

ACCUPLACER Reading Test Next Generation

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? He spent most of his time writing poems in Spanish instead of studying English.

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

2. In context, the second quotation in Passage 1 ('Cats... own') serves to:

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) Present an alternative view of a troubling situation
- (B) Reinforce an observation by using a metaphor
- (C) Warn the reader of an existing danger
- (D) Cite an authority to support a point

3. Unlike Passage 2, Passage 1 makes use of:

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) Scientific observation
- (B) Historical allusion
- (C) Personal anecdote
- (D) Logical reasoning

4. Which sentence should be deleted from the passage because it contains irrelevant information?

Calvin and Hobbes was an immensely popular comic strip. (2) Calvin and Hobbes featured a six-year-old boy and his stuffed tiger. (3) Created by Bill Watterson, an American cartoonist: Calvin and Hobbes ran daily in newspapers across the country from 1985 to 1995. (4) The comic strip depicted Calvin's wild imaginations and his friendship with Hobbes, while also touching on larger issues of philosophy and the nature of existence. (5) Berkeley Breathed's Bloom County was another popular comic strip from the time period. (6) One of the main premises of the strip is that Hobbes appears to Calvin as a live tiger much larger than himself, who can speak, think, and move, while to the rest of the world he appears as a small stuffed toy. (7) Watterson's intent was to compare Calvin's version of reality with the "grown-up" version, and to invite the reader to decide which is truer. (8) The strip often featured Calvin and Hobbes flying downhill on a wagon, sled, or toboggan, depending on the season. (9) According to Watterson, this device added some physical comedy to the strip. (10) 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) Sentence 3
 - (B) Sentence 5
 - (C) Sentence 7
 - (D) Sentence 9
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5. In context, which of the following is the best way to revise and combine the sentences ?

The children's lunch box market experienced its golden age in the 1950s, when sales exploded. Adults had been using lunch boxes much earlier.

- (A) Because adults had been using lunch boxes much earlier, the children's lunch box market experienced its golden age in the 1950s, when sales exploded.
 - (B) Adults had been using lunch boxes much earlier, and when the children's lunch box market experienced its golden age in the 1950s, their sales exploded.
 - (C) The children's lunch box market experienced its golden age in the 1950s, when sales exploded, but adults had been using lunch boxes much earlier.
 - (D) The children's lunch box market experienced its golden age in the 1950s, and sales exploded, meanwhile adults had been using lunch boxes much earlier.
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6. What is the best revision of the underlined portion of sentence 4 (reproduced below)? 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 dousing them with salt.

(1) According to urban legend, the potato chip was accidentally invented in 1853 by an irritated chef. (2) 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. (3) 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. (4) 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 dousing them with salt. (5) But far from being angry, the customer ended up loving the new dish, and thus the potato chip was born. (6) Saratoga Springs was famous at the time for its natural hot springs, some of which are still in operation today. (7) Soon the potato chips, originally known as "Saratoga chips" or "potato crunches," became very popular. (8) With the profits he'd made, Crum opened his own restaurant, where every table had its own basket of chips. (9) The chips remained a local delicacy until the Prohibition era. (10) This is when an entrepreneur named Herman Lay popularized the product throughout the Southeastern United States. (11) However, not everyone believes that George Crum was the inventor of the potato chip. (12) 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) and then he doused
- (B) and then doused
- (C) doused them
- (D) and finally dousing

7. Where in the passage should the following sentence be inserted? Other New Yorkers say they are in favor of the bike lanes just for keeping bicyclists off the sidewalks.

(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 they were immediately removed. (5) Things have recently changed: since 2006, the city has taken bike lanes to a whole new level. (6) They 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 show 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) After sentence 1
- (B) After sentence 3
- (C) After sentence 9
- (D) After sentence 12

8. Which of the following, if true, would best serve to challenge Ogburn and Thomas's belief that the discovery of calculus is an example of the 'phenomenon' mentioned in the first sentence?

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

The phenomenon of simultaneous discovery-what science historians call "multiples"-turns out to be extremely common. One of the first comprehensive lists of multiples was put together in 1922 by William Ogburn and Dorothy Thomas; they found 148 major scientific discoveries that fit the multiples pattern. Working independently, both Newton and Leibniz discovered calculus. Three mathematicians "invented" decimal fractions. For Ogburn and Thomas, the sheer number of multiples could mean only one thing: scientific discoveries must, in some sense, be inevitable. They must be in the air, products of the intellectual climate of a specific time and place.

Adapted from Malcolm Gladwell. "In the Air" ©2008 by Conde Nast

- (A) Uncovering the existence of a journal that Newton kept while working with calculus
- (B) Learning that scientists other than Newton and Leibniz had also made substantial progress on calculus
- (C) Finding a previously unknown letter between Newton and Leibniz discussing calculus that predated its commonly assumed discovery
- (D) Identifying a minor error in Newton's original mathematical calculations

9. The author of Passage 2 suggests that environmental scientists compromise their credibility when they

Passage 1: Some ecologists worry that, to the public, environmental scientists are becoming almost indistinguishable from environmental activists. 'If we promote our opinions as though they are the truth, people won't listen to the science as carefully because they'll think we have an agenda,' says Ingrid Burke, a college professor in Colorado. She and others fret that ecologists will handicap their ability to do empirical research if they go beyond current science by making value judgments—for example, by saying that nonnative plant species or global warming are categorically bad. Such values 'can really affect the way you design a study,' says John Wiens, another professor, who warns against 'creeping advocacy syndrome.' *Passage 2: I believe not only that, like any other citizens, environmental scientists can be advocates, but that they ethically must be advocates, at least to the extent of informing the general public about their work and conclusions. The credibility of ecologists has been enhanced as many of them have tried to diagnose environmental ills and suggest cures. After all, biomedical scientists can gain prestige by diagnosing public health problems and recommending solutions—and, interestingly, they aren't accused of advocacy. But scientists should be careful to inform their audiences when they are representing a consensus of the knowledgeable scientific community and when they are expressing their own opinions about actions that should be taken.*

- (A) disguise their personal opinions as scientific consensus
- (B) gather the opinions of their fellow scientists
- (C) make public announcements
- (D) withhold information about environmental problems

10. Which of the following is the best way to revise and combine the above sentences?

The frog's grooved foot pads "self clean" by secreting a mucus-like liquid. The stickiness of the foot pad increases, and it is rendered immediately reusable.

- (A) Because the stickiness of the foot pad increases, and it is rendered immediately reusable, the frog's grooved foot pads "self clean" by secreting a mucus-like liquid.
- (B) The frog's grooved foot pads "self clean" by secreting a mucus-like liquid, but the stickiness of the foot pad increases, and it is rendered immediately reusable.
- (C) The frog's grooved foot pads "self clean" by secreting a mucus-like liquid; as a result, the stickiness of the foot pad increases, and it is rendered immediately reusable.
- (D) The stickiness of the foot pad increases, and it is rendered immediately reusable, in fact, the frog's grooved foot pads "self clean" by secreting a mucus-like liquid.