### Question ID 01989d77

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

#### ID: 01989d77

1.1

Microbes that live in shallow lakes and ponds produce methane, a harmful greenhouse gas. Ecologist Ralf Aben and his team wanted to see how different types of shallow-water plants might affect the amount of methane that escapes into the atmosphere. Aben's team set up some water tanks with soil and microbes from local ponds. Some tanks had a type of underwater plant that grows in the soil called watermilfoil. Other tanks had either duckweed, a type of plant that floats on the water's surface, or algae. Aben and his team found that tanks with duckweed and algae released higher levels of methane than tanks with watermilfoil did. This finding suggests that

- A. the presence of some kinds of underwater plants like watermilfoil helps prevent methane from escaping shallow lakes and ponds.
- B. shallow lakes and ponds release more methane than deeper bodies of water because shallow bodies of water usually have more plants than deep bodies of water do.
- C. shallow lakes and ponds are more likely to contain algae than to contain either watermilfoil or duckweed.
- D. having a mix of algae, underwater plants, and floating plants is the best way to reduce the amount of methane in shallow lakes and ponds.

### Question ID 4603d1f7

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 4603d1f7 1.2

In their book *Smart Pricing*, Jagmohan Raju and Z. John Zhang consider musicians' use of the nontraditional "pay as you wish" pricing model. This model generally offers listeners the choice to pay more or less than a suggested price for a song or album—or even to pay nothing at all. As the authors note, that's the option most listeners chose for an album by the band Harvey Danger. Only about 1% opted to pay for the album, resulting in earnings below the band's expectations. But the authors also discuss musician Jane Siberry, who saw significant earnings from her "pay as you wish" online music store as a result of many listeners choosing to pay more than the store's suggested prices. Hence, the "pay as you wish" model may \_\_\_\_\_

- A. prove financially successful for some musicians but disappointing for others.
- B. hold greater financial appeal for bands than for individual musicians.
- C. cause most musicians who use the model to lower the suggested prices of their songs and albums over time.
- D. more strongly reflect differences in certain musicians' popularity than traditional pricing models do.

### Question ID 20000f5f

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 20000f5f 1.3

Arthur Conan Doyle's stories about detective Sherlock Holmes were published between 1887 and 1927. They have inspired countless successful adaptations, including comic strips, movies, and a television series *Sherlock Hound*, directed by Hayao Miyazaki, who is celebrated for his animated movies. Until 2014, these stories were copyrighted. The right to adapt was only available to those who could afford the copyright fee and gain approval from the strict copyright holders of Doyle's estate. Some journalists predict that the number of Sherlock Holmes adaptations is likely to increase since the end of copyright means that \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Doyle's original stories will become hard to find.
- B. people will become more interested in detective stories than they were in the 1800s.
- C. producing adaptations will become easier and less expensive.
- D. the former copyright holders of Doyle's estate will return fees they collected.

### Question ID 6bc0e595

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 6bc0e595

One aspect of in-person shopping that online shopping can't replicate is the opportunity to touch a product before buying it. Does this difference matter? In an experiment, researchers asked one group of participants to touch a mug and a toy, while another group was prohibited from touching the two items. The participants were then asked how much money they'd pay for the items. People who got to touch the items were willing to pay much more money for them than were people who weren't allowed to touch the items. This finding suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. people who mainly shop online probably spend more money every month than people who mainly shop in person do.
- B. in-person shopping may make products seem more valuable than they seem if only viewed online.
- C. retailers with in-person and online stores should charge the same price for a given product in both places.
- D. online retailers may be able to raise the prices they charge for products that are only available online.

