the reader to adopt a particular viewpoint.
- B. Descriptive: The author does not simply describe political science, but also provides an analysis of it.
- C. Analytical: The author uses an analytical approach to examine political establishments and human relationships. They use various methods from related disciplines and draw upon each other to give a comprehensive view of the subject.
- D. Narrative: The author does not use a narrative style of writing, but instead presents an analytical overview of the field of political science.
24. (b)
- A) Incorrect - The passage states that political science differs from history because it applies the scientific method to the existing information instead of simply restating facts.
- B) Correct - The passage states that political science is a scientific approach to studying politics and applies various methods from

related disciplines to view human relationships from various angles.

- C) Incorrect - The passage states that political science presents a view separate from political philosophy, focusing on theoretical discussions removed from the current political sphere.
- D) Incorrect - The passage states that the third major subfield in political science, international relations, focuses on the relationships between different political and non-political institutions. But also other subfields such as comparative politics, national politics and methodology can be distinguished.

25. (a)

The question is asking which of the following options best summarizes the last paragraph of the passage, which discusses the goal and potential of political science as a field of study.

Option A) Political science is a vital social science field that brings an analytical approach to examining political establishments and human relationships. This option summarizes the main idea of the last paragraph, which is that political science is a significant field of study that examines politics and human relationships using an analytical approach.

Option B) The goal of political science is to develop an understanding of political systems and the nature of people's interaction with politics. This option also mentions the goal of political science, but it is not the main idea of the last paragraph. The last paragraph also talks about the potential of political science to raise awareness about policies and decision-making process.

Option C) Political science has the potential to raise awareness about the creation of policies and the decision-making process. This option is also mentioned in the passage, but it is not the main idea of the last paragraph, as the last paragraph is mainly discussing the goal and potential of political science in general.

Option D) In the case of international relations, the discipline can provide people and governments with a scientific view of conflicts and strategies for their resolution. This option is also mentioned in the passage, specifically in the context of the subfield of international relations, but it is not the main idea

of the last paragraph, which discusses the goal and potential of political science as a field of study in general.

26.

(c)

Answer: C. Expository. The passage is an expository piece of writing, which seeks to provide an in-depth examination of the artistic and ideological trend of Romanticism in the 19th century, its essence and its main features. Option C is the best answer as it accurately reflects the purpose of the passage, which is to provide an informative and analytical exploration of Romanticism.

Option A is incorrect as the passage does not provide an academic exploration of Romanticism. Instead, it provides an informative and analytical exploration of it.

Option B is incorrect as the passage does not provide a narrative exploration of Romanticism. Instead, it provides an informative and analytical exploration of it.

Option D is incorrect as the passage does not provide a poetic exploration of Romanticism. Instead, it provides an informative and analytical exploration of it.

27.

(d)

Answer: D. A gap between reality and the idealized world. The passage states that the main feature of Romanticism as a direction in literature lies in the main conflicts and ideas. It further explains that the complex relationship of the protagonist of the work with the outside world creates a gap between reality and the idealized world, and that this gap has rather sharp edges. Option D is the best answer as it accurately reflects the purpose of the passage, which is to provide an informative and analytical exploration of the main feature of Romanticism as a direction in literature.

Option A is incorrect as the passage does not state that the main feature of Romanticism is egocentric characters striving to accept the material components of reality. Instead, the passage highlights that the complex relationship of the protagonist of the work with the outside world creates a gap between reality and the idealized world.

Option B is incorrect as the passage does not state that lyricism and poetry replace sentimental sensitivity as the main feature of Romanticism. Instead, the passage highlights that the complex relationship of the protagonist of the work with the outside world creates a gap between reality and the idealized world.

Option C is incorrect as the passage does not state that the main feature of Romanticism is the constant movement of the literary hero in physical space. Instead, the passage highlights that the complex relationship of the protagonist of the work with the outside world creates a gap between reality and the idealized world.

28. (c)

Answer: C. Romanticism has strong religious motives. Although the passage mentions that it is not necessary to associate Romanticism with religious motives, the passage does not state that Romanticism has strong religious motives. Instead, the passage emphasizes the philosophical aspects of Romanticism, such as fantasy, emotions, feelings, and mental tossing, and the romantic idea of the protagonist's struggle and maturity in order to accept the outer reality.

The statement in option A is correct as the passage states that Romanticism is a large-scale ideological and artistic trend in the culture and art of the 19th century.

The statement in option B is correct as the passage states that the characters in the paintings of romantic artists are similar to the heroes of literary novels and are often sensitive, enigmatic, riotous, cruel, and lonely.

The statement in option D is correct as the passage states that the main character of Romanticism rebels against the vulgar, base, material components of reality.

29. (a)

The passage appears to be written in an academic tone and focuses on the general features of Romanticism as an artistic and cultural trend in the 19th century. The authors (Steiner & Foster, 2020)

are cited as the source of the information, which is indicative of an academic article or a textbook. The passage also provides a critical analysis of Romanticism in literature and painting, including its main conflicts and ideas, which are typical of an academic work. Hence, option A) is correct.

Option B) A novel about Romanticism is not correct because the passage does not have the characteristics of a novel, such as a plot or a storyline. It is more of an overview and analysis of the romantic trend.

Option C) A review of a romantic film is not correct because the only reference to a film in the passage is to "The Perks of Being a Wallflower" as an example of contemporary romanticism. The film is used to illustrate the main ideas of Romanticism, but it is not the main focus of the passage.

Option D) A biography of Romantic artists is not correct because the passage does not focus on the life stories of specific artists. It is a more general overview of the Romantic trend in art and culture.

30. (a)

Option A is the best answer as it contradicts the statement that "there is no tenderness and tearfulness in Romanticism – it is the philosophy of the brave and strong". This means that if A is true, then the statement would be weakened as tenderness and tearfulness are the opposite of bravery and strength.

Option B is not correct as it is mentioned in the passage that the characters in Romantic literature are "sensitive, often enigmatic, sometimes riotous, sometimes cruel, and often lonely". This suggests that they are portrayed as complex, rather than simply fragile and vulnerable.

Option C is not correct as the passage states that the characters in Romantic paintings are similar to the heroes in literary novels.

Option D is not correct as the passage specifically states that Romanticism should not be associated with religious motives, but rather with the romance of distant wanderings and travels.

