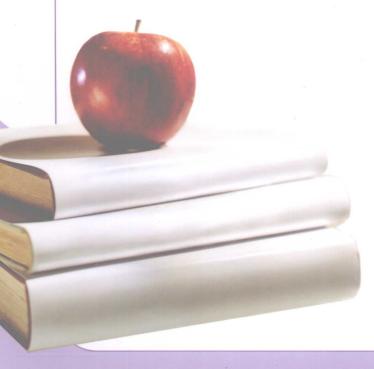
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## 15 PRACTICE TESTS SATISTICS AT III



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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人学考试。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:

12.7	***	-	* *	
770	~	-24(	分	
71	-	пn	7.1	•

测试内容	测试题型	分值
运算能力、代数与函数、几何、	选择题、应用题	800
数据分析、统计学及基础概率论	[	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 II 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和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 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. 除 SAT I 部分数学题目外, SAT II 和 SAT I 其他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 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(必须放在所带的手袋和背包里, 考试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。

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### All About the SAT Subject Tests

### What Are the SAT Subject Tests?

The SAT Subject Tests (formerly called the Achievement Tests) are a series of college entrance tests that cover specific academic subject areas. Like the better-known SAT Reasoning Test, which measures general verbal and math skills, the SAT Subject Tests are given by the College Entrance Examination Board. Colleges and universities often require applicants to take one or more SAT Subject Tests along with the SAT Reasoning Test.

SAT Subject Tests are generally not as difficult as Advanced Placement tests, but they may cover more than is taught in basic high school courses. Students usually take an SAT Subject Test after completing an Advanced Placement course or an Honors course in the subject area.

### **How Do I Know if I Need to Take SAT Subject Tests?**

Review the admissions requirements of the colleges to which you plan to apply. Each college will have its own requirements. Many colleges require that you take a minimum number of SAT Subject Tests—usually one or two. Some require that you take SAT Subject Tests in specific subjects. Some may not require SAT Subject Test scores at all.

### When Are SAT Subject Tests Given, and How Do I Register for Them?

SAT Subject Tests are usually given on six weekend dates spread throughout the academic year. These dates are usually the same ones on which the SAT Reasoning Test is given. To find out the test dates, visit the College Board website at www.collegeboard.com. You can also register for a test at the website. Click on the tabs marked "students" and follow the directions you are given. You will need to use a credit card if you register online. As an alternative, you can register for SAT Subject Tests by mail using the registration form in the SAT Registration Bulletin, which should be available from your high school guidance counselor.

### **How Many SAT Subject Tests Should I Take?**

You can take as many SAT Subject Tests as you wish. According to the College Board, more than one-half of all SAT Subject Test takers take three tests, and about one-quarter take four or more tests. Keep in mind, however, that you can take only three tests on a single day. If you want to take more than three tests, you will need to take the others on a different testing date. When deciding how many SAT Subject Tests to take, base your decision on the requirements of the colleges to which you plan to apply. It is probably not a good idea to take many more SAT Subject Tests than you need. You will probably do better by focusing only on those your preferred colleges require.

### Which SAT Subject Tests Should I Take?

If a college to which you are applying requires one or more specific SAT Subject Tests, then, of course, you must take those particular tests. If the college

simply requires that you take a minimum number of SAT Subject Tests, then choose the test or tests for which you think you are best prepared and likely to get the best score. If you have taken an Advanced Placement course or an Honors course in a particular subject and done well in that course, then you should probably consider taking an SAT Subject Test in that subject.

### When Should I Take SAT Subject Tests?

Timing is important. It is a good idea to take an SAT Subject Test as soon as possible after completing a course in the test subject, while the course material is still fresh in your mind. If you plan to take an SAT Subject Test in a subject that you have not studied recently, make sure to leave yourself enough time to review the course material before taking the test.

### What Do I Need on the Day of the Test?

To take an SAT Subject Test, you will need an admission ticket to enter the exam room and acceptable forms of photo identification. You will also need two number 2 pencils. Be sure that the erasers work well at erasing without leaving smudge marks. The tests are scored by machine, and scoring can be inaccurate if there are smudges or other stray marks on the answer sheet.

Any devices that make noise, such as cell phones or wristwatch alarms, should be turned off during the test. Such study aids as dictionaries and review books, as well as food and beverages, are barred from the test room.

### **How Are SAT Subject Tests Scored?**

On an SAT Subject Test, your "raw score" is calculated as follows: You receive one point for each question you answer correctly, but you lose one-quarter of a point (one-third of a point on the language tests) for each question you answer incorrectly. You do not gain or lose any points for questions that you do not answer at all. Your raw score is then converted into a scaled score by a statistical method that takes into account how well you did compared to others who took the same test. Scaled scores range from 200 to 800 points. Your scaled score will be reported to you, to your high school, and to the colleges and universities that you designate to receive it.

