Next Generation ACCUPLACER Reading Practice

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

1. In context, which of the following is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 12: 'General Stroessner, the son of a Bavarian immigrant father and Guarani-speaking mother, made it an official language and rewarded rural Guarani speakers with land for their loyalty'?

> *To this day, Paraguay remains the only country in the Americas where a majority of the population speaks one indigenous language: Guarani. It is taught in every school. And, in the streets: it is a source of national pride. Paraguay differs significantly even from other multilingual Latin American nations like neighboring Bolivia. In Paraguay, indigenous peoples account for less than 5 percent of the population. Yet Guarani is spoken by an estimated 90 percent of Paraguayans. Unlike Bolivia, which has many official languages, Paraguay has only two. Linguists and historians say the complex reasons for the broad use of the indigenous language here date to the earliest days of Spain's colonization in the sixteenth century. The colonial system that forced indigenous people to work for Europeans did not penetrate big parts of the territory that eventually became Paraguay. This helped sustain Guarani. Under General Alfredo Stroessner, who ruled from 1954 to 1989, Guarani thrived. General Stroessner, the son of a Bavarian immigrant father and Guarani-speaking mother, made it an official language and rewarded rural Guarani speakers with land for their loyalty. Democratic rule was established in the 1990s. Then more steps were taken to strengthen Guarani. But not everyone is optimistic about Guarani's prospects, pointing to factors like the increasing migration of peasants from the rural interior, where Guarani is often the dominant language, to cities, where Spanish holds more sway. Whether Guarani can continue to thrive, even survive, in a more urban society and an increasingly connected world remains to be seen.*

(A) (As it is now)

(B) Bavarian, immigrant father, and Guarani-speaking mother, made it an official language, and rewarded rural Guarani speakers with land

(C) Bavarian immigrant father, and Guarani-speaking mother, made it an official language and rewarded rural Guarani speakers with land

(D) Bavarian, immigrant father and Guarani-speaking mother, made it an official language, and rewarded rural Guarani speakers with land

2. 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

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3. In the second sentence of the passage ('a giant...dragon'), the simile primarily emphasizes the rocket's

> *The seal folk, often called selchies, appear in stories in Ireland and Cornwall but are especially prominent in those of Scotland. Orkney, a series of islands north of mainland Scotland, is often considered the origin of the selchie myth. Other Orkney tales include lindwurms, giant mythic serpents with dragon-like traits. The islands have a significant population of both grey seals and common seals, which might explain why seal folk legends are more common here in the islands.*

(A) dominance

(B) obsolescence

(C) superior engineering

(D) appeal to newcomers

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4. In the passage, Margaret indicates that she's concerned when she first sees Helga because she worries that Helga

> *(1) There came a light knocking at Helga's door. (2) 'Come in,' invited Helga unenthusiastically. (3) The door opened to admit Margaret Creighton, another teacher in the English department and to Helga the most congenial member of the whole Naxos faculty. (4) Margaret, she felt, appreciated her. (5) Seeing Helga still in night robe seated on the bedside in a mass of cushions, idly dangling a mule [a shoe] across bare toes like one with all the time in the world before her, she exclaimed in dismay: 'Helga Crane, do you know what time it is? Why, it's long after half past seven.' (6) The students-' (7) 'Yes, I know,' said Helga defiantly, 'the students are coming out from breakfast.' (8) Well, let them. (9) I, for one, wish that there was some way that they could forever stay out from the poisonous stuff thrown at them, literally thrown at them, Margaret Creighton, for food. (10) Poor things.' (11) Margaret laughed. (12) 'That's just ridiculous sentiment, Helga, and you know it. (13) But you haven't had any breakfast, yourself. (14) Jim Vayle asked if you were sick. (15) Of course nobody knew. (16) You never tell anybody anything about yourself. (17) I said I'd look in on you.' (18) 'Thanks awfully,' Helga responded, indifferently. (19) She was watching the sunlight dissolve from thick orange into pale yellow. (20) Slowly it crept across the room, wiping out in its path the morning shadows. (21) She wasn't interested in what the other was saying. (22) 'If you don't hurry, you'll be late to your first class. (23) Can I help you?' Margaret offered uncertainly. (24) She was a little afraid of Helga. (25) Nearly everyone was. (26) 'No. Thanks all the same.' (27) Then quickly in another, warmer tone: 'I do mean it. (28) Thanks, a thousand times, Margaret. (29) I'm really awfully grateful, but-you see, it's like this, I'm not going to be there at all.' (30) The visiting girl, standing in relief, like old walnut against the buff-colored wall, darted a quick glance at Helga. (31) Plainly she was curious. (32) But she only said formally: 'Oh, then you are sick.' (33) For something there was about Helga which discouraged questionings. (34) No, Helga wasn't sick. (35) Not physically. (36) She was merely disgusted. (37) Fed up with Naxos. (38) If that could be called sickness. (39) The truth was that she had made up her mind to leave. (40) That very day.*