### Question ID c4d43991

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

1.5

ID: c4d43991

Archaeologists have been debating the origin of a rare form of lead found in Shang dynasty (1766–1046 BCE) bronze artifacts since its presence was discovered in China in the 1990s. Different researchers have proposed theories on which regions of the world would have had the raw materials containing the specific lead in these artifacts, but no conclusive evidence has been presented. What is intriguing is that bronze artifacts from China dated after the Shang dynasty do not contain this form of lead, suggesting that \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Shang dynasty bronze pieces are rare and therefore more valuable than those from other time periods.
- B. the source of some of the raw materials used to make bronze was exploited only until the end of the Shang dynasty.
- C. bronze was used for a short time during the Shang dynasty before different metals were used to make artifacts.
- D. methods used to analyze bronze artifacts are not useful on pieces that are dated after the Shang dynasty.

# Question ID dbbbc5dd

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty	
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences		

ID: dbbbc5dd 1.6

Off-off-Broadway theaters emerged in the late 1950s as a rebellion against mainstream Broadway theaters in New York, freeing artists to create productions that were more experimental than typical Broadway shows. One such artist was playwright María Irene Fornés. Working with off-off Broadway theaters enabled Fornés not only to direct her own plays but also to direct them exactly as she intended them to be staged, regardless of how strange the results might have seemed to audiences accustomed to Broadway shows. In this way, Fornés \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. wrote plays that would have been too expensive to produce if someone else had directed the production.
- B. recognized that staging an off-off-Broadway play was more complicated than staging a Broadway play.
- C. would have been more famous if she had created plays that were mainstream instead of experimental.
- D. illustrates the artistic opportunity offered by off-off Broadway theaters.

### **Question ID 8a3ecac6**

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 8a3ecac6 1.7

North American gray wolves usually have mixed gray and white fur, but some members of the species have a version of a gene, or gene variant, that gives them a mostly black coat instead. Sarah Cubaynes and her team studied twelve populations of North American gray wolves. They found that the black-furred wolves are more common in areas where outbreaks of distemper virus happen regularly. The team also discovered that the black-furred wolves are more likely to be immune to distemper than the gray-furred wolves are. Taken together, these findings suggest that \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. North American gray wolves experience more outbreaks of distemper virus than other wolf species do.
- B. the gene variant that results in black fur may be linked to immunity to the distemper virus.
- C. the average life span of gray wolves is likely to increase over time because of a particular gene variant.
- D. gray-furred wolves will soon replace black-furred wolves across North America.

# Question ID 25893fc7

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 25893fc7 1.8

In many cultures, a handshake can create trust between people. Engineer João Avelino and his team are designing
a robot to shake hands with a human in order to improve human-robot interactions. The robot hand adjusts its
movements and pressure to better imitate the feel of a human hand. The researchers want the robot's handshake
to feel realistic because

- A. lifelike handshakes may make people more comfortable interacting with robots.
- B. it's easier to program a robot to perform handshakes than it is to program a robot to perform some other types of greetings.
- C. people are less likely to interact with robots that don't look like humans.
- D. the robot in the researchers' study may have uses other than interacting with humans.

# **Question ID 787729be**

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 787729be 1.9

Martin Dančák, Wewin Tjiasmanto, and colleagues have identified a new carnivorous plant species ( <i>Nepenthes</i>
pudica) in Indonesia. Like other carnivorous plants, N. pudica has pitfall traps, or pitchers, that capture prey, but
unlike others, the pitchers of <i>N. pudica</i> are located underground. The researchers unearthed the new species on
fairly dry ridges with surfaces that host few other plants and animals. Therefore, the researchers hypothesize that
the N. pudica species likely

- A. represents one of many undiscovered carnivorous plant species in the region.
- B. formed pitchers early in development to absorb more moisture.
- C. is buried by nearby animals as they forage along the ridges for food.
- D. evolved to have underground traps to access more prey than would surface traps.

