

The SAT[®]

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Test begins on the next page.

Reading Test

65 MINUTES, 52 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any accompanying graphics (such as a table or graph).

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Michael Chabon, *The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay*. ©2000 by Michael Chabon.

Rose Saxon, the Queen of Romance Comics, was at her drawing board in the garage of her house in Bloomtown, New York.

Line Miss Saxon was at work on the text of a new story,
5 which she intended to begin laying out that night after her son went to bed. It would be the lead story for the June issue of Kiss Comics. She planned to call it “The Bomb Destroyed My Marriage.” The story would be based on an article that she had read in
10 *Redbook* about the humorous difficulties of being married to a nuclear physicist employed by the government at a top- secret facility in the middle of the New Mexico desert. She was not writing so much as planning out her panels, one by one, at the
15 typewriter. Over the years, Sammy’s scripts had grown no less detailed but looser; he never bothered with telling an artist what to draw. Rosa couldn’t operate that way; she hated working from Sammy’s scripts. She needed to have everything figured out in
20 advance—storyboarded, they called it in Hollywood—shot by shot, as it were.

Rosa had gotten her start in comics soon after Sammy’s return to the business, after the war. Upon taking over the editor’s desk at Gold Star, Sammy’s
25 first move had been to clear out many of the subcompetents who littered the staff there. It was a bold and necessary step, but it left him with an acute shortage of artists, in particular of inkers.

Tommy had started kindergarten, and Rosa was
30 just beginning to understand the true horror of her destiny, the arrant purposelessness of her life whenever her son was not around, one day when Sammy came home at lunch, harried and frantic, with an armload of Bristol board, a bottle of Higgins
35 ink, and a bunch of 3 brushes, and begged Rosa to help him by doing what she could. She had stayed up all night with the pages— it was some dreadful Gold Star superhero strip, *The Human Grenade* or *The*
40 *Phantom Stallion* —and had the job finished by the time Sammy left for work the next morning. The reign of the Queen had commenced.

Rose Saxon had emerged slowly, lending her ink
45 brush at first only now and then, unsigned and uncredited, to a story or a cover that she would spread out on the dinette table in the kitchen. Rosa had always had a steady hand, a strong line, a
50 good sense of shadow. It was work done in a kind of unreflective crisis mode—whenever Sammy was in a jam or shorthanded—but after a while, she realized that she had begun to crave intensely the days when Sammy had something for her to do.

55 Then one night, as they lay in bed, talking in the dark, Sammy told her that her brushwork already far exceeded that of the best people he could afford to hire at lowly Gold Star. He asked her if she had ever given any thought to penciling; to layouts; to actually
60 writing and drawing comic book stories. He explained to her that Simon and Kirby were just then having considerable success with a new kind of feature they’d cooked up, based partly on teen features like *Archie* and *A Date with Judy* and partly

on the old true-romance pulps (the last of the old pulp genres to be exhumed and given new life in the comics). It was called Young Romance. It was aimed at women, and the stories it told were centered on women. Women had been neglected until now as readers of comic books; it seemed to Sammy that they might enjoy one that had actually been *written and drawn* by one of their own. Rosa had accepted Sammy's proposal at once, with a flush of gratitude whose power was undiminished even now.

1

Which choice best summarizes the passage?

- A) A successful artist thinks back on the beginning of her career.
- B) A comic book geared toward women becomes a popular best seller.
- C) An owner of a comic book company develops a new kind of comic book.
- D) A woman helps her husband build a successful comic book company.

2

The author includes the information in the first paragraph most likely to

- A) reveal specific information about Rosa's conflict later in the passage.
- B) provide a brief introduction to the women's comic book industry.
- C) reveal key details about the main character and setting of the passage.
- D) provide a flashback to Rosa's life before she became a wife and mother.

3

As used in line 16, "looser" most nearly means

- A) Roomier
- B) More informal
- C) More careless
- D) Weaker

4

The main purpose of including the information about Sammy taking over as the editor at Gold Star is to

- A) provide context for the reason Rosa started working for Sammy.
- B) explain why many people stopped purchasing Gold Star comics.
- C) reveal how Sammy was so successful in his career at such a young age.
- D) illustrate Rosa's gratitude for a job opportunity at Gold Star.

5

According to the passage, why was Sammy so desperate for Rosa to help him?

- A) He had no artists with comic book experience.
- B) He was not confident that he would be able to do the work himself.
- C) He had a shortage of artists at Gold Star after firing many members of the staff.
- D) He felt it would be beneficial for Rosa to spend time working on a project.

6

Based on the passage, helping Sammy ink comics was especially important to Rosa because she

- A) had a passion for comic books.
- B) was feeling an emptiness in her life.
- C) liked to support her husband's goals.
- D) wanted to find an interesting hobby.

7

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

- A) Lines 8-13 ("The story...desert")
- B) Lines 29-36 ("Tommy...could")
- C) Lines 55-57 ("He asked...stories")
- D) Line 64 ("It was called...Romance")

8

The author uses the term "Queen" in lines 1 and 41 most likely to

- A) stress how successful Rosa has become at creating comic books.
- B) describe a new character that Sammy is developing at Gold Star.
- C) show how Rosa views the women who read her comics.
- D) explain why Rosa uses a different name while working for Gold Star.

9

With which idea about comic books would Rosa most likely agree?

- A) Drawing for comic books is harder than drawing for other art forms.
- B) Mastering comic book sketching takes years of formal training.
- C) Developing comic books requires a range of skills.
- D) Creating comic books is easiest when there is not too much structure.

10

Which choice best supports the idea that Rosa is thrilled to be writing and drawing her own comics?

- A) Lines 13-15 ("She was...typewriter")
- B) Lines 36-39 ("She had...Stallion")
- C) Lines 47-51 ("It was...to do")
- D) Lines 69-71 ("Rosa...even now")

Questions 11-21 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1 is adapted from Cesar Chavez, "Letter from Delano," a letter sent to E. L. Barr Jr. in 1969. Passage 2 is from Mark Day, *Forty Acres: Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers*. © 1971 by Praeger Publishers, Inc. Cesar Chavez cofounded the National Farm Workers Association. E. L. Barr Jr. was the president of the California Grape and Tree Fruit League. *Forty Acres* is a historical account written by a member of Chavez's movement.

