

Next Generation Reading ACCUPLACER Score

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

1. The claim about the 'metamorphosis' primarily serves to:

The Census Bureau has declared that by the year 2020 Latinos will be the largest minority group in the United States: one of every four Americans will be of Hispanic descent. This population explosion is likely to transform many aspects of American culture and society, and none more profoundly than language. In fact, the verbal metamorphosis is already taking place. Spanish, whose domestic use was once largely confined to the nation's southernmost regions, has now become ubiquitous in the United States.

- (A) refute a theory
 - (B) support a prediction
 - (C) introduce an alternative view
 - (D) downplay a change
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2. 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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3. Daryl and Kristen preferred not to see the latest horror film that their friends wanted to see, so they chose a showing of a highly rated comedy film that started and ended at the same time as the horror film.

- (A) reciprocal
 - (B) congruent
 - (C) relevant
 - (D) concurrent
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4. Which choice most effectively combines sentences 15 and 16 (reproduced below)?

Now, I set an "electronic book" down in the darkness. When I find my hand reaching straight for the power button, I just sit, strangely thankful.

- (A) Now, I set an "electronic book" down in the darkness and when I find my hand reaching straight for the power button, I just sit, strangely thankful.
 - (B) I sit, strangely thankful, when I now find my hand reaching straight for the power button in the darkness when I set an electronic "book" down.
 - (C) Now when I set an electronic "book" down, I find my hand reaching straight for the power button, and then I sit, strangely thankful for the darkness.
 - (D) Sitting strangely thankful in the darkness, I will now set an electronic "book" down and reach straight for the power button.
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5. In context, which of the following sentences would most effectively be placed immediately after sentence 10? Eventually my stubbornness paid off.

- (A) Stubbornness seems to run in my family, since my brother is just as stubborn as I am.
 - (B) Stubborn people can achieve much success and satisfaction.
 - (C) I still like to juggle, even though I am no better at it now than I was in grade school.
 - (D) I became a pretty competent juggler and am now almost as skilled as my brother.
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6. In the context of Passage 2, the quotation by the expert primarily serves to

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) analyze a hypothesis
- (B) account for a phenomenon
- (C) advocate an action
- (D) qualify a claim

7. The final paragraph (sentences 11-12) could best be developed by

(1) The dream of being instantly transported from one point on the globe to another has thus far been confined to the realm of science fiction. (2) However, thanks to technological advances, researchers are now closer than ever to making that dream- or at least a version of it- a reality. (3) High-tech teams around the world are working on projects designed to enhance people's "telepresence"- their sense of physically being in a location even when they are actually thousands of miles away. (4) Users of this developing technology can "visit" faraway destinations embodied in sophisticated robots. (5) The visitors wear goggles and suits with sensors that allow them to see and feel in real time what their robot avatars are experiencing. (6) Microphones, speakers, and headphones allow two-way communication with the people at the other end, providing the visitors with a true sense of physically being there. (7) Cruder forms of telepresence robots are already being used in some American offices. (8) Rather than commuting long distances, they can use their home computers to maneuver simple wheeled robots around the head office. (9) These robots are equipped with cameras and video screens. (10) The robots allow the home-bound workers to attend meetings and interact more personally with their coworkers. (11) A host of ethical issues must still be overcome before the use of these technologies becomes widespread. (12) But the day when we can physically experience a place on the other side of the world without actually leaving home may not be that far off.

- (A) comparing telepresence robots to traditional video conferencing
- (B) discussing the cost of telepresence robots
- (C) naming the countries that are working on telepresence technology
- (D) describing some of the ethical problems related to telepresence technology

8. What is a central theme of the passage?

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) No two people are likely to recall the same event in the same way.
- (B) One person can have a profound effect on another person's life.
- (C) Individuals can endure great obstacles by working together for a common purpose.
- (D) The lives of most adults differ greatly from the futures they'd imagined as children.

9. Why was Lorca's decision to go to New York instead of Paris considered unusual?

(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) Because most young writers and painters of his era dreamed of Paris
- (B) Because Paris was too dangerous to visit at the time
- (C) Because Spanish artists were legally barred from Paris
- (D) Because New York was much cheaper than Paris

10. What did historical references to 'first sleep' and 'second sleep' reveal about pre-industrial societies?

People have long been told by health experts that they should get eight hours of unbroken sleep each night. Nevertheless, many struggle on a nightly basis to fall asleep and stay asleep. Some scientists have begun to reconsider this issue and have concluded that the health experts have not been giving very good advice. In a study conducted in 2015, subjects were kept in darkness for 14 hours each night, this being an attempt to create conditions similar to natural wintertime conditions. Deprived of artificial light, most subjects' nightly sleep time eventually expanded and divided into two roughly equal shifts with 1 to 3 hours of wakefulness between. The results of this study suggest that human sleep is not naturally concentrated in one block. In fact, having two 'sleeps' a night may be the natural human condition. Historical data also support these findings. Historians have uncovered documents dating back to ancient times that refer to a 'first sleep' and 'second sleep.' 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. By the end of the 1700s, street lighting in cities became more common, people stayed up later, and writers mentioning first and second sleep less and less. Most people seem to have adapted to consolidated sleep, even if they do not get a full eight hours each night. However, researchers argue that some modern sleep disorders such as insomnia may be the result of enforcing an unnatural sleep rhythm. In other words, waking in the middle of the night may not indicate an inability to sleep, but rather an attempt by the brain to sleep 'naturally.'

- (A) They viewed waking at night as normal and even useful
- (B) They struggled constantly with sleep deprivation
- (C) They avoided sleeping at night entirely
- (D) They needed longer sleep than modern people