

SAT Test 4-1

Reading Test | 65 Minutes, 52 Questions

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

Bronte, Emily. Wuthering Heights. 1910.

In the course of time Mr. Earnshaw began to fail. He had been active and healthy, yet his strength left him suddenly; and when he was confined to the chimney-corner he grew grievously irritable. A nothing vexed him; and suspected slights of his authority nearly threw him into fits. This was especially to be remarked if any one attempted to impose upon, or domineer over, his favorite: he was painfully jealous lest a word should be spoken amiss to him; seeming to have got into his head the notion that, because he liked Heathcliff, all hated, and longed to do him an ill-turn. It was a disadvantage to the lad; for the kinder among us did not wish to fret the master, so we humored his partiality; and that humoring was rich nourishment to the child's pride and black tempers. Still it became in a manner necessary; twice, or thrice, Hindley's manifestation of scorn, while his father was near, roused the old man to a fury: he seized his stick to strike him, and shook with rage that he could not do it.

At last, our curate (we had a curate then who made the living answer by teaching the little Lintons and Earnshaws, and farming his bit of land himself) advised that the young man should be sent to college; and Mr. Earnshaw agreed, though with a heavy spirit, for he said—'Hindley was naught, and would never thrive as where he wandered.'

I hoped heartily we should have peace now. It hurt me to think the master should be made uncomfortable by his own good deed. I fancied the discontent of age and disease arose from his family disagreements; as he would have it that it did: really, you know, sir, it was in his sinking frame. We might have got on tolerably, notwithstanding, but for two people—Miss Cathy, and Joseph, the servant: you saw him, I daresay, up yonder. He was, and is yet most likely, the wearisomest self-righteous Pharisee that ever ransacked a Bible to rake the promises to himself and fling the curses to his neighbors. By his knack of sermonizing and pious discoursing, he contrived to make a great impression on Mr. Earnshaw; and the more feeble the master became, the more influence

he gained. He was relentless in worrying him about his soul's concerns, and about ruling his children rigidly. He encouraged him to regard Hindley as a reprobate; and, night after night, he regularly grumbled out a long string of tales against Heathcliff and Catherine: always minding to flatter Earnshaw's weakness by heaping the heaviest blame on the latter.

Certainly she had ways with her such as I never saw a child take up before; and she put all of us past our patience fifty times and oftener in a day: from the hour she came downstairs till the hour she went to bed, we had not a minute's security that she wouldn't be in mischief. Her spirits were always at high-water mark, her tongue always going—singing, laughing, and plaguing everybody who would not do the same. A wild, wicked slip she was—but she had the bonniest eye, the sweetest smile, and lightest foot in the parish: and, after all, I believe she meant no harm; for when once she made you cry in good earnest, it seldom happened that she would not keep you company, and oblige you to be quiet that you might comfort her. She was much too fond of Heathcliff. The greatest punishment we could invent for her was to keep her separate from him: yet she got chided more than any of us on his account. In play, she liked exceedingly to act the little mistress; using her hands freely, and commanding her companions: she did so to me, but I would not bear slapping and ordering; and so I let her know.

Now, Mr. Earnshaw did not understand jokes from his children: he had always been strict and grave with them; and Catherine, on her part, had no idea why her father should be crosser and less patient in his ailing condition than he was in his prime. His peevish reproofs wakened in her a naughty delight to provoke him: she was never so happy as when we were all scolding her at once, and she defying us with her bold, saucy look, and her ready words; turning Joseph's religious curses into ridicule, baiting me, and doing just what her father hated most—showing how her pretended insolence, which he thought real, had more power over Heathcliff than his kindness: how the boy would do *her* bidding in anything, and *his* only when it suited his own inclination. After behaving as badly as possible all day, she sometimes came fondling to make it up at night. 'Nay, Cathy,'

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the old man would say, 'I cannot love thee, thou'rt
90 worse than thy brother. Go, say thy prayers, child,
and ask God's pardon. I doubt thy mother and I must
rue that we ever reared thee!' That made her cry, at
first; and then being repulsed continually hardened

1. Which choice best describes what happens in the passage?
 - A) The narrator gives a thorough account of the dynamics of a household.
 - B) One character causes all the other characters to be cross with her.
 - C) One character is becoming more and more unreasonable by the day.
 - D) The narrator describes the inner-most thoughts of one character.
2. Which choice best describes the developmental pattern of the passage?
 - A) A formal analysis of the characters.
 - B) An emotional depiction of the worsening health of a character.
 - C) A casual description of the characters.
 - D) A subtle satire on the arrogance of the characters.
3. As used in line 4, "grievously" most nearly means
 - A) Wounded.
 - B) Severely.
 - C) Deeply sad.
 - D) Troubled or annoyed.
4. What does Mr. Earnshaw hate the most?
 - A) His continually failing health.
 - B) Heathcliff's spoiled and prideful ways.
 - C) His inability to control Hindley.
 - D) How the others mistreat Heathcliff.
5. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A) Lines 1-4 ("In the...irritable")
 - B) Lines 6-12 ("This was...ill-turn")
 - C) Lines 12-16 ("It was...tempers")
 - D) Lines 16-20 ("Still it...it")
- her, and she laughed if I told her to say she was sorry
95 for her faults, and beg to be forgiven.
6. In the passage, the narrator views Joseph with
 - A) Faint amusement for his antics.
 - B) Annoyance because of his sermonizing.
 - C) Displeasure in his encouragement of Mr. Earnshaw's foibles.
 - D) Disgust at his blatant attempts to influence Mr. Earnshaw.
7. In lines 50-71, the description of Cathy can be best described as
 - A) Exceedingly one-sided.
 - B) Ridiculing and scornful.
 - C) Subjective and patronizing.
 - D) Objective and open-minded.
8. As used in line 83, "insolence" most nearly means
 - A) Disrespect.
 - B) Power.
 - C) Inadequate.
 - D) Affection.
9. Why does Cathy keep baiting her father?
 - A) She was unaware of her father's anger and his ailing health.
 - B) She is no longer afraid of the punishment.
 - C) She wanted to impress Heathcliff.
 - D) She would make it up to him at night.
10. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A) Lines 72-76 ("Now, Mr. Earnshaw...prime")
 - B) Lines 80-86 ("turning Joseph's...inclination")
 - C) Lines 86-88 ("After behaving...night")
 - D) Lines 92-95 ("That made...forgiven")