### When Will I Receive My Score?

Scores are mailed to students approximately 3 to 4 weeks after the test. If you want to find out your score a week or so earlier, you can do so for free by accessing the College Board website or for \$10 by calling 800-SAT-SCORE.

### **How Do I Submit My Score to Colleges and Universities?**

When you register to take the SAT Reasoning Test or SAT Subject Tests, your fee includes free reporting of your scores to up to four colleges and universities. To have your scores reported to additional schools, visit the College Board website or call 800-SAT-SCORE. You will need to pay an additional fee.

### **Strategies for Top Scores**

When you take any SAT Subject Test, you'll want to do everything you can to make sure you get your best possible score. That means studying right, building good problem-solving skills, and learning proven test-taking strategies. Here are some tips to help you do your best.

### **Study Strategies**

- **Get to know the format of the exam.** Use the practice tests in this book to familiarize yourself with the test format, which does not change from year to year. That way, you will know exactly what to expect when you see the real thing on test day.
- **Get to know the test directions.** If you are familiar with the directions ahead of time, you won't have to waste valuable test time reading them and trying to understand them. The format and directions used in the practice exams in this book are modeled on those you will see on the actual SAT Subject Tests.
- **Get to know what topics are covered.** Get to know what specific topics are covered on the exam. You will find them listed in the introductory material for each of the practice tests in this book.
- **Study hard.** If possible, plan to study for at least an hour a day for 2 weeks before the test. Review the textbook from your course and work through the corresponding practice test or tests in this book. Make study cards from a set of index cards. Those cards can "go where you go" during the weeks and days before the test. If you are pressed for time, focus on taking the practice test or tests, reading the explanations, and reviewing the particular topics that give you the most trouble.

### **Problem-Solving Strategies for Math and Science Tests**

- Solve math or science problems in whatever way is easiest for you. There are usually several ways to solve math or science problems and arrive at the correct answer. For example, when converting units some students prefer to use a dimensional analysis, whereas others prefer to set up a proportion. Do what is easiest for you. Remember that the SAT Subject Test is all multiple choice. That means that no one is going to be checking your work and judging you by which solution method you chose. So solve the problem any way you like.
- **Build good problem-solving skills.** When you tackle math or science problems, try following this three-step process.
  - 1. When you first read a question, make a list of the given values and variables and the units for the variables.
  - 2. Ask yourself, "What do I have and what do I need to get?" The link between what you have and what you need to get is either an equation that you should be familiar with or certain specific steps to follow to solve particular types of problems.
- 3. Solve the problem and see if the answer makes sense. For example, if you know that one variable should be much larger than another, make sure your answer reflects that relationship. You will see how this works with many of the problems in this book.

• Make sure you know what the question is asking. The questions on SAT Subject Tests in math or science are not deliberately designed to trick you; however, it is still important that you look closely at each one to make sure you know what it is asking. If a question asks which compound has the lowest hydrogen ion concentration, do not pick the answer choice with the highest concentration. Pay special attention to questions that include the words NOT or EXCEPT. You may want to circle these words to make sure you take them into account as you choose your answer.

### **Test-Taking Strategies**

- Answer all the easy problems first, then tackle the harder ones. Keep in mind that the test is only 1 hour long. There isn't much time to spend trying to figure out the answers to harder questions, so skip them and come back to them later. There are three reasons why you should do this. The first is that every question counts the same in the scoring of the exam. That means that you are better off spending time answering the easier questions, where you are sure to pick up points. The second reason to skip past harder questions is that later on in the test you might come to a question or a set of answer choices that jogs your memory and helps you to go back and answer the question you skipped. The third reason is that by answering the easier questions, you will build your confidence and get into a helpful test-taking rhythm. Then, when you go back to a question you skipped, you may find that it is not as hard as you had first thought.
- Use the process of elimination. Keep in mind that on any SAT Subject Test, as on any other multiple-choice test, the answer is right in front of you. Try eliminating answer choices that you know are incorrect. Often this can help you select the correct answer.
- If you must guess, make an educated guess. The SAT Subject Test has a fractional-point penalty for wrong answers to discourage random guessing. So if you have absolutely no idea how to answer a question, you are better off skipping it entirely. However, you may be able to eliminate one or more answer choices. If you can do that, you can increase your odds of guessing the correct answer. If you can make this kind of educated guess, go ahead. If you guess correctly, you will earn another point.
- Be wary of answer choices that look familiar but are incorrect. Sometimes in the set of answer choices there will be one or more wrong answers that include familiar expressions or phrases. You might be tempted to pick one of these choices if you do not work out the problem completely. That is why it is important to work through each problem thoroughly and carefully to make sure that you pick the correct answer choice.
- You do not have to answer every question. If you do not know the answer to a question and cannot eliminate any answer choices, skip it and go on. It is better to do that than to risk losing one-quarter of a point for a wrong answer. If you have time at the end of the test, you can return to skipped questions and try to make an educated guess. But you do not have to answer every question to get a good score.

