

15. (A) "This phenomenon" refers to the movement of icebergs "to the right side of the direction in which the wind blew." See Exercises R4–R8.
16. (A) To "rotate" is to "spin" or "turn" around an axis or central point. See Exercises R1–R3.
17. (C) All points on the planet travel once around the Earth in a single day. Thus the rotational velocity is the same at different latitudes. See Exercises R15–R21.
18. (D) The author points out the linear speed of a point on the Earth depends on its distance from the equator. See Exercises R9–R14.
19. (B) The passage states that an object in the Northern Hemisphere near the equator travels faster than an object further north, where the distance around the Earth is less than at the equator. See Exercises R9–R14.
20. **B** The transitional phrase "And conversely" indicates that the sentence contains some information showing an opposite tendency to the previous sentence. An object traveling northward, away from the equator, travels relatively faster. The converse means that it travels relatively more slowly as it travels southward. See Exercises R4–R8.
21. (D) The passage states that at a depth of about 150 meters water moves in the opposite direction to the surface water. See Exercises R9–R14.
22. (B) Paragraph 4 gives an explanation of how the Coriolis force changes the direction of water flow. See Exercises R9–R14.
23. (A) To "deflect" is to "turn" to one side. See Exercises R1–R3.
24. (D) The information about the movement of icebergs in paragraph 1 and the description of the water deflection in paragraph 4 indicate that it is the Coriolis force that deflects ocean water. See Exercises R15–R21.
25. (A) The passage mentions how the marine ecosystem is affected by water taking the place of water displaced in the Ekman spiral. See Exercises R9–R14.
26. (B), (D), and (E) The Coriolis force results from the Earth's rotation and the fact that the linear speed (distance traveled in a given time) of a point on the Earth's surface is slower the further it is from the equator. This causes an object moving away from (or toward) the equator to be deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. Ocean currents are deflected at an angle with respect to the prevailing wind because of the Coriolis force. Water at successively deeper levels is further deflected in respect to the layers above it, creating a spiral. See Exercises R22–R24.
27. (C) When two armies are "engaged," they are involved in a "battle." See Exercises R1–R3.
28. (B) The passage states that the Confederates' "weaker manufacturing capacity and transportation infrastructure led ultimately to defeat." See Exercises R15–R21.
29. (C) Part of Lee's plan was to lure or entice the Northern army to fight in an exposed or vulnerable position. See Exercises R9–R14.
30. (D) The phrase "aimed at increasing the war weariness of the North" implies that the North was tired of waging war. See Exercises R15–R21.
31. (C) In paragraphs 1 and 2, the invasion of the North by the Confederate army indicates that the Union had to defend itself. In paragraph 3, the passage discusses the defensive positions that the Union took. See Exercises R15–R21.
32. (B) "This crest" refers to the "long rise of land" known as Cemetery Ridge. See Exercises R4–R8.
33. (A) The author is giving a description of what the Union army position may have looked like if it were drawn on a map or seen from the air. See Exercises R15–R21.
34. (D) "Devastating" or "ruinous" means the number of casualties was disastrous. See Exercises R1–R3.
35. (D) The strength of the Confederate infantry was probably great, considering 13,000 men were involved in the charge. See Exercises R9–R14.
36. **D** The word "They" refers to the 13,000 men charging across the open land. See Exercises R4–R8.
37. (D) The passage states that "Both sides had suffered excessive losses of men." See Exercises R9–R14.
38. (C) Because Pickett's Charge failed and the Confederates did not capture Northern territory, they were unable to reach their objectives of weakening the Union army and increasing war weariness, and they had to take on a defensive strategy without adequate manufacturing and transportation infrastructure. See Exercises R9–R14.
39. (B), (E), and (F) The main outlines of the battle were as follows: Two days of fighting failed to lead to a successful outcome for either side. Reinforcements strengthened the positions of both armies, which formed lines facing each other. On the final day, the Confederate army attacked the defensive positions of the Union army, but was unsuccessful. After this failure, the Confederates retreated back to the South. See Exercises R22–R24.