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Questions 11-21 are based on the following passage and supplementary materials.

Darlington, Patricia S. E. and Becky Michele Mulvaney. *Women, Power, and Ethnicity*. Binghamton: Haworth Press. 2003. 122-124. Graph is from Neumann, Caryn E. "Cuban Immigrants." *Immigration in America*. 30 Sept. 2011. 27 July 2015. <<http://immigrationinamerica.org/453-cuban-immigrants.html>>.

As might be expected, pre-revolution Cuban women immigrated to the US for different reasons than did post-revolution-Cuban women. According to Doran, Satterfield, and Stade, before 1959 Cuban women sought education, careers, and extended visits to the US, but above all they wanted freedom and independence from restrictions imposed by their families and by traditional Cuban cultures. These women usually came alone, but often with the help from wealthy relatives. Due to their poor English skills, many of these women ended up doing factory work, primarily in the garment industry. Doran, Satterfield, and Stade (1988) suggest that first-generation Cuban-American women developed a dual identity – a more traditional one in the home than the one they adopted in their more public roles as students and workers.

After the revolution of 1959, Cuban women immigrated to the US under very different circumstances. They came as part of a family unit, rather than alone, and their reasons for immigrating had little to do with self-determination and more to do with their new identity as political exiles. Doran, Satterfield, and Stade note that although the first generation of post-revolution immigrant women were from the wealthy and upper-middle classes, later immigrants were of the working class. Women left Cuba to preserve the family unit and to escape the island's new communist ideology. Of interest, although pre-revolution immigrant women sought independence, post-revolution immigrant women were comfortable with their traditional roles as wives and mothers; hence, they were uneasy about the changes in gender roles socialism promised to produce.

Ironically, once they arrived in the US, most Cuban women quickly realized that they would need to work

to help support their families. Fox (1973) reports that in traditional Cuban culture work by women in the public sphere had been considered tantamount to the destruction of the family. Yet in the US, if women's earnings could help raise the status of the family, then paid labor outside the home was justified. In addition, according to Prieto (1987), unlike the jobs women would be expected to do in revolutionary Cuba, in the US women originally worked in industries typically associated with women and the private sphere. Garcia (1996) says they worked as seamstresses, domestics, cooks, dishwashers, waitresses, and cashiers. In addition, they developed businesses that helped working women in their communities, starting day care centers and housekeeping, delivery, laundry, and dry-cleaning services.

Although entry into the paid labor force may have been one of the most significant changes Cuban women faced in the US, a study argues that they did not reject their cultural background, but instead adapted old customs and traditions to new situations in order to meet their needs. As Garcia puts it, cultural compromises were forged. Boone (1989) further explains that new roles were added to their traditional roles as wives and mothers. Boone uses the phrase *feminine assertion* to describe the dual character of the lives of Cuban-American women. At the same time that they maintained their passionate devotion to family, Cuban-American women sought to enhance their potential through education and work. In this way, they could more effectively protect and improve the lives of their families. According to Boone, although machismo still exists, its value system includes more than just the male expectation of being the king of his castle. A Cuban-American woman receives support from her husband to develop her own life, as this is thought to reflect well on him. Finally, although Garcia notes that Cuban-American women traditionally did not play central roles in politics within their community, they did provide community support to political campaigns started by Cuban-American men. As might be expected, then, Cuban-American women painted political banners, made telephone calls, fed protesters, wrote letters, and marched in demonstrations. Furthermore, they