### Question ID 493c46bc

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 493c46bc 1.10

In the South Pacific, New Caledonian crows use two different kinds of stick tools. One tool is complex. The crows shape a stick from a rare plant into a hook. The other tool is basic. The crows find a stick without a hook on the ground. The hooked tool is harder to get but is much better than the basic tool at removing prey from holes. When studying New Caledonian crows, ecologist Barbara Klump found that they hold the hooked tools in their claws when not using them, or they carefully put them in a safe place. The crows don't do the same with the basic tools. This suggests to Klump that the \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. hooked stick tools are more valuable to the crows than the stick tools without hooks.
- B. hooked stick tools are easier for most of the crows to hold than the stick tools without hooks.
- C. crows prefer to share their hooked stick tools but don't share the stick tools without hooks.
- D. crows realize that both kinds of stick tools are less effective than their claws are at removing prey from holes.

# **Question ID 7a895def**

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 7a895def 1.11

Georgia Douglas Johnson wrote many plays in the 1920s and 1930s. At the time, professional theater companies
rarely put on plays by Black women, so few of Johnson's plays made it to the stage. Only a small number of her
plays were published in her lifetime. But that doesn't mean that Johnson never learned what other people though
of her plays. Johnson hosted weekly get-togethers for fellow Black writers and artists in her Washington, D.C.,
home. Attendees would read and discuss one another's work, including Johnson's own. These gatherings could
therefore serve as

- A. an occasion for professional theater companies to put on plays.
- B. an opportunity for Johnson to get feedback on her plays.
- C. a way for Johnson to learn about plays that were produced in other cities.
- D. subject matter for future plays by Johnson.

# Question ID 9077be25

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 9077be25 1.12

Alice Guy-Blaché directed hundreds of films between 1896 and 1920. She wanted audiences to feel like they were watching real people on screen. She would encourage actors in her films to behave naturally. Guy-Blaché even hung a large sign reading "Be Natural" in the studio where she made her films. At the time, films lacked sound, so actors needed to rely solely on their bodies and facial expressions to convey emotions. As a result, actors tended to highly exaggerate their actions and expressions. The style of acting in Guy-Blaché's films was therefore \_\_\_\_\_\_

- A. copied by many of Guy-Blaché's peers.
- B. familiar to actors who had worked on other directors' films.
- C. very unusual for the period.
- D. better than film acting today.

# Question ID 1d0b5bf4

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 1d0b5bf4 1.13

To create the poems in her 2017 collection <i>One Last Word</i> , poet Nikki Grimes used a writing method called the
golden shovel. This method often involves choosing a line from an existing poem and then using each word from
that line as the last word of each line in a new poem. Grimes wanted the poems in <i>One Last Word</i> to honor
important Black poets of the past, so she chose lines by poets such as Langston Hughes and Georgia Douglas
Johnson. Writing in this way can be challenging and might seem as though it would produce awkward poems.
However, reviewers praised One Last Word as a beautiful and powerful tribute to the poets who inspired it. This
reaction suggests that

- A. most reviewers didn't understand Grimes's goal for One Last Word.
- B. Grimes successfully used the golden shovel method to achieve her goal for *One Last Word*.
- C. Langston Hughes and Georgia Douglas Johnson are two of Grimes's favorite poets.
- D. Grimes inspired many other writers to create poems using the golden shovel method.

# Question ID 5b4829d2

Assessment	Test	Domain	Skill	Difficulty
SAT	Reading and Writing	Information and Ideas	Inferences	

ID: 5b4829d2 1.14

Researchers wanted to study how consumers' reactions to an ad may be affected by other ads. The researchers began by showing study participants an ad for a product, with some seeing a less detailed ad and others seeing a more detailed one. Then, all participants viewed the same second ad for a store and shared their opinion of the store based on this second ad. Participants who had first seen an ad less detailed than the second ad had a higher opinion of the store than the participants who had first seen a more detailed ad. The researchers concluded that reactions to an ad may be affected by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the number of people who viewed the ad.
- B. the length of time viewing previous ads.
- C. the amount of detail viewed in previous ads.
- D. the time of day that the ad is viewed.