

## Examrace

### SAT Questions and Answers Practice Test Paper-2 Important Questions Section F

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#### Section - F

**Time – 20 minutes**

| Line No.                                | Passage   |
|---|---|
| 5                                       | Frederic Remington (1861 – 1909) has long been celebrated as one of the most gifted interpreters of the American West. Initially, his western images appeared as illustrations in popular journals. As he |
| 10                                      | Matured, however, Remington turned his attention away from illustration, concentrating instead on painting and sculpture. About 1900 he began a series of paintings that took as their subject the        |
| 15                                      | Color of night. Before his premature death in 1909 at age 48, Remington completed more than seventy paintings in which he explored the technical and aesthetic difficulties of paintings darkness.        |
| <i>The Passage Suggests Remington's</i> |   |

1. The passage suggests Remington's major artistic accomplishments were

- (A) Magazine illustrations.
- (B) Sculptures.
- (C) Paintings of nocturnal cityscapes.
- (D) Paintings of nocturnal landscapes.
- (E) Color studies.

**Ans.** (D) Paintings of nocturnal landscapes.

| Line No. | Passage   |
|----------|---|
| 5        | The question of what counts as literature has been strongly debated over the last few decades both in and out of academia. Some argue that only the test of time ultimately vindicates a fictional work's |
| 10       | Claim to the status of literature. Their argument runs like this: if people still   |

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|  | read, still reference, still care about a work of fiction decades or even centuries after its original publication, then that work   |
| 15   | Clearly rises to the auspicious status of literature. Critics of this view, though, point out that this method of determining what is and is not literature by definition excludes contemporary works from |
| 20   | Consideration. We do not know, they rightfully contend, if a novel published in the last few years will be read in a hundred years or not. And so they ask, does this mean we cannot meaningfully          |
|  | Discuss whether the work is important, or influential, or of great merit?  |
| <i>The Author Uses the Word "Vindicates"</i> |  |

**2.** The author uses the word “vindicates” to emphasize that

- (A) All works of fictions claim to be literature.
- (B) All works of fiction are, in some sense, literature.
- (C) Literature is a much more prestigious category than fiction.
- (D) The debate regarding what is literature is excessively erudite.
- (E) For a work to establish itself as literature is an incredible feat.

**Ans.** (C) Literature is a much more prestigious category than fiction.

**3.** The argument, given in the passage, against the “test of time” approach is that

- (A) It excludes by definition all writing that is not fictional
- (B) It does not take trends in critical interest into account.
- (C) It excludes contemporary fiction from the discussion.
- (D) It allows contemporary works to be considered alongside the great works.
- (E) It gives too much weight to popular opinion.

**Ans.** (C) It excludes contemporary fiction from the discussion.

| Line No. | Passage   |
|----------|---|
| 5        | Since the sixteenth century, astronomers have recognized mars foe what it is – a relatively nearby planet not so unlike our own. The fourth planet from the sum and Earth’s closet neighbor, Mars has been  |
| 10       | The subject of modern scientists’ careful scrutiny with powerful telescopes, deep space probes, and orbiting spacecraft. In 1976, Earth-bound scientists were brought significantly closer to their subject |

|                                    |  |
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| 15                                 | Of investigation when two Viking probes touched down on that red soil. The possibility of life on Mars, clues to the evolution of the solar system, fascination with the chemistry, geology, and         |
| 20                                 | Meteorology of another planet – these were considerations that led the national Aeronautics and Space Administration to Mars. Project Viking’s goal, after making a soft landing on mars, was to execute |
| 25                                 | A set of scientific investigations that would not only provide data on the physical nature of the planet but also make a first attempt at determining if detectable life forms were present.             |
| <i>Since the Sixteenth Century</i> |  |

4. Which of the following does the paragraph most emphasize as the motivation for the Viking trip to mars?

- (A) Fascination with chemistry on another planet.
- (B) Four-century-old interest in the planet.
- (C) The advancement of space exploration.
- (D) Possibility of a space station on mars.
- (E) Possibility of life on mars.

