13. **(C)** The graph shows that 1,053.8 men died per 100,000 in 2000; only 905.8 men died per 100,000 in 2007. According to the graph, only 731.4 women per 100,000 died in 2000; however, 643.4 women died per 100,000 in 2007, representing a lower rate of decline than that of men.

14. **(D)** At first glance, the main (larger) chart shows groups 1–4, 5–9, 10–14, and even 15–19 at the same level. The graph that projects a telescopic view of these groups (based on a 100 scale rather than on a 1,000 scale) does show that the 5–9 group has the lowest death rate with the 1–4 group higher to the left and the 10–14 group higher to the right.

15. **(B)** Only New Mexico in the Four Corners states has rates one step above the other three states. Both Pacific Northwest states (Washington and Oregon) and the Southeast Mississippi Delta region appear to be among the highest in the nation. Only the cluster of New England states reflects a diversity of age-adjusted death rates that range from the very lowest to the very highest.

16. **(C)** Cancer ranks fourth place among those below the age of 25. It falls just below accidents as the leading cause of death in the 25–44 age group but rises to first place among those ages 45–64 before falling to second place again for those in retirement age.

17. **(A)** Many different factors could and probably did influence the actual data and the projections made in the late-twentieth century. However, it would be reasonable to assume that young couples in the 1960s postponing beginning their families (which would affect school enrollment in the 1970s and 1980s) could be one contributing element. Because the negative numbers indicate decreases in enrollment, the most pronounced example is the actual figure (not projected) of a −12.5% (indicating decline) in enrollment in grades PreK–8 in public schools. The private school enrollment of −0.4% also suggests a decline but to a lesser degree.

18. **(B)** When taken as a whole, every region shown on the map was projected to experience falling school enrollment and, consequently, supports the overall premise of the official. However, implied in his plan is to identify the region in greatest need of such efforts. Although enrollment in the Midwest and Northeast are projected to fall substantially, enrollment in the Midwest and Northeast are both projected to fall to deficit numbers. Of the two, the Midwest began at a lower starting point, making it the potential "poster child" of the government official's proposal.

19. **(D)** The ages of women giving birth for the first time went up significantly among Asian or Pacific Islander women and also went up (although more modestly) among non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics, non-Hispanic blacks, and American Indian or Alaska Native women. The data give support to the idea that this trend is possibly part of a cultural shift based on gender rather than race.

20. **(C)** In the larger picture, the United States impressively jumped from 21.4 to 25 for the ages of first births; however, these are both younger ages than in any other nation.

21. **(D)** California's worst year was 1996 when its production fell just slightly below 400.

22. **(C)** The 65–69 age group comprises only 3.3% of the 2002 population, and these individuals were involved in only 2.85% of the fatal crashes that year.

23. **(B)** As shown in the graph, the under-17 group at one time was around 35% of the general population but has dropped by around 10%. Senior citizens, in contrast, have grown from under 10 percent to around 15 percent.

24. **(A)** Most of the for-hire transportation data on the graph show reasonably stable rises or status quo conditions. Data for bus carriers, class 1, however, suggest a less predictable labor productivity with frequent rises and falls.

25. **(B)** The only answer that is supported by the map is choice (B). Because the map does not identify the names of the states, having a basic knowledge of American geography is helpful.

Textual Evidence

You will again be evaluating a writer's claim, but this time you will be determining whether it is supported, not supported, or illustrated by evidence presented in the answer choices. You may need to read and reread the text, and that's OK. Take your time, be a digital SAT sleuth, and find your evidence!

Practice

> Each question has one or more passages. Carefully read each passage and question, and choose the best answer to the question based on the passage.

1. A noted historian wrote several in-depth scholarly articles centering on the generational contexts of the Women's Movement, from its inception over one hundred years ago to today. Part of his studies focused on discriminatory ordinances and laws in both the public and private sectors. He claims that these instruments of discrimination have shifted from being reflections of the prevailing attitudes (of both males and females) dictating the roles women can and should take in our day-to-day lives to such ordinances and laws now being viewed as repugnant, resulting in a call to action for their overthrow or repeal.

   Which recent actions, if true, would most directly undermine the historian's claim?

   (A) Voters overwhelmingly supporting a law allowing women to be drafted

   (B) A state law still on the books, although overlooked in practice, making it illegal for a woman to cut her hair without her husband's consent

   (C) A local news report that male and female employees of a local corporation walked off their jobs in response to accusations that the women are being paid substantially less than the men

   (D) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act being enacted to prohibit an employer from treating a woman differently from a man

2. "The Parting" is a poem written around 1900 by Michael Drayton about a romance that is ending. The poem directly addresses the lover who is leaving and reveals the pain that the speaker is experiencing, but it also reaches out with an expression of hope of reconciliation:

_____

Which quotation from "The Parting" most effectively illustrates the claim that the speaker is still seeking reconciliation with the lover?

