

Name: _____



SAT Advanced Writing

- Trial Class -

1.

A No. 2 pencil is required for the test.
Do not use a mechanical pencil or pen.

2.

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Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Energy Storage Under Pressure

Renewable energy **12** sources pose a challenge for the businesses and utilities that use them: the need to store surplus energy to use later, during times **13** of peak demand. For example, wind fluctuates and generally produces more energy during the night, when demand is lower. Conversely, solar power generates most of its electricity during the day and provides little power at night. A method of storage called Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) **14** is one method that may be one of the best solutions to this problem.

12

The writer is considering revising the underlined portion to the following.

sources, such as hydropower, wind power, and solar power,

Should the writer make this revision here?

- A) Yes, because it sets up how the information in the passage will be structured.
- B) Yes, because it offers examples that clarify a key term in the passage.
- C) No, because it groups together examples that are too different to be of use to the passage.
- D) No, because it conflicts with information presented later in the sentence.

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) for peak
- C) of peeked
- D) for peaked

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is a particular means of storage that
- C) constitutes a form of storage that
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

[1] Power plants with CAES systems use surplus energy produced during off-peak hours to pump air into large underground cavities, such as naturally occurring or human-made salt or rock caverns. [2] The expanding air drives a turbine, generating electricity. [3] The walls of these spaces have been specially fortified to handle the high pressure and density of pressurized air. [4] As air is pumped into the inflexible cavern, the pressure increases to 1,100 pounds per square inch. [5] When energy is needed later, the power plant releases pressurized air from the cavity, causing the air to expand. **15**

15

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 2 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) after sentence 3.
- C) after sentence 4.
- D) after sentence 5.

PEGAS

PREP

Currently, only two power plants use **16** CAES; one in McIntosh, Alabama, and another in Huntorf, Germany. The McIntosh power plant can produce up to 110 megawatts of electrical **17** power, the German plant can produce 321 megawatts. **18** Combined, that's enough energy to service approximately 431,000 homes. There are a few other CAES projects in progress across the United States, including pilot projects in Ohio, California, and New Jersey.

16

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) CAES. One
- C) CAES: one
- D) CAES, one:

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) power, as well as
- C) power, and
- D) power; while

18

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it shows the impact of the two CAES plants currently in use.
- B) Kept, because it provides a transition to another point about how to provide electricity to homes.
- C) Deleted, because it ignores differences in the levels of energy usage of individual homes.
- D) Deleted, because it interrupts the paragraph's description of the McIntosh facility.

There are a number of reasons that so few CAES units have been built, despite the fact that CAES is one of only a few reliable ways to store energy from renewable energy sources. First, huge underground cavities are possible only in certain types of land. Second, even where these formations exist, reinforcing them and building the infrastructure for **19** CAES, can cost upwards of \$100 million. Finally, traditional methods of CAES **20** requires heat to compress the air, which can lower the energy efficiency of the process.

Though the system is initially expensive and involves an expenditure of energy, CAES has proven to be reliable and economically viable in the long term. Furthermore, researchers have developed methods of CAES that reach much better efficiency levels by **21** apprehending the heat required to compress the air and reusing it to heat the decompressing air. These methods can be used in CAES units built in the future. Given the growing shift to renewable energy, **22** the only stumbling blocks to additional innovations may be national energy policies that make potential investors hesitate.

19

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) CAES;
- C) CAES
- D) CAES—

20

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had required
- C) does require
- D) require

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) capturing
- C) arresting
- D) seizing

22

The writer wants a conclusion that restates the main idea of the passage. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) CAES is a promising solution to one of alternative energy's biggest challenges.
- C) it is dismaying that CAES technology is not yet as efficient as it could be.
- D) residential applications of CAES technology—in addition to large operations—are likely to become feasible soon.