Passage 1

You must understand—I must make you understand—that our membership and the hopes and aspirations of the hundreds of thousands of the poor and dispossessed that have been raised on our
 5 account are, above all, human beings, no better and no worse than any other cross-section of human society; we are not saints because we are poor, but by the same measure neither are we immoral. We are men and women who have suffered and endured
 10 much, and not only because of our abject poverty but because we have been kept poor. The colors of our skins, the languages of our cultural and native origins, the lack of formal education, the exclusion from the democratic process, the numbers of our
 15 men slain in recent wars—all these burdens generation after generation have sought to demoralize us, to break our human spirit. But God knows that we are not beasts of burden, agricultural implements, or rented slaves: we are men. And mark
 20 this well, Mr. Barr, we are men locked in a death struggle against man's inhumanity to man in the industry that you represent. And this struggle itself gives meaning to our life and ennobles our dying.

As your industry has experienced, our strikers
 25 here in Delano and those who represent us throughout the world are well trained for this struggle. They have been under the gun, they have been kicked and beaten and herded by dogs, they have been cursed and ridiculed, they have been
 30 stripped and chained and jailed, they have been sprayed with the poisons used in the vineyards; but they have been taught not to lie down and die nor to

flee in shame, but to resist with every ounce of human endurance and spirit. To resist not with
 35 retaliation in kind but to overcome with love and compassion, with ingenuity and creativity, with hard work and longer hours, with stamina and patient tenacity, with truth and public appeal, with friends and allies, with nobility and discipline, with politics
 40 and law, and with prayer and fasting.

This is not to pretend that we have everywhere been successful enough or that we have not made mistakes. And while we do not belittle or underestimate our adversaries they are the
 45 rich and the powerful and they possess the land—we are not afraid nor do we cringe from the confrontation. We welcome it! We have planned for it! We know that our cause is just, that history is a story of social revolution, and that the poor shall
 50 inherit the land.

Passage 2

In the early spring of 1970, the leaves began appearing on the grapevines around Delano. An endless cycle repeated itself; birth, fruition, then the dead and cold of winter. Until recently, farm workers
 55 blended in with this scenario almost unnoticeably. People took their poverty, their hunger, and their dreary, hopeless existence for granted.

But in September 1965, a cry for justice went forth from Delano. It was a cry of outrage and a cry
 60 of hope. The picket lines and the crowded strikers' meetings, the excitement in the air, spelled out a common longing: just because things were bad last year, and the year before, and the years before that—they did not have to be the same this year, or in the
 65 years to come.

The Delano strikers began a long, uphill fight in 1965. They began to chip away at the old foundation of the rural farm economy in order to build a new life for themselves and their families.
 70 It was an almost impossible task. They withdrew their labor from the vineyards and were replaced by foreign labor. They set up their picket lines and had them weakened by powerful injunction. They pledged themselves to nonviolence and had to
 75 face violence and hatred from the grower agents and the institutionalized violence of corrupt courts, brutal policemen, and self-seeking politicians.

But, in spite of an endless stream of frustrating obstacles, victories have been won and despair has given way to hope. Farm workers unionized several ranches and have shouted “no” to the paternalism and exploitation of their bosses. They now have improved wages and working conditions. They have developed inspiring leadership among themselves on their ranches. They have learned the machinery of unionism: grievance procedures, negotiations, and the new sense of dignity and power every man needs in order to face the future.

11

It can reasonably be inferred that the author of Passage 1 views the Delano strike as

- A) a last resort that is necessary because previous attempts to achieve equality have failed.
- B) an outward expression of the high moral integrity of suffering workers.
- C) an honorable undertaking with connections to similar struggles of the past.
- D) an intimidating but ultimately necessary response to changing conditions.

12

According to the author of Passage 1, the act of fighting against mistreatment gives the strikers and their supporters a sense of

- A) dignity
- B) authority
- C) contentment
- D) hopelessness

13

Which choice from Passage 1 best supports the conclusion that the Delano strikers have not resorted to violence?

- A) Lines 17-19 (" But God...slaves")
- B) Line 27-31 (" They have been under...vineyards")
- C) Lines 34-36 ("To resist...compassion")
- D) Lines 47-48 (" We welcome...for it")

14

The main purpose of the last paragraph of Passage 1 is to

- A) acknowledges shortcomings yet express a firm conviction about the strike.
- B) Establish the credibility of the group that is overseeing the strike.
- C) Reiterate the claim that the strikers are no different from other individuals in society.
- D) Recognize an argument made by critics of the strike and present examples to refute it.

15

As used in line 62, “common” most nearly means

- A) routine
- B) shared
- C) standard
- D) casual

16

The author of Passage 2 suggests that the Delano strike was primarily driven by a desire to

- A) undermine established practices that were detrimental to the farm workers.
- B) ensure that even laborers without formal training would receive sufficient wages.
- C) put an end to the influence of corrupt government officials on farming programs.
- D) bring attention to the harsh environmental conditions of vineyards in the area.

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17

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

- A) Lines 56-57 (“People...granted”)
- B) Lines 67-69 (“They began...families”)
- C) Lines 74-77 (“They pledged...politicians”)
- D) Lines 85-88 (“They have...future”)

18

As used in line 68, “foundation” most nearly means

- A) association.
- B) underpinning.
- C) justification.
- D) genesis.

19

Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the passages?

- A) Passage 1 discusses in general terms a struggle that is described in detail in Passage 2.
- B) Passage 1 details the outcome of a conflict that is introduced in Passage 2.
- C) Passage 2 offers background information about the author of Passage 1.
- D) Passage 2 provides more context for the situation that is focus of Passage 1.

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20

Which point about the experiences of farm workers is made in both passages?

- A) Workers have relied on picketing as a means to advance their cause.
- B) Workers have been held back and discouraged by persistent circumstances.
- C) Workers have been replaced by workers from other industries during the strike.
- D) Workers have identified themselves as instruments essential to agriculture.

21

The workers described in the first paragraph of Passage 2 are most likely members of which group referred to in Passage 1?

- A) The “dispossessed” (line 4)
- B) The “saints” (line 7)
- C) The “adversaries” (line 44)
- D) The “rich” (line 45)

Questions 22-32 are based on the following passage.

