

Read the articles and answer the questions below

1st article

Mars has captivated humans since we first set eyes on it as a star-like object in the night sky. Early on, its reddish hue set the planet apart from its shimmering siblings, each compelling in its own way, but none other tracing a ruddy arc through Earth's heavens. Then, in the late 1800s, telescopes first revealed a surface full of intriguing features—patterns and landforms that scientists at first wrongly ascribed to a bustling Martian civilization. Now, we know there are no artificial constructions on Mars. But we've also learned that, until 3.5 billion years ago, the dry, toxic planet we see today might have once been as habitable as Earth.

Since the 1960s, humans have set out to discover what Mars can teach us about how planets grow and evolve, and whether it has ever hosted alien life. So far, only uncrewed spacecraft have made the trip to the red planet, but that could soon change. NASA is hoping to land the first humans on Mars by the 2030s—and several new missions are launching before then to push exploration forward. Here's a look at why these journeys are so important—and what humans have learned about Mars through decades of exploration.

Over the last century, everything we've learned about Mars suggests that the planet was once quite capable of hosting ecosystems—and that it might still be an incubator for microbial life today.

Mars is the fourth rock from the sun, just after Earth. It is just a smidge more than half of Earth's size, with gravity only 38 percent that of Earth's. It takes longer than Earth to complete a full orbit around the sun—but it rotates around its axis at roughly the same speed. That's why one year on Mars lasts for 687 Earth days, while a day on Mars is just 40 minutes longer than on Earth.

Despite its smaller size, the planet's land area is also roughly equivalent to the surface area of Earth's continents—meaning that, at least in theory, Mars has the same amount of habitable real estate. Unfortunately, the planet is now wrapped in a thin carbon dioxide atmosphere and cannot support earthy life-forms. Methane gas also periodically appears in the atmosphere of this desiccated world, and the soil contains compounds that would be toxic to life as we know it. Although water does exist on Mars, it's locked into the planet's icy polar caps and buried, perhaps in abundance, beneath the Martian surface. Today, when scientists scrutinise the Martian surface, they see features that are unquestionably the work of ancient, flowing liquids: branching streams, river valleys, basins, and deltas. Those observations suggest that the planet may have once had a vast ocean covering its northern hemisphere. Elsewhere, rainstorms soaked the landscape, lakes pooled, and rivers gushed, carving troughs into the terrain. It was also likely wrapped in a thick atmosphere capable of maintaining liquid water at Martian temperatures and pressures.

Somewhere during Martian evolution, the planet went through a dramatic transformation, and a world that was once rather Earthlike became the dusty, dry husk we see today. The question now is, what happened? Where did those liquids go, and what happened to the Martian atmosphere?

Exploring Mars helps scientists learn about momentous shifts in climate that can fundamentally alter planets. It also lets us look for biosignatures, signs that might reveal whether life was abundant in the planet's past—and if it still exists on Mars today. And, the more we learn about Mars, the better equipped we'll be to try to make a living there, someday in the future.

Answer the questions by choosing the letter of the correct answer.

1. What has led to the change in our understanding of Mars from being home to a bustling civilization to a desolate land?

- A. Improved technology and space exploration missions
- B. The discovery of its reddish hue
- C. Human settlement plans by NASA
- D. Formation of Martian polar ice caps

2. Why is it significant to study the ancient liquid formations and current geological features on Mars?

- A. To ascertain the existence of rivers and oceans in the northern hemisphere
- B. To understand the possible climatic shifts and the history of life on the planet
- C. To evaluate the possibility of rainstorms on Mars
- D. To appreciate the aesthetic appeal of Martian landscapes

3. How does the extract convey the significance of upcoming Mars missions in the 2030s?

- A. By focusing on the possibility of finding alien life on Mars
- B. By stressing the potential of Mars to be a future habitat for humans
- C. By examining the reasons behind the dry and toxic state of Mars today
- D. Both A and B

4. What does the presence of methane gas and certain toxic compounds in the Martian atmosphere imply about its habitability?

