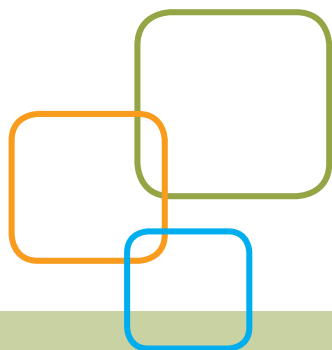


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Sample Questions for Students

Sentence Skills

In an ACCUPLACER® placement test, there are 20 Sentence Skills questions of two types.

- The first type is sentence correction questions that require an understanding of sentence structure. These questions ask you to choose the most appropriate word or phrase for the underlined portion of the sentence.
- The second type is construction shift questions. These questions ask that a sentence be rewritten according to the criteria shown while maintaining essentially the same meaning as the original sentence.

Within these two primary categories, the questions are also classified according to the skills being tested. Some questions deal with the logic of the sentence, others with whether or not the answer is a complete sentence, and still others with the relationship between coordination and subordination.

Sentence Skills Sample Questions

Directions for questions 1–12

Select the best version of the underlined part of the sentence. The first choice is the same as the original sentence. If you think the original sentence is best, choose the first answer.

1. Stamp collecting being a hobby that is sometimes used in the schools to teach economics and social studies.
 - A. being a hobby that is
 - B. is a hobby because it is
 - C. which is a hobby
 - D. is a hobby
2. Knocked sideways, the statue looked as if it would fall.
 - A. Knocked sideways, the statue looked
 - B. The statue was knocked sideways, looked
 - C. The statue looked knocked sideways
 - D. The statue, looking knocked sideways,
3. To walk, biking, and driving are Pat's favorite ways of getting around.
 - A. To walk, biking, and driving
 - B. Walking, biking, and driving
 - C. To walk, biking, and to drive
 - D. To walk, to bike, and also driving
4. When you cross the street in the middle of the block, this is an example of jaywalking.
 - A. When you cross the street in the middle of the block, this
 - B. You cross the street in the middle of the block, this
 - C. Crossing the street in the middle of the block
 - D. The fact that you cross the street in the middle of the block
5. Walking by the corner the other day, a child, I noticed, was watching for the light to change.
 - A. a child, I noticed, was watching
 - B. I noticed a child watching
 - C. a child was watching, I noticed,
 - D. there was, I noticed, a child watching
6. Going back to his old school, everything there looked smaller than Don remembered.
 - A. Going back to his old school,
 - B. When he went back to his old school,
 - C. To go back to his old school,
 - D. As he went back to his old school,
7. Painting, drawing and to sculpt are some of the techniques artists such as Picasso used to express themselves.
 - A. Painting, drawing and to sculpt
 - B. To paint, to draw, and sculpting
 - C. Painting, drawing and sculpting
 - D. To paint, draw, and sculpting
8. Playing sports in school which is an activity meant to teach teamwork and leadership skills students can use later in life.
 - A. which is an activity
 - B. is an activity because it is
 - C. being an activity which is
 - D. is an activity
9. Glancing at his watch, Daniel picked up his speed.
 - A. Glancing at his watch
 - B. He glanced at his watch and
 - C. To glance at his watch
 - D. Since he glanced at his watch
10. For a snake, shedding their skin up to eight times a year is part of a natural process.
 - A. For a snake, shedding their skin
 - B. A snake's shedding its skin
 - C. When a snake sheds its skin
 - D. To shed its skin, for snakes

11. To appear white or colorless, light is actually composed of an entire spectrum of colors.
- A. To appear white or colorless,
 - B. In appearing white or colorless,
 - C. As it appears white or colorless,
 - D. While it appears white or colorless,

12. I was surprised by the noise peering through the window to see who was at the door.
- A. I was surprised by the noise peering
 - B. I was surprised by the noise, peered
 - C. The noise surprised me, peering
 - D. Surprised by the noise, I peered

Directions for questions 13–25

Rewrite the sentence in your head following the directions given below. Keep in mind that your new sentence should be well written and should have essentially the same meaning as the original sentence.

13. It is easy to carry solid objects without spilling them, but the same cannot be said of liquids.

Rewrite, beginning with

Unlike liquids,

The next words will be

- A. it is easy to
 - B. we can easily
 - C. solid objects can easily be
 - D. solid objects are easy to be
14. Although the sandpiper is easily frightened by noise and light, it will bravely resist any force that threatens its nest.

Rewrite, beginning with

The sandpiper is easily frightened by noise and light,

The next words will be

- A. but it will bravely resist
 - B. nevertheless bravely resisting
 - C. and it will bravely resist
 - D. even if bravely resisting
15. If he had enough strength, Todd would move the boulder.