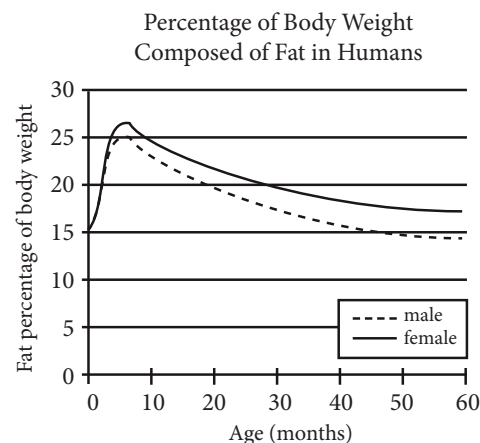
This passage is adapted from Robert Martin *How We Dok*.
©2013 by Robert Martin

Rapid brain growth during the first year of life is connected with an unusual feature of newborn human infants: their striking plumpness. In an average human newborn weighing some seven and a half pounds, fat tissue accounts for over a pound, around 14 percent of body weight. Our babies are among the plumpest found among mammals. Human babies at birth look markedly different from the scrawny newborns of other primates, such as chimpanzees and rhesus monkeys. The proportion of fat tissue in a newborn human matches that in mammals living under arctic conditions and actually exceeds the level found in baby seals. As anthropologist Christopher Kuzawa has shown, a newborn human has about four times as much fat as expected for a standard newborn mammal of the same body size. In fact, the proportion of body fat in a human baby increases further over the first nine months after birth, building up to about a quarter of body weight. During that period, around 70 percent of the energy allocated to growth is used to deposit fat. In short, healthy babies do not lose their baby fat after birth but consolidate it and maintain it for up to three years. A mother's investment in building up her infant's fat reserves continues long after birth, largely thanks to nursing.

A standard explanation for our plump babies has been that natural selection favored an increase in body fat to offset the loss of insulating body hair. It is known that the optimal temperature for a human infant kept in an incubator is about 90 °F, so cooling could be a problem. Baby fat is distinctively distributed, being mainly located just beneath the skin. In contrast to adult fat stores, there is relatively little fat in the belly cavity. Anthropologist Boguslaw Pawlowski supported this view, arguing that various features of the human newborn evolved in early humans to counter excessive cooling during nights spent sleeping in open savannah. Those features include relatively large size as well as a greater proportion of subcutaneous fat.

However, Kuzawa's studies yielded only weak evidence for the role of subcutaneous fat proposed by Pawlowski. Kuzawa went on to explore a more likely explanation for our exceptionally

plump babies: increased fat reserves as a crucial energy buffer. This would be particularly advantageous during the period of rapid brain growth in the first year of life. It could offset any disruption in the flow of resources to the growing infant. Going a step further, a 2003 paper by two nutritionists, Stephen Cunnane and Michael Crawford, argued that plump babies are the key to the evolution of the large human brain, and not only because of energy supply. About half the brain consists of fat, and a baby's fat reserves contain special fats—long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LCPUFAs)—that are essential for normal brain development. Calculations indicate that LCPUFAs present in baby fat at birth should be enough to fuel three months of brain growth. Deposition of fat in the human fetus takes place only during the last third of pregnancy; almost no fat is present during the first six months. As a result, fat reserves are well below normal in premature babies. A baby born five weeks early has only half the usual amount of fat, and a baby born ten weeks early has less than a sixth. Insufficient fat deposits mean that preemies are not well buffered for the rapid brain growth that takes place after birth. Although normal brain growth can nevertheless occur given adequate nutrition, it is vital to recognize the special needs of premature babies. Cunnane aptly describes stored fat in the newborn human as "insurance."



Adapted from Christopher Kuzawa, "Adipose Tissue in Human Infancy and Childhood." ©1998 by Wiley-Liss, Inc.

22

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) provide data to challenge a hypothesis about human growth.
- B) evaluate the validity of research findings regarding early brain development.
- C) examine research comparing traits of human newborns to traits of other newborn mammals.
- D) explore new hypotheses about the importance of fat in human infants.

23

A central idea of the passage is that

- A) reserves of special fats in human newborns and infants help fuel their brain development.
- B) the amount of fat reserves in a human newborn is largely determined by the newborn's environment.
- C) the proportion of body fat in a human infant rises to surprising levels during the first two years of life.
- D) differences in fatty acid levels explain differences between the brain growth rate of human adults and that of human infants.

24

As used in line 27, "standard" most nearly means

- A) definitive.
- B) accepted.
- C) uniform.
- D) technical.

25

As used in line 40, "open" most nearly means

- A) porous.
- B) accessible.
- C) uncovered.
- D) vacant.

26

The author suggests that Kuzawa rejected Pawlowski's hypothesis about human baby fat because Kuzawa

- A) believed that Pawlowski had not studied a large enough number of subjects.
- B) determined that Pawlowski had misrepresented data.
- C) considered the data on which Pawlowski based his hypothesis outdated.
- D) found insufficient support for Pawlowski's conclusion.

27

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

- A) Lines 36-40 ("Anthropologist...savannah")
- B) Lines 43-45 ("However...Pawlowski")
- C) Lines 45-48 ("Kuzawa...buffer")
- D) Lines 74-75 ("Cunnane...insurance")

28

The description of Cunnane and Crawford's work serves mainly to

- A) suggest that earlier hypotheses about fat reserves are incomplete.
- B) further support Kuzawa's hypothesis about the effect of fat reserves on brain growth.
- C) raise additional questions about the function of fatty acids found in babies.
- D) reconcile conflicting theories about the role of fat reserves in premature newborns.

29

Which choice best supports the conclusion that the percentage of fat in a human fetus's brain increases between 6 and 9 months' gestation?

- A) Lines 52-56 ("Going...supply")
- B) Lines 56-60 ("About...development")
- C) Lines 60-62 ("Calculations...growth")
- D) Lines 62-65 ("Deposition...months")

30

The figure indicates that the fat percentage of body weight in 60-month-old males is most similar to the fat percentage of body weight that humans possess at age

- A) 0 months.
- B) 10 months.
- C) 20 months.
- D) 40 months.

31

According to the figure, the differences in the fat percentage of body weight between males and females are

- A) smaller after an increase in females' growth rate around 10 months of age.
- B) exactly the same during the period from birth to 60 months.
- C) initially very slight but become greater after about 5 months of age.
- D) consistent with body length differences between males and females up to age 60 months.

