SBAC Q&As

Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium

Pass Test Prep SBAC Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/sbac.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Test Prep Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

The tip of a wall clock\\'s minute hand measures 2.0 m from the floor at 10:00. At 10:30 it measures 1.7 m from the floor. If the motion of the minute hand is modeled as a cosine graph over a time of several hours, what would be the period and amplitude of the graph?

A. Period = 45 min Amplitude = 2.0 m

B. Period = 30 min Amplitude = 0.30 m

C. Period = 60 min Amplitude = 0.15 m

D. Period = 15 min Amplitude = 0.15 m

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Ashley\\'s class is doing experiments with probability. They have a box with 3 green balls, 2 blue balls, and 5 red balls.

Ashley picks a red ball from the box and keeps the ball. She passes the box to Larissa.

What is the probability that Larissa picks a blue ball?

A. 0.22

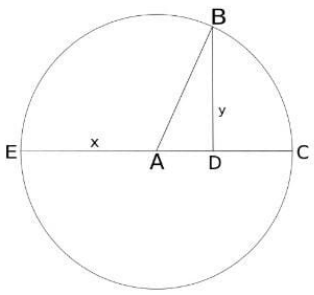
B. 0.18

C. 0.2

D. 0.01

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3



The diagram shows a circle with a center at *A*. *ADB* is a right angle. *EC* is a line segment. Points *A* and *D* lie on this segment. Segment *AE* has length *x*, segment *BD* has length *y*, and angle *BAC* has measure *m* degrees.

Which of these statements justify/justifies the conclusion that $AB \cong AC \cong AE$?

1. They are all radii of the circle.
2. They are all segments in the same circle.
3. They all have an endpoint on the circle and the other endpoint at the center.

A. statements 2 and 3 only

B. All of the statements could justify the conclusion.

C. statements 1 and 3 only

D. statement 2 only

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Read the text attached.

Passage 1

Critical information needed in fight to save wildlife

With global temperatures rising, an international group of 22 top biologists is calling for a coordinated effort to gather important species information that is urgently needed to improve predictions for the impact of climate change on future biodiversity. Current predictions fail to account for important biological factors like species competition and movement that can have a profound influence on whether a plant or animal survives changes to its environment, the scientists say in the September 9 issue of the journal Science. While more sophisticated forecasting models exist, much of the detailed species information that is needed to improve predictions is lacking.

"Right now, we\\'re treating a mouse the same way as an elephant or a fish or a tree. Yet we know that those are all very different organisms and they are going to respond to their environment in different ways," says University of Connecticut Ecologist Mark Urban, the Science article\\'s lead author. "We need to pull on our boots, grab our binoculars, and go back into the field to gather more detailed information if we are going to make realistic predictions."

The 22 top biologists affiliated with the article identify six key types of biological information, including life history, physiology, genetic variation, species interactions, and dispersal, that will significantly improve prediction outcomes for individual species. Obtaining that information will not only help the scientific community better identify the most at-risk populations and ecosystems, the scientists say, it will also allow for a more targeted distribution of resources as global temperatures continue to rise at a record rate.

Current climate change predictions for biodiversity draw on broad statistical correlations and can vary widely, making it difficult for policymakers and others to respond accordingly. Many of those predictions tend not to hold up over time if they fail to account for the full range of biological factors that can influence an organism\\'s survival rate: species demographics, competition from other organisms, species mobility, and the capacity to adapt and evolve.

"We haven\\'t been able to sufficiently determine what species composition future ecosystems will have, and how their functions and services for mankind will change," says co-author Dr. Karin Johst of the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research and the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research. "This is because current ecological models often do not include important biological processes and mechanisms: so far only 23 percent of the reviewed studies have taken into account biological mechanisms."

Generating more accurate predictions is essential for global conservation efforts. Many species are already moving to higher ground or toward the poles to seek cooler temperatures as global temperatures rise. But the capacity of different organisms to survive varies greatly. Some species of frog, for instance, can traverse their terrain for miles to remain in a habitable environment. Other species, such as some types of salamander, are less mobile and capable of moving only a few meters over generations.

"New Zealand\\'s strong foundation in ecological research will help," explains study co-author Dr. William Godsoe, a Lincoln University lecturer and member of New Zealand\\'s Bio-Protection Research Centre. "One of our hopes is to build on these strengths and highlight new opportunities to improve predictions by explicitly considering evolution, interactions among species, and dispersal." This will aid in the development of strategies to manage impacts on species and ecosystems before they become critical.

With more than 8.7 million species worldwide, gathering the necessary biological information to improve predictions is a daunting task. Even a sampling of key species would be beneficial, the authors say, as the more sophisticated models will allow scientists to extrapolate their predictions and apply them to multiple species with similar traits.

The researchers are calling for the launch of a global campaign to be spearheaded by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services or IPBES. The IPBES operates under the auspices of four United Nations entities and is dedicated to providing scientific information to policymakers worldwide. One thousand scientists from all over the world currently contribute to the work of IPBES on a voluntary basis. The scientists are also encouraging conservation strategies to support biodiversity such as maintaining dispersal corridors, and preserving existing natural habitats and genetic diversity.

