

# SAT ENG (Placement Test)

SECTION 1 Reading Test (10 minutes, 8 questions)

SECTION 2 Writing and Language Test (10 minutes, 11 questions)

## SAT ENG ANSWER SHEET

### SECTION 1

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### SECTION 2

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1

**SECTION 1 Reading****10 minutes, 8 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 1-5 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Edith Wharton, *Ethan Frome*, originally published in 1911. Mattie Silver is Ethan's household employee.

Mattie Silver had lived under Ethan's roof for a year, and from early morning till they met at supper he had frequent chances of seeing her; but no moments in her company were comparable to those when, her arm in his, and her light step flying to keep time with his long stride, they walked back through the night to the farm. He had taken to the girl from the first day, when he had driven over to the Flats to meet her, and she had smiled and waved to him from the train, crying out, "You must be Ethan!" as she jumped down with her bundles, while he reflected, looking over her slight person: "She don't look much on housework, but she ain't a fretter, anyhow." But it was not only that the coming to his house of a bit of hopeful young life was like the lighting of a fire on a cold hearth. The girl was more than the bright serviceable creature he had thought her. She had an eye to see and an ear to hear: he could show her things and tell her things, and taste the bliss of feeling that all he imparted left long reverberations and echoes he could wake at will.

It was during their night walks back to the farm that he felt most intensely the sweetness of this communion. He had always been more sensitive than the people

about him to the appeal of natural beauty. His unfinished studies had given form to this sensibility and even in his unhappiest moments field and sky spoke to him with a deep and powerful persuasion. But hitherto the emotion had remained in him as a silent ache, veiling with sadness the beauty that evoked it. He did not even know  
20 whether any one else in the world felt as he did, or whether he was the sole victim of this mournful privilege. Then he learned that one other spirit had trembled with the same touch of wonder: that at his side, living under his roof and eating his bread, was a creature to whom he could say: "That's Orion down yonder; the big fellow to the right is Aldebaran, and the bunch of little ones—like bees swarming—they're the Pleiades..."  
25 or whom he could hold entranced before a ledge of granite thrusting up through the fern while he unrolled the huge panorama of the ice age, and the long dim stretches of succeeding time. The fact that admiration for his learning mingled with Mattie's wonder at what he taught was not the least part of his pleasure. And there were other sensations, less definable but more exquisite, which drew them together with a shock  
30 of silent joy: the cold red of sunset behind winter hills, the flight of cloud-flocks over slopes of golden stubble, or the intensely blue shadows of hemlocks on sunlit snow. When she said to him once: "It looks just as if it was painted!" it seemed to Ethan that the art of definition could go no farther, and that words had at last been found to utter his secret soul....

35 As he stood in the darkness outside the church these memories came back with the poignancy of vanished things. Watching Mattie whirl down the floor from hand to hand he wondered how he could ever have thought that his dull talk interested her. To him, who was never gay but in her presence, her gaiety seemed plain proof of indifference. The face she lifted to her dancers was the same which, when she saw him, always  
40 looked like a window that has caught the sunset. He even noticed two or three gestures which, in his fatuity, he had thought she kept for him: a way of throwing her head back when she was amused, as if to taste her laugh before she let it out, and a trick of sinking her lids slowly when anything charmed or moved her.

- 1 Over the course of the passage, the main focus of the narrative shifts from the .....
- A reservations a character has about a person he has just met to a growing appreciation that character has of the person's worth.
  - B ambivalence a character feels about his sensitive nature to the character's recognition of the advantages of having profound emotions.
  - C intensity of feeling a character has for another person to the character's concern that that intensity is not reciprocated.
  - D value a character attaches to the wonders of the natural world to a rejection of that sort of beauty in favor of human artistry.
- 2 In the context of the passage, the author's use of the phrase "her light step flying to keep time with his long stride" (line 3) is primarily meant to convey the idea that ...
- A Ethan and Mattie share a powerful enthusiasm.
  - B Mattie strives to match the speed at which Ethan works.
  - C Mattie and Ethan playfully compete with each other.
  - D Ethan walks at a pace that frustrates Mattie.
- 3 The description in the first paragraph indicates that what Ethan values most about Mattie is her ...
- A fitness for farm labor.
  - B vivacious youth.
  - C receptive nature.
  - D freedom from worry.