32

According to the data in the figure, the fat percentage of body weight in human females is less at age 20 months than at age

- A) 10 months.
- B) 30 months.
- C) 40 months.
- D) 60 months.

Questions 33-42 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Adapted from Neal J. Roese and Kathleen D.Vohs, "Hindsight Bias" 2012 by Neau. Roese and Kathleen D.Vons

Hindsight bias is defined as the belief that an event is more predictable after it becomes known than it was before it became known. For example, a voter might believe that after accepting the Democratic nomination for president in August 2008, Barack Obama's chances of winning the U.S. presidency were about 60%. After Obama's victory in November 2008, this same voter might look back, see the victory as more predictable than it was before the outcome was known, and conclude that Obama's chances were at least 80% at the time of the convention. Sometimes termed the "Knew it all along effect," hindsight bias involves the inability to recapture the feeling of uncertainty that preceded an event. When there is a need to understand past events as they were experienced at the time, hindsight bias thwarts sound appraisal.

Hindsight bias has important consequences for the legal system, particularly with respect to negligence, product liability, and medical malpractice. In legal applications, the danger of hindsight bias is clear, in that law of many nations states that a defendant may only be judged on the basis of what he or she could reasonably have known at the time of action. Knowledge that is gathered later, such as from accident scene investigations, forensic tests, or the arbitrary discovery of an oddly misused product, is deemed irrelevant in evaluating the quality of the decisions made in the moment, that is, before a focal mishap occurred. As empirical studies have shown, however, hindsight bias routinely afflicts judgments of a defendant's past conduct.

The reality of hindsight bias is sometimes difficult to convey to seasoned decision makers because hindsight bias can be confused with simple learning from experience. Individual and organizations innovate, thrive, and prosper when they analyze mistakes and adjust their strategies accordingly. This interpretation follows along the lines of "only fools wouldn't know more after learning an outcome than before it occurred." When, then, is knowledge born of hindsight a benefit to be embraced, and when is it a bias to be avoided? The answer is in the

timing of making a conclusion. Knowledge born of hindsight is appropriate and useful when directed at current actions and future plans, in which it informs ongoing strategy. By contrast, knowledge born of hindsight may involve error when directed at past moments in time, as in evaluating the skill of decision makers who had no crystal ball and so could not possibly have known what is known now.

Two main experimental strategies document hindsight bias: a within-subject memory design and a between-subject hypothetical design. In the memory design, each participant gives two judgments, one before and one after a focal outcome. For example, before a football game, a fan might estimate the likelihood that the home team will win. After a factual outcome is established (the home team did in fact win), the fan estimates the likelihood of victory as it was before the game was played (which may involve attempting to retrieve one's earlier estimate from memory). Hindsight bias is defined as the difference between the foresight and hindsight likelihood estimates.

The hypothetical design involves independent experimental groups that either receive or do not receive outcome information. Returning to the football game example, both groups would watch the game, but only one group would see the ending and learn that the home team had won (outcome condition vs. no-outcome condition). Then participants in the no-outcome condition estimate the likelihood of a home team victory, whereas participants in the outcome condition are instructed to disregard their knowledge of how the game turned out and then make this same likelihood judgment while imagining themselves to be in the shoes of no-outcome participants. Hindsight bias is defined as the difference between these two groups' likelihood estimates.

Hindsight Bias among Entrepreneurs

In a 2009 study by economists Gavin Cassar and Justin Craig, hundreds of entrepreneurs who were starting new businesses were asked to estimate the likelihood that their businesses would be successful. Years later, those whose businesses has failed were asked to recall, when they were getting started, what they had thought their chances of success were.

Mean response of participants before their start-up failed	Mean response of participants after their start-up failed
77.3% probability of success	58.8% probability of success

Adapted from Douglas E. Hough, *Irrationality in Health Care: What Behavioral Economics Reveals about What We Do and Why*. 2013 by Stanford University Press.

33

Over the course of the passage, the main focus shifts from

- A) general information about hindsight bias to details about how to measure it.
- B) an overview of the history of hindsight bias to information about how it is studied now.
- C) an argument that hindsight bias is unavoidable to an approach to minimizing its effects.
- D) a discussion about hindsight bias in politics to a description of its impact on sports.

34

As used in line 17, “sound” most nearly means

- A) accurate.
- B) positive.
- C) thorough.
- D) firm.

35

The passage most strongly suggests that some people have trouble recognizing hindsight bias as a problem because they

- A) do not expect people to make accurate predictions about the future.
- B) do not understand the extent to which hindsight bias affects people’s lives.
- C) have never experienced the consequences of hindsight bias firsthand.
- D) believe that revising one’s views based on experience is never wrong.

36

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

- A) Lines 12-15 (“Sometimes...event”)
- B) Lines 15-17 (“When...appraisal”)
- C) Lines 21-25 (“In...action”)
- D) Lines 34-37 (“The reality...experience”)

37

The passage indicates that applying one’s knowledge of the outcome of an event is most likely to be inappropriate when

- A) weighing one’s current options.
- B) planning a new strategy.
- C) judging a past decision.
- D) conducting an ongoing experiment.

38

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

- A) Lines 37-39 (“Individuals...accordingly”)
- B) Lines 40-42 (“ This...occurred”)
- C) Lines 45-48 (“Knowledge...strategy”)
- D) Lines 48-52 (“By...now”)

39

As used in line 67, “independent” most nearly means

- A) random.
- B) separate.
- C) free.
- D) indeterminate.

40

According to the table and accompanying text, which choice was true of the entrepreneurs before their start-ups had failed?

- A) Only 77.3% of the entrepreneurs believed that their start-ups would succeed.
- B) The entrepreneurs’ estimates of success were lower than their actual success rates.
- C) On average, the entrepreneurs estimated their likelihood of success to be 77.3%.
- D) The entrepreneurs had a 77.3% probability of succeeding, based on data from other entrepreneurs.

41

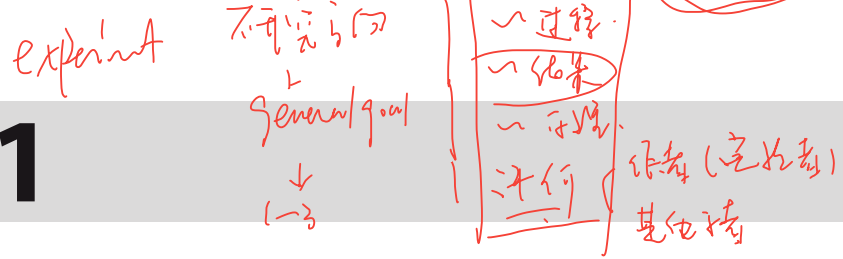
According to the table and accompanying text, which choice was true of the entrepreneurs after their start-ups had failed?