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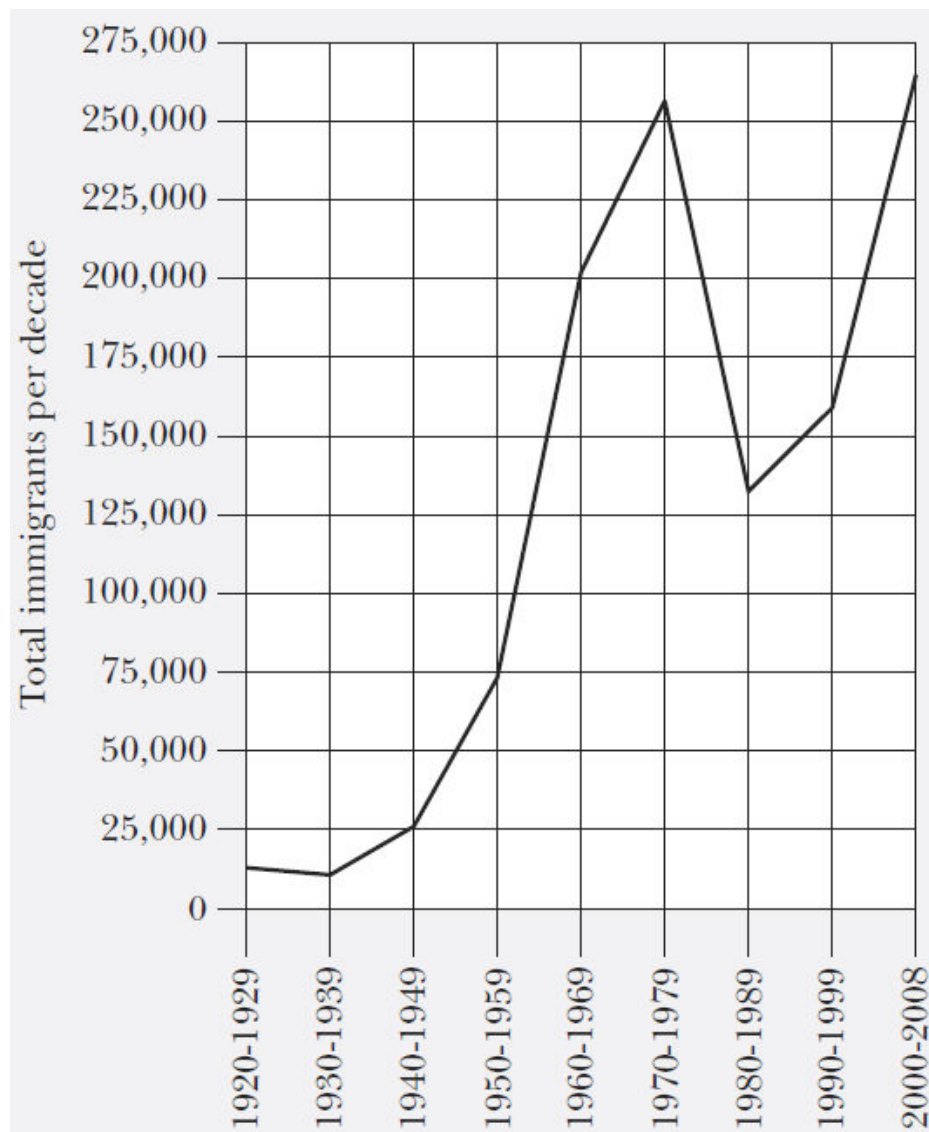
established a number of women's political
85 organizations that functioned as auxiliaries to their
male counterparts.

Somewhat similar to women from pre-revolution
Cuba, but Aranda (1997) and Ortiz (1998) explain
that Puerto Rican women immigrated to the US
90 independently from men. That is, they did not follow
their husbands to the US, but had become part of the
colonial economy in Puerto Rico, were accustomed
to working outside the home, and came to the US to
pursue potential economic opportunities. Ortiz
95 indicates that from the outset Puerto Rican women
faced discrimination on the job in the US based on
both gender and ethnicity. Yet according to Perez y
Gonzalez (2000) Puerto Rican women were more
likely than men to find work in the US. Whalen
100 argues that "Migration changed the context within
which they did this work, but it was not a novelty to
balance the reality or possibilities of paid
employment with the other responsibilities of home."
As did their Cuban counterparts, many of these
105 women performed factory work. Ortiz (1998) notes
that Puerto Rican women in the US worked in the
garment, tobacco, and meatpacking industries. They
also provided domestic and clerical services, and
some of these women worked in professional sectors.

110 Puerto Rican women played a significant and vital
role in developing and supporting their communities
in the US. Ortiz reports that Puerto Rican women in
NYC functioned as teachers for young Spanish-
speaking children, helping to develop a bilingual and
115 bicultural school curriculum there. Along with this,
Puerto Rican women started local community
organizations in an effort to empower Hispanic
communities, particularly in relation to education and
to teaching opportunities. Rodriguez (1998) notes
120 that Puerto Rican women have been "crucial
mobilizing forces" in major cities such as Boston and
New York. He further notes that Puerto Rican
professionals in NYC gathered important social and
economic information useful to their communities,
125 and they participated in volunteer, social, and
religious organizations. They have played important
community leadership roles.

Although the circumstances that led to immigration
for Cuban and Puerto Rican women may have been
130 different, both groups had to adapt to their new host
country, and both groups of women played
significant roles in supporting and building their
communities in the US.

Immigration from Cuba, 1920-2008



Source: Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2008. Figure includes only immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident status.

11. The authors most likely use the examples in lines 3-17 (“According to...workers”) in order to
- A) Compare Cuban women who immigrated before the revolution of 1959 to those who immigrated after.
 - B) Emphasize how the motivations of first-generation Cuban women were different from those who immigrated earlier.
 - C) Highlight how they were exploited by the garment industry.
 - D) Exemplify the need for independence that caused many women to immigrate to the US.
12. In line 29, “ideology” most nearly means
- A) Principles.
 - B) The principal movement.
 - C) Idea.
 - D) Purposes.

