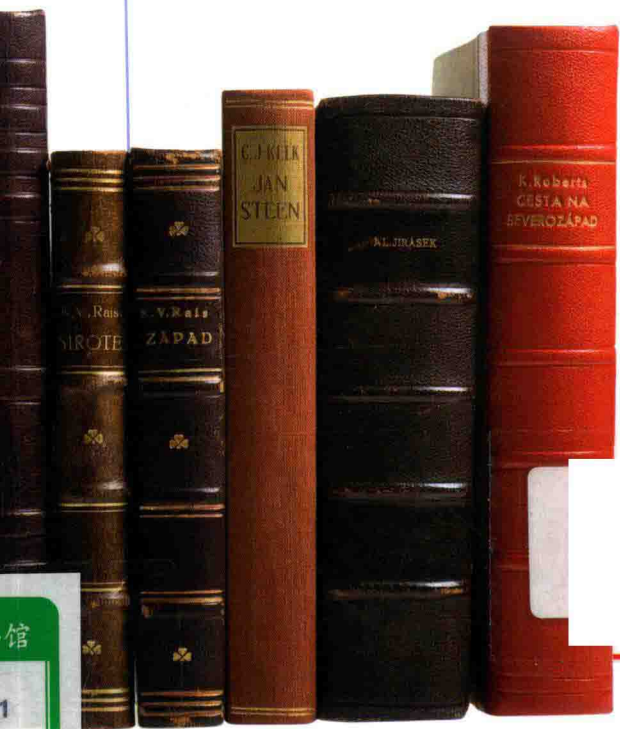


新东方SAT考试辅导教材

LITERATURE

SAT\* II

文学



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- 专家点拨解题思路，增加取胜把握
- 倾囊相授解题技巧，直击正确答案

全真模拟试题，提高应试技巧



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Stephanie Muntone

McGraw-Hill's SAT Subject Test: Literature, Second edition

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# SAT 考试概述

## 一、考试认可

SAT 考试(Scholastic Assessment Test)是由美国大学委员会(College Board)组织的“学术水平测验考试”，是美国高中生进入美国大学的标准入学考试。SAT 考试成绩是美国大学唯一能够得到的、可以比较来自不同地区和学校学生的成绩，所以对录取与否及奖学金多少的影响非常大。美国 3600 余所大学都接受 SAT 考试成绩。

## 二、考试简介

SAT 考试分为两部分：

**1. SAT I (SAT Reasoning Test)：**包括数学、阅读、写作 3 个部分，考试时间为 3 小时 45 分钟，各部分的测试内容、测试题型和分值如下：

数学部分：

测试内容	测试题型	分值
运算能力、代数与函数、几何、数据分析、统计学及基础概率论	选择题、应用题	800

阅读部分：

测试内容	测试题型	分值
批判性阅读与句子理解	阅读理解、句子填空	800

写作部分：

测试内容	测试题型	分值
语法、词汇、语言应用	写作、语法	800

**2. SAT II (SAT Subject Tests)：**包括数学、物理、化学、生物、文学、美国历史、世界历史、外语(汉语、日语、德语、法语、西班牙语、拉丁语等 20 种)。部分美国名校只要求中国留学申请人提供 SAT I 的成绩，部分院校及专业要求申请人提供 SAT II 的单科考试成绩。

SAT II 考试时间为 1 小时，大部分为选择题，每科满分为 800 分，主要考查考生某一学科的知识 and 运用这些知识的能力。

## 三、考试报名

决定报名前，首先要有一张国际通用信用卡，如果没有，需要办理一张中国银行的“长城国际信用卡”。具体报名程序如下：

1. 登录 [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com) 注册个人信息，从而获得用户名和密码；
2. 登录 SAT 首页，进入自己的账户。填写个人在校成绩、期望申请的专业等信息；
3. 上述信息填写完毕后，第二次登录时，这些信息不会出现，此时直接点击“new registration”进入即可。在注册第一页选择考试类型、考点、年级(美国的 12 年级等于中国的高中三年级)等；
4. 点“continue”进入下一页面，选择考试时间；
5. 进入下一页面，选择是否接受“student answer service”的服务(如果选“yes”，要交额外的费用，但考试后可获得考试报告)；
6. 进入下一页面，填写欲申请的学校(也可以不填)；
7. 进入下一页面，选择考试地点(如选择香港，点“search”，会出现几个地点，可选择其中之一；点“add”，再选择)；
8. 进入下一页面，此时会出现“registration information”、“fee and payment”和“credit card information”。填写信用卡类型、卡号及有效期，之后会得到确认单，报名即完成。