   (A) Since there is no help, come let us kiss and part— / Nay, I have done, you get no more of me;

   (B) And I am glad, yea, glad with all my heart, / That thus so cleanly I myself can free.

   (C) Now at the last gasp of Love's latest breath, / When, his pulse failing, Passion speechless lies,

   (D) Now if thou would'st, when all have given him over, / From death to life thou might'st him yet recover.

3. In the late-twentieth century, a clinical professor of family studies suggested that American teens in the 1980s were adopting an ethic of self-indulgence because they personally had never experienced an international war and growing up had all their needs met, giving them a sense of confidence in their futures. At the same time, however, she observed that the constant threat of nuclear war, reinforced by the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Cold War, brought out in the same generation feelings that they should make the most of life now because tomorrow may never come. She concludes, then, that

although the causal factors are in direct opposition, the results are the same.

Which of the following, if true, would support the professor's claim?

(A) An international study in 1988 found that young people in Europe were more likely to fear nuclear conflict than their American counterparts.

(B) A randomized survey of adults with teenaged children in 1982 found that 34% felt the children in their community were self-indulgent, but only 21% believed that their own children were fearful of a nuclear confrontation.

(C) A survey in 1995 found that 42% of Americans (ages 25–40) in major debt reported that they did not know how to create a budget and never felt the need to save, and another 37% of those surveyed felt, while growing up, that being financially responsible had no real future value.

(D) A statistical increase in blue-collar workers was reported among the workforce between the years 1980 and 2000.

4. A scientist in the field of ethology (the study of the behavior of animals) applies for a research grant to conduct a study of the communication between horses and humans as demonstrated in "horse whispering." Horse whispering is a technique in which the horse trainer becomes aware of the horse's nonverbal communications and responds sympathetically, attempting to meet the needs of the animal as part of the training experience. The scientist includes in the grant application a claim that observing, isolating, studying, and applying the different components of horse whispering would result in a paradigm that could be incorporated into animal-training programs for equine therapy animals.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support the researcher's claim?

(A) A study of the interaction between 12 horses at a horseback riding venue and special-needs children between the ages of 10 and 15 who were introduced to the horses as part of their therapy

program revealed that 11 of the 12 horses exhibited physical movements indicating recognition when the children came into view after only one visit.

(B) The 1995 novel *The Horse Whisperer* by Nickolas Evans was made into a movie.

(C) A report issued by a leading equine publication points out that despite the consistent use of natural horsemanship, many trainers schooled in the techniques of horse whispering found that the horses often acquired bad habits.

(D) A growing trend among horse trainers is to market their skills based on the degree of gentleness found in their training techniques.

5. "The Flower" is a poem written about 1830 by Alfred, Lord Tennyson to address those who criticize his poetry. The speaker throws down a seed (representing his poetry) that takes root and grows. The people call it a weed until it grew to be a tall and beautiful flower. Thieves stole it, and it was sown everywhere (other poets copying his style and so forth), until it became common, with some flowers that were pretty and some that were poor, at which point the people once again called it a weed. The speaker claims that this story is a fable, meaning it contains a moral or lesson.

Which quotation from "The Flower" most effectively illustrates the claim?

(A) Up there came a flower, / The people said, a weed.

(B) Till all the people cried, / 'Splendid is the flower.

(C) Most can raise the flowers now, / For all have got the seed.

(D) And now again the people / Call it but a weed.

6. Rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus 2 (RHDV2) is threatening both the wild and domestic populations of rabbits in the continental United States. It is transmitted by contact with infected rabbits, of course, but it is so contagious that it can also be spread by just about anything from clothing and equipment to water and insects. The talons of birds of prey have been reported to spread the disease from one area to

another. One researcher claims that many owners of domestic rabbits may be unaware of the magnitude of the ecological disaster ahead if the progress of this disease is not stopped. She proposes that a massive educational campaign be funded by state governments to make people more aware of the serious nature of the situation and to give them the knowledge and resources they need to stop its spread.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support the researcher's claim?

(A) RHDV2 has been found in jackrabbit populations in California.

(B) A statistical report from April 2022 reveals that RHDV2 was found in both the wild and domestic rabbit populations of 11 states. In addition, only the domestic rabbits were infected in an additional nine states.

(C) Vets in Texas have been given authorization to import RHDV2 vaccine from Europe to treat domestic rabbits; however, the vaccine only helps rabbits survive and does not protect against contracting the disease.

(D) RHDV2 can be contracted only by rabbits; humans and domestic animals, such as dogs, cats, cows, and birds, are unaffected.

7. A writer has been collecting anecdotal evidence about the relationship human health has to pet ownership. He has been talking to friends, family, and coworkers about their pets and their health and has plans to publish their stories in an e-book format. Based on these interviews, he is convinced that people who have pets are healthier and live longer lives than those who do not have pets.

