

ACCUPLACER Next Generation Reading

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

1. Which is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 5 (reproduced below)? Compounding the problem is that food distribution system's currently require a lot of energy.

(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) systems
 - (C) systems's
 - (D) systems
-

2. Which is the best way to revise and combine sentences 4 and 5 (reproduced below)? These elements created an effect of disillusionment and bitter realism. Many of these elements were brought to Hollywood by German directors fleeing their war-torn land.

(1) The term "film noir," meaning "dark cinema," or "black film" in French, was first used by French film critic Nino Frank in 1946 to describe a type of Hollywood film of the 1940s and '50s. (2) These films featured black-and-white cinematography, often with nighttime settings and menacing themes, suggesting an unstable world full of danger and moral corruption. (3) Dark shadows; streaks of bright light, and, off-balance compositions were all typical of the visual style. (4) These elements created an effect of disillusionment and bitter realism. (5) Many of these elements were brought to Hollywood by German directors fleeing their war-torn land.

(6) Many of the stories and a lot of the attitude of classic film noir come from the hardboiled school of detective and crime fiction that became popular in the United States during the Great Depression. (7) American writers such as Dashiell Hammett, whose novel The Maltese Falcon was made into one of the first big-budget film noirs, and James M. Cain being particularly influential. (8) Film noir can include a wide range of plots: the main character may be a private detective, a plainclothes policeman, an aging boxer, a con man, or a law-abiding citizen lured into a life of crime. (9) Betrayals and double-crosses also play an important role in many of these plots.

(10) Famous examples of film noir include Double Indemnity (1944), directed by Billy Wilder, The Big Heat (1953), directed by Fritz Lang; and Touch of Evil (1958), directed by Orson Welles. (11) Billy Wilder also directed many famous comedies, such as Some Like It Hot. (12) Although classic film noir is associated with American productions of the 1940s and '50s, many films from around the world and from the 1960s onward share many classic film noir traits. (13) For example, the films of Quentin Tarantino such as Pulp Fiction though, shot in color, have been heavily influenced by the genre of film noir.

- (A) Many of these elements created an effect of disillusionment and bitter realism they were brought to Hollywood by German directors fleeing their war-torn land.
- (B) These elements, many of which were brought to Hollywood by German directors fleeing their war-torn land, created an effect of disillusionment and bitter realism.
- (C) These elements created an effect of disillusionment and bitter realism, many were brought to Hollywood by German directors fleeing their war-torn land.
- (D) man directors fleeing their war-torn land, which created

3. What assumption does the author of the passage make?

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

Passage

During the process of photosynthesis, algae produce a small amount of hydrogen gas. Recently, microbiologists funded by the Department of Energy figured out how to create mutant versions of algae that generate much more hydrogen. You are probably wondering why the Department of Energy is funding this research. The answer is that the hydrogen produced by algae could one day be used to provide energy to entire cities.

- (A) Gases produced by algae will be cheaper to produce than other gases.
 - (B) The Department of Energy is already using hydrogen-producing algae as a source of energy.
 - (C) Mutant versions of algae will not be capable of the process of photosynthesis.
 - (D) Readers do not associate the Department of Energy with algae research.
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4. In context, 'Telemundo' and 'Ms. magazine' serve as examples of media that

African American publishing entrepreneur John H. Johnson (1918-2005) had a significant impact on American business practices, by successfully disproving a common assumption about marketing and media in the early twentieth century-that a single message and medium could reach all Americans- Johnson helped make possible everything from Telemundo to Ms. magazine. The very nature of contemporary media hinges on the concept demonstrated by Johnson-the profitability of targeting specific niches of consumers, segmented by ethnicity, age, and other demographic characteristics. Johnson devised techniques and concepts whose effectiveness now benefits many American businesses and even multinational corporations facing the challenge of marketing goods and services to a globally diverse population.

- (A) devised similar marketing techniques
 - (B) were created by the same media visionary
 - (C) underwent profound changes as a result of Johnson's work
 - (D) were designed to appeal to particular groups of consumers
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5. In context, the metaphor in the third sentence ('it was only a subplot in a historical drama of time, place, and people that had been playing for thousands of 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. Which of the following results is LEAST compatible with the goal expressed in the third sentence of Passage 2 ('The paramount concern must be to increase crop yields in environmentally sensitive ways that protect human health and the soil and water that are agriculture's very foundation')?

For those of us who wish to preserve the planet's diversity of species, high-tech, chemically assisted agriculture is an environmentalist's best friend. That's right. Soaring growth in human population threatens to destroy most of the world's remaining rainforests, wetlands, and mountain ecosystems, drastically reducing species diversity. Despite advances in chemical-free farming techniques, overreliance on these practices will result in the plowing down of forests to feed a global population that is estimated to reach 9.6 billion people by 2050. Environmentalists must face the fact that unless high-yield crop varieties, pesticides, and fertilizers are widely used in developing nations, the world's food supply will be outstripped by spiraling demand. This will mean more forests falling under the plow. I couldn't agree more that it's crucial to step up agricultural productivity to feed a spiraling global population. My quarrel is with how to intensify agriculture, not whether it should be intensified. The paramount concern must be to increase crop yields in environmentally sensitive ways that protect human health and the soil and water that are agriculture's very foundation. Heavy use of agrochemicals can bring high yields in the short run, but the cumulative damages may be considerable. Those of us whose research demonstrates that resource-conserving farming practices can be just as productive as the chemical-intensive kind contend that the goal should be efficient use of chemicals, not wide use.

