

ACCUPLACER Next Generation Reading Test

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

1. Which choice best maintains the sentence's focus and clarity?

- (A) Many animals illustrate a phenomenon that economists call a 'vacancy chain' by taking up residence in places vacated by others.
 - (B) Many animals and people take up residence in places and structures vacated by others, illustrating a phenomenon that economists call a 'vacancy chain.'
 - (C) Economists illustrate a phenomenon called a 'vacancy chain' when animals take up residence in places vacated by others.
 - (D) Many animals illustrate economists and people by taking up residence in places vacated by others.
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2. Which is the best way to revise the underlined portion of sentence 12? 'Conservationists often say "the last crop is always asphalt" to make the point that, when open lands are developed, they are gone for good.'

- (A) that when open lands are developed
 - (B) when open lands are developed
 - (C) that (when open lands are developed)
 - (D) that when open lands are developed
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3. Which of the following is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 10: 'Rather than view waking in the middle of the night as a nuisance, people appear to have welcomed it as natural, useful, and even enjoyable'?

*According to urban legend, the potato chip was accidentally invented in 1853 by an irritated chef. He was George Crum, the son of an African-American father and Native-American mother, who was working as a chef one summer in Saratoga Springs, New York. A customer in the restaurant where Crum worked complained that his French-fried potatoes were too thick and soft and sent them back to the kitchen. To teach the customer a lesson, Crum allegedly sliced a new batch of potatoes as thinly as he possibly could, fried the slices until they were hard and crunchy, and then doused them with salt. But far from being angry, the customer ended up loving the new dish, and thus the potato chip was born! Saratoga Springs was famous at the time for its natural hot springs, some of which are still in operation today. Soon the potato chips, originally known as 'Saratoga chips' or 'potato crunches,' became very popular. With the profits he'd made, Crum opened his own restaurant, where every table had its own basket of chips. The chips remained a local delicacy until the Prohibition era. This is when an entrepreneur named Herman Lay popularized the product throughout the Southeastern United States. However, not everyone believes that George Crum was the inventor of the potato chip. These skeptics say that certain cookbooks from the early 1800s, such as William Kitchiner's *The Cook's Oracle* and N.K.M. Lee's *The Cook's Own Book*, described recipes for very similar potato dishes-the only difference is that they weren't called 'potato chips.'*

- (A) (as it is now)
- (B) waking, in the middle of the night, as a nuisance;
- (C) waking in the middle of the night as a nuisance:
- (D) waking in the middle of the night as a nuisance-

4. The collision of a comet and a planet is an _____ event in that it occurs only rarely.

- (A) inferior
- (B) ordinary
- (C) understandable
- (D) exceptional

5. According to the passage on creativity, what are scientists attempting to do with biomedical technology?

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

Because of the rooted Spanish aristocratic prejudice against commerce and manual labor, the work of painters in the colonies of New Spain was not highly valued in the 1600s. Painting was considered an artisan activity, more physical than intellectual, much like that of tailors or blacksmiths. The persistence of guilds (trade associations), also inherited from Spain and maintaining their vitality overseas, contributed decisively to keeping such feudal beliefs about painting in force. However, the guilds and the workshop system they fostered also set the stage for the development of distinctive works of art determined by local rather than European conditions and specific to the various communities of the Hispanic American world.

Adapted from Denver Art Museum, Painting a New World Mexican Art and Life, 1521-1821 02004 by Denver Art Museum

- (A) Prove that artistic talent does not exist
 - (B) Measure aspects of the creative process scientifically
 - (C) Eliminate the need for artists in society
 - (D) Show that art and science are unrelated
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6. Displaying a heightened sense of many of author Maria Cristina Mena"s characters exemplify a dignified and polite society.

- (A) eminence
 - (B) decorum
 - (C) ebullience
 - (D) realism
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7. According to the passage, which of the following most directly causes leaves to change their color in the fall?

A turning leaf stays green at first, then reveals splotches of yellow and red as chlorophyll gradually breaks down. Dark green seems to stay longest in the veins, outlining and defining them. During the summer, chlorophyll breaks down in the heat and light, but it is also being steadily replaced. In the fall, on the other hand, no new pigment is produced, and so we notice the other colors that were always there, although chlorophyll's shocking green hid them from view. With their camouflage gone, we see these colors for the first time all year, and marvel, but they were always there, hidden like a vivid secret beneath the hot glowing greens of summer.

- (A) Chlorophyll in the leaves beginning to break down then
 - (B) Heat and light causing new pigments to be produced
 - (C) Existing pigments becoming more uniform
 - (D) New chlorophyll no longer being produced
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8. What effect did Lorca's nine months in New York have on him, according to the passage?

(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) They discouraged him from pursuing poetry
- (B) They changed his vision of poetry and the social role of the artist
- (C) They led him to stop writing in Spanish
- (D) They inspired him to become a painter instead

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Athletes from Rutgers University and Princeton University participated in the first intercollegiate football game back in 1869. Players wore hats, coats, vests, and suspenders instead of helmets and pads; some Rutgers players wore scarlet-colored scarves to distinguish themselves from their opponents. Although the game more closely resembled the game of rugby, it was definitely the forerunner of American football. Rutgers, now known as the Scarlet Knights, ultimately won the game by a score of 6 "runs" to Princeton's 4 (today the score would be kept in "points," not runs).

- (A) American football has not changed much since the first intercollegiate football game was played.
- (B) Most early football players did not know how to throw a football properly.
- (C) Rutgers' current football team is better than Princeton's.
- (D) The name Scarlet Knights most likely refers to clothing worn by Rutgers players in the 1869 game.

10. Displaying a heightened sense of ____, many of author Maria Cristina Mena's characters exemplify a 'dignified and polite society.'

- (A) eminence
- (B) decorum
- (C) ebullience
- (D) realism