## 四、什么是 PSAT?

PSAT (Preliminary SAT) 是 SAT 的预备测验, 这个测验的分数可以用来申请 NMSQT (National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test, 美国的模范学生奖学金资格测验)。对于广大中国考生而言, PSAT 难度要低于 SAT, 但是考试科目基本一致, 都是阅读、写作、数学, 考生可以通过 PSAT 的培训来逐步适应 SAT 的考试。可以说, PSAT 是 SAT 的预演与准备, PSAT 与 SAT 相结合的培训能够更有效地帮助中国考生打好基础、适应考试, 更有利于考生在 SAT 考试中考出好成绩。

## 五、计分方式

1. SAT 每一类型考题都是由易而难排列。
2. SAT I 和 SAT II 所有题目答错皆倒扣分, 但未作答的题目则以零分计算。
3. 作答时可利用题目的空白处计算或做记号, 但所有答案均需填写在答题纸上才计分。答题纸要小心填写, 如有污损应擦拭干净。
4. SAT I 阅读、数学及写作各部分的分值均为 800 分, SAT II 每科分值也是 800 分。

## 六、成绩查询

考试后两周, 考生可通过网站 [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com) 查询考试成绩。

## 七、考试建议

### 1. 准许带进考场的物品:

- (1) 护照及准考证
- (2) 2 支 2B 铅笔和橡皮擦

注意: 不要使用自动铅笔、钢笔或圆珠笔。自动铅笔涂黑的效果不如 2B 铅笔, 使用钢笔或圆珠笔答题则会得 0 分。

- (3) 计算器(用于数学部分)
- (4) 手表(不带语音报时功能)
- (5) 手袋或背包(必须放在座位下方)
- (6) 一些食品和饮料(必须放在所带的袋子里, 休息间隙时可以食用)

### 2. 不准带进考场的物品:

- (1) 草稿纸
- (2) 字典、书和笔记本
- (3) 圆规和各种尺子
- (4) 荧光笔和彩色铅笔
- (5) 随身听和便携式 CD 播放器
- (6) 相机
- (7) 带有语音报时功能的手表
- (8) 手机以及除计算器外的其他电子设备

### 3. 备考建议

SAT 考查考生经过长期学习所获得的能力, 准备考试有短期和长期两种准备:

#### A. 短期准备:

- (1) 熟悉题目结构、题型、考试要求及考试程序;
- (2) 详读 International SAT Program Registration Bulletin 手册, 了解更多考试及考前和考后的相关事项。

#### B. 长期准备:

一般而言, 短期集中的练习对熟悉考试题型和减少考试焦虑颇有帮助, 但长期努力才是准备考试的不二法门。考生应多选修较富挑战性的学术性课程, 广泛研读学术性及课外书籍。



# TOP 15 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT LITERATURE

This feature provides a checklist of the 15 reading strategies and literary elements that are most likely to appear in questions and answer choices on the SAT Literature Test.

The list provides you with a hint about how to answer a question about each element or strategy. Two sample questions are provided, showing you how questions relating to each element or strategy are likely to be worded.

See “Test-Taking Strategies for the Literature Test” for specific types of questions and how to approach them.

## 1. CHARACTER/MOTIVATION

Understand why a character does or says something and what a character may be thinking or feeling based on clues in the passage. Be able to locate specific words or phrases in a passage that support your interpretation.

### *Examples*

Which best characterizes the speaker?

Which is NOT a reasonable conclusion to draw about the captain?

## 2. SETTING

Know how to identify a time or place based on clues in a passage or poem, how setting relates to mood or tone, and how setting affects characters. Look for hints in the selection.

### *Examples*

The setting of this passage is best described as:

How does the setting affect the mood of the poem?

## 3. THEME

Know how to identify the theme of a passage or poem. Remember that the theme of a literary work is its implied message—a universal statement about life. Because themes are usually implied, not stated directly, you may have to spend a little extra time on a theme question. Use specific details in the passage to help identify the theme.

### *Examples*

Which major theme does the passage address?

Which best sums up the speaker’s message to the beloved?

## 4. TONE

Be able to describe the tone of a passage or poem, or how a specific extract from the poem or passage affects the tone. Remember that the tone of a work is the author’s attitude toward the subject; do not confuse tone with mood, which is the impact of the work on the reader.

**Examples**

Which best describes the tone of the passage?

The poet uses the words “dark,” “night,” “shade,” and “shadow” in order to achieve a tone of:

**5. SYMBOLISM**

Know how to identify the larger symbolic importance of a character, object, or action from the passage or poem. Because authors usually imply what something symbolizes rather than stating this information directly, questions about symbolism can take a little more time to answer. Use specific details in the passage to understand the symbolism of a passage.