- A) They still estimated their chances of success at almost 60%.
- B) They recalled having been more pessimistic about their chances of success than they actually had been.
- C) They acknowledged that their chances of success had been poor all along.
- D) They estimated that fewer than 60% of their peers had succeed with their own Start-ups.

42

Which term from the passage best describes the experiment presented in the table?

- A) Within-subject memory design
- B) Between-subject hypothetical design
- C) Hindsight likelihood estimate
- D) Foresight likelihood estimate



Questions 43-52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Angus Chen, "The Dawn of Plate Tectonics." ©2014 by American Association for the Advancement of science.

A journey to the Mariana Trench, the deepest crevice on Earth's surface, reveals the great Pacific tectonic plate descending deep into the planet where it recycles back into mantle rock. This recycling of old tectonic plate, called subduction, drives plate tectonics and is nothing new to scientists, but exactly when the process got started is a hot debate. A new study may put that to rest by unmasking a sequence of 4.4-billion-year-old lavas as the remnants of the first subduction zone on Earth. If correct, the discovery marks the dawn of plate tectonics and thus several geological processes critical to Earth's environment and perhaps even its life.

In 2008, scientists studying ancient lavas in northern Quebec, known to geologists as the Nuvvuagittuq greenstone belt, saw that they had the same geochemical signature as lavas from modern subduction zones like the Mariana. This meant that they must have mixed with briny fluids squeezed up through subduction zones and only there. The geochemistry of those rocks could be used as a sort of fingerprint to help identify subduction zone lavas.

Geologists Tracy Rushmer and Simon Turner of Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia, decided to take a closer look. They and their colleagues noticed a distinct chemical pattern to the layers in the lava, creating a unique sequence of rocks. The team thought this sequence could be similar to lava sequences made by modern subduction zones like the Mariana Trench. Mark Reagan, a geologist at the University of Iowa who has taken submersibles into the trench five times as deep as 6500 meters, confirmed Rushmer and Turner's suspicions. "The whole sequence," Rushmer says, "linked in with what Mark was seeing in the Mariana Trench." The team says each rock layer in the sequence at the Mariana lavas and the Nuvvuagittuq lavas describes a step in the birth of a subduction zone.

The key is in how rocks and their chemistry change with each successive layer. As the oceanic slab descends, magma begins rising up and erupts on the surface in layers atop one another, creating a rising sequence of igneous rocks. With increasing depth, heat and pressure begin squeezing different elements out of the slab in fluids. Over time, these fluids

change the chemical composition of the lavas so that they become rich in rare earth elements like ytterbium, but poor in the element niobium. The first layer in the sequence erupts before the fluids can escape the slab, but the next layer in the sequence gets just enough fluid to make a partial signature. The final layer carries huge amounts of rare earth elements and very little niobium, together making the clarion mark of subduction zone lava.

The team realized not only do both rocks carry the same geochemical signature, but in comparing the Mariana and Nuvvuagittuq, they also discovered the rocks and the geochemistry of both sequences change in the exact same way. This finding bolstered the theory that the Nuvvuagittuq sequence is an ancient subduction zone. "Seeing the evolving chemical signature," Turner says, "was much more robust than just saying there is or isn't niobium."

Geochemist Julian Pearce of Cardiff University in the United Kingdom still isn't completely convinced, though. He says the Nuvvuagittuq greenstone belt might just be too old and warped to have a reliable signal from 4.4 billion years ago. "The evidence would be compelling if the rocks were young, undeformed, and fresh," Pearce says. As they are now, the Nuvvuagittuq rocks have been modified by intense heat and pressure "which can mask and modify geochemical signal" though contamination from nearby rocks. Furthermore, while Pearce believes a subduction zone is one place these geochemical signatures can be made, "it is not the only location."

While those are legitimate concerns, geoscientist Norman Sleep of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, isn't too bothered. "It's not fully sorted out yet," Sleep says, but the Nuvvuagittuq rocks "really seem like modern arlike lavas" found at the Mariana. When it comes to the geochemical signature of subduction, Turner and the members of the team say that heat and pressure don't alter the geochemical fingerprint much, and Sleep says this is reasonable. Despite all of the difficulties of studying such timeworn rocks, he says "the work done in this paper is very valuable."

43

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) analyze competing theories about the lava sequences that formed the Mariana Trench.
- B) explain how a recent study contributes to scientists' understanding of the origins of tectonic plates.
- C) summarize a series of studies conducted on the subject of subduction.
- D) recount the discoveries of the Mariana Trench and of the Nuwagittuq greenstone belt.

44

As used in line 12, "critical" most nearly means

- A) negative.
- B) faulty.
- C) essential
- D) unstable.

45

The author uses the phrase "a sort of fingerprint" (lines 21-22) mainly to

- A) illustrate the resemblance of the patterns of a subduction zone to those of a fingerprint.
- B) Highlight the similarity between ridges in fingerprints and the warping of rock in subduction zones.
- C) Imply that the research conducted in northern Quebec is unlike research described in other studies.
- D) Emphasize how geochemistry might be used to identify unique properties of subduction zone lavas.

46

The passage most strongly suggests that Rushmer and Turner's study may have identified a subduction zone that is

- A) the result of a modern arc-like lava sequence.
- B) a crevice deeper than the Mariana Trench.
- C) likely to reveal why subduction occurs.
- D) the oldest subduction zone on Earth.

47

The passage implies that Rushmer and Turner's study was prompted in part by

- A) geochemist Pearce's assertion that the Nuwagittuq greenstone belt is too old and warped to provide a reliable geochemical signature.
- B) earlier research that had shown similarities between the geochemical signature of lavas of modern subduction zones and the Nuwagittuq greenstone belt.
- C) a dispute with geologist Reagan, who claimed that the Mariana Trench is five times as deep of 6,500 meters.
- D) emerging scientific evidence that subduction zones are not the only places where geochem signatures can be found.