Rewrite, beginning with

Todd cannot move the boulder

The next words will be

- A. when lacking
- B. because he
- C. although there
- D. without enough

16. The band began to play, and then the real party started.

Rewrite, beginning with

The real party started

The next words will be

- A. after the band began
 - B. and the band began
 - C. although the band began
 - D. the band beginning
17. Chris heard no unusual noises when he listened in the park.

Rewrite, beginning with

Listening in the park,

The next words will be

- A. no unusual noises could be heard
 - B. then Chris heard no unusual noises
 - C. and hearing no unusual noises
 - D. Chris heard no unusual noises
18. It is unusual to see owls during the daytime, since they are nocturnal animals.

Rewrite, beginning with

Being nocturnal animals,

The next words will be

- A. it is unusual to see owls
 - B. owls are not usually seen
 - C. owls during the daytime are
 - D. it is during the daytime that
19. While bear attacks on humans are extremely rare, most occur when a mother bear's cubs are approached.

Rewrite, beginning with

Bear attacks on humans are extremely rare,

The next words will be

- A. but approaching a mother bear's cubs
- B. and approaching a mother bear's cubs
- C. even though approaching a mother bear's cubs
- D. nevertheless approaching a mother bear's cubs

20. If I want your opinion, I will ask for it.

Rewrite, beginning with

I won't ask for your opinion

The next words will be

- A. if I want it
- B. when I want it
- C. although I want it
- D. unless I want it

21. It began to rain, and everyone at the picnic ran to the trees to take shelter.

Rewrite, beginning with

Everyone at the picnic ran to take shelter

The next words will be

- A. beginning to rain
- B. when it began to rain
- C. although it began to rain
- D. and it began to rain

22. Lucy saw an amazing sight when she witnessed her first sunrise.

Rewrite, beginning with

Witnessing her first sunrise,

The next words will be

- A. an amazing sight was seen
- B. when Lucy saw an amazing sight
- C. Lucy saw an amazing sight
- D. seeing an amazing sight

23. After three hours of walking the museum, the entire family felt in need of a rest.

Rewrite, beginning with

The entire family felt in need of a rest

The next words will be

- A. walking through the museum for three hours
- B. having walked through the museum for three hours.
- C. and they walked through the museum for three hours
- D. despite having walked through the museum for three hours.

24. Bats see extremely well in the dark; in fact, much better than humans.

Rewrite, beginning with

Unlike bats,

The next words will be

- A. humans can see
- B. humans do not see
- C. it is not easy to see
- D. seeing is difficult

25. The big celebration meal was over, and everyone began to feel sleepy.

Rewrite, beginning with

Everyone began to feel sleepy

The next words will be

- A. and the big celebration meal
- B. before the big celebration meal
- C. after the big celebration meal
- D. although the big celebration meal

Reading Comprehension

In an ACCUPLACER placement test, there are 20 questions of two primary types in Reading Comprehension.

- The first type of question consists of a reading passage followed by a question based on the text. Both short and long passages are provided. The reading passages can also be classified according to the kind of information processing required, including explicit statements related to the main idea, explicit statements related to a secondary idea, application, and inference.
- The second type of question, sentence relationships, presents two sentences followed by a question about the relationship between these two sentences. The question may ask, for example, if the statement in the second sentence supports that in the first, if it contradicts it, or if it repeats the same information.

Reading Comprehension Sample Questions

Read the statement or passage and then choose the best answer to the question. Answer the question based on what is stated or implied in the statement or passage.

1. In the words of Thomas DeQuincey, “It is notorious that the memory strengthens as you lay burdens upon it.” If, like most people, you have trouble recalling the names of those you have just met, try this: The next time you are introduced, plan to remember the names. Say to yourself, “I’ll listen carefully; I’ll repeat each person’s name to be sure I’ve got it, and I will remember.” You’ll discover how effective this technique is and probably recall those names for the rest of your life.

The main idea of the paragraph maintains that the memory

- A. always operates at peak efficiency.
- B. breaks down under great strain.
- C. improves if it is used often.
- D. becomes unreliable if it tires.

2. Unemployment was the overriding fact of life when Franklin D. Roosevelt became president of the United States on March 4, 1933. An anomaly of the time was that the government did not systematically collect statistics of joblessness; actually it did not start doing so until 1940. The Bureau of Labor Statistics later estimated that 12,830,000 persons were out of work in 1933, about one-fourth of a civilian labor force of more than 51 million.

Roosevelt signed the Federal Emergency Relief Act on May 12, 1933. The president selected Harry L. Hopkins, who headed the New York relief program, to run FERA. A gifted administrator, Hopkins quickly put the program into high gear. He gathered a small staff in Washington and brought the state relief organizations into the FERA system. While the agency tried to provide all the necessities, food came first. City dwellers usually got an allowance for fuel, and rent for one month was provided in case of eviction.