(A) will be late to meet her students

(B) has allowed her room to become messy

(C) is upset with another teacher

(D) has decided to join the English department

5. Which of the following sentences would best be inserted between sentences 11 and 12?

> *(1) Sauropods, known today as the largest dinosaurs, were long-necked giants. (2) Their fossils have baffled scientists for decades. (3) These animals were so large that scientists did not know how they were able to support their own weight, unless they lived entirely in the water. (4) Scientists also argued that these overgrown creatures were not well suited for survival and likely became extinct after only a few generations. (5) However, the fossil evidence suggested that sauropods existed, on land, for quite a long time. (6) More recent discoveries of sauropod fossils in locations around the world have confirmed that these resilient animals did indeed walk the earth for millions of years. (7) As a result, scientists have had to rethink many of their previous assumptions about these creatures. (8) By studying these fossils, they are starting to gain a better understanding of how sauropods lived and adapted to the changing environment around them. (9) One area of particular interest involves the growth rates of the creatures. (10) Because sauropods are reptiles, most early dinosaur researchers estimated sauropod growth rates based on the growth rates of modern reptiles. (11) By those calculations, it would have taken sauropods a century to reach their full size. (12) A different perspective developed when scientists began to more closely examine various features of sauropod bones. (13) It was determined that the animals' growth rates would actually have been faster than those of modern reptiles and closer to those of large-bodied mammals.*

(A) Like all dinosaurs, sauropods hatched from eggs.

(B) This rather implausible conclusion nonetheless persisted for years.

(C) For decades, sauropods were considered emblematic of the phenomenon of extinction.

(D) Sauropod fossils continue to be discovered in regions spread across the globe.

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6. 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

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7. The author of Passage 2 would most likely argue that, for an environmental scientist, "making value judgments" (Passage 1) is

> *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) an ongoing concern

(B) a sign of political commitment

(C) a civic duty

(D) an occupational hazard

8. The sixth paragraph (sentences 14–17) suggests that on the first day of kindergarten, Evan felt:

> *This passage is from a 2018 novel. Evan and his partner, Nicole, are Anishinaabe and live in an Indigenous community in Canada known as a reserve. Evan has just returned home from hunting for food. (1) 'You hungry?' Nicole asked. (2) 'Yeah, I just noticed,' Evan replied. (3) 'Well, I put a plate in the fridge for you. (4) You just gotta throw it in the microwave. (5) You're lucky the kids saved you some.' (6) She nudged him toward the fridge, and he took out the plate. (7) His stomach growled as he waited for the meal to heat up. (8) Evan Whitesky and Nicole McCloud had been in each other's lives since childhood. (9) He could trace the path of his own life by his signpost memories of her, and she could do the same. (10) He remembered the first time he saw her, swimming at the lake the summer before kindergarten began. (11) She wore a light blue bathing suit and her wet hair was tied into a long ponytail. (12) Her older sister Danielle was watching her. (13) Nicole was smiling and laughing. (14) They crossed paths again on their first day of kindergarten. (15) She still teased him about the awkward outfit he wore that day: baggy overalls and a red T-shirt with fading yellow cartoon characters on the front and a bowl haircut that made his head look big. (16) He was shy and didn't talk much most of the morning, and shortly before the school day broke at noon, he cried for his mother. (17) He went home with wet cheeks and a runny nose. (18) Being somewhat unacquainted at such a young age was unusual in a community as small as theirs. (19) Their parents knew one another but weren't close friends or relatives- his mom and her dad both came from different reserves in the South. (20) Basically, they weren't cousins, and that perhaps destined them to bond as curious friends in elementary school and become a couple by high school. (21) Innocent attraction became intense passion and, despite a year apart when Nicole went to college in the South, it eventually evolved into the loving partnership that bore two beautiful young children. (22) The eldest, Maiingan, was five and had school in the morning. (23) Three-year-old Nangohns was still at home with Nicole. (24) The kids were what pushed Evan through the bush on the hunt. (25) Feeding them always motivated him to see the task through. (26) The microwave beeps interrupted his thoughts and he pulled open the door to grab his plate, sitting down across from Nicole, who'd come to the table to join him.*

(A) happy to be surrounded by so many other children for the first time

(B) excited by everything he expected to learn

(C) resentful of being indoors after spending most of the summer outside

(D) upset by unfamiliar circumstances and surroundings

9. What change needs to be made to sentence 7 (reproduced below) to make the sentence grammatically correct? 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.

> *(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) Change 'such as' to 'like'

(B) Change 'whose' to 'which'

(C) Change 'was made' to 'making'

(D) Change 'being' to 'were'

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10. Which is the best version of the underlined portion of sentence 6? have confirmed that, these resilient animals, did indeed walk the earth

> *(1) Sauropods, known today as the largest dinosaurs, were long-necked giants. (2) Their fossils have baffled scientists for decades. (3) These animals were so large that scientists did not know how they were able to support their own weight, unless they lived entirely in the water. (4) Scientists also argued that these overgrown creatures were not well suited for survival and likely became extinct after only a few generations. (5) However, the fossil evidence suggested that sauropods will have existed, on land, for quite a long time. (6) More recent discoveries of sauropod fossils in locations around the world have confirmed that, these resilient animals, did indeed walk the earth for millions of years. (7) As a result, scientists have had to rethink many of their previous assumptions about these creatures. (8) By studying these fossils, they are starting to gain a better understanding of how sauropods lived and adapted to the changing environment around them. (9) One area of particular interest involves the growth rates of the creatures. (10) Because sauropods are reptiles, most early dinosaur researchers estimated sauropod growth rates based on the growth rates of modern reptiles. (11) By those calculations, it would have taken sauropods a century to reach their full size. (12) A different perspective developed when scientists began to more closely examine various features of sauropod bones. (13) It was determined that the animals' growth rates would actually have been faster than those of modern reptiles and closer to those of large-bodied mammals.*

(A) (as it is now)

(B) that, these resilient animals

(C) that these resilient animals,

(D) that these resilient animals