48

Which choice provides the best evidence that Rushmer and Turner hypothesizes they would find similarities between the Nuwagittuq lavas and Mariana Trench lavas?

- A) Lines 28-30 ("The team thought...Trench")
- B) Lines 34-35 ("The whole...Trench")
- C) Lines 36-38 ("The team says...zone")
- D) Lines 55-59 ("The team realized...way")

49

The main idea of the fourth paragraph (lines 39-54) is that

- A) as subduction zones form, the chemical composition of the lava changes.
- B) the subduction process involves a sequence of cooling and heating lava.
- C) increase depth, heat, and pressure can accelerate the subduction process.
- D) Rushmer and Turner were primarily concerned with the chemistry of rocks.

50

The passage suggests that the presence of very low levels of niobium and very high levels of rare earth elements is most likely an indication that a layer of rock was

- A) formed by modern arc-like lavas.
- B) recycled in mantle rock before subduction took place.
- C) the result of shifting tectonic plates.
- D) formed late in the subduction process.

51

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

- A) Lines 39-40 (“The key...layer”)
- B) Lines 43-45 (“With...in fluids”)
- C) Lines 52-54 (“The final...lava”)
- D) Lines 68-70 (“The evidence...says”)

52

Which choice summarizes a counterclaim posed in the passage in response to Rushmer and Turner’s research

- A) Scientists have recently discovered a subduction zone with characteristics that contradict Rushmer and Turner’s findings.
- B) The rocks Rushmer and Turner studied were so old and deformed that they might not have yielded reliable data.
- C) The lava sequence that Rushmer and Turner studied are unique and do not apply to other subduction zones.
- D) Geochemists at Stanford University have found key differences between the geochemical signatures of Nuwuagittuq lava and the Mariana Trench lava.

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.

Do not turn to any other section.

Writing and Language Test

35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage below is accompanied by a number of questions. For some questions, you will consider how the passage might be revised to improve the expression of ideas. For other questions, you will consider how the passage might be edited to correct errors in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. A passage or a question may be accompanied by one or more graphics (such as a table or graph) that you will consider as you make revising and editing decisions.

Some questions will direct you to an underlined portion of a passage. Other questions will direct you to a location in a passage or ask you to think about the passage as a whole.

After reading each passage, choose the answer to each question that most effectively improves the quality of writing in the passage or that makes the passage conform to the conventions of standard written English. Many questions include a "NO CHANGE" option. Choose that option if you think the best choice is to leave the relevant portion of the passage as it is.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Mudskippers

Mudskippers, just like other **1** fish spend a significant Prtion of life on land.

1

- A) NO CHAGE
- B) fish.
- C) fish;
- D) fish,

It's ability to thrive out of the water as well as in it **2** stem largely from certain physical adaptations that are generally not observed in other fish. **3** In particular, bimodal respiration— the ability **4** of acquiring oxygen using gills or through wet skin—sets mudskippers apart from their purely water-based counterparts. **5** Giant mudskippers feed mainly on crabs, but they have also been known to consume smaller mudskippers of different species.

Mudskippers use both their gills and skin to absorb oxygen from the environment. Just like other fish, they have a chamber to house their gills—specialized structures that can readily extract dissolved oxygen from water. However, mudskippers can also absorb oxygen from the air while out of water. This second mode of respiration requires a rich network of blood vessels that facilitates their exchange of oxygen across the surface of the skin.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) stems
- C) stemmed
- D) have stemmed

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Nevertheless,
- C) Similarly,
- D) By contrast,

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to acquire
- C) where they acquire
- D) for acquiring

5

Which choice most effectively establishes the main idea of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Mudskippers are so well adapted to the land that they are sometimes mistaken for frogs or snakes by people who are unused to seeing fish out of the water.
- C) Mudskippers serve as a living example of how aquatic animals adapted to life on the land hundreds of millions of years ago.
- D) This adaptation allows mudskippers to survive in conditions that are inhospitable to animals that depend on just one mode of respiration.

Rather than being activated at different stages of the organism's life cycle or under particular environmental conditions, **6** but these two modes of respiration are used simultaneously and at all stages of life.

7 mudskippers absorb oxygen mainly through their gills while underwater. However, studies have shown that as much as 40 percent of their aquatic respiration can be skin based. On land, both modes are still important. When leaving the water, in preparation for less aqueous conditions, mudskippers fill their gill chambers with water from which they can later extract oxygen. out of the water ,when the amphibious fish are hopping along tidal mud flats or the edges of mangrove swamps, approximately 50 to 60 percent of respiration occurs through the skin, while respiration using their water-filled gills accounts for the remaining 40 to 50 percent.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) yet
- C) and
- D) DELETE the underlined portion

7

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Mudskippers have been shown in studies to be able to do as much as 40 percent of their aquatic respiration through their skin, but they mainly do it through their gills underwater.
- B) Although mudskippers absorb oxygen mainly through their gills while underwater, studies have shown that as much as 40 percent of their aquatic respiration can be skin based.
- C) As much as 40 percent of aquatic respiration in mudskippers can be skin based, and studies have shown that they absorb oxygen mainly through their gills while underwater.
- D) There are studies of mudskippers, which have shown that as much as 40 percent of their aquatic respiration can be skin based, and they absorb oxygen while underwater mainly through their gills.

Due to their ability to respire both on land and in the water, mudskippers have a significant advantage over other fish and even over some land-based animals. Bimodal respiration makes it **8** a snap for mudskippers to live in areas subject to drastic changes in water level and chemical composition.

9 Despite this, mudskippers thrive in intertidal regions that are marked by regular, cyclical changes in water levels, adjusting **10** its respiration depending on how much water is available. This lifestyle also gives them the ability to search farther and in more diverse locales than other organisms in the hunt for food, reproductive opportunities, and optimal environmental conditions. **11**

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Possible
- C) Doable
- D) A breeze

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Overall
- C) As an additional benefit
- D) In fact

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) It's
- C) there
- D) their

11

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

Because conditions vary both from region to region and over time within a given region, not all environmental conditions are equally optimal

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it makes an important exception to the claim in the previous sentence.
- B) Yes, because it highlights the difficulties of living both in water and on land.
- C) No, because it contradicts information presented in the rest of the paragraph.
- D) No, because it provides a weak conclusion to the passage by digressing from the main point.