"Our biggest challenge is pinpointing which species to concentrate on and which regions we need to allocate resources," says UConn Associate Professor Urban. In an earlier study in Science, Urban predicted that as many as one in six

species internationally could be wiped out by climate change. "We are at a triage stage at this point. We have limited resources and patients lined up at the door."

Passage 2

Forecasting climate change\\'s effects on biodiversity hindered by lack of data

An international group of biologists is calling for data collection on a global scale to improve forecasts of how climate change affects animals and plants. Accurate model predictions can greatly aid efforts to protect biodiversity from

disturbances such as climate change and urban sprawl by helping scientists and decision-makers better understand, anticipate and respond to threats that imperil species and ecosystems.

In a paper published in Science on Thursday (Sept. 8), biologists cite a critical lack of data on key biological mechanisms ?such as how animals and plants spread during their lifetime and how they evolve in response to changes in the

environment - as the main obstacle to improving models\\' ability to forecast species\\' response to climate change.

"This paper is a call to arms," said Patrick Zollner, article co-author and Purdue associate professor of wildlife science. "The world is in dire circumstances. We\\'re losing a lot of species, and we\\'re largely unaware why. How do we need to

rethink the kind of data we\\'re collecting so we can take advantage of modern modeling tools to understand the outcomes of climate change for ecological systems? This could help us forestall losing wildlife that we later deeply regret."

The group outlines two key problems that hinder the capability of current models to make realistic predictions about biological responses to climate change.

Most models are descriptive, based on statistical correlations and observations, and fail to capture the underlying processes that produce observed changes. For example, a descriptive model might show that lynx in the northern U.S. are

declining while bobcat populations in the same region are on the rise. Understanding what is driving this change requires a different sort of model, one that incorporates biological mechanisms. A mechanistic model that accounts for how

warming temperatures affect snow depth, for instance, could provide insights into why bobcats - better adapted to habitats with less snow - are gaining a competitive edge over lynx. But 77 percent of current models of climate change\\'s

impacts on wildlife do not include biological mechanisms.

Another challenge is that as models have grown in sophistication, they have far outpaced data collection. Put another way, a model is like a state-of-the-art kitchen, but the cupboards are bare.

"We can now build videogame-like environments with computers where we can create multiple versions of Earth and ask what the implications under different scenarios are," Zollner said. "But our ability to learn from these tools is constrained

by the kinds of data we have."

The group advanced several proposals on how to improve models, collect missing data and leverage available data to make broader predictions.

They identified six biological mechanisms that influence wildlife\\'s responses to climate change: physiology; demography and life history; evolutionary potential and adaptation; interactions between species; movement over land or water; and

responses to changes in the environment. They ranked the information needed to account for these mechanisms in models and suggested proxies for data that are missing or hard to collect.

A globally coordinated effort to fill data gaps could greatly advance improvements in models and informed conservation approaches, the researchers wrote. They point to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its consistent

improvements in climate change modeling as a valuable blueprint for such a project.

But local and regional conservation groups need not wait for a global body to coalesce to start using a mechanistic approach in their own region, Zollner said "If the ideas put forth in this paper start to be adopted and integrated into climate

change work in a grass roots way, that could make a big difference in a region and could scale up over time," he said.

Citizen scientists also have an important role to play in pitching in with data collection, he said.

Working with citizen scientists offers "an opportunity to get huge amounts of data, and it\\'s foolish not to take advantage of it," Zollner said. "The data might not be as rigorous and needs to be treated differently, but it\\'s one more source of

valuable information.

The author\\'s purpose in Passage 2 of the attached text is most likely to ____.

A. convince the reader to join the global effort to gather data about the effects of climate change on plant and animal species

B. scare the reader into being a more environmentally conscientious member of the planet, taking into consideration energy use and waste production

C. inform the reader about the need for more data to more accurately predict the effect of climate change on plant and animal species

D. persuade the reader that the current methods of modeling and predicting how plants and animals will respond to climate change are inadequate, and so funding for this kind of research needs to be increased

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

You are asked to write an argumentative essay in support of paternity leave being extended to new fathers. Which of these sentences would not be important to include in support of the argument?

A. Granting men paternity leave helps increase mothers\\' incomes as women can re-enter the workforce sooner, giving both partners an increased sense of self-worth.

B. Studies suggest that fathers who take paternity leave have an increased role in child-care-related tasks, and their involvement may have lasting impact on their children\\'s performance in school.

C. There is a social stigma associated with men who want to take paternity leave after the birth of a child, and he may face negative criticism for this decision from friends, coworkers, and even family members

D. A child\\'s brain develops significantly in the weeks and months following birth, and the interactions, relationships, and experiences babies are exposed to can set the stage for the rest of their lives.

Correct Answer: C