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13. In lines 36-54, the authors indicate that Cuban women's entrance into the labor force was
- A) Highly contested because of the shortage of jobs.
 - B) Divisive due to cultural expectations.
 - C) Unexpected, but eventually accepted.
 - D) Limited due to the limitation of acceptable jobs thanks to sexism.
14. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 36-38 ("Ironically, once...families")
 - B) Lines 38-41 ("Fox (1973) reports...family")
 - C) Lines 41-43 ("Yet in...justified")
 - D) Lines 48-54 ("Garcia (1996) says...services")
15. According to the passage, "feminine assertion" had what results?
- A) Cuban-American women completely rejected the machismo of Cuban men.
 - B) Old customs and traditions were adapted to new situations.
 - C) Cuban-American women were supported by their husbands.
 - D) Cuban-American women pursued nontraditional values in order to better protect traditional values.
16. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 55-60 ("Although entry...forged")
 - B) Lines 65-70 ("At the...families")
 - C) Lines 70-73 ("According to...castle")
 - D) Lines 73-75 ("A Cuban-American...him")
17. As used in line 85, "auxiliaries" most nearly means
- A) Supplemental to.
 - B) Antagonistic to.
 - C) Separately from.
 - D) Cooperatively with.
18. Puerto Rican women were most similar to pre-revolution Cuban women in that Puerto Rican women
- A) Sought freedom and independence from their families and culture.
 - B) Were unaware that they would have to work outside the home.
 - C) Were in pursuit of jobs and economic opportunities.
 - D) Were more likely than men to find work.
19. Puerto Rican women's roles in their communities differed from that of Cuban women in that
- A) Puerto Rican women never worked with Puerto Rican men.
 - B) Puerto Rican women mobilized their communities while Cuban women did not.
 - C) Cuban women formed their own women's political groups while Puerto Rican women only focused on issues of children and education.
 - D) Cuban women worked mainly to further the cause of Cuban men but did not become leaders themselves.
20. Which choice best explains the increase in the number of Cuban immigrants between 1950-1959 and 1960-1969?
- A) Lines 1-3 ("As might...women")
 - B) Lines 17-23 ("After the...exiles")
 - C) Lines 27-29 ("Women left...ideology")
 - D) Lines 36-41 ("Ironically, once...family")
21. Does the graph support the author's central claim?
- A) Yes, because there was an increase in the number of Cuban immigrants between 1950-1959 and 1960-1969.
 - B) Yes, because there were relatively few Cuban immigrants prior to 1950.
 - C) No, because this graph shows total immigrants, not just immigrant women.
 - D) No, because this graph does not show how the Cuban immigrants adapted to the US.

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Questions 22-31 are based on the following passage.

Kuhlmann, Meinard. "What is Real?" *Scientific American*. Aug 2013: 41-47. Print.

When most people, including experts, think of subatomic reality, they imagine particles that behave like little billiard balls rebounding off one another. But this notion of particles is a holdover of a worldview that dates to the ancient Greek atomists and reached its pinnacle in the theories of Isaac Newton. Several overlapping lines of thought make it clear that the core units of quantum field theory do not behave like billiard balls at all.

First, the classical concept of a particle implies something that exists in a certain location. But the "particles" of quantum field theory do not have well-defined locations: a particle inside your body is not strictly inside your body. An observer attempting to measure its position has a small but nonzero probability of detecting it in the most remote places of the universe. This contradiction was evident in the earliest formulations of quantum mechanics but became worse when theorists merged quantum mechanics with relativity theory. Relativistic quantum particles are extremely slippery; they do not reside in any specific region of the universe at all.

Second, let us suppose you had a particle localized in your kitchen. Your friend, looking at your house from a passing car, might see the particle spread out over the entire universe. What is localized for you is delocalized for your friend. Not only does the location of the particle depend on your point of view, so does the fact that the particle *has* a location. In this case, it does not make sense to assume localized particles as the basic entities.

Third, even if you give up trying to pinpoint particles and simply count them, you are in trouble. Suppose you want to know the number of particles in your house. You go around the house and find three particles in the dining room, five under the bed, eight in the kitchen cabinet, and so on. Now add them up. To your dismay, the sum will *not* be the total number of particles. That number in quantum field theory is a

proper of the house as a whole; to determine it, you would have to do the impossible and measure the whole house in one go, rather than room by room.

An extreme case of particles' being unpinpointable is the vacuum, which has paradoxical properties in quantum field theory. You can have an overall vacuum – by definition, a zero-particle state – while at the same time you observe something very different from a vacuum in any finite region. In other words, your house can be totally empty even though you find particles all over the place. If the fire department asks you whether anyone is still inside a burning house and you say no, the firefighters will question your sanity when they discover people huddled in every room.