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Knights in Shining Armor

As I enter the central gallery of the Arms and Armor collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, an imposing array of heraldry flags flies above me, each flag **12** is bearing a coat of arms. Below, several armored figures stand as sentinels around the gallery. When I overhear a child expressing her wonderment at these “knights in shining armor”, I realize that she is partially correct. Though the armor is empty, each complete suit has been assembled to create the illusion that it **13** is inhabited. The illusion is a powerful one, but **14** the exhibit offers more than just fantasy; careful attention to these remarkable items reveals the physical realities behind the legends of medieval Europe. **15**

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are bearing
- C) bearing
- D) bears

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was
- C) has been
- D) had been

14

Which choice most effectively sets up the information provided in the rest of the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) illusions are what the museum is known for
- C) the display is not as powerful as it first appears
- D) galleries such as these are well worth a visit

15

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

In fact, the museum has an extensive selection of items from around the world, from early American muskets to the skill, horsehair, and leather uniforms of Japan’s Edo period and the Turkish curved swords known as scimitars.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides additional relevant information about the items displayed in the gallery.
- B) Yes, because it highlights the extent of the museum’s collection of arms and equipment.
- C) No, because it distracts from the passage’s focus on the armor of medieval Europe.
- D) No, because it undermines the writer’s claim that the exhibit reveals historical realities.

Crossing the main gallery, I linger in front of the armor of an Italian cuirassier, or mounted soldier, created in the early seventeenth century for both battle and tilt. “Tilt” was used then to describe what we call a jousting tournament, in which a soldier on horseback charges forward with a lance, attempting to unseat his opponent. The armor is **16** composed of several sections hinged together to allow maximum mobility. Contrary to popular belief, these outfits were designed to be movable and light. **17** For example, they are less heavy than much of the equipment worn by soldiers today.

16

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) complied
- C) concealed
- D) consisted

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Indeed
- C) Nonetheless
- D) However

18 I also see an example of German “fluted” armor, in which the metal is hammered to create dozens of uniformly angled facets—a surprisingly modern look. Next to this is a suit of jousting armor complete with 19 garnitures. Garnitures are pieces of metal added to the original armor for extra protection and decoration. Pieces of silver, gold, or black 20 metal or sometimes’ all three, are used to create extravagant designs for ceremony. Nearby is the jousting armor of Emperor Ferdinand I as we as 21 England’s Earl of Pembroke.

Just before leaving, I come across my favorite item. It is a very simple jousting armor with a black matte finish, fabricated in Germany in the late sixteenth century. The armor is so unpolished that it appears to absorb all light. The absolute blackness of the metal and simplicity of the design speak to the essence of armor itself—both its protective properties and 22 its use as an advertisement for each kingdom’s sovereignty and might. With designs like this, it is easy to see why the armor of medieval Europe has had such a powerful hold on the imaginations of subsequent generations.

18

The writer wants to begin the paragraph in a way that maintains the pattern established in the passage’s other paragraphs. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) One thing I especially like is
- C) In addition, there is
- D) From there I move to

19

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) garnitures, and garnitures are
- B) garnitures in order to have
- C) garnitures, thus having
- D) garnitures

20

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Metal, or sometimes, all three
- C) Metal, or sometimes all three,
- D) Metal, or sometimes all three

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the Earl of Pembroke from England
- C) the Earl of Pembroke from England’s
- D) that of England’s Earl of Pembroke

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) It was used
- C) for use
- D) the use of it

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

The Tradition of the Haenyeo

A light fog lingers above the water. The air is cold, but the waves are calm, which will make for a good diving day. Women clad in wet suits and goggles assemble on the beaches of Jeju Island, fifty-three miles south of the Korean mainland. The women soon disperse, some entering the shallow water at the **23** beach while others venturing out onto the rocks to access deeper waters. These women are haenyeo. Sea women. Divers.

For hundreds of years, the women of Jeju Island have worked primarily as sea divers. In this way, women became the main source of support for their **24** family's; they provided daily sustenance with the seafood they caught, and later they earned income by selling their catch at the market. Initially, one of the reasons women took on this physically demanding work was **25** because of, unlike male divers, female divers weren't required to pay taxes on their earnings. Over time, the local economy became reliant on the haenyeo. Women taught their daughters, and daughters taught their own daughters, and so on, how to dive, and the tradition became the backbone of the region's seafood industry.

23

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) beach;
- C) beach; while
- D) beach,

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) families:
- C) families'
- D) families

25

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Because that
- C) That
- D) DELETE the underlined portion

The haenyeo used to dive wearing only thin cotton gowns so as not to inhibit their movements with extraneous **26** equipment they didn't need. Today, they wear wet suits for protection from the cold and **27** still dive without assistance and without being tethered to a buoy. They do not, however, use oxygen tanks. **28** For example, the haenyeo train to hold their breath for minutes at a time. While diving, they leave a taewak floating on the water's surface. This device serves several purposes: It can be a beacon to the divers below, signaling their return point. **29** It is also a place to which divers can attach nets for storing their catch while they make additional dives. On good days, the haenyeo return to shore with these nets full.

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) and unnecessary equipment
- C) equipment that wasn't necessary
- D) equipment

27

Which choice provides a second supporting example that is most similar to the first example in the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the water can be as cold as 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit
- C) swimming fins for increased speed in the water
- D) these wet suits allow them to swim in cold water comfortably

28

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Likewise
- C) Instead
- D) In spite of this

29

At this point, the writer wants to add a supporting example that is consistent with the types of other examples provided. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) It can be used as a flotation device when divers need rest
- B) It is sometimes decorated with a brightly colored design
- C) It can be seen bobbing on the water's surface
- D) It can be useful in number of ways

Due to a number of changes in the modern world, the tradition of the *haenyeo* in Korean may be in jeopardy.

30 There were once as many as fifteen thousand divers on the island. There are now only about five thousand. The economy of Jeju had expanded to include farming and

31 tourism, the reliance on the seafood industry is not as strong. Women often travel to other

32 cities for job that are less physically demanding.

33 for one things, there are very few young women learning the techniques of diving.

For now, though, when you pass by a beach on Jeju Island, you may still hear the singing of the *haenyeo*. You may also hear the distinct sounds, called *sumbisori*, that the *haenyeo* make after rising from dive—the sounds of their work and of their tradition.

