

ACCUPLACER Next Generation Reading Comprehension

Section: ACCUPLACER Next Generation Reading Exams • Total Questions: 10 • Format: Verified Q&A

1. In context, which word or phrase is best to insert at the beginning of sentence 11? Sentence 11: He spent most of his time writing poems in Spanish instead of studying English.

(1) Federico García Lorca was 20th-century Spain's most famous poet and playwright. (2) Lorca was born on June 5, 1898, in a small town a few miles west of Granada, in southern Spain. (3) He was the oldest son of a wealthy landowner. (4) He studied literature and law at the University of Granada before turning to writing full-time. (5) In 1928, he published the most famous of all his poems, *Gypsy Ballads*, which used the rhythms of the traditional Spanish ballad to describe the Gypsies of southern Spain. (6) *Gypsy Ballads* was largely responsible for making Lorca famous throughout the Spanish-speaking world within a few years. (7) In June 1929, at a time when most young writers and painters dreamed of living in Paris, Federico Lorca broke with tradition and sailed for New York. (8) His nine months in New York changed his vision of poetry and the social role of the artist. (9) Lorca also traveled to Havana, Cuba. (10) He came to New York with the goal of learning English. (11) However, he spent most of his time writing poems in Spanish instead of studying English. (12) In 1936, Lorca left a collection of these poems, called *Poet in New York*, on the desk of his Madrid publisher with a note saying he would be 'back tomorrow,' probably to discuss final details. (13) He never returned. (14) Sadly, at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Lorca was killed by political opponents in Granada. (15) *Poet in New York* was finally published in 1940.

- (A) In addition.
- (B) For example.
- (C) However.
- (D) Indeed.

2. The ancient Greek writer Herodotus was inordinately as historical facts. blithely accepting wildly improbable legends

The first true coinage, the ancient Greek historian Herodotus tells us, which was a Lydian invention, dating back to the seventh century B.C.E.

- (A) imperious
- (B) prolific
- (C) credulous
- (D) derisive

3. Unlike the author of Passage 1, the author of Passage 2 implies that keeping a blog might

Read the passage(s) below and answer the question based on what is stated or implied in the passage(s) and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Passage

Passage 1

The realm of blogging and other user-generated web content, like personal home pages, has a Wild West, anything-can-happen feel to it. A guy who has never written a children's book goes from blogging, to networking, to causing a stir, and ends up with a book deal. A couple of women who find their conversations about dating incredibly amusing turn out to be right, and end up with a television deal from a major cable channel. While it is growing and changing more rapidly than anyone can accurately track, the world of blogging is still a place where anyone can stand out, make a splash, be seen, be heard, and be successful.

Passage 2

A blog can seem like a waste of time to some, since there is no guarantee readers will come and comment. Maintaining it with new posts and an interesting layout can seem like a chore. Why does someone bother to create a blog if it isn't to peddle a product or to get in touch with consumers? "The principal reason to blog is because you have something to say," claims one expert on blogging. "While the cadre of readers may be small, it is not really how many sets of eyeballs are reading your material that's important, but who the eyeballs belong to. Blogs are written by influencers, and it is often other influencers that read them."

- (A) benefit the community
 - (B) involve irksome tasks
 - (C) attract favorable attention
 - (D) reward real creativity
-

4. Which of the following is the best revision for the quoted portion?

These rides together, "they typically" ended in spectacular crashes, are also occasions for the two friends to discuss the meaning of life, death, existence, God, and other heavy subjects.

- (A) typically they
 - (B) typically
 - (C) which typically
 - (D) it typically
-

5. In context, the metaphor in the third sentence ('it was . . . years') chiefly serves to

In many accounts of the American West, the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803 - 1806) mistakenly marks the beginning of recorded history, with the captains' journals constituting a baseline of information about the region. The earlier history of the West is frequently seen as an unimportant backstory. Although the Lewis and Clark expedition was a momentous event, it was only a subplot in a historical drama of time, place, and people that had been playing for thousands of years. The 'new lands' that Lewis and Clark explored were in fact very old: the explorers did not bring the West into United States history- they brought the United States into the history of the West.

- (A) call attention to the age of the United States as a nation
- (B) question the literary value of the writings by Lewis and Clark
- (C) trivialize the accomplishments of the Lewis and Clark expedition
- (D) place the Lewis and Clark expedition into a broad context

6. In context, where would the following sentence best be placed? Because of this model, which gives residents an incentive to protect wildlife, important wildlife populations are increasing at record rates.

(1) Including such animals as elephants, cheetahs, and zebras, endangered species such as the black rhinoceros and the Puku antelope are part of the African country of Namibia's diverse and extensive wildlife population. (2) Most Namibian wildlife lives alongside people on communal land which leads to problems for both. (3) Agricultural activities can disrupt animal's natural habitats. (4) Wild animals often prey on domestic livestock; or disrupt human life in other ways. (5) For example, elephants can leave paths of destruction as they plow through villages to get to drinking water. (6) Such problems are expensive for a government to solve, and often a "solution" that helps one group hurts another. (7) The government of Namibia adopted legislation in 1996 to address these issues. (8) This legislation transferred the responsibility for wildlife in communal areas to independent conservancies created and maintained by local residents. (9) Conservancies are designed to be financially self-sustaining. (10) Many of their expenses are paid for using income generated by campsites, safaris, and tour companies that bring tourists to observe and photograph the wildlife. (11) They say that successful continuation of conservancies will benefit future generations, attracting more and more tourists from around the globe.