Another striking feature of the vacuum in quantum field theory is known as the Unruh effect. An astronaut at rest may think he or she is in a vacuum, whereas an astronaut in an accelerating spaceship will feel immersed in a thermal bath of innumerable particles. This discrepancy between viewpoints also occurs at the perimeter of black holes and leads to paradoxical conclusions about the fate of infalling matter. If a vacuum filled with particles sounds absurd, that is because the classic notion of a particle is misleading us; what the theory is describing must be something else. If the number of particles is observer-dependent, then it seems incoherent to assume that particles are basic. We can accept many features to be observer-dependent but not the very fact of how many basic building blocks there are.

Finally, the theory dictates that particles can lose their individuality. In the puzzling phenomenon of quantum entanglement, particles can become assimilated into a larger system and give up the properties that distinguish them from one another. The presumptive particles share not only innate features such as mass and charge but also spatial and temporal properties such as the range of positions over which they might be found. When particles are entangled, an observer has no way of telling one from the other. At that point, do you really have *two* objects anymore?

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A theorist might simply decree that our would-be two particles are two distinct individuals. Philosophers
85 call this diktat “primitive thisness.” By definition, this thisness is unobservable. Most physicists and philosophers are very skeptical of such ad hoc moves. Rather, it seems, you no longer have two particles anymore. The entangled system behaves as an
90 individual whole, and the notion of a part, let alone a particle, loses its meaning.

These theoretical problems with particles fly in the face of experience. What do “particle detectors” detect if not particles? The answer is that particles are
95 always an inference. All a detector registers is a large number of separate excitations of the sensor material.

22. According to the first paragraph (lines 1-9), the core units of quantum field theory
- A) Are the basis of subatomic reality.
 - B) Behave like little billiard balls.
 - C) Consist of particulate matter that were important in Newton’s theories.
 - D) Can be defined via several schools of thought.
23. Which statement best describes the relationship between paragraph 2 (lines 10-22) and paragraph 3 (lines 23-31)?
- A) Paragraph 2 and 3 describe the same problem of particles in quantum field theory, but in different ways.
 - B) Paragraph 2 describes the problem of particles in quantum field theory while paragraph 3 adds onto that problem by including the problem of relativity.
 - C) Paragraph 3 generalizes the problem described in paragraph 2 so that it is more understandable.
 - D) Paragraph 3 relies only on the theory of relativity while paragraph 2 exclusively deals with the quantum field theory.

WE run into trouble when we connect the dots and infer the existence of particles having trajectories that can be traced in time.

100 So let us take stock. We think of particles as tiny billiard balls, but the things that modern physicists call “particles” are nothing like that. According to quantum field theory, objects cannot be localized in any finite region of space, no matter how large or
105 fuzzy it is. Moreover, the number of the putative particles depends on the state of motion of the observer. All these results taken together sound the death knell for the idea that nature is composed of anything akin to ball-like particles.

24. In the paragraph 4 (lines 32-42), the author claims that
- A) It is impossible to find all the particles in a location.
 - B) The sum of the particles is greater than the total number of particles.
 - C) Scientists frequently measure the number of particles in houses.
 - D) The total number of particles is not equal to the sum of its parts.
25. In contrast to paragraph 4 (lines 32-42), paragraph 5 (lines 43-54)
- A) Presents a more extreme example of the phenomenon described in paragraph 4.
 - B) Offers a solution presented in the previous paragraph.
 - C) Expounds on a problem that was briefly mentioned in paragraph 4.
 - D) States that particles can appear when the observer is not looking.
26. The author’s statement in lines 68-70 (“We can...are”) implies that
- A) The theory of relativity is incompatible with particle based theories.
 - B) Vacuums are the exception in quantum field theory.
 - C) The core units of quantum field theory do not behave like particles.
 - D) Particles can lose their individuality.

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27. According to the passage, a particle's individuality
- A) Is based on its innate mass and charge.
 - B) Can be lost when it becomes part of another system.
 - C) Is indistinguishable from any other particle.
 - D) Cannot be explained by the theory of quantum entanglement.
28. As used in line 85, "diktat" most nearly means
- A) An unpopular declaration.
 - B) A theory.
 - C) Arranged for one purpose only.
 - D) A hypothesis.
29. According to the passage, "thisness" describes
- A) How two distinct particles become entangled.
 - B) An arbitrary distinction.
 - C) A theory that explains individualism.
 - D) How there are no parts in an individual whole.
30. "Particle detectors" detect
- A) Particles.
 - B) Trajectories that can be traced in time.
 - C) Excitations of the sensor material.
 - D) Inferences.
31. What is the author's central claim?
- A) Quantum field theory and field observations suggest that the basic building blocks of nature do act like balls.
 - B) Although the traditional concept of particles was useful in its heyday, a different concept of these core units has to be developed.
 - C) Particles are the antithesis of quantum field theory.
 - D) Objects can never be localized in any region of space.

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Questions 32-41 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Willett, Walter. "The Case for Banning Trans Fats." *Scientific American*. March 2014: 13. Print. Graph is from "Food TRANSformations." The Ohio State University. <<http://digitalunion.osu.edu/r2/summer07/dvancamp/transormations/index.html>>.

In November 2013 the US Food and Drug Administration made the welcome, belated determination that partially hydrogenated oils – the primary source of trans fats – could no longer be
5 "generally regarded as safe." At press time, the ruling is preliminary but expected to become permanent. If it does, it will virtually eliminate industrially produced trans fats in the US, saving thousands of lives every year, with minimal cost to industry.