30

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Where there were once as many as fifteen thousand divers on the island, there are now only about five thousand
- B) Although there were as many as fifteen thousand divers on the island, the island now has only five thousand divers on it
- C) There are now only about five thousand divers on the island, and there were once as many as fifteen thousand divers on the island
- D) On the island there are about five thousand divers, but on this island there were once as many as fifteen thousand divers on it

31

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) tourism, so the reliance on the seafood industry is
- C) tourism. The reliance on the seafood industry
- D) tourism. So the reliance on the seafood industry

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Cities, for jobs that
- C) Cities for jobs, that
- D) Cities for job that,

33

- A) NO CHANGE,
- B) For these reasons,
- C) In the same manner,
- D) As stated before,

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Wind Power : Doing Communities a Good Turn

Wind power-generated through the use of large turbines that produce energy when their blades are turned by the force of the wind-is one of the fastest-growing and most promising energy source in the United States. At the end of 2013, wind power generated more than 4 percent of the nation's electricity, **34** with some estimates suggest that figure could climb as high as 20 percent in the next two decades. It's widely known that wind turbines produce no pollution and thus cause less environmental damage than **35** do power plants that burn fossil fuels. What is less understood is how the wind industry enhances the quality of life in local communities **36** through a number of different ways.

34

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) however
- C) and
- D) DELETE the underlined portion

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Power plants that are burning fossil fuels.
- C) fossil-burning power plants can do.
- D) Is does when power plants burn fossil fuels.

36

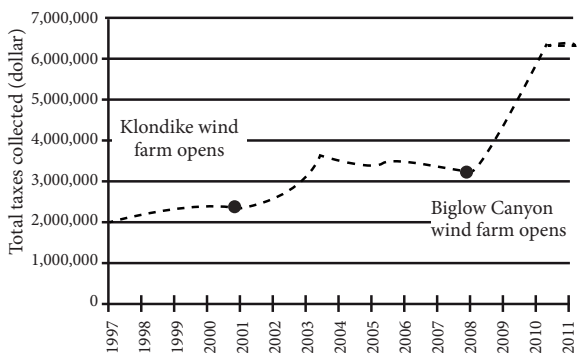
Which choice provides the most specific claim that supported in the next two paragraphs?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Beyond the obvious environmental benefit they bring.
- C) Through the creation of a number of financial and social initiatives.
- D) by creating high-paying jobs, lowering unemployment, improving local services.

Recent studies demonstrate that wind farms, which can consist of up to several hundred large wind turbines, have yielded significant gains in both employment and per capita income for the communities in which they are constructed. One such wind-boom community is Sherman County, Oregon, where a number of wind farms have been built since 2002, bringing new jobs and lowering the unemployment rate from 10.2 percent in 2001 to 4.9 percent in 2007. In addition, the per capital income in Sherman County increased from \$18,354 in 2001 to \$52,530 in 2011, the highest in the state.

Beside benefiting individuals by bringing jobs and raising income levels, **37** communities are benefited by wind farms through increasing property tax revenues, which can result in a range of civic improvements. In the case of Sherman County, property tax revenue **38** increased slightly after two wind farms were built. This extra revenue enable the county to build a new library, a school, and two new city halls and the school district to purchase new computers, musical instruments, and robotics equipment.

Property Tax Revenues
for Sherman County



Adapted from Hannah Druckenmiller, "At Wind Speed: How the US Wind industry Is Rapidly Growing Our Local Economies." ©2012 by Natural Resources Defense Council.

37

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it is through wind farms that communities benefit from
- C) wind farms benefit communities by
- D) communities benefit from wind farms through

38

Which choice offers an accurate interpretation of the data in the chart?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Increased sharply after two wind farms were built.
- C) decreased after one wind farm was built, but increased sharply after a second one was built.
- D) Increase sharply after one wind farm was built, but leveled off after a second one was built.

[1] Despite these obvious advantages, some detractors object to wind farms on aesthetic grounds, finding the large turbines **39** ugly and unattractive.

[2] A more legitimate concern pertains to personal **40** health, some studies show a relationship between wind turbine noise and **41** averse health effects caused by annoyance and sleep deprivation in up to 20 percent of residents living close to wind farms. [3] **42** Indeed, stricter regulation of wind turbine operations probably

39

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ugly, not to mention unattractive.
- C) unattractively ugly.
- D) ugly.

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) health; some studies showing
- C) health; some studies do show
- D) health; and some studies that show

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) adverse
- C) adverted
- D) adversarial

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In fact,
- C) However,
- D) Furthermore,

will lower turbine noise and thereby reduce any negative health impact. [4] Though the turbines can appear jarringly artificial set against a natural landscape, this minor disadvantage is more than offset by wind farms' stimulus to the local economy. [5] Neither of these concerns should be enough to **43** dissuade potential wind-boom communities from taking a turn for the better by embracing the many social and economic as well as environmental advantages of wind power. **44**

43

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) crush wind-boom communities'
- C) talk potential wind-boom communities out of
- D) keep potential wind-boom communities out of

44

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 4 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 1.
- D) after sentence 5.

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.

Do not turn to any other section.

ANSWER KEY

Reading Test Answers

1 A	12 A	23 A	34 A	45 D
2 C	13 C	24 B	35 D	46 D
3 C	14 A	25 C	36 D	47 B
4 A	15 B	26 D	37 C	48 A
5 C	16 A	27 B	38 D	49 A
6 B	17 B	28 A	39 B	50 D
7 B	18 B	29 D	40 C	51 C
8 A	19 D	30 A	41 B	52 B
9 C	20 B	31 C	42 A	
10 D	21 A	32 A	43 C	
11 C	22 D	33 A	44 C	

READING TEST
RAW SCORE
(NUMBER OF
CORRECT ANSWERS)

Writing and Language Test Answers

1 D	12 C	23 A	34 C
2 B	13 A	24 B	35 A
3 A	14 A	25 C	36 D
4 B	15 C	26 D	37 C
5 D	16 A	27 C	38 B
6 D	17 B	28 C	39 D
7 B	18 D	29 A	40 C
8 B	19 D	30 A	41 B
9 D	20 C	31 B	42 C
10 D	21 D	32 A	43 A
11 D	22 A	33 B	44 C

WRITING AND
LANGUAGE TEST
RAW SCORE
(NUMBER OF
CORRECT ANSWERS)