- (A) After sentence 2
- (B) After sentence 4
- (C) After sentence 7
- (D) After sentence 10

7. Which of the following statements does the passage most directly counter?

The act of producing art can be anything but romantic. To escape the blank page- the only thing on Earth as passive as yourself- you cast about for distractions, half-convinced that avoiding your project will somehow shower a mystical growth hormone on your ideas. Yet for some artists, such as William Carlos Williams, life and art were more than each other's palate cleansers. The poet-doctor saw his dual vocations as mysteriously fused. 'They are two parts of a whole,' he contended in his 1967 autobiography. 'It is not two jobs at all... one rests the man when the other fatigues him.' As a physician, Williams developed an antenna for the 'inarticulate poems' emanating from his patients, even as he resolved to 'use the material I knew' from practicing medicine in his writing. What, then, is the real relationship between art and trade- agonistic or complementary? The question, which suggests something like a creative sanctum shimmering a few meters above the room in which you punch a clock or schedule a meeting, assumes that aesthetic experience is categorically different from everyday experience, and that muse-fueled invention floats apart from earthier forms of productivity.

- (A) Having a non-arts job stifles and detracts from an artist's creative work.
- (B) For people working in non-arts professions, art is more than just an entertaining distraction.
- (C) The poetry of William Carlos Williams exemplifies autobiographical poetry.
- (D) The public's interest in the arts has declined over the last century.

8. Which is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 13? which could keep fuel and cut down on pollution.

(1) Between a quarter and a third of the food produced in the United States gets wasted. (2) A lot of the waste happens during farming and processing, before the food even gets to consumers. (3) Later, buyers often reject produce because of minor blemishes, or they throw away food when they bought too much or allowed it to rot. (4) An average family spends hundreds of dollars each year on food that does not get eaten. (5) Compounding the problem is that food distribution system's currently require a lot of energy. (6) An item of food on an American plate has typically made a trip of over 2,400 kilometers. (7) Then once the food arrives at a market there is energy consumed by unloading and stocking it. (8) All told, around 15 percent of all the energy used in the United States is devoted to producing and distributing food. (9) They say we could save a great deal of energy by addressing the problem of food waste. (10) The sell by dates on foods are typically very conservative and result in people throwing away perfectly edible items. (11) Shoppers could be better informed about the true shelf life of the products they purchase. (12) This would help them plan meals more efficiently and end up with less spoiled food. (13) It might result in fewer trips to the store, which could keep fuel and cut down on pollution.

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) protect
- (C) conserve
- (D) support

9. What change needs to be made to sentence 11 (reproduced below) to make the sentence grammatically correct? Most New Yorkers have gotten used to the idea: a recent poll of New York City residents show that two-thirds of them support the bike lanes.

(1) New York City has a long history with bicycle lanes, which are either painted on a street or constructed alongside a street and are used by bicycles rather than cars. (2) Its first bike lane - and the country's first - was built in 1894, along Brooklyn's Ocean Parkway. (3) Interest in bicycle lanes reappeared in the 1970s, and by 1980, Mayor Ed Koch saw to the construction of them on Sixth and Seventh Avenues in Midtown. (4) However, those lanes faced such fierce opposition that they were immediately removed. (5) Things have recently changed: since 2006, the city has taken bike lanes to a whole new level. (6) It installed more than 250 miles around the city's five boroughs. (7) Many New Yorkers complained the new bike lanes slowed car traffic and reduced the number of parking spaces. (8) Others complained bicyclists were not following traffic rules in the lanes. (9) In Williamsburg, Brooklyn, religious leaders convinced the city to remove a new strip of freshly painted bike lane in their neighborhood. (10) Elected officials and perturbed residents of Staten Island also pressured the city into removing its own 2.35-mile dedicated lane. (11) Most New Yorkers have gotten used to the idea: a recent poll of New York City residents shows that two-thirds of them support the bike lanes. (12) They cite environmental reasons for their support, as well as the health and safety benefits the lanes provide bike riders. (13) Ultimately, the city can be happy knowing that statistics have shown its new bike lanes have already made the streets of New York safer for bikers and pedestrians.

- (A) Change 'gotten' to 'got'
- (B) Change 'show' to 'shows'
- (C) Change 'support' to 'supported'
- (D) Change 'lanes' to 'lane'

10. In context, which is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 5? In 1928 he published the most famous of all his poems, Gypsy Ballads which used...

(1) Federico Garcia Lorca was 20th-century Spain's most famous poet and playwright. (2) Lorca was born on June 5, 1898 in a small town a few miles west of Granada, in southern Spain. (3) Lorca was the oldest son of a wealthy landowner. (4) He studied literature and law at the University of Granada before turning to writing full-time. (5) In 1928 he published the most famous of all his poems, Gypsy Ballads which used the rhythms of the traditional Spanish ballad to describe the Gypsies of southern Spain. (6) Gypsy Ballads was largely responsible for making Lorca famous throughout the Spanish-speaking world within a few years. (7) In June 1929, at a time when most young writers and painters dreamed of living in Paris, Federico Lorca broke with tradition and sailed for New York. (8) His nine months in New York changed his vision of poetry and the social role of the artist. (9) Lorca also travelled to Havana, Cuba. (10) Lorca came to New York with the goal of learning English. (11) He spent most of his time writing poems in Spanish instead of studying English. (12) In 1936, Lorca left a collection of these poems, called *Poet in New York*, on the desk of his Madrid publisher with a note saying he would be back tomorrow, probably to discuss final details. (13) He never returned. (14) Sadly, at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Lorca was killed by political opponents in Granada. (15) *Poet in New York* was finally published in 1940.

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) poems, Gypsy Ballads; which used
- (C) poems, Gypsy Ballads, which used
- (D) poems: Gypsy Ballads, which used