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QUESTION 1

Read the text attached

Source 1: a newspaper article about the increasing teen crime rates in suburban neighborhoods

Source 2: a YouTube video about how to successfully do a kick flip with a skateboard

Source 3: an article from a skateboarding magazine about the positive impact opening a skate park had on one small town that had seen a rise in adolescent arrest rates before the park opened

Source 4: an interview with an ER doctor who has dealt with multiple injuries of children and teens who have been hit by cars while riding their skateboards

Source 5: a study that shows the positive impact on mood and mental health for people who spend time outdoors in parks or nature areas

Source 6: a biography written about Tony Hawk, a famous skateboarder, and his experiences as a teenage skater

Your Performance Task prompt requires you to write a persuasive essay to the local city council about the need for a dedicated skateboarding park in your town. Choose the two best sources from the attached text that would likely offer authoritative information you can use.

- A. sources 3 and 4
- B. sources 1 and 5
- C. sources 5 and 6
- D. sources 2 and 6

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

A student is writing a persuasive essay to the school board about school lunch options. This is a paragraph from that essay. Read the attached paragraph and complete this task: Which two sentences would be the best pieces of evidence to add to this paragraph?

1.
Reports indicate that up to \$5 million dollars a day in uneaten food is wasted in American schools.
2.
Including more cafeteria staff will help increase the ease with which students can move through the lunch lines and get their food.
3.
According to some sources, rates of childhood obesity have tripled in the last thirty years.
- 4.



Students with food allergies face daily challenges when navigating school lunch options. 5.

5.

Offering vegetarian and vegan options are expensive suggestions.

A. sentences 2 and 5

B. sentences 2 and 4

C. sentences 1 and 3

D. sentences 3 and 5

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Read the information attached Source 1: Pet parents who allow their pets to escape should have their pets removed from their custody. While microchips can help lost pets be reunited with their family, that family can obviously not be trusted with the care of an animal and the pet deserves to be placed with more responsible owners.

Source 2: Microchipping pets is a relatively low cost insurance policy for pet owners. If a microchipped pet is lost or separated from its owner, the pet can be scanned for a chip and that chip can provide a vet's office or animal control agency with information about the pet's owners to ensure that animal's safe return.

Source 3: Microchipping a pet involves implanting a small chip under the skin of a pet. The chip contains an identification number unique to that pet and once scanned can be used to access pertinent owner information. Microchips are not GPS trackers, however, so you will not be able to use the chip to find a lost pet.

Source 4: Microchips may pose a danger to an animal's overall health. In addition to the initial pain that may occur with the insertion, the microchip may shift from the insertion site and migrate to another area in the body.

A student is writing a persuasive essay about the need for pet owners to microchip their pets. He found several possible sources for his report. Read the attached information these sources provide and determine which source would best support his argument.

A. source 1

B. source 2

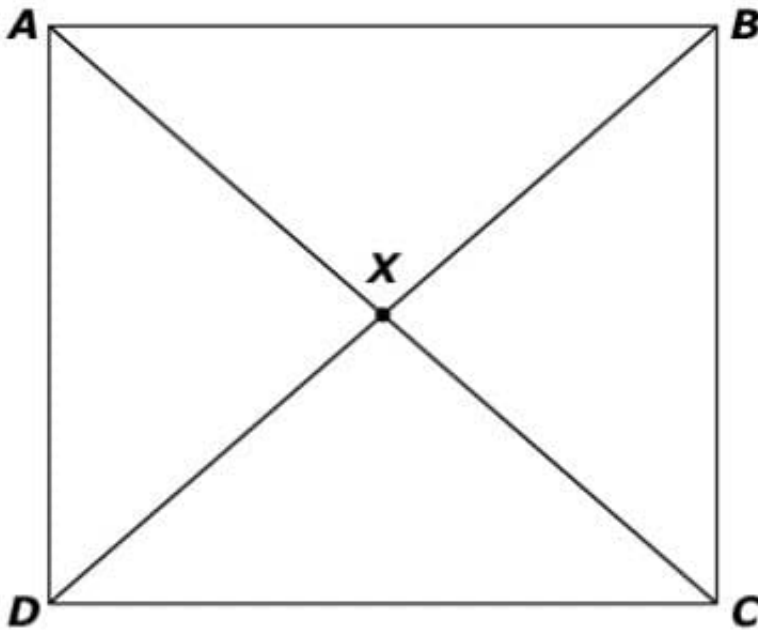
C. source 3

D. source 4

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Consider parallelogram ABCD with point X at the intersection of diagonal segments AC and BD.



Evelyn claims that ABCD is a square. Choose all statements that must be true for Evelyn's claim to be true.

- A. $AB = BD$
- B. $AD = AB$
- C. $AC = BX$
- D. $m\angle AEC \neq 90^\circ$
- E. $m\angle AXB = 90^\circ$

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

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.

What is the effect of the last paragraph of the attached Passage 1 on the overall tone of the text?

A. It gives a sense of humor with the metaphor of triaging the patients; the reader can imagine all the species of plants and animals lined up in their hospital gowns to be seen by the scientists.

B. It gives a sense of hope; we can do this if we can pull together and conduct the necessary research.

C. It gives a sense of urgency with the metaphor about triaging; there is a recognized problem, now we need to figure out how to do something about it before things literally die.



D. It gives a sense of defeat; we are going to lose "patients" because we can't act quickly enough with the amount of research and data that we have.

Correct Answer: C

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