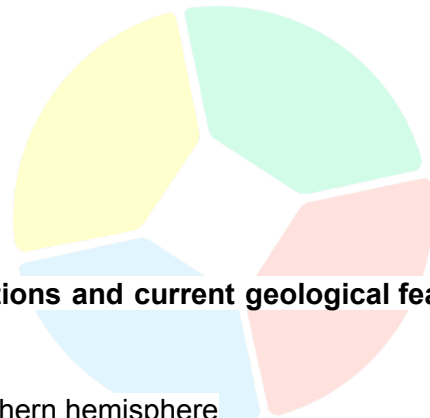
- A. Mars can support Earthly life forms due to similarities in atmospheric composition
- B. Mars is currently uninhabitable for Earthly life forms
- C. Mars has abundant water resources for sustaining life
- D. Mars has a climate that is conducive to human settlement

5. What aspect of Mars' physical properties does the extract emphasise to convey its potential for habitation?

- A. Its similar rotation speed around its axis compared to Earth
- B. Its potential to have hosted ecosystems in the past
- C. Its large land area comparable to Earth's continents
- D. Its proximity to the sun compared to Earth

6. Why does the extract refer to Mars as "the dusty, dry husk we see today"?

- A. To highlight the desolation and drastic transformation the planet underwent
- B. To encourage more exploration and research on Mars
- C. To focus on the atmospheric conditions conducive for Earthly life
- D. To portray a negative image of Mars to discourage colonisation



7.What might be the implication of the phrase "momentous shifts in climate that can fundamentally alter planets"?

- A. It refers to the daily weather changes on Mars
- B. It indicates the drastic transformations that can change the fate of a planet
- C. It points to the minor alterations in the Martian atmosphere over the years
- D. It hints at the seasonal changes experienced on Mars

8.How does the extract suggest that Mars might still have potential for hosting life?

- A. By highlighting the existence of water in its icy polar caps and beneath its surface
- B. By discussing the rich biodiversity that exists on Mars
- C. By showcasing the lush green landscapes on Mars
- D. By indicating the abundant oxygen supply in the Martian atmosphere

2nd article

Two years ago, when a team of archaeologists spotted a painting of an extinct wild bull called an auroch on the wall of a cave in Spain's Cova Dones, located in Millares, near Valencia, they knew it was important. While Spain has the largest number of Palaeolithic cave art sites, most are concentrated in the country's northern region, while few have been documented in Eastern Iberia.

However, they didn't realise just how significant the newly discovered cave art was until they returned to fully document it. "Once we began the proper systematic survey, we realised we were facing a major cave art site, like the ones that can be found elsewhere in Cantabrian Spain, southern France or Andalusia, but that totally lack in this territory," Aitor Ruiz-Redondo, an archaeologist at the University of Southampton and the University of Zaragoza and an author of a new study about the find, says in a statement.

Inside, the archaeologists documented more than 100 drawings and engravings, which they believe are at least 24,000 years old, according to the study published last week in *Antiquity*. The team dated the drawings to the Palaeolithic Period by examining weathering on the drawings and claw marks from a cave bear that later became extinct. Among the motifs, or drawings, are at least 19 confirmed animal representations, including hinds, horses, aurochs and deer. "The cave is arguably the 'most important' Palaeolithic rock art site ever discovered on the eastern coast of the Iberian Peninsula, the researchers said," *Newsweek's* Aristos Georgiou writes. The researchers believe it is the Paleolithic cave with the greatest number of motifs discovered in Europe since 2015.

One of the most notable parts of this new discovery is the way the drawings were created. While some are etched and others shaded with white mondmilch, a type of limestone precipitate, the majority are clay-based. "Red clay found on the cave floors was the medium of choice for the Cova Dones occupants—rather than the diluted ochre or manganese typically used in other places throughout the region," writes Matthew Ward Agius of *Cosmos*. "Clay-based painting is a rarely-used technique in Palaeolithic art." Indeed, the rare technique initially proved difficult to spot, as the red clay had been partially covered by calcite over time, reports *Hyperallergic's* Elaine Velie.

"Animals and signs were depicted simply by dragging the fingers and palms covered with clay on the walls," Ruiz-Redondo says in a statement. "The humid environment of the cave did the rest: the 'paintings' dried quite slowly, preventing parts of the clay from falling down rapidly, while other parts

were covered by calcite layers, which preserved them until today.” The archaeologists hope their find, especially its unique art techniques, will prove an important contribution to the study of cave art in the area.

“We expect that the documentation of this large number of ‘clay paintings’ in Cova Dones will lead to us and other teams to pay more attention to the presence of this kind of pigments in other caves,” Ruiz-Redondo tells Hyperallergic.

Answer the questions by choosing the letter of the correct answer.

9. Based on the text, what significance does the discovery at the Cova Dones site hold in comparison to other Paleolithic cave art sites in Spain?