- 4 Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A Lines 1–4 (“Mattie...farm”)
  - B Lines 5–8 (“He had...anyhow”)
  - C Lines 8–9 (“But it...hearth”)
  - D Lines 10–12 (“She had...will”)
- 5 The author includes the descriptions of the sunset, the clouds, and the hemlock shadows (lines 29–31) primarily to ...
- A suggest the peacefulness of the natural world.
  - B emphasize the acuteness of two characters’ sensations.
  - C foreshadow the declining fortunes of two characters.
  - D offer a sense of how fleeting time can be.

Questions 6–8 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Richard Florida, *The Great Reset*. ©2010 by Richard Florida.

In today’s idea-driven economy, the cost of time is what really matters. With the constant pressure to innovate, it makes little sense to waste countless collective hours commuting. So, the most efficient and productive regions are those in which people are thinking and working—not sitting in traffic.

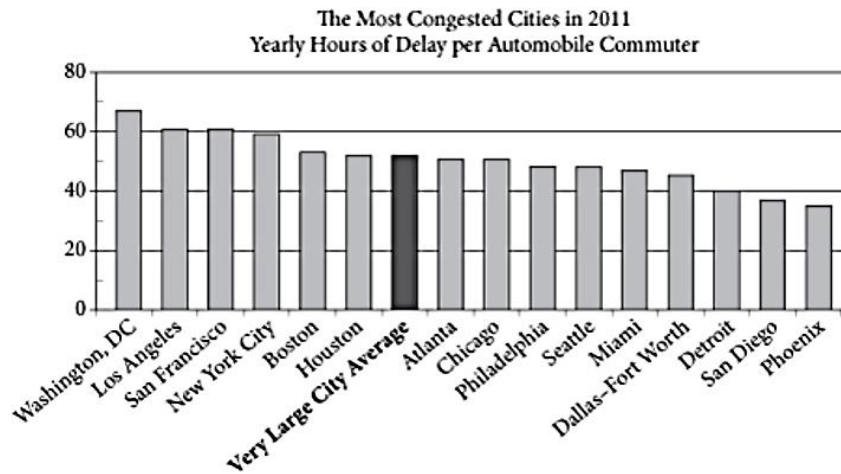
5        The auto-dependent transportation system has reached its limit in most major cities and megaregions. Commuting by car is among the least efficient of all our activities—not to mention among the least enjoyable, according to detailed research by the Nobel Prize–winning economist Daniel Kahneman and his colleagues. Though one might think that the economic crisis beginning in 2007 would have reduced traffic  
10 (high unemployment means fewer workers traveling to and from work), the opposite has been true. Average commutes have lengthened, and congestion has gotten worse, if anything. The average commute rose in 2008 to 25.5 minutes, “erasing years of decreases to stand at the level of 2000, as people had to leave home earlier in the morning to pick up friends for their ride to work or to catch a bus or subway train,”  
15 according to the U.S. Census Bureau, which collects the figures. And those are average figures. Commutes are far longer in the big West Coast cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco and the East Coast cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. In many of these cities, gridlock has become the norm, not just at rush hour but all day, every day.