Which finding, if true, would most directly undermine the writer's claim?

(A) A 12-year study published in *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes* leads researchers to believe that people with heart conditions can reduce their risk of death by as much as 21% by owning a dog.

(B) Based on a 2005 study, researchers speculate that dogs may transmit bacteria that can cause halitosis in their owners.

(C) A study recently found that suicide rates are lower among those who own dogs. Follow-up studies reveal that dog ownership gives people a sense of purpose.

(D) The University of Michigan conducted a study that suggests that owning a dog/pet can improve memory.

8. Soil biodiversity is an increasingly debated topic in the global conversation about how to meet the challenges of climate change and food shortages. For soil to be healthy, it must contain many diverse organisms that can function in an interdependent relationship with vegetation, called nutrient cycling. Soil scientists claim that fungi can actually help regulate our climate through nutrient cycling.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support the scientists' claim?

(A) A study revealed that edible fungi, mushrooms, are an important source of micro- and macro-nutrients.

(B) Researchers discovered that many edible mushrooms (up to 6 percent) are also medicinal.

(C) A study found that fungi join with plants in a soil-food web, allowing them to capture literally tons of carbon from the atmosphere to store it harmlessly in the soil.

(D) Based on the science, a movement has begun to protect soil fungi by limiting the conversion of raw land to traditional agricultural activities and tightening regulations against deforestation.

9. Canadian poet Emily Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake) was the daughter of a Mohawk chief and an English woman. In the "Author's Forward" to her volume of collected verse, Johnson tells us that she titled the collection *Flint and Feather* because both "flint and feather bear the hallmark of my Mohawk blood."

Which quotation from the "Author's Forward" of *Flint and Feather* most effectively supports her claim?

(A) "Flint . . . is the arrow tip, the heart quality of mine own people; . . . Indian life and love . . . And yet that feather may be the eagle

plume that crests the head of a warrior chief."

(B) "This collection of verse I have named *Flint and Feather* because of the association of ideas."

(C) "Flint suggests the Red Man's weapons of war."

(D) "Skyward floating feather, / Sailing on summer air."

10. *She Stoops to Conquer* is a play by Oliver Goldsmith written in 1773. Critics claim that the play is a satire focused on the landed gentry and their unwillingness or inability to change in a changing eighteenth-century world.

Which quotation from *She Stoops to Conquer* most effectively illustrates the claim?

(A) "I vow, Mr. Hardcastle, you're very particular."

(B) "I wonder why London cannot keep its own fools at home."

(C) "I love everything that's old: . . ."

(D) ". . . you'll own I have been pretty fond of an old wife."

11. Frances Willard gave a speech in 1876 in which she advocates for women's suffrage. She claims that men should be instrumental in facilitating the efforts to make it legal for women to vote because men bear the responsibility of suppressing women's suffrage.

Which quotation from Willard's speech most effectively illustrates the claim?

(A) "I wonder if poor, rum-cursed Wisconsin will ever get a law like that!"

(B) "Yes, Josiah, there'll be such a law all over the land someday, when women vote."

(C) "And pray, how will you arrange it so that women shall vote?"

(D) "Well, I say to you, as the Apostle Paul said to his jailor: 'You have put us into prison, we being Romans, and you must come and take us out.'"

12. The Tiny House Movement is a trend that promises a life that is simpler and more sustainable by downsizing to a home generally under 400 square feet and built on wheels as compared to the average American

home of 2,500 square feet on a solid foundation. Advocates of tiny homes point out that they are more economical to build, reduce living expenses, and are environmentally friendly.

Which finding in a recent study, if true, would most directly undermine the claims of the Tiny House Movement?

(A) Although utilities are lower, specialty construction costs and hidden costs such as special permits and land rental are making the cost of tiny houses comparable to larger homes.

(B) There is very little privacy in a little house.

(C) Tiny homes often have inadequate storage.

(D) Many owners of tiny homes report feeling lonely or isolated.

13. As one would expect, dancing has many physical benefits, including improving heart and lung health. Social scientists, however, now believe there are correlations between dancing and brain function, particularly to lessen forms of dementia such as Alzheimer's disease.

Which of the following, if true, would best support this claim?

(A) A Swedish study concluded that female dancers experience decreased levels of anxiety and stress during periods of actively dancing.

(B) Seven out of 10 amateur dancers report improved flexibility as a result of dancing.

(C) The *Almanac of Developing and Physical Life* reports that seniors experience improved balance by dancing the tango.

(D) A report published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* reports that working on multiple crossword puzzles each week reduced the risk of dementia by 47% but frequent dancing reduces the risk by 76%.

14. *Bretziella fagacearum* is the fungus that causes oak wilt, usually killing an infected oak tree by growing into and blocking the tree's water-conducting system. It is found largely in the central United States. This invasive disease is known regionally to cost landowners millions of dollars in dead tree removal and in property value losses as it