### **Tips for Test Day**

 Don't panic! Once test day comes, you are as prepared as you are ever going to be, so there is no point in panicking. Use your energy to make

- sure that you are extra careful in answering questions and marking the answer sheet.
- Use your test booklet as scratch paper. Your test booklet is not going to be reused by anyone when you are finished with it, so feel free to mark it up in whatever way is most helpful to you. Circle important words, underline important points, write your calculations in the margins, and cross out wrong answer choices.
- Be careful when marking your answer sheet. Remember that the answer sheet is scored by a machine, so mark it carefully. Fill in answer ovals completely, erase thoroughly if you change your mind, and do not make any stray marks anywhere on the sheet. Also, make sure that the answer space you are marking matches the number of the question you are answering. If you skip a question, make sure that you skip the corresponding space on the answer sheet. Every five or ten questions, check the question numbers and make sure that you are marking in the right spot. You may want to mark your answers in groups of five or ten to make sure that you are marking the answer sheet correctly.
- Watch the time. Keep track of the time as you work your way through the test. Try to pace yourself so that you can tackle as many of the questions as possible within the 1-hour time limit. Check yourself at 10- or 15-minute intervals using your watch or a timer.
- **Do not panic if time runs out.** If you have paced yourself carefully, you should have time to tackle all or most of the questions. But if you do run out of time, do not panic. Make sure that you have marked your answer sheet for all the questions that you have answered so far. Then look ahead at the questions you have not yet read. Can you answer any of them quickly, without taking the time to do lengthy calculations? If you can, mark your answers in the time you have left. Every point counts!
- Use extra time to check your work. If you have time left over at the end of the test, go back and check your work. Make sure that you have marked the answer sheet correctly. Check any calculations you may have made to make sure that they are correct. Take another look at any questions you may have skipped. Can you eliminate one or more answer choices and make an educated guess? Resist the urge to second guess too many of your answers, however, because this may lead you to change an already correct answer to a wrong one.

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## THE SAT U.S. HISTORY TEST

### All About the SAT U.S. History Test

### What Is the Format of the SAT U.S. History Test?

The SAT U.S. History test is a 1-hour examination consisting of 90 to 95 multiple-choice questions. The questions deal with historical events, developments, trends, and concepts, as well as with social science concepts and methods as they are used in the study of history. According to the College Board, the test measures the following knowledge and skills:

- Familiarity with historical concepts, cause-and-effect relationships, geography, and other data necessary for understanding major historical developments
- · Grasp of concepts essential to historical analysis
- Ability to use historical knowledge in interpreting data in maps, graphs, charts, and cartoons

The test covers U.S. history from pre-Columbian times to the present. It covers not just political history and foreign policy but also economic, social, intellectual, and cultural history. The following chart shows the general test subject areas, as well as the approximate portion of the test devoted to each subject.

### SAT U.S. History Questions by Subject Area

Subject Area	Approximate Percentage of Test
Political History	32-36%
Economic History	18–20%
Social History	18-22%
Intellectual and Cultural History	10–12%
Foreign Policy	13–17%

This next chart shows the breakdown of test questions by historical period.

### SAT U.S. History Questions by Historical Period

Historical Period	Approximate Percentage of Test
Pre-Columbian Era to 1789	20%
1790 to 1898	40%
1899 to the present	40%

### What School Background Do I Need for the SAT U.S. History Test?

The College Board recommends that you have at least the following experience before taking the SAT U.S. History test:

- 1-year comprehensive course in U.S. history at the college preparatory level
- Social studies courses and outside reading
- Familiarity with "periodization," the trends within major historical periods

### **How Is the SAT U.S. History Test Scored?**

On the SAT U.S. History test, your "raw score" is calculated as follows: You receive one point for each question you answer correctly, but you lose one-quarter of a point for each question you answer incorrectly. You do not gain or lose any points for questions you do not answer at all. Your raw score then is converted into a scaled score by a statistical method that takes into account how well you did compared with others who took the same test. Scaled scores range from 200 to 800 points. Your scaled score will be reported to you, to your high school, and to the colleges and universities you designate to receive it.

Scoring scales differ slightly from one version of the test to the next. The scoring scales provided after each practice test in this book are only samples that show you your approximate scaled score.