20        The costs are astounding. In Los Angeles, congestion eats up more than 485 million working hours a year; that’s seventy hours, or nearly two weeks, of full-time work per commuter. In D.C., the time cost of congestion is sixty-two hours per worker per year. In New York it’s forty-four hours. Average it out, and the time cost across America’s thirteen biggest city-regions is fifty-one hours per worker per year. Across  
25 the country, commuting wastes 4.2 billion hours of work time annually—nearly a full workweek for every commuter. The overall cost to the U.S. economy is nearly \$90 billion when lost productivity and wasted fuel are taken into account. At the Martin Prosperity Institute, we calculate that every minute shaved off America’s commuting time is worth \$19.5 billion in value added to the economy. The numbers add up fast:

30 five minutes is worth \$97.7 billion; ten minutes, \$195 billion; fifteen minutes, \$292 billion.

It’s ironic that so many people still believe the main remedy for traffic congestion is to build more roads and highways, which of course only makes the problem worse. New roads generate higher levels of “induced traffic,” that is, new roads just invite  
35 drivers to drive more and lure people who take mass transit back to their cars. Eventually, we end up with more clogged roads rather than a long-term improvement in traffic flow.

The coming decades will likely see more intense clustering of jobs, innovation, and productivity in a smaller number of bigger cities and city-regions. Some regions could  
40 end up bloated beyond the capacity of their infrastructure, while others struggle, their promise stymied by inadequate human or other resources.



Adapted from Adam Werbach, “The American Commuter Spends 38 Hours a Year Stuck in Traffic.” ©2013 by The Atlantic.



- 6 The passage most strongly suggests that researchers at the Martin Prosperity Institute share which assumption?
- A Employees who work from home are more valuable to their employers than employees who commute.
  - B Employees whose commutes are shortened will use the time saved to do additional productive work for their employers.
  - C Employees can conduct business activities, such as composing memos or joining conference calls, while commuting.
  - D Employees who have lengthy commutes tend to make more money than employees who have shorter commutes.
- 7 As used in line 38, “intense” most nearly means ....
- A emotional.
  - B concentrated.
  - C brilliant.
  - D determined.
- 8 Which claim about traffic congestion is supported by the graph?
- A New York City commuters spend less time annually delayed by traffic congestion than the average for very large cities.
  - B Los Angeles commuters are delayed more hours annually by traffic congestion than are commuters in Washington, D.C.
  - C Commuters in Washington, D.C., face greater delays annually due to traffic congestion than do commuters in New York City.
  - D Commuters in Detroit spend more time delayed annually by traffic congestion than do commuters in Houston, Atlanta, and Chicago.



**2****2**

## SECTION 2 Writing and Language

10 minutes, 11 Questions

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

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**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 and supplementary material.

## A Life in Traffic

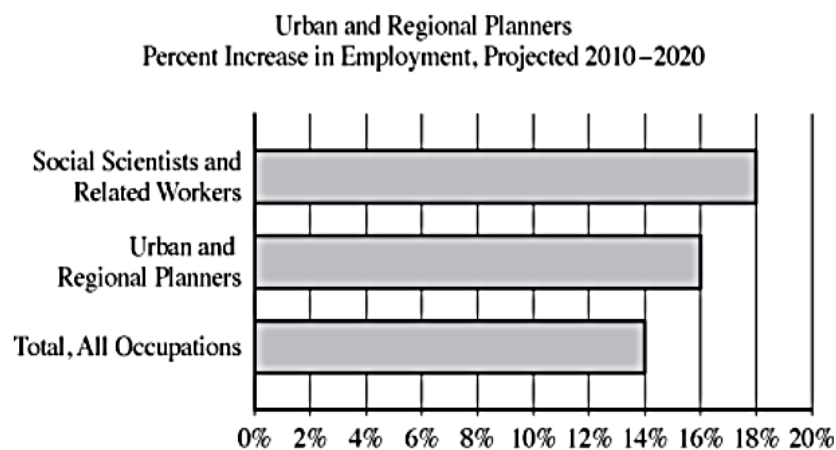
A subway system is expanded to provide service to a growing suburb. A bike-sharing program is adopted to encourage nonmotorized transportation. **1** To alleviate rush hour traffic jams in a congested downtown area, stoplight timing is coordinated. When any one of these changes **2** occur, it is likely the result of careful analysis conducted by transportation planners.