- (A) An international ban on the use of agrochemicals drives several multinational corporations out of business
- (B) A species of bird becomes extinct after forests in which these birds nested are cleared to create farmland
- (C) A rural community shows an increased rate of disease after local farmers adopt chemical-intensive techniques
- (D) Government subsidies to farmers encourage overproduction of certain crops to the detriment of others

7. Which point do both of the passages make?

Passage 1: I have always been wary of cats, and now, walking alongside a 500-pound African black-maned lion, I know why. They remind me there is something higher than I am on the food chain. Josef, the lion beside me, is trained- 'the best lion in the business,' his owner says, beaming. Josef has starred in movies and posed for film animators. Josef is a big-time Hollywood cat. But Josef is not tame. No big cat ever is- a difficult fact to ignore as we climb the hills near the ranch Josef calls home. He strides with the fluidity of unfurling silk, deliberately- not an ounce of tentativeness in each footfall. 'Cats don't rent; they own,' it is said. Lions own everything in sight. Passage 2: From Cathy Newman, 'Nature's Masterwork: CATS.' ©1997 by National Geographic Society. While packs of cave bears and saber-toothed tigers may once have terrorized early humanity, most regions of our planet have since been stripped of their descendants. And due to a variety of factors, many other 'man-eating' species now face the possibility of extinction. Their disappearance from Earth is a sobering prospect, not least because of the role they play in keeping us humble. The possibility of being prey, rather than agents of planetary dominion, keeps us acutely aware of our membership within the natural world. The emotions inspired by such possibilities remind us that the world is a dangerous, yet beautiful, place.

- (A) That human beings can be prey
 - (B) That human beings have a duty to protect large predatory animals
 - (C) That large predatory animals are vanishing from the planet
 - (D) That big cats can never be tamed
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8. What point do conservationists make when they say 'the last crop is always asphalt'?

- (A) That development permanently destroys open land
 - (B) That asphalt is an important agricultural product
 - (C) That conservation increases crop yields
 - (D) That communities should build more farms before roads
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9. Which choice most effectively combines sentences 7 and 8 (reproduced below) at the underlined portion? Another panel depicted icicles forming on the breath of a mule and a man with a sack of frozen meal. The unusual weather on February 10, 1895, when temperatures fell below zero in Georgia.

(1) In the late 1800s, quilt making in the southern United States was generally characterized by simple, repetitive patterns or mass-produced commercial designs. (2) The pictorial quilts created by a former slave named Harriet Powers, however, were remarkable for their bold storytelling techniques and unique subject matter. (3) Powers's best-known pictorial quilt was commissioned in 1898. (4) The hand- and machine-sewn quilt measured 69 by 105 inches and consisted of 15 panels. (5) It is not clear when or where Powers learned to sew. (6) In the center of the quilt, the 'falling of the stars' illustrates the hours-long Leonid meteor shower that captivated people on November 13, 1833. (7) Another panel depicts icicles forming on the breath of a mule and a man with a sack of frozen meal, illustrating. (8) the unusual weather on February 10, 1895, when temperatures fell below zero in Georgia. (9) The minimalism of Powers's cotton appliqué human shapes stands in juxtaposition to the large scale of such events. (10) In addition to its artistic merit, Powers's quilt is distinctive for its incorporation of traditional West African design. (11) Although Powers had been born in Georgia and remained in the same region throughout her life, her quilt exhibits a number of stylistic similarities to the large, appliquéd cotton cloths used in festivals by the Fon people of Dahomey. (12) Most conspicuously, both use flat, dyed, and printed shapes that appear at first glance to be placed in arbitrary positions. (13) The quilt Powers made, along with her transcribed descriptions of the scenes in each panel, carries special significance. (14) Authentic artworks and firsthand accounts are relatively rare, so to have such a work preserved along with detailed commentary from its creator is invaluable. (15) The quilt eventually became the property of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. (16) Powers herself has become an honored part of American art history.

- (A) meal, highlighting the unusual weather
- (B) meal, by the weather that was unusual
- (C) meal, that the weather was unusual
- (D) meal, when the unusual weather

10. Both authors indicate that meeting the world's food needs should not come at the expense of:

During the Second World War, when the Wrigley Company discovered that it did not have the resources to produce enough chewing gum for both civilians at home and soldiers abroad- soldiers who relied on gum to avoid having dry mouths on the battlefield- the company immediately donated all of its gum to the war effort. After the war, Wrigley's gum sales grew stronger than ever, as Americans clamored for the company's "patriotic" chewing gum.

- (A) innovative farming practices
- (B) environmental integrity
- (C) humane treatment of animals
- (D) economic development