**Ans.** (E) Possibility of life on mars.

**Question** are based on the following two passages.

*The following two passages discuss the English and Metric system of measurement.*

**Passage 1**

| Line No. | Passage   |
|----------|---|
| 5        | It is an oft-repeated tale that the English measurement of the yard was standardiz-ed when an English royal stepped into disputes about the measurement’s length and declared the distance from his           |
| 10       | Shoulder to the tip of his fingers as the standard yard. Unlike many colorful anecdotes from history, this one is true. Early in the twelfth century, the English King Henry I established the length of the  |
| 15       | Yard as the distance from the tip of his nose to the tip of his outstretched thumb. In our scientific age such stories seem earthy at best and ridiculous at worst. But not all ancient units of measure have |
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| 20  | Such arbitrary origins. The mile is a good example of this. Though the mile is today counted as part of the English system of measurement, the unit dates back to ancient Rome. The English word mile                            |
| 25  | Derives from the Latin term <i>mile</i> , which means one thousand. For the Romans, the <i>mile</i> , was one thousand paces. A pace was two steps, or five feet roughly. This meant the <i>mile</i> was 5,000 feet. In medieval |
| 30  | Europe, however, the 220 – yard furlong became the dominant measurements used. To reconcile the two measurements, the mile was lengthened to be eight furlongs. This made the mile 5,280 feet. A                                 |
| 35  | Sixteenth-century act of parliament fixed this measurement for the mile. It is true that the English system of measurement, the system that includes the mile, the yard, the foot, and the inch,                                 |
| 40  | Has a certain quirkiness to it because it has evolved through human history. This quirkiness might irritate scientists, but it is part and parcel of the tradition that has been bequeathed, in its accumulated                  |
|   | Form, to the English-speaking world.   |
| <i>In Our Scientific Age Such Stories</i> |  |

**Passage 2**

| Line No. | Passage   |
|----------|---|
| 45       | The metric system was conceived by twelve French scientists during the French Revolution. Like many innovations during the French Revolution, the metric  |
| 50       | System was formulated as a scientific system that would replace traditional ways of ordering society. The revolutionaries did not see it as a coincidence that length was meted in                                |
| 55       | Measures based on the size of a medieval king. Instead of these arbitrary standards, the metric system's basic unit of measure , the meter, was based upon the circumf-erence of the Earth. For the meter to be a |
| 60       | Manageable size, it was defined as one one-forty-millionth of the Earth's circumference. They employed the word <i>meter</i> to harken back to the ancient Greek word <i>metron</i> , meaning measure.            |
| 65       | The rest of the metric system is even less arbitrary in origin. The other metric units of length were generated by either multiplying or dividing the meter by a factor of ten. Thus a kilometer is 1000          |
|          |   |

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|---|--|
| 70  | Meters, and a centimeter is one one-hundredths of a meter. It is the great asset of the metric system, at least for scientists, that units for measuring weight and energy are also derived from the |
| 75  | Basic unit of the meter. For instance, weight is measured in grams, which are determined by the weight of one cubic centimeter of water.<br>France made use of the metric system                     |
| 80  | Compulsory in 1840. Other countries rapidly followed suit. The adoption of the metric system, also known as the international system, or S. I. , coincided with great advances in science. By 1900,  |
| 85  | Over 35 countries had officially adopted its use. In the United States, the system has been dubbed “Voluntary” and “preferred,” but has never been made compulsory.                                  |
| 90  | The measure of the meter has been refined three times since its conception in 1791. The latest was in 1983 when the speed of light was employed to give the greatest precision for the measurement   |
|   | To date. The distance that light travels in a vacuum in $1/299,792,458$ of a second is the internationally accepted definition of a meter.   |
| <i>French Scientists During the French Revolution</i> |  |

5. What is the author of passage 1’s attitude towards the English system of measurement?

- (A) Emphatic praise
- (B) Qualified acceptance
- (C) Neutrality
- (D) Strong criticism
- (E) Antipathy

**Ans.** (B) Qualified acceptance

6. In passage 1, the story of Henry I is offered primarily to

- (A) Demonstrate that the reader’s preconceptions about the English system are wrong.
- (B) Illustrate the role of the English monarchy in the development of the English system goes.
- (C) Reveal how far back in time the English system goes.
- (D) Provide a concrete example of how the arbitrariness of the English system developed.
- (E) Suggest the practicality of the English system.

