

1. Source #1, <i>A Woman Who Went to Alaska</i> , is mainly about	
Ⓐ the narrator's walk to White Mountain.	The walk is part of the day's entry, but it is not the focus of the passage as a whole.
Ⓑ the difficulties of living in Alaska.	While difficulties are mentioned as part of the story, this is not a description of difficulties.
Ⓒ how to survive in the wilderness.	This is not an informational piece about how to survive, although survival is part of the story.
Ⓓ travelers lost in a snow storm.	The main problem of the story is being lost in a snow storm on the bay on the way to Chinik.
2. Read this sentence from source #1. "We passed the cliff and the boats, the snow creaking at every step, and the moonlight clear and beautiful." The author most likely includes this sentence in order to	
Ⓐ establish that Alaska is a cold place.	Many other details also establish Alaska as cold; that is not the most likely reason for this sentence.
Ⓑ illustrate how far the narrator walked.	This sentence does not indicate distance traveled ("We were out for two hours" in para. 1 does).
Ⓒ show that the walk took place at night.	The sentence does shows that it is night; this detail alone is not the purpose of the sentence.
Ⓓ help the reader picture the scene.	Authors often begin with the setting. This sentence has many sensory details to set the scene.
3. According to source #3, which two months in White Mountain have the most similar weather?	
Ⓐ December and January	These two months have less similar temperatures than January and February (a > 2°F difference).
Ⓑ January and March	These two months have less similar temperatures than January and February (a > 3°F difference)
Ⓒ January and February	These two months are within .1°F of each other (5.8°F in January, 5.7°F in February).
Ⓓ February and March	These two months have less similar temperatures than January and February (a > 3°F difference).
4. Based on both source #2 and the information in source #1, the reader can conclude that	
Ⓐ people in Alaska are always prepared for snowy conditions.	Source #1 says that Miss E. and Lincoln had "no lunch, tent, nor compass, and no extra furs" (para. 3), so not all people in Alaska are prepared.
Ⓑ snow may be an additional challenge for travelers in Alaska.	Source #1 includes a snow storm that is a problem for travelers, and source #2 shows travelling over snow by dogsled. These support the inference that snow is a challenge to travelers.
Ⓒ dogs like being outdoors more than people do.	Neither source #1 nor source #2 provide information that allows this comparison.
Ⓓ people avoid walking in Alaska in the winter.	This cannot be inferred, since source #1 begins with a group of people enjoying a walk over snow.
5. What can the reader infer from the white men's actions in source #1?	
Ⓐ They think they are superior to the local people.	The white men were "thinking they knew better" (para. 4) than Lincoln, the native.
Ⓑ They are very respectful of the local people.	This is an unlikely inference, given that the white men thought "they knew better" (para. 4).
Ⓒ They are worried about Miss E. and Lincoln.	There is no indication that the men were worried.
Ⓓ They have never been to Chinik.	This is not likely, since the men thought "they knew . . . the way to Chinik . . ." (para. 4).