

College Admission

*SAT
Mathematics, Critical Reading, Writing*

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Question: 1

What is the main idea of the final paragraph?

- A. The ODE net is only a design concept as yet and has to pass through significant testing and tweaking.
- B. The ODE net is not ready for prime time.
- C. The ODE net needs more work before it will be ready, but could make a large difference in the A1 field.
- D. The ODE net will revolutionize business in the A1 sector.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The last paragraph makes points: caution, because the ODE net is not ready for implementation and has several hurdles to clear first, and hope, because once it is ready it could "shake up" the A1 field. Only answer choice C includes both of these points. Each of the other answer choices focuses on just one.

Question: 2

In Passage I, Burke indicates that it is important to

- A. admire the strong principle of liberty.
- B. wait to rejoice in freedom until it is certain that it will be good for the people.
- C. congratulate those who have received liberty on their blessing.
- D. avoid judging other cultures on their preferred freedoms until they are fully understood.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the opening paragraph, Burke cautions the reader to wait to congratulate people on their freedom until he or she can see beyond the turmoil and emotions and judge whether this freedom is actually "a blessing." While he does call liberty a strong principle, he advises caution on admiring it. He also advises caution in congratulating those who have just found liberty. His reference to avoiding judgment was not in reference to different cultures and their preferred freedoms, but a general statement about understanding what newly-won freedom really was.

Question: 3

As used in line 7 of Passage I, "liquor" most nearly means

- A. strong drink
- B. celebratory champagne.
- C. obscuring darkness.
- D. haze of excitement.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Burke uses the analogy of liquor to explain how people could not think rationally in the early excitement of liberty. He was not referring to literal liquor (A, B). While it did have the connotation of obscuring the truth, there is no reference to darkness (C).

Question: 4

In the first paragraph of Passage 2, how did Paine justify the French Revolution?

- A. The government had been corrupted beyond salvaging, and the only solution was a complete change.
- B. The aristocracy was a parasite that was sucking the life out of its people, and the nation would not survive without changing government.
- C. Louis XVI's rule was crippling the country and he needed to be replaced immediately with no chance of reinstatement.
- D. The laws were centuries old and were inappropriate for governing the French people,

Answer: A

Explanation:

Paine advocates the overthrow of the government rather than its reform, claiming that its despotic principles were "too deeply rooted to be removed" except by revolution. Paine does not claim that the nation would not survive without change. Paine specifically states that the revolution is not against Louis WI. Paine refers to the principles that are centuries old, but makes no reference to laws that may be inappropriate for the current generation of French people.

Question: 5

Paine feels that Burke does not understand that

- A. liberty should be obtained at any cost.
- B. revolting against corrupt principles is not the same as rebelling against the rulers.
- C. the king of France actually loved his people.
- D. the nation of France was in crisis and it was necessary to act decisively before it was too late.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In paragraph 4 of Passage 2, Paine states that Burke does not "attend to the distinction

between men and principles." In other words, he does not understand that revolting against a corrupt government is not synonymous with rejecting a king. Paine does not argue that liberty should be obtained at any cost. Rather, he comments that many other revolutions were inspired by hatred rather than good motives. Paine does refer to the king's regard for his people, but does not indicate that Burke is unaware of this. And while Paine does urge acting "with determined vigor" in the crisis, he again does not indicate that Burke is unaware.

Question: 6

How would Burke most likely have responded to Paine's statement in lines 44—47 of Passage 2 that the revolution was "generated in the rational contemplation of the Rights of Man"?

- A. He would contend that human rights were actually violated by the revolution, not supported.
- B. He would point out that human rights cannot be rationally contemplated because they cannot be defined.
- C. He would argue that the revolution was not considered rationally, but emotionally.
- D. He would state that the people doing the contemplation were not the real movers, and thus their results were invalid.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Burke argues in the first paragraph of Passage 1 that the emotions of the revolution make it difficult to judge rationally. He does not make any mention of human rights. He mentions that the real movers are not always the ones who "appear the most stirring", but does not imply that those who contemplated the revolution were not the movers.

Question: 7

Which of the following choices from Passage 1 provides the best evidence to answer the previous question?

- A. Lines 3—9 ("The wild gas frothy surface")
- B. Lines 9-12 ("I must ... received one")
- C. Lines 24—27 ("All these ... continue long")
- D. Lines 32-35 ("Prudence would ... is power")

Answer: A

Explanation:

The answer to the previous question is C. The best evidence to support Burke's idea of using emotions over rational thought is in paragraph 1, where he likens the heightened emotions associated with the revolution to drinking alcohol, making it difficult to think clearly. In answer choice B, Burke cautions people on rejoicing over liberty before they are sure it will be for the best. In answer choice C, Burke warns that liberty will not last without the structure of government. In answer choice D, Burke explains that liberty is power, when people act together. None of these

statements address the idea of rationale and emotions.

Question: 8

How would Paine most likely have responded to Burke's statement in lines 25—27 of Passage 1 that liberty is "not likely to continue long" without the structure of government?

- A. He would argue that it was not the government, but the king, who was overthrown, and so the structure could remain stable, with modifications for more freedom.
- B. He would point out that removing the king was not the same as removing the governmental structure.
- C. He would contend that when men fight with such passion for liberty, they will not let it slip through their fingers.
- D. He would assert that the revolution was carefully thought through before action was taken.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Paine responded to Burke's criticism that liberty was too hastily celebrated by stating that it was the product of "rational contemplation." He argued that it was the government, not the king, that needed to be overthrown. Paine also did point out that removing the king was not the same as removing the governmental structure, but he did advocate the removal of that structure. He did discuss that people were fighting passionately for liberty, but did not say that this passion would preserve liberty.

Question: 9

Which of the following choices from Passage 2 provides the best evidence to answer the previous question?

- A. Lines 1—3 ("It was nation revolted")
- B. Lines 24—30 ("The monarch been carried")
- C. Lines 44—48 ("But in ... and principles")
- D. Lines 49-50 ("Lay then ... governments humanity")

Answer: C

Explanation:

The answer to the previous question is that Paine asserts that the revolution was carefully considered before action. Answer choice C reflects this "rational contemplation." Paine's call to "teach governments humanity" (D) is not in reference to this. Answer choices A and B are in relation to the difference between the monarchy and the government, which refer to incorrect answer choices from the previous question.

Question: 10

As used in line 42 of Passage 2, "excited" most nearly means

- A. giddy.
- B. instigated.
- C. enraged.
- D. invented.









Answer: B

Explanation:

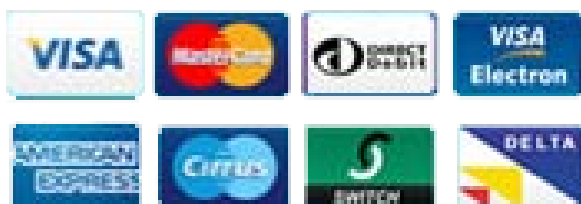
Paine uses the word "excited" to describe how hatred has instigated revolutions in many countries. He is not referring to feelings of excitement or giddiness (A). Though he is discussing rage, it would not be correct to say that the revolutions themselves were enraged (C). "Invented" (D) does not give the correct connotation; revolutions were encouraged by hatred, but hatred did not invent them.

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