**Examples**

When the author says that Raggles sees a city as “an individual conglomeration of life,” he suggests that the city symbolizes which of the following?

What does the black-and-red color scheme of the suite’s seventh room symbolize?

**6. ALLUSIONS**

Recognize allusions—references to historical events, great works of literature, and art. By definition, allusions are unexplained; the author takes for granted that the reader will recognize an allusion. The strategy of eliminating obvious wrong answers can come in handy when you are not sure of the right answer to an allusion question.

**Examples**

The line “I do not find / The Hanged Man” is an allusion to which of the following?

When the author says that Jim was “tilting at windmills,” he is alluding to:

**7. USING CONTEXT CLUES TO DEFINE VOCABULARY**

Use context clues and knowledge of roots and affixes to define an unfamiliar vocabulary word. Make sure to identify the word’s part of speech; this can also help you eliminate wrong choices. You can also use context clues when the word in the question is familiar but has more than one definition.

**Examples**

The word “concatenation” is best defined as:

In what sense does the speaker use the word “forward”?

**8. AUTHOR’S PURPOSE**

Be able to identify the author’s main purpose in writing a speech or passage. In order to determine why an author included a particular detail, think about the effect that detail had on you and then find the answer choice that best matches your reaction.

### **Examples**

The author includes the information in the last paragraph in order to:  
Why does the author include the final sentence, when its ideas were already expressed in the previous sentence?

## **9. SONNET**

Be sure you know that a sonnet is a 14-line poem in iambic pentameter, and that when you see a sonnet that deviates from the standard sonnet form, you can identify what makes it different. Use the sonnets in this book to familiarize yourself with the form.

### **Example**

The poem meets all of the usual standards for a sonnet EXCEPT:

## **10. METER AND RHYTHM**

In poetry, meter refers to the number of metric feet per line, and rhythm refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. Be sure not to confuse these terms with one another. Practice scanning verse so that you will be confident in your ability to identify rhythm and meter.

### **Examples**

Which best describes the relationship between the poem's main theme and its rhythm?

Which best describes the effect of the poem's meter?

## **11. INTERPRETING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

Be able to interpret similes, metaphors, and examples of personification. The test is more likely to ask you to interpret a simile or a metaphor than to identify one. When interpreting figurative language, look for the answer choice that is best supported by the overall meaning of the passage or poem.

### **Examples**

Which best describes the effect of the speaker's comparison of the "half-deserted streets" "that follow like a tedious argument / Of insidious intent"?  
The metaphor "white sails" refers to:

## **12. UNDERSTANDING ARCHAIC LANGUAGE**

Make sure that you understand archaic and old-fashioned language, such as occurs in the poems and plays of Shakespeare. (Roughly 60 percent of the test questions will be on literary selections written before 1900.)

### **Examples**

Which of the following best paraphrases the lines "More will I do; / Though all that I can do is nothing worth, / Since that my penitence comes after all, / Imploring pardon"?



When the speaker says “Then if for my love thou my love receivest, / I cannot blame thee for my love thou usest,” he means:

### 13. MAKING INFERENCES

Know how to make an inference about why a character does something, what a character may be thinking, why an author included a particular detail, and so forth. Be able to weigh the clues in the passage and use surrounding details to find the best answer.

#### *Examples*

When the speaker says “I have measured out my life with coffee-spoons,” he means:

The information in the second paragraph allows you to conclude which of the following?

### 14. FINDING THE MAIN IDEA

Be able to identify the main idea of a passage. To do this, ask yourself the question “What was this passage about?” Look among the answer choices for the one that best matches your answer to this question. It may be more difficult to identify an implied main idea than one that is stated directly. (HINT: Many authors state the main idea at the beginning or end of a paragraph.)

#### *Examples*

Which sentence from the passage best states its main idea?

Which statement best summarizes the speaker’s message?

### 15. RHETORICAL DEVICES

Know how to describe the effect of rhetorical devices, such as parallelism and repetition. To answer these questions, first consider the effect the rhetorical element had on you as a reader, then look for the choice that best matches your answer.

#### *Examples*

What is the effect of the repetition of the phrase “my God, my kingdom, and my people”?

The author starts almost every sentence of the essay with the phrase “I want a wife who . . .” because:

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# **PART I**

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# **INTRODUCTION TO THE SAT LITERATURE TEST**





# ALL ABOUT THE SAT LITERATURE TEST

## ABOUT THE LITERATURE TEST

The SAT Literature Test is one of the Subject Tests offered by the College Board. The test is a one-hour exam consisting of approximately 60 multiple-choice questions. It is designed to measure how well you have learned to read and interpret literature.