- a. It has similar features to other documented sites in Eastern Iberia.
- b. It introduces a previously unseen art technique in Paleolithic cave art in the region.
- c. It showcases the use of diluted ochre or manganese which was a common medium in the region.
- d. It corroborates with the existing cave art found in Andalusia.

10. What distinguishes the medium used for the majority of the paintings at the Cova Dones site from those in other regions during the Palaeolithic period?

- a. The usage of white mondmilch predominantly.
- b. The prevalent usage of clay found on the cave floors.
- c. A common use of diluted ochre for the paintings.
- d. A higher reliance on manganese as a painting medium.

11. According to the passage, why was the clay-based painting technique at the Cova Dones site difficult to initially identify?

- a. Because the cave was inaccessible to the researchers.
- b. Due to the drawings being etched into the cave walls.
- c. Because of the calcite layers covering the red clay over time.
- d. Because of the extensive weathering on the drawings.

12. The archaeologists determined the age of the art in Cova Dones by examining certain features and evidence present in the cave. Which of the following were NOT mentioned as a method used in the dating process?

- a. Examining weathering on the drawings.
- b. Finding corresponding historical records.
- c. Observing claw marks from a now-extinct cave bear.
- d. Analysing the type of animal representations present.

13. What could be inferred about the environment inside the Cova Dones cave based on how the clay paintings dried?

- a. The cave had a dry atmosphere which allowed rapid drying of clay.
- b. The cave’s humid environment allowed for slow drying of the clay paintings.
- c. The cave had a ventilated environment causing uneven drying.
- d. The cave provided an extremely cold environment hampering the drying process.

14. According to the researchers, how does the discovery at Cova Dones contribute to the study of Paleolithic cave art in the region?

- a. By illustrating the widespread use of ochre as a pigment.
- b. By revealing the dominance of white limonite as a medium.
- c. By showcasing a rare clay-based art technique and encouraging further exploration for such pigments in other caves.
- d. By proving that most Palaeolithic art was centred around depictions of aurochs only.

15. Based on Ruiz-Redondo's statement, how were most of the paintings in the cave created?

- a. By using brushes made of natural fibres.
- b. By utilising finely crafted stone tools.
- c. By dragging fingers and palms covered with clay across the walls.
- d. By etching designs into the walls with sharp objects.

16. Considering the types of animal representations found in the cave, what can be deduced about the biodiversity of the region during the Palaeolithic period?

- a. The region was predominantly inhabited by cave bears.
- b. The region housed a variety of animals including hinds, horses, aurochs, and deer.
- c. Only aquatic animals were found in that region during the period.
- d. The region had a predominantly avian population during the period.

3rd article

The ruins of Mohenjo Daro were found in the early 20th century. Since then, archaeologists have worked hard to put together the pieces of this ancient puzzle. They believe the city was built around 2600 B.C.E. That would make it the oldest known civilization of the Indian subcontinent!

Mohenjo Daro was built around the same time as the Great Pyramids of Egypt. It's the most well-preserved city of the Indus civilization. Today, visitors can still see what's left of streets and homes built from baked brick. The ruins of this ancient city hold many interesting clues about the people who lived there. But archaeologists are just as interested in what may be missing from the location. They haven't found any religious or government buildings. What does this mean? Experts think the people who lived there may have been part of a largely egalitarian society.

What happened to Mohenjo Daro? That's a mystery. Experts name a few possibilities. First, there are signs of flooding in the ancient city. An overflowing Indus River could have hurt the civilization. This would have forced people to move elsewhere.

A second theory is also connected to the Indus River. Experts believe that, when Mohenjo Daro was built, it was on the banks of the waterway. Over time, though, the path of the river changed. Today, the Indus River is about two miles away from the ruins of the city. People may have moved elsewhere when the river became too far away.

Finally, it's important to remember that societies change over time. Even today, nations evolve. They change their governments and customs. Changes in the culture may have led people to leave the city.

In 1980, Mohenjo Daro was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Since then, efforts to save what's left of the city have ramped up. Experts say the area's humidity and groundwater salt content are harming what's left of the city. Some of its walls are collapsing. Those in charge are looking for ways to save the ruins.

Answer the questions by choosing the letter of the correct answer.

17. What can be inferred about the society of Mohenjo Daro considering the absence of religious or government buildings in the city?

- A. The society was highly bureaucratic with a rigid government structure.
- B. The society possibly had a centralised religious institution.
- C. The society may have been egalitarian, with less hierarchical structures.
- D. The society was focused on military and defence strategies.