10 In 1901 German chemist Wilhelm Normann discovered the process of partial hydrogenation, which converts inexpensive liquid vegetable oils into shortenings and margarines and creates trans fats as a by-product. Because these cheaper, longer-lasting
15 products mimicked the traditional cooking fats of European and North American cuisines, many countries quickly incorporated them into their food supplies. In 1912 the inventors of partial hydrogenation received the Nobel Prize. It took
20 decades for scientists to realize how deadly trans fats could be, partly because the food industry and the cardiovascular prevention community dismissed concerns over adverse effects on health, but the evidence continued to mount.

25 In 1980 my colleagues and I set out to examine in greater detail the relation between intake of trans fats and risk of coronary heart disease. We included trans fats in a comprehensive assessment of diet in the Nurses' Health Study cohort of more than 100,000
30 women and developed a regularly updated database of the trans-fat content of foods. After eight years of follow-up and after accounting for known risk factors for heart disease, we found that women with the highest intake of trans fats had a 50% higher risk of
35 hospitalization or death attributable to coronary heart disease. Margarine, the primary source of trans fat in 1980, was also associated with greater risk.

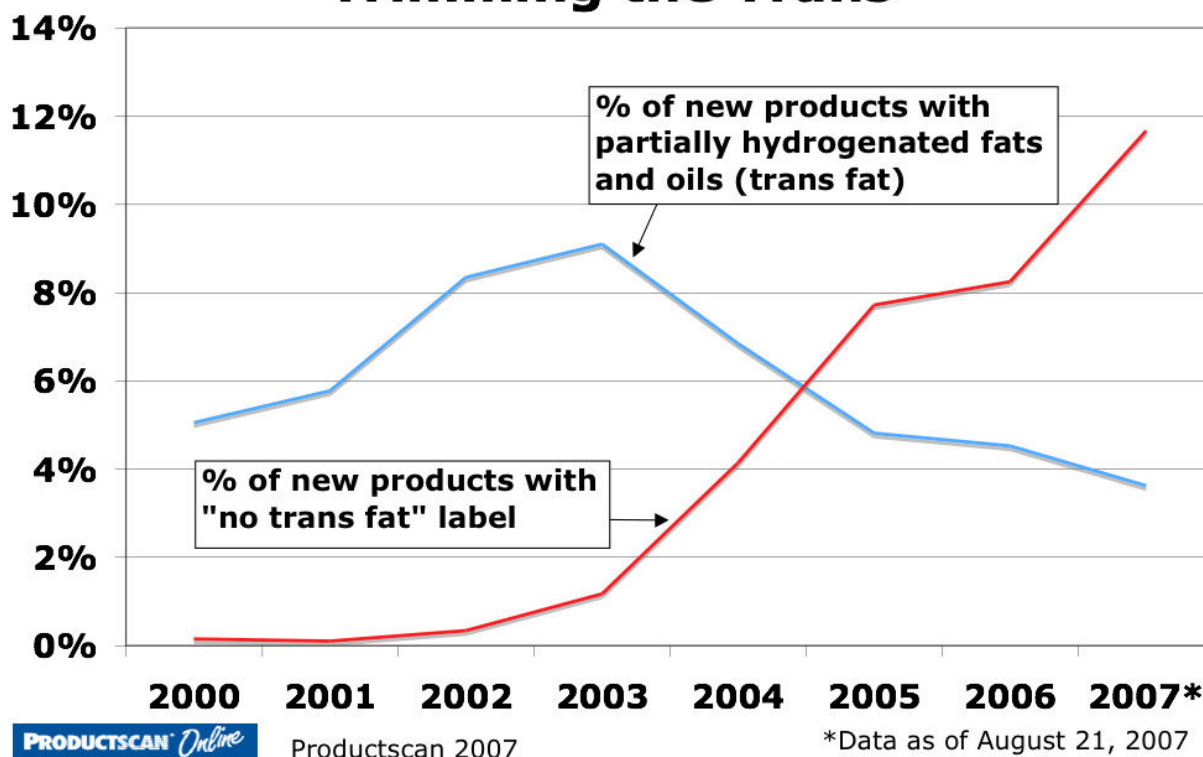
Around the same time, Dutch researcher Martijn Katan and his colleagues were investigating the
40 metabolic effects of trans fats among healthy volunteers in carefully controlled feeding studies lasting several weeks. They found that trans fat and saturated fat increased "bad" LDL cholesterol to a similar degree – but unlike any other type of fat, trans
45 fat also reduced "good" HDL cholesterol. Other researchers confirmed these findings and documented additional adverse metabolic effects, including increases in blood concentrations of triglycerides and inflammatory factors. Calculations suggested that
50 eliminating industrially produced trans fats would prevent up to 20% of avoidable cardiac disease deaths in the US.

By 2003 the FDA found the evidence compelling enough to require that trans fats be included on food
55 labels. Most manufacturers responded by eliminating them entirely. Soon thereafter New York City banned their use in restaurants, and other cities nationwide followed. By 2012 approximately 75% of trans fats had been removed from the US food supply. Blood
60 cholesterol levels responded nationally, just as expected.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has estimated that the 25% of trans fats still coursing through the American food supply account for
65 approximately 7,000 premature deaths a year. The FDA's recent decision would prevent those deaths. The food industry most likely will take the new ruling in stride. It has already phased out the large majority of trans fats, and in Denmark they have
70 already been banned for a decade, proving that full elimination is feasible.