The work of transportation planners generally includes evaluating current transportation needs, assessing the effectiveness of existing facilities, and improving those facilities or **3** they design new ones. Most transportation planners work in or near cities, **4** but some are employed in rural areas. Say, for example, a large factory is built on the outskirts of a small town. Traffic to and from that location would increase at the beginning and end of work shifts. The transportation **5** planner's job, might involve conducting a traffic count to determine the daily number of vehicles traveling on the road to the new factory. If analysis of the traffic count indicates that there is more traffic than the **6** current road as it is designed at this time can efficiently accommodate, the transportation planner might recommend widening the road to add another lane.

Transportation planners work closely with a number of community stakeholders, such as government officials and other interested organizations and individuals. **7** Next, representatives from the local public health department might provide input in designing a network of trails and sidewalks to encourage people to walk more. **8** According to the American Heart Association, walking provides numerous benefits related to health and well-being. Members of the Chamber of Commerce might share suggestions about designing transportation and parking facilities to support local businesses.

**9** People who pursue careers in transportation planning have a wide variety of educational backgrounds. A two-year degree in transportation technology may be sufficient for some entry-level jobs in the field. Most jobs, however, require at least a bachelor's degree; majors of transportation planners are **10** varied, including fields such as urban studies, civil engineering, geography, or transportation and logistics management. For many positions in the field, a master's degree is required.

Transportation planners perform critical work within the broader field of urban and regional planning. As of 2010, there were approximately 40,300 urban and regional planners employed in the United States. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts steady job growth in this field, **11** projecting that 16 percent of new jobs in all occupations will be related to urban and regional planning. Population growth and concerns about environmental sustainability are expected to spur the need for transportation planning professionals.



Adapted from *United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections Program*. "All Occupations" includes all occupations in the United States economy.

- 1 Which choice best maintains the sentence pattern already established in the paragraph?
- A NO CHANGE
  - B Coordinating stoplight timing can help alleviate rush hour traffic jams in a congested downtown area.
  - C Stoplight timing is coordinated to alleviate rush hour traffic jams in a congested downtown area.
  - D In a congested downtown area, stoplight timing is coordinated to alleviate rush hour traffic jams.

- 2 A NO CHANGE  
B occur, they are  
C occurs, they are  
D occurs, it is
- 3 A NO CHANGE  
B to design  
C designing  
D design
- 4 A NO CHANGE  
B where job opportunities are more plentiful.  
C and the majority are employed by government agencies.  
D DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.
- 5 A NO CHANGE  
B planner's job  
C planners job,  
D planners job
- 6 A NO CHANGE  
B current design of the road right now  
C road as it is now currently designed  
D current design of the road
- 7 A NO CHANGE  
B For instance,  
C Furthermore,  
D Similarly,

- 8 The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?
- A Kept, because it provides supporting evidence about the benefits of walking.
  - B Kept, because it provides an additional example of a community stakeholder with whom transportation planners work.
  - C Deleted, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on the community stakeholders with whom transportation planners work.
  - D Deleted, because it doesn't provide specific examples of what the numerous benefits of walking are.
- 9
- A NO CHANGE
  - B People, who pursue careers in transportation planning,
  - C People who pursue careers, in transportation planning,
  - D People who pursue careers in transportation planning,
- 10
- A NO CHANGE
  - B varied, and including
  - C varied and which include
  - D varied, which include
- 11 Which choice completes the sentence with accurate data based on the graph?
- A NO CHANGE
  - B warning, however, that job growth in urban and regional planning will slow to 14 percent by 2020.
  - C predicting that employment of urban and regional planners will increase 16 percent between 2010 and 2020.
  - D indicating that 14 to 18 percent of urban and regional planning positions will remain unfilled.