18. Why is the comparison of the time of construction of Mohenjo Daro with the Great Pyramids of Egypt significant?

- A. It emphasises the ancient and remarkable history of Mohenjo Daro.
- B. It highlights the influence of Egyptian architecture on Mohenjo Daro.
- C. It indicates that Mohenjo Daro was built by Egyptian pharaohs.
- D. It shows the trade relations between the Indus Valley and Egypt.

19. What can be deduced about the environmental challenges faced by the preservation efforts of the ruins of Mohenjo Daro?

- A. The ruins are threatened mainly by natural disasters like earthquakes.
- B. The site faces degradation due to the area's humidity and groundwater salt content.
- C. The primary threat to the site is vandalism and human interference.
- D. The site is being damaged due to excessive tourism and foot traffic.

20. How does the change in the course of the Indus River over time possibly relate to the decline of Mohenjo Daro?

- A. It led to an increase in trade and commerce due to improved water transportation.
- B. It possibly made the city more prone to attacks from neighbouring civilizations.
- C. It might have forced the inhabitants to migrate due to reduced accessibility to the river.
- D. It brought about an influx of new settlers into the city.

21. What does the extract suggest about the nature of civilizations and societies, including contemporary ones?

- A. They remain unchanged over long periods of time.
- B. They undergo transformations, including changes in government and customs.
- C. They invariably collapse due to environmental factors.
- D. They maintain a consistent cultural and governmental structure throughout their history.

22. Why might the information that Mohenjo Daro is the "most well-preserved city of the Indus civilization" be important for historians and archaeologists?

- A. It provides an extensive source of artefacts for commercial sale.
- B. It offers a rich and relatively intact site for understanding the ancient Indus civilization.
- C. It is a popular tourist attraction bringing revenue to the region.
- D. It serves as a military strategic point for modern nations.

23. What implications does the designation of Mohenjo Daro as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980 have for the site?

- A. It allows for unrestricted excavation of the site for artefact collection.
- B. It brings international recognition and efforts towards its preservation.
- C. It converts the site into a commercial hub for tourism.
- D. It mandates the reconstruction of the city as it was during its prime.

24. What can be inferred about the construction material and techniques from the reference to "streets and homes built from baked brick"?

- A. The inhabitants had advanced knowledge in metallurgy and used metal extensively in their buildings.
- B. The inhabitants had a primitive form of construction, mainly using mud and straw.
- C. The inhabitants had sophisticated construction techniques, utilising durable materials like baked brick.
- D. The inhabitants relied heavily on wooden structures and organic materials for their buildings.

4th article

In 1930 underwater explorers William Beebe and Otis Barton were lowered into the Atlantic Ocean near Bermuda in a tiny steel orb called a bathysphere. It was the first serious foray into crewed deep-sea exploration, and soon it would be international news. The world of life they saw, wrote Beebe in a 1931 National Geographic story, was "almost as unknown as that of Mars or Venus." Modern oceanography, he added, knew as much about the deep sea as if a student of African animals was studying rodents but didn't yet know there were elephants and lions roaming the wild.

Above the water, a group of female scientists ensured that this bold new contraption operated without a hitch. From the boat deck, laboratory assistant Jocelyn Crane Griffin helped identify the marine life. At the phone was Gloria Hollister Anable, the chief technical associate for the Department of Tropical Research at what is now the Wildlife Conservation Society, which supported the mission. This phone connection, via a cable that ran from the vessel to the ship, was Beebe's only lifeline to the outside world, and it was never supposed to go silent. (In one picture she's perched on a wooden crate with headphones wrapped around her head and the caption notes, "When communication was interrupted she had no means of knowing whether it was from static or a fatal accident.")

Anable and Beebe bantered throughout and she transcribed Beebe's observations as he watched the deep-sea life swim by. On the afternoon of June 19, 1930, she transcribed Beebe's report from a depth of 800 feet: "Little twinkling lights in the distance all the time, pale greenish in colour. Eels, 1

dark and 1 light. Big *Argyrolepecus* coming; looks like a worm head on.” She also relayed information to him on depth, time, and weather. After each dive, Beebe’s sketches and transcribed descriptions would be delivered to Else Bostelmann back at the lab in Bermuda, where she transformed them into dramatic paintings. Though she didn’t watch from inside the bathysphere, she often would put on a diving helmet, tie her brushes to a palette of oil paints, and drag her canvas underwater to paint and find inspiration. The view was a “fairylane,” she wrote later, and the subjects she encountered in the shallows—blue angelfish, red squirrelfish, and others—would “chase or play across my paper, singly or in schools.” Her drawings of fantastical marine life—fish with giant fangs, psychedelic crustaceans, a never-before-seen black-skinned fish—made the expedition come alive in National Geographic.

