

Words in Context - Answers and Explanations

Question 1

- surpassed by

This doesn't fit the context. "Surpass" means "exceed" or "outshine", and it wouldn't make sense to say that one animal's bones surpassed the bones of other animals.

- comparable to

This is the best choice. "Comparable" means "similar". The text says that the researchers determined that "Little Foot had adapted to life in the trees". It also mentions gorillas and chimpanzees and describes them as "frequent climbers" (capable of climbing in trees), so it makes perfect sense to say that Little Foot is comparable to these other apes.

- independent of

This doesn't fit the logic of the text. It's obvious that one animal's bones (Little Foot's) are independent of (meaning "separate from") another animal's bones: scientists wouldn't need to conduct research to determine this.

- obtained from

This doesn't fit the logic of the text. "Obtained" means "acquired". It wouldn't make sense to say the bones of an ancient animal species (Little Foot) were obtained from the bones of modern animal species (gorillas and chimpanzees).

Question 2

- Extended

This is the best choice. Extended means "stretched out". Because the passage discusses "numberless acres, big enough to require a train to explore it", a word emphasizing the largeness of the zoo makes the most sense here.

- Coated

This doesn't make sense. "Coated over" means "given a covering". Nothing in the text suggests that the zoo was covered in anything, and it's awkward and unconventional to suggest that the zoo "coated over" the area it occupies.

- Discussed

This doesn't make sense. "Discussed" means "talked about". Nothing in the text suggests that people are talking about the zoo over numberless acres.

- Hidden

This doesn't make sense. "Hidden" means "concealed". It doesn't make sense to say that the zoo was concealed over numberless acres.

Question 3

- division between

This is the best choice. The passage says that Aestheticism promoted the idea that art should only serve the purpose of being beautiful — meaning art should *not* be seen as having a functional or practical value. From that, we can infer that Aestheticism advocated for a *division* (meaning separation) between art and functional objects.

- integration of

This doesn't fit in the blank. "Integration" means "combination" or "merging". It wouldn't make sense to say that Aestheticism advocated for an "integration of art and functional objects", given that Aestheticism promoted the idea that art should only be beautiful — meaning art should *not* have a functional purpose.

- manipulation of

This doesn't fit in the blank. "Manipulation" means "the act of handling or controlling". There's nothing in the text that suggests that Aestheticism advocated for a "manipulation of art and functional objects".

- correspondence with

This doesn't fit in the blank. "Correspondence" can mean either "communication by exchanging letters, emails, or other messages" or "a close similarity or connection". Either way, it wouldn't make sense to say that Aestheticism advocated for a "correspondence with art and functional objects".

Question 4

- conceptualize

This doesn't fit the logic of the text. "Conceptualize" means "form an idea of something". The problem of the difficulty of transmitting biomolecules through the layers of a plant cell wall is already apparent to Landry and her colleagues. They don't need to form an idea of it—they already have one.

- neglect

This conflicts with the logic of the text. "Neglect" means "ignore". Landry and colleagues aren't ignoring the problem discussed in the text—they're trying to *solve* it.

- illustrate

This doesn't fit the logic of the text. "Illustrate" means "demonstrate". The problem of the difficulty of transmitting biomolecules through the layers of a plant cell wall is already apparent to Landry and her colleagues. For this reason, it wouldn't make sense to say that *they* illustrate this problem.

- overcome

This is the best choice. "Overcome" means "succeed in dealing with a problem". The first sentence presents a dilemma: "it is difficult to transmit biomolecules through the layers of the plant cell wall". The second sentence then refers to the dilemma ("this problem") after the blank followed by a concrete solution. "Overcome" works perfectly here.

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