This passage is primarily about

- A. unemployment in the 1930s.
 - B. the effect of unemployment on United States families.
 - C. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s presidency.
 - D. President Roosevelt’s FERA program.
3. It is said that a smile is universally understood. And nothing triggers a smile more universally than a taste of sugar. Nearly everyone loves sugar. Infant studies indicate that humans are born with an innate love of sweets. Based on statistics, a lot of people in Great Britain must be smiling because on average, every man, woman, and child in that country consumes 95 pounds of sugar each year.

From this passage it seems safe to conclude that the English

- A. do not know that too much sugar is unhealthy.
 - B. eat desserts at every meal.
 - C. are fonder of sweets than most people.
 - D. have more cavities than any other people.
4. With varying success, many women around the world today struggle for equal rights. Historically, women have achieved greater equality with men during periods of social adversity. The following factors initiated the greatest number of improvements for women: violent revolution, world war, and the rigors of pioneering in an undeveloped land. In all three cases, the essential element that improved the status of women was a shortage of men, which required women to perform many of society’s vital tasks.

We can conclude from the information in this passage that

- A. women today are highly successful in winning equal rights.
- B. only pioneer women have been considered equal to men.
- C. historically, women have only achieved equality through force.
- D. historically, the principle of equality alone has not been enough to secure women equal rights.

5. In 1848, Charles Burton of New York City made the first baby carriage, but people strongly objected to the vehicles because they said the carriage operators hit too many pedestrians. Still convinced that he had a good idea, Burton opened a factory in England. He obtained orders for the baby carriages from Queen Isabella II of Spain, Queen Victoria of England, and the Pasha of Egypt. The United States had to wait another 10 years before it got a carriage factory, and only 75 carriages were sold in the first year.

Even after the success of baby carriages in England,

- A. Charles Burton was a poor man.
 - B. Americans were still reluctant to buy baby carriages.
 - C. Americans purchased thousands of baby carriages.
 - D. the United States bought more carriages than any other country.
6. All water molecules form six-sided structures as they freeze and become snow crystals. The shape of the crystal is determined by temperature, vapor, and wind conditions in the upper atmosphere. Snow crystals are always symmetrical because these conditions affect all six sides simultaneously.

The purpose of the passage is to present

- A. a personal observation.
 - B. a solution to a problem.
 - C. actual information.
 - D. opposing scientific theories.
7. In the words of Thomas DeQuincey, “It is notorious that the memory strengthens as you lay burdens upon it.” If, like most people, you have trouble recalling the names of those you have just met, try this: The next time you are introduced, plan to remember the names. Say to yourself, “I’ll listen carefully; I’ll repeat each person’s name to be sure I have it, and I will remember.” You’ll discover how effective this technique is and probably recall those names for the rest of your life.

The writer believes people remember names best when they

- a. meet new people
 - b. are intelligent
 - c. decide to do so
 - d. are interested in people
8. Many people have owned, or have heard of, traditional “piggy banks,” coin banks shaped like pigs. A logical theory about how this tradition started might be that because pigs often symbolize greed, the object is to “fatten” one’s piggy bank with as much money as possible.

However, while this idea makes sense, it is not the correct origin of the term. The genesis of the piggy bank is the old English word “pygg,” which was a common kind of clay hundreds of years ago in England. People used pots and jars made out of this red “pygg” clay for many different purposes in their homes. Sometimes they kept their money in one of the pots, and this was known as a pygg bank. Over the years, because “pygg” and “pig” sounded the same, glaziers began making novelty banks out of pottery in the shape of a pig as a kind of joke. These banks were given as gifts and exported

to countries where people spoke other languages and where no one had ever heard of pygg clay. The tradition caught on all over the world, and today piggy banks come in all colors and are made of all kinds of materials, including plastic.

This passage is mainly about

- A. how people in different countries save their money
 - B. how people in England made pottery centuries ago
 - C. how a common expression began in a surprising way
 - D. how an unusual custom got started
9. It is said that a smile is universally understood. And nothing triggers a smile more universally than the taste of sugar. Nearly everyone loves sugar. Infant studies indicate that humans are born with an innate love of sweets. Based on statistics, a lot of people in Great Britain must be smiling because on average, every man, woman and child in that country consumes 95 pounds of sugar each year.

