

SAT Reading Practice Paper 7

Introduction

Beginning of content:

The directions below are representative of what students will encounter on test day.

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

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).

If you will be requesting (or have been approved for) the accommodation of Assistive Technology Compatible format (digital testing for use with a screen reader or other assistive technology) for the SAT, you may wish to also review the sample items in their fully formatted version.

Please note that all testing accommodations, including requests for assistive technology and special formats, must be approved by the College Board's Services for Students with Disabilities in advance of test-day.

Questions 9–14 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Ed Yong, “Turtles Use the Earth’s Magnetic Field as Global GPS.” ©2011 by Kalmbach Publishing Co.

In 1996, a loggerhead turtle called Adelita swam across 9,000 miles from Mexico to Japan, crossing the entire Pacific on her way. Wallace J. Nichols tracked this epic journey with a satellite tag. But Adelita herself had no such technology at her disposal. How did she steer a route across two oceans to find her destination?

Nathan Putman has the answer. By testing hatchling turtles in a special tank, he has found that they can use the Earth's magnetic field as their own Global Positioning System (GPS). By sensing the field, they can work out both their latitude and longitude and head in the right direction.

Putman works in the lab of Ken Lohmann, who has been studying the magnetic abilities of loggerheads for over 20 years. In his lab at the University of North Carolina, Lohmann places hatchlings in a large water tank surrounded by a large grid of electromagnetic coils. In 1991, he found that the babies started in the opposite direction if he used the coils to reverse the direction of the magnetic field around them. They could use the field as a compass to get their bearing.

Later, Lohmann showed that they can also use the magnetic field to work out their position. For them, this is literally a matter of life or death. Hatchlings born off the sea coast of Florida spend their early lives in the North Atlantic gyre, a warm current that circles between North America and Africa. If they're swept towards the cold waters outside the gyre, they die. Their magnetic sense keeps them safe.

Using his coil-surrounded tank, Lohmann could mimic the magnetic field at different parts of the Earth's surface. If he simulated the field at the northern edge of the gyre, the hatchlings swam southwards. If he simulated the field at the gyre's southern edge, the turtles swam west-northwest. These experiments showed that the turtles can use their magnetic sense to work out their latitude—their position on a north-south axis. Now, Putman has shown that they can also determine their longitude—their position on an east-west axis.

He tweaked his magnetic tanks to simulate the fields in two positions with the same latitude at opposite ends of the Atlantic. If the field simulated the west Atlantic near Puerto Rico, the turtles swam northeast. If the field

matched that on the east Atlantic near the Cape Verde Islands, the turtles swam southwest. In the wild, both headings would keep them within the safe, warm embrace of the North Atlantic gyre.

Before now, we knew that several animal migrants, from loggerheads to reed warblers to sparrows, had some way of working out longitude, but no one knew how. By keeping the turtles in the same conditions, with only the magnetic fields around them changing, Putman clearly showed that they can use these fields to find their way. In the wild, they might well also use other landmarks like the position of the sea, sun and stars.

Putman thinks that the turtles work out their position using two features of the Earth's magnetic field that change over its surface. They can sense the field's inclination, or the angle at which it dips towards the surface. At the poles, this angle is roughly 90 degrees and at the equator, it's roughly zero degrees. They can also sense its intensity, which is strongest near the poles and weakest near the Equator. Different parts of the world have unique combinations of these two variables. Neither corresponds directly to either latitude or longitude, but together, they provide a "magnetic signature" that tells the turtle where it is.

Orientation of Hatchling Loggerheads Tested in Magnetic Fields

The figure presents an image titled "ORIENTATION OF HATCHLING LOGGERHEADS TESTED IN MAGNETIC FIELDS." The image shows two circles, one on the left and one on the right. On each circle there are equally spaced tick marks around the entire circle and, starting on the top of each circle, the tick marks are labeled clockwise from zero degree through 330 degrees, in increments of 30 degrees. The circle on the left is labeled "West Atlantic, Puerto Rico," and has an arrow beginning at the center of the circle and pointing to the upper right corner at 50 degrees. The circle on the right is labeled "East Atlantic, Cape Verde Islands," and has an arrow beginning at the center of the circle and pointing to the lower left corner at

217 degrees. The image is cited as "Adapted from Nathan Putman, Courtney Endres, Catherine Lohmann, and Kenneth Lohmann, 'Longitude Preception and Bicoordinate Magnetic Maps in Sea Turtles.' Copyright 2011 by Elsevier Incorporated."

9. The passage most strongly suggests that Adelita used which of the following to navigate her 9,000-mile journey?

- A The current of the North Atlantic gyre
- B Cues from electromagnetic coils designed by Putman and Lohmann
- C The inclination and intensity of Earth's magnetic field
- D A simulated "magnetic signature" configured by Lohmann

10. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A Lines 1–2 ("In 1996...way")
- B Lines 20–21 ("Using...surface")
- C Lines 36–37 ("In the wild...stars")
- D Lines 43–45 ("Neither...it is")

11. As used in line 2, "tracked" most nearly means

- A searched for.

- B traveled over.
- C followed.
- D hunted.

12. Based on the passage, which choice best describes the relationship between Putman's and Lohmann's research?

- A Putman's research contradicts Lohmann's.
- B Putman's research builds on Lohmann's.
- C Lohmann's research confirms Putman's.
- D Lohmann's research corrects Putman's.

13. The author refers to reed warblers and sparrows (line 32) primarily to

- A contrast the loggerhead turtle's migration patterns with those of other species.
- B provide examples of species that share one of the loggerhead turtle's abilities.
- C suggest that most animal species possess some ability to navigate long distances.
- D illustrate some ways in which the ability to navigate long distances can help a species.

14. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage and graphic that if scientists adjusted the coils to reverse the magnetic field simulating that in the East Atlantic (Cape Verde Islands), the hatchlings would most likely swim in which direction?

- A Northwest
- B Northeast
- C Southeast
- D Southwest