The FDA's action is cause for some celebration. It means that the efforts of many scientists from many disciplines will soon lead to the elimination of a
75 major cause of premature death. Because of the FDA's global leadership role, the ruling is even likely to stimulate similar changes worldwide. But we should not get too carried away. It is sobering that it has taken more than a century for this moment to arrive. The case of trans fats should provoke us to
80 consider how future risks might be prevented, detected or eliminated more quickly.

Trimming the Trans



32. The main idea of this passage is
- A) More research on trans fats needs to be done.
 - B) Industrially produced trans fats is about to be eliminated from food in the US.
 - C) Trans fats cause many health problems.
 - D) The FDA should have taken action sooner.
33. In paragraph 2 (lines 10-24), the author lists the advantages of partial hydrogenation in order to
- A) Stress the many types of uses there are.
 - B) Contrast them with the economic impact of cardiac disease.
 - C) Highlight its wide use and acceptance.
 - D) Criticize the food industry and the cardiovascular prevention community.
34. According to paragraph 3 (lines 25-37), the primary goal of the author's research was to
- A) Compile a database of the trans-fat content of foods.
 - B) Determine the relation between intake of trans fats and hospitalizations.
 - C) Expose margarine as the primary source of trans fats.
 - D) Detail the association between trans fats and risk of coronary heart disease.
35. As used in line 29, "cohort" most nearly means
- A) A group of people.
 - B) Researchers.
 - C) Jointly.
 - D) A collaboration.

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36. The author's statement in lines 42-45 ("They found...cholesterol") implies that
- A) Increasing some types of cholesterol is important for good health.
 - B) Decreasing all types of cholesterol is the best way to be healthy.
 - C) Both trans fat and saturated fat reduced HDL cholesterol.
 - D) Increasing HDL cholesterol reduces LDL cholesterol.
37. The author indicates that the complete elimination of industrially produced trans fats
- A) Will have no further impact on nationwide blood cholesterol levels.
 - B) Is entirely preventable.
 - C) Will cause problems to the food industry.
 - D) Will not be difficult.
38. Which choice provides the best evidence to the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 55-56 ("Most manufacturers...entirely")
 - B) Lines 58-61 ("By 2012...expected")
 - C) Lines 65-66 ("The FDA's...deaths")
 - D) Lines 67-71 ("The food...feasible")
39. In line 77, "stimulate" most nearly means
- A) Raise nervous activity.
 - B) Provoke.
 - C) Imitate.
 - D) Lead
40. In reference to the graph, why did the decrease of trans fat in the content of new products coincide with the increase of new products labeled as "no trans fat?"
- A) Researchers found that women with the highest intake of trans fats were hospitalized more often.
 - B) Researchers found that trans fat increases LDL cholesterol.
 - C) The FDA required trans fats to be labeled.
 - D) The FDA determined that trans fats can no longer be generally regarded as safe.
41. The graph offers evidence that
- A) Food products reached an average peak of 9% trans fat content in 2003, but the amount of trans fat in food products have since been reduced to about 4%.
 - B) Foods with up to 12% trans fat can still be labeled as having no trans fat.
 - C) In 2000, all foods had some trans fat in them.
 - D) Food manufacturers are releasing more foods with no trans fat.

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Questions 42-52 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is from King, Martin Luther, Jr. *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story*. Desegregation. Ed. Nick Treanor. Greenhaven Press: MI, 2003. 111-118. Print.
Passage 2 is from Howard, Jan. "The Provocation of Violence: A Civil Rights Tactic?" Desegregation. Ed. Nick Treanor. Greenhaven Press: MI, 2003. 141-149. Print.

Passage 1

If the Negro is to achieve the goal of integration, he must organize himself into a militant and nonviolent mass movement. All three elements are indispensable. The movement for equality and justice can only be a success if it has both a mass and militant character; the barriers to be overcome require both. Nonviolence is an imperative in order to bring about ultimate community.

A mass movement of militant quality that is not at the same time committed to nonviolence tends to generate conflict, which in turn breeds anarchy. The support of the participants and the sympathy of the uncommitted are both inhibited by the threat that bloodshed will engulf the community. This reaction in turn encourages the opposition to threaten and resort to force. When, however, the mass movement repudiates violence while moving resolutely toward its goal, its opponents are revealed as the instigators and practitioners of violence if it occurs. Then public support is magnetically attracted to the advocates of nonviolence, while those who employ violence are literally disarmed by overwhelming sentiment against their stand.

Nonviolence can touch men where the law cannot reach them. When the law regulates behavior it plays an indirect part in molding public sentiment. The enforcement of the law is itself a form of peaceful persuasion. But the law needs help. The courts can order desegregation of the public schools. But what can be done to mitigate the fears, to disperse the hatred, violence, and irrationality gathered around school integration, to take the initiative out of the hands of racial demagogues, to release respect for the law? In the end, for laws to be obeyed, men must believe they are right.

Here nonviolence comes in as the ultimate form of persuasion. It is the method which seeks to implement the just law by appealing to the conscience of the great decent majority who through blindness, fear, pride, or irrationality have allowed their consciences to sleep.