The Bermudians, wrote Anable, had nicknamed her lab “The House of Magic.” In it, the team dissected and recorded an endless catch of specimens from the deep sea. Many had never before been seen by scientists. “Before us on the laboratory table is an array of transparent, ghost-like forms of what, a short time before, were strange black beings from a mile down,” she wrote in the New York Zoological Society Bulletin newsletter in 1930. By experimenting with dyes, X-rays, and chemical solutions, Anable hoped to learn how these creatures functioned and how they’d adapted to survive in such inhospitable depths.

Answer the questions by choosing the letter of the correct answer.

25. How does William Beebe's comparison of the deep sea to the planets Mars and Venus serve to illustrate the state of oceanographic knowledge in the 1930s?

- a. It showcases the advancements in space exploration.
- b. It indicates the known diversity of marine life at that time.
- c. It underscores the deep sea as a largely unexplored and mysterious realm.
- d. It highlights the technological advancements in deep-sea exploration.

26. In what way did Gloria Hollister Anable play a critical role in the deep-sea exploration mission described in the passage?

- a. She painted vivid representations of the marine life observed during the expedition.
- b. She served as a lifeline, transcribing observations and maintaining communication with Beebe.
- c. She assisted in identifying the marine life from the boat deck.
- d. She undertook solo deep-sea expeditions to collect data on marine life.

27. What might the nickname "The House of Magic" imply about the work being done in the laboratory run by the team in Bermuda?

- a. The laboratory was a place of entertainment and performances.
- b. The laboratory was a place where magical stories were created.
- c. The laboratory was a place of fascinating discoveries and exploration of the unknown.
- d. The laboratory was primarily focused on researching magical creatures found in the deep sea.

28. Why do you think Else Bostelmann sometimes took her canvas underwater to paint, as described in the passage?

- a. To test the durability of her painting materials in underwater conditions.
- b. To escape the scrutiny of the Bermudian public.
- c. To immerse herself in the environment and gather firsthand inspiration for her paintings.
- d. To experiment with new underwater art techniques being developed at that time.

29. Based on Anable's description of the specimens in the laboratory, how might you characterise the adaptations of deep-sea creatures?

- a. As similar to the adaptations found in creatures from other planets.
- b. As features that allow them to blend seamlessly into their dark and extreme environment.
- c. As being vibrant and colourful to attract mates in the deep sea.
- d. As being large and robust to withstand the pressures of the deep sea.

30. How does the article portray the collaborative nature of the 1930 deep-sea exploration project?

- a. As a venture solely dependent on technological advancements.
- b. As a joint effort involving various roles, including communication, artistic representation, and scientific analysis.
- c. As a project that solely relied on the expertise of William Beebe and Otis Barton.
- d. As an endeavour that prioritised publicity over scientific discovery.

31. What role did the artistic contributions of Else Bostelmann serve in the context of the expedition?

- a. To provide entertainment for the crew during the expedition.
- b. To offer a vivid and immersive visualisation of Beebe's observations to a wider audience.
- c. To decorate the interior of the bathysphere for the comfort of the explorers.
- d. To create a series of fictional creatures for a children's book.

32. What can be inferred about Jocelyn Crane Griffin's role in the expedition, based on the details provided in the passage?

- a. She was responsible for piloting the bathysphere.
- b. She was in charge of maintaining the technical equipment on the ship.
- c. She assisted in identifying the marine life observed during the expedition.
- d. She was responsible for painting the observations as seen from the bathysphere.

5th article

The first rule for anyone dealing with a black hole is, of course, don't get too close. But say you do. Then you're in for quite a trip — a one-way trip — because there is no coming back once you fall into a black hole.

A black hole isn't actually a hole. If anything, it's the opposite. A black hole is a place in space containing a lot of stuff packed very closely together. It has accumulated so much mass — and therefore gravity — that nothing can escape it, not even light.

And if light cannot escape a black hole, then neither can you. As you approach a black hole, its gravitational pull gets stronger. That's true of anything with gravity, including the Earth and sun.