This passage implies that the writer thinks that 95 pounds of sugar per person per year is

- A. a surprisingly large amount
 - B. a surprisingly small amount
 - C. about what one would expect
 - D. an unhealthy amount
10. The wheel has been used by humans since nearly the beginning of civilization and is considered one of the most important mechanical inventions of all time. Most primitive technologies since the invention of the wheel have been based on its principles, and since the industrial revolution, the wheel has been a basic element of nearly every machine constructed by humankind. No one knows the exact time and place of the invention of the wheel, but its beginnings can be seen across many ancient civilizations.

According to this passage, the wheel is an important invention because

- a. it is one of the world’s oldest inventions
 - b. it forms the basis of so many later inventions
 - c. it is an invention that can be traced to many cultures
 - d. it is one the world’s most famous inventions
11. Samuel Morse, best known today as the inventor of Morse Code and one of the inventors of the telegraph, was originally a prominent painter. While he was always interested in technology and studied electrical engineering in college, Morse went to Paris to learn from famous artists of his day and later painted many pictures that now hang in museums, including a portrait of former President John Adams. In 1825, Morse was in Washington, D.C., painting a portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette when a messenger arrived on horseback to tell him that his wife was gravely ill back at his home in Connecticut. The message had taken several days to reach him because of the distance. Morse rushed to his home as fast as he could, but his wife had already passed away by the time he arrived. Grief-stricken, he gave up painting and devoted the rest of his life to finding ways to transmit messages over long distances faster.

Morse left the art world and helped to invent the telegraph

- A. because he was tired of painting

- B. because he wanted to communicate with people far away
- C. because of a personal tragedy in his life
- D. because he was fascinated by science

12. Leonardo DaVinci is not only one of the most famous artists in history, he was also a botanist, a writer and an inventor. Even though most of his inventions were not actually built in his lifetime, many of today's modern machines can be traced back to some of his original designs. The parachute, the military tank, the bicycle and even the airplane were foretold in the imaginative drawings that can still be seen in the fragments of Leonardo's notebooks. Over 500 years ago, this man conceived ideas that were far ahead of his time.

The author of this passage is praising Leonardo DaVinci for his:

- A. artistic talent
- B. intelligence
- C. vision
- D. fame

Directions for questions 13–22

For the questions that follow, two underlined sentences are followed by a question or statement. Read the sentences, then choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement.

13. The Midwest is experiencing its worst drought in 15 years.

Corn and soybean prices are expected to be very high this year.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It restates the idea found in the first.
- B. It states an effect.
- C. It gives an example.
- D. It analyzes the statement made in the first.

14. Social studies classes focus on the complexity of our social environment.

The subject combines the study of history and the social sciences and promotes skills in citizenship.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It expands on the first sentence.
- B. It makes a contrast.
- C. It proposes a solution.
- D. It states an effect.

15. Knowledge of another language fosters greater awareness of cultural diversity among the peoples of the world.

Individuals who have foreign language skills can appreciate more readily other peoples' values and ways of life.

How are the two sentences related?

- A. They contradict each other.
- B. They present problems and solutions.
- C. They establish a contrast.
- D. They repeat the same idea.

16. Serving on a jury is an important obligation of citizenship.

Many companies allow their employees paid leaves of absence to serve on juries.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It reinforces what is stated in the first.
- B. It explains what is stated in the first.
- C. It expands on the first.
- D. It draws a conclusion about what is stated in the first.

17. While most people think of dogs as pets, some dogs are bred and trained specifically for certain types of work.

The bloodhound's acute sense of smell and willing personality make it ideal for tracking people missing in the woods.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It makes a contrast.
- B. It restates an idea found in the first.
- C. It states an effect.
- D. It gives an example.

18. Paris, France, is a city that has always been known as a center of artistic and cultural expression.

In the 1920s, Paris was home to many artists and writers from around the world who became famous, such as Picasso and Hemingway.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It reinforces the first.
- B. It states an effect.
- C. It draws a conclusion.
- D. It provides a contrast.

19. Studies show that the prevalence of fast-food restaurants corresponds with the rates of obesity in both children and adults.

Obesity is now on the rise in countries outside the U.S., where fast food restaurants are becoming more common.

How do the two sentences relate?

- A. They express roughly the same idea.
- B. They contradict each other.
- C. They present problems and solutions.
- D. They establish a contrast.

Answer Key

SENTENCE SKILLS	
QUESTION NUMBER	CORRECT ANSWER
1	D
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	B
6	B
7	C
8	D
9	A
10	B
11	D
12	D
13	C
14	A
15	B
16	A
17	D
18	B
19	A
20	D
21	B
22	C
23	B
24	B
25	C

READING COMPREHENSION	
QUESTION NUMBER	CORRECT ANSWER
1	C
2	D
3	C
4	D
5	B
6	C
7	C
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	C
12	C
13	B
14	A
15	D
16	A
17	D
18	A
19	A
20	C
21	B
22	A