The SAT Subject Tests (formerly known as the SAT II Tests or Achievement Tests) are the lesser-known counterpart to the SAT, offered by the same organization—the College Board. While the SAT covers general verbal, writing, and mathematical reasoning skills, the SAT Subject Tests cover specific knowledge in a variety of subjects, including English, mathematics, history, science, and foreign languages. SAT Subject Tests are only one hour long and thus are significantly shorter than the SAT. Furthermore, you can choose which SAT Subject Tests to take and how many (up to three) to take on one test day, but you cannot register for both the SAT and the SAT Subject Tests on the same test day.

The SAT Literature Test usually includes four to twelve literary texts. Each text is followed by a set of six to eight questions based on that text. The test covers the topics shown in the table:

Genre	Percentage
Prose passages (primarily excerpts from fiction and essays)	40–50%
Poetry (primarily entire poems, though some selections are excerpts from larger works)	40–50%
Drama and other (included in Prose passages) (many tests, but not all, contain one dramatic selection)	0–10%
<b>Period</b>	
Before 1700	30%
Between 1701 and 1900	30%
After 1900	40%
<b>National Tradition</b>	
Authors from the United States	40–50%
Authors from Great Britain	40–50%
Authors from other English-speaking traditions (India, Ireland, Canada, and the Caribbean)	0–10%

The SAT Literature Test measures not only how well you understand the subject matter of each text, but also how well you understand specific literary concepts, such as theme, genre, tone, and characterization. You may be asked about the structure and organization of a text, or you may be asked about the author's use of narrative voice. You may also be asked about syntax,

diction, vocabulary, and the author's use of figurative language, including imagery. You should be familiar with these concepts from your English and language arts classes.

When determining which SAT Subject Tests to take and when to take them, consult your high school guidance counselor and pick up a copy of the "Taking the SAT Subject Tests" bulletin published by the College Board. Research the admissions policies of colleges to which you are considering applying to determine their SAT Subject Test requirements and the average scores students receive. Also, visit the College Board's web site to learn more about which tests are offered ([www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com)).

Use this book to become familiar with the content, organization, and level of difficulty of the SAT Literature Test. Knowing what to expect on the day of the test will allow you to do your best.

## ■ WHEN TO TAKE THE TEST

For the SAT Literature Test, the College Board simply recommends that you have as much experience as possible in reading and carefully analyzing a variety of American and British literary works from different historical periods and in different genres. The more texts you have read and closely studied, the better prepared you will be. Note, however, that there is no specific reading list for the test, so you cannot know beforehand which literary works you will encounter on the exam you take.

Many students take the SAT Literature Test at the end of their junior year or at the beginning of their senior year. If you are unsure when you should take this exam, consult your teacher or school counselor.

Colleges look at SAT Subject Test scores to see a student's academic achievement, because the test results are less subjective than are other parts of a college application, such as grade point average, teacher recommendations, student background information, and the interview. Many colleges require at least one SAT Subject Test score for admission, but even schools that do not require SAT Subject Tests may review your scores to get an overall picture of your qualifications. Colleges may also use SAT Subject Test scores to enroll students in appropriate courses. If English is your strongest subject, then a high SAT Literature score, combined with good grades on your transcript, can convey that strength to a college or university.

To register for SAT Subject Tests, pick up a copy of the *Registration Bulletin*, "Registering for the SAT: SAT Reasoning Test, SAT Subject Tests" from your guidance counselor. You can also register at [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com) or contact the College Board directly at:

College Board SAT Program  
901 South 42nd Street  
Mount Vernon, IL 62864  
(866) 756-7346

General inquiries can be directed via e-mail through the College Board's Web site e-mail inquiry form or by telephone at the number listed above.

The SAT Literature Test is administered six Saturdays (or Sunday if you qualify because of religious beliefs) a year in October, November, December, January, May, and June. Students may take up to three SAT Subject Tests per test day.

**SCORING**

The scoring of the Literature test is based on a 200–800-point scale, similar to that of the math and verbal sections of the SAT. You receive one point for each correct answer and lose one quarter of a point for each incorrect answer. You do not lose any points for omitting a question. In addition to your scaled score, your score report shows a percentile ranking indicating the percentage of students scoring below your score.

Score reports are mailed, at no charge, approximately 5 weeks after the test day. Score reports are available approximately 3 weeks after the test day at [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com). Just as with the SAT, you can choose up to four college/scholarship program codes to which to send your scores, and the College Board will send a cumulative report of all of your SAT and SAT Subject Test scores to these programs. Additional score reports can be requested, for a fee, online or by telephone.