Before long, you pass a point called the event horizon. Every black hole has one. That's true whether the black hole has the mass of a single star or as much as the collective mass of millions (and sometimes billions) of stars. An event horizon surrounds each black hole like an imaginary sphere. It acts like a boundary of no return.

What happens next isn't pretty — but if you go in feet-first, you might be able to watch. Since your feet are closer to the black hole's centre, its gravity pulls stronger on your lower body than on your upper body.

Look down: You will see your feet being drawn away from the rest of your body. As a result, your body gets stretched, like chewing gum. Astronomers refer to this as "spaghettification." Eventually, your whole body gets stretched into one long human noodle. Then things really start to get interesting.

For instance, at the centre of the black hole, everything — including your shredded self — collapses to a single point.

Congratulations: Once there, you really have arrived! You also are on your own. Scientists have no idea what to expect once you get there.

Luckily, you don't have to fall into a black hole to learn about this cosmic phenomenon. Decades of study from a safe distance have taught scientists quite a lot. Those observations, including startling discoveries made in recent months, continue to add to our understanding of how black holes help shape the universe. Black holes aren't just massive. They're dense, too. Density is a measure of how tightly mass is packed into a space. To understand how dense a black hole can be, imagine you could pack your own. Start with a thimble. Fill it with all of your books (you would need to really stuff them in). Add your clothes and any furniture in your room. Next, add everything else in your house. Then throw in your house too. Make sure to squeeze it all down to fit.

Don't stop there: A black hole with a thimble-sized event horizon contains as much mass as the entire Earth. Stuffing your thimble increases its density, its mass and its gravitational attraction. The same is true with black holes. They pack a huge amount of mass into an incredibly small space.

Imagine a black hole the size of New York City. It would have as much mass and gravity as the sun. That means this New York-sized black hole would be able to hold all eight planets (and every other object in our solar system), just as the sun does.

Answer the questions by choosing the letter of the correct answer.

33. The passage describes a black hole as not being an actual hole but a region in space with massive amounts of matter compressed into a small space. What is the primary consequence of this, as mentioned in the text?

- a. It allows light to bend around it.
- b. It emits a high amount of radiation.
- c. It creates a strong gravitational pull that nothing, not even light, can escape.

d. It serves as a portal to another dimension.

34 What can be inferred about the importance of studying black holes, according to the passage?

- a. It can help individuals plan space tourism activities.
- b. It offers a potential way to dispose of large amounts of waste.
- c. It contributes to a broader understanding of how the universe is shaped and functions.
- d. It provides a means to prove the existence of parallel universes.

35. According to the text, what analogy does it use to describe the process a person undergoes when they get closer to a black hole?

- a. Melting like butter
- b. Crumbling like a cookie
- c. Stretched like chewing gum or spaghetti, a process known as "spaghettification"
- d. Shattered like glass

36. Why does the author mention that a black hole with a thimble-sized event horizon contains as much mass as the entire Earth?

- a. To illustrate the potential dangers of black holes.
- b. To indicate a method of creating artificial black holes on Earth.
- c. To emphasise the enormous density and gravitational attraction of black holes.
- d. To propose a theory about the origin of black holes.

37. What is an event horizon in the context of a black hole, as explained in the passage?

- a. A point from which nothing, not even light, can escape the gravitational pull of the black hole.
- b. The core of the black hole where everything collapses to a single point.
- c. A protective sphere that prevents the black hole from consuming nearby planets.
- d. A gateway to another dimension or universe.

38. What might Ryan Chornock mean when he says the idea that black holes "gobble up planets" gives black holes a "bad rap"?

- a. It means that the black holes are misunderstood and are often viewed more destructively than they are.
- b. It suggests that black holes are capable of consuming entire galaxies.
- c. It indicates that black holes can actually create new planets and solar systems.
- d. It asserts that black holes have a conscious intention to destroy other celestial bodies.

39. According to the passage, why is it fortunate that people do not have to fall into a black hole to learn about it?

- a. Because it allows for safe and continuous scientific exploration and discovery.
- b. Because it provides opportunities for space tourism in the future.
- c. Because it prevents the creation of artificial black holes on Earth.
- d. Because it allows scientists to communicate with extraterrestrial beings.

40. Based on the passage, how is the gravity of a black hole influenced?

- a. By the amount of light it emits.
- b. By the number of planets it has consumed.
- c. By the amount of mass packed into its space, increasing its density and gravitational attraction.
- d. By the speed at which it rotates.



Scholarly