The nonviolent resisters can summarize their message in the following simple terms: We will take direct action against injustice without waiting for other agencies to act. We will not obey unjust laws or submit to unjust practices. We will do this peacefully, openly, cheerfully because our aim is to persuade. We adopt the means of nonviolence because our end is a community at peace with itself. We will try to persuade with our words, but if our words fail, we will try to persuade with our acts. We will always be willing to talk and seek fair compromise, but we are ready to suffer when necessary and even risk our lives to become witnesses to the truth as we see it.

Passage 2

The civil rights movement is pledged to nonviolence. It is commonly assumed by those of us involved in it that the provocation of violence is alien in its strategy and that violence is simply a calculated risk in trying to achieve its goals. But the facts compel me to question this assumption and to suggest that the provocation of violence is often used as a latent tactic.

This contention is difficult to prove. I am certain many of us working for civil rights are unconscious of the way we exploit violence. And since the whole ideology of the movement implies an abhorrence of violence, none of us wants to admit that violence is more than a calculated risk. Yet, the record suggests that in many situations the provocation of violence has the earmarks of a strategy.

When nonviolent protest does provoke violent retaliation, civil rights leaders know how to capitalize on the situation and turn it to our advantage. But when nonviolence begets nonviolent opposition, this can really frustrate the movement, as I learned firsthand at Selma in the days immediately following the march that turned around. The police then

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blocked us from marching to the county courthouse.
And King's aides followed his example, leading us to
80 the barricades but no further.

We were gripped by a tremendous sense of
frustration and futility. I believe this reaction was
caused in large part by the failure of the nonviolent
technique to provoke violence. Safety Director Baker
85 headed the police, and they were on their best
behavior. They refused to be provoked into violence
even when a group of Negro youths broke ranks and
charged their line, and Baker readily approved all
forms of nonviolent protest such as speeches and
90 prayers. Thus, demonstrators found it impossible to
make police initiate action that the movement could

42. The author's statement in lines 9-11, Passage 1 ("A mass...anarchy") implies that
- A) Mass movements of militant quality are inherently violent.
 - B) Nonviolent mass movements of militant quality tends to generate conflict.
 - C) Conflict only begets anarchy.
 - D) Mass movements should also be nonviolent in order to avoid conflict and anarchy.
43. In line 17, "repudiates" most nearly means
- A) Repute.
 - B) Renounce.
 - C) Repeats.
 - D) Condone.
44. The author of Passage 1 suggests that nonviolence
- A) Garners support of the public.
 - B) Eventually threatens to resort to force.
 - C) Instigates the practitioners of violence.
 - D) Is inhibited by the threat of violence.
45. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 11-14 ("The support...community")
 - B) Lines 14-16 ("This reaction...force")
 - C) Lines 16-19 ("When, however...occurs")
 - D) Lines 19-23 ("Then public...stand")

capitalize on. We were forced either to be violent
ourselves or to bear the burden of seemingly
ineffective nonviolence. And for many this burden
95 was shame – shame because we were just standing
there, not getting through, not pushing through, not
being beaten, not being arrested, just standing there.

The obvious sign of failure was that we were not getting
through to the courthouse. But I think participants
100 also sensed a more subtle sign of failure: the lack of
violence. When you turn the other cheek and nobody
bothers to slap it, it's hard to believe you are a threat
to anyone.

46. Passage 1 suggests that the law is not enough to desegregate public schools because
- A) Racial demagogues have released respect for the law.
 - B) Laws do not mold public opinion.
 - C) Public opinion has not been sufficiently changed.
 - D) Not everybody is affected by the law.
47. The central claim of Passage 2 is that
- A) Violence has no part in the civil rights movement.
 - B) Nonviolence only works when it's met by violence.
 - C) The exploitation of violence is abhorrent.
 - D) The march at Selma was ineffective.
48. As used in line 63, "contention" most nearly means
- A) Assertion.
 - B) Subject matter.
 - C) Opposition.
 - D) Calmness.
49. The author of Passage 2 includes the example of the march to the county courthouse in order to
- A) Contrast it with the march at Selma.
 - B) Praise the level-headedness of Safety Director Baker.
 - C) Explain why the protestors had to be violent.
 - D) Demonstrate how important reactive violence is to the civil rights movement.

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50. Which statement best describes the relationship between the passages?
- A) Passage 2 refutes the central claim of Passage 1.
 - B) Passage 2 presents another facet of the claim advanced in Passage 1.
 - C) Passage 2 argues that the sentiments presented in Passage 1 cannot be applied in the real world.
 - D) Passage 2 illustrates the ideas presented in Passage 1.
51. The author of passage 1 would most likely respond to the discussion of nonviolence in lines 81-97, Passage 2 (“We were...there”) by stating that
- A) It was not a failure because the march remained nonviolent.
 - B) It was not a failure because there was cooperation between both sides.
 - C) It was a failure because unjust laws were obeyed.
 - D) It was a failure because there was no violence.
52. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 16-23 (“When, however...stand”)
 - B) Lines 36-37 (“Here nonviolence...persuasion”)
 - C) Lines 45-46 (“We will...practices”)
 - D) Lines 51-54 (“We will...it”)

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Answers

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