**Ans.** (D) Provide a concrete example of how the arbitrariness of the English system developed.

7. The word “earthy” in line 14 most closely means

- (A) Unrefined.
- (B) Musky.
- (C) Impractical.
- (D) Old-fashioned.
- (E) Baffling.

**Ans.** (C) Impractical.

8. By “reconcile the two measurement,” (line 28 – 32) the author means

- (A) Determine which one was accurate.
- (B) Develop a new system of measurement without the inaccuracies of the old.
- (C) Settle the public’s disagreement over which was better.
- (D) Find a metric equivalent.
- (E) Cease using two different systems.

**Ans.** (E) Cease using two different systems.

9. The author refers to the English system’s “accumulated form” line 40 – 41 primarily to emphasize that the system

- (A) ceased to change once officially adopted.
- (B) Derives from a variety of sources.
- (C) Stretches back further than reliable written history.
- (D) Continues to evolve.
- (E) Was adopted wholesale.

**Ans.** (B) Derives from a variety of sources.

10. The authors of the two passages would be most likely to agree that the metric system

- (A) Has a shorter but equally interesting history as the English system.
- (B) Has a history that reaches back as far as the English system.
- (C) Has a longer history than the history than the history of the English system.
- (D) Should not be thought of historically.

(E) Has a history that is equally long but less colorful than the English system's.

**Ans.** (A) Has a shorter but equally interesting history as the English system.

**11.** According to Passage 2, the invention of the metric system was

(A) One of the greatest accomplishments of the French Revolution.

(B) In contradiction to many of the other goals of the French Revolution.

(C) A side-effect of the French Revolution's new calendar system.

(D) One of many anti – traditionalist undertakings of the French Revolution.

(E) Left incomplete at the end of the French Revolution.

**Ans.** (D) One of many anti – traditionalist undertakings of the French Revolution.

**12.** In the Sentence beginning “In the United States ...” (line 82) the writer suggests that the United States

(A) Has never seriously attempted to implement the metric system.

(B) Is likely to adopt the metric system fairly soon.

(C) Has created official policies regarding use of the metric system.

(D) Has attempted to require use of the metric system, but has been unable to enforce its policies.

(E) Reflects a clear bias for the superiority of the English system.

**Ans.** (C) Has created official policies regarding use of the metric system.

**13.** The word “refined” in line 87 most closely means

(A) Processed.

(B) Renegotiated.

(C) Made smaller.

(D) Challenged.

(E) Modified.

**Ans.** (E) Modified.

**14.** In Passage 2, the reason for the 1983 definition of the meter is probably that scientists

(A) Have determined that the new meter is a more manageable length.

(B) Have more sophisticated data on the circumference of the earth.

(C) Needed a way to bring the meter's length closer to the yard's.

(D) Have developed more accurate ways to calculate the original fraction.

(E) Wanted to disassociate the meter with the French Revolution.

**Ans.** (B) Have more sophisticated data on the circumference of the earth.

**15.** In at least one of the passages all of the following are mentioned EXCEPT

(A) The kings who ruled during the standardization of Measurements.

(B) The contemporary standing of the measuring system discussed.

(C) Terms from ancient languages.

(D) The refinement of measurement standards in recent years.

(E) The cultural heritage of each measuring system.

**Ans.** (A) The kings who ruled during the standardization of Measurements.

**16.** The author of passage 2 conveys an implicit belief that the

(A) Metric system facilitates scientific endeavors.

(B) United States has damaged its reputation in the international community by refusing to adopt the metric system.

(C) Metric system is best confined to scientific use.

(D) French Revolution was a high point in the history of science.

(E) Metric system is a more fitting system for a democratic society.

**Ans.** (A) Metric system facilitates scientific endeavors.

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