SAMPLE PRACTICE READING TESTS-
USE DURING SESSIONS AS NEEDED
Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. Johnny Appleseed, one of the gentlest and most beloved of American folk heroes, was born in 1774 in Leominster, Massachusetts. 2. His real name was John Chapman. 3. Chapman’s early life was full of misfortune. 4. First, his father left home to fight in the Revolutionary War. 5. Then John’s mother and baby brother died before John’s second birthday. 6. However, John’s fortunes improved when his father returned and remarried, and by the time John was in his teens, he had ten brothers and sisters.

7. As a young man, John began traveling west on foot, stopping to clear land and plant the apple seeds he always carried with him. 8. Settlers who followed John’s path were delighted to find young apple orchards dotting the landscape.

9. John was a friendly fellow who often stopped to visit with families along his way, entertaining them with stories of his travels. 10. Tales of his exploits followed him through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. 11. Many of the stories were true. 12. For instance, John really did travel barefoot through the snow, lived on the friendliest of terms with Indian tribes, and refused to shoot any animal. 13. Other tales about John, however, were exaggerations. 14. Settlers said, for example, that he slept in the treetops and talked to the birds or that he had once been carried off by a giant eagle. 15. Johnny Appleseed never stopped traveling until his death in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1845.

___ 1. As used in sentence 6, the word fortunes means
   A. Wealth.
   B. Possession.
   C. Luck.
   D. Health.

___ 2. The details in sentences 4 and 5 support the point or points in
   A. sentence 1.
   B. sentence 2.
   C. sentence 3.
   D. sentence 6.

___ 3. The relationship between sentences 3 and 6 is one of
   A. Contrast.
   B. Addition.
   C. Cause and effect.
   D. Comparison.
4. We can conclude that Johnny Appleseed
   A. Provided apples for numerous settlers.
   B. Was quickly for gotten by the settlers.
   C. Grew wealthy from selling his apple trees.
   D. Left home because of problems with his family.

5. The passage suggests that Johnny Appleseed
   A. Grew weary of traveling.
   B. Had great respect for other people and animals.
   C. Lived a very short but rich life.
   D. Planted many trees other than apple trees.

6. Sentence 1 is a statement of
   A. Fact.
   B. Opinion.
   C. Fact and opinion.

7. The tone of the passage is
   A. Pessimistic.
   B. Bitter and impassioned.
   C. Amused and excited.
   D. Straightforward with a touch of admiration.

8. Which is the most appropriate title for this selection?
   A. The Planting of American Apple Orchards
   B. Folk Heroes of America
   C. Settlers Recall Johnny Appleseed
   D. The Life And Legends of John Chapman
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 2

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. Little League baseball in its present form should be abolished. 2. For one thing, the pressure that the children are put under to succeed may harm them more than help them. 3. One mother discovered her son taking Maalox tablets from the medicine chest whenever a game approached. 4. He explained that they helped relieve the stomach burn he would feel during the game. 5. Other children have been found taking tranquilizers. 6. Another drawback to today’s Little League baseball is that some parents take the game too seriously and set a bad example for their children. 7. Recently, a disillusioned coach said, “At our field, we put the bleachers way back from the dugout where the players are. 8. That way, parents can’t be hissing down advice to their children all the time and getting them upset.” 9. A final reason Little League should be abolished is that it doesn’t offer enough success to most players. 10. Instead, the game revolves around the more developed kids who are able to hit and throw the ball harder than the smaller children. 11. In one recent game, most of the batters were clearly afraid of the speed of the hardball, which was pitched by a boy bigger than many of the other players.

12. A workable alternative to Little League hardball would be lob-pitch softball. 13. The ball is pitched slowly and underhand, which offers a high level of success to kids without a high level of ability. 14. Lob-pitch softball would get more children involved in the game, and help people remember that it is a game—not an adult arena where one is branded with success or failure.

______1. In sentences 1 and 9, the word abolished means
   A. Supported.
   B. Eliminated.
   C. Expanded.
   D. Imitated.

______2. According to the author, one advantage of lob-pitch softball is the
   A. Weight of the ball.
   B. Age of the players.
   C. Size of the field.
   D. Lesser degree of skill required.

______3. The relationship of sentence 6 to the sentences that come before it is one of
   A. Time.
   B. Addition.
   C. Contrast.
   D. Comparison.
4. Sentence 1 is a statement of
   A. Fact.
   B. Opinion.
   C. Fact and opinion.

5. From the passage, you can conclude the author would agree with the idea that
   A. It's not whether you win or lose: it's how you play the game.
   B. Competition in baseball helps prepare people for competition in life.
   C. Children's games should imitate adults' games.
   D. Sports should help children learn that there are winners and losers in life.

6. The author's main purpose is to
   A. Inform.
   B. Persuade.
   C. Entertain.
   D. Predict.

7. The main idea of paragraph 1 is best stated in
   A. Sentence 1.
   B. Sentence 2.
   C. Sentence 9.
   D. Sentence 11.

8. What is the most appropriate title for this selection?
   A. The Pressures on Today's Children
   B. Lob-Pitch Softball
   C. Let's Reform Little League
   D. Sportsmanship in Baseball
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 3

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. Most people dislike bats, and surely the most feared of all species is the dreaded vampire bat. 2. Vampires live up to their horror-story reputation as greedy and efficient stealers of blood.

3. Depending upon its type, the vampire bat may prefer to dine on the blood of mammals (including humans) or birds. 4. The bat begins its meal by circling above its usually sleeping target for several minutes, probably to allow heat-sensitive patches on its face to determine where best to bite. 5. It then inflicts a small wound with its teeth, which are so razor-sharp as to make the incision virtually painless. 6. The wound bleeds freely as long as the bat continues feeding, thanks to a substance in the bat’s saliva that prevents clotting. 7. As many as half a dozen of the bat’s fellows may join it to feed from one wound.

8. Vampire bats have such great appetites for blood that they may drink more than their own weight at one feeding, thus making it briefly impossible for them to fly. 9. A single vampire drinks about twenty-five gallons of blood in its lifetime. 10. Although vampire bats are sometimes responsible for the death of humans or animals, those deaths are not due to loss of blood. 11. Rather, the deaths are the results of rabies or other diseases spread by the bats.

_____ 1. In sentence 5, *incision* means
   A. Heat-sensitive patch.
   B. Cut.
   C. Blood.
   D. Saliva.

_____ 2. Sentences 10 and 11
   A. Narrate events.
   B. Define a term.
   C. Compare two things.
   D. Discuss a cause and effect relationships.

_____ 3. The main pattern of organization of the second paragraph are cause-effect and
   A. Contrast.
   B. Comparison.
   C. Time order.
   D. Definition and example.
4. We can conclude that vampire bats use their heat-sensitive patches
   A. For personal temperature control.
   B. To find where blood is close to their victims’ skin.
   C. To find sleeping victims.
   D. To find out which potential victims have the best blood.

5. The passage suggests that
   A. Bats are usually solitary feeders.
   B. All vampire bats have rabies.
   C. Vampire bats intend to kill their victims.
   D. Vampire bats prefer victims that lie still.

6. The author’s main purpose is to
   A. Inform.
   B. Persuade.
   C. Entertain.
   D. Predict.

7. On the whole, the tone of the passage is to
   A. Fearful.
   B. Objective.
   C. Disbelieving
   D. Playful.

8. Which is the most appropriate title for this passage?
   A. Vampire Bat’s Feeding Habits.
   B. Bats and Disease.
   C. Bats in Social Group.
   D. How Bats Live.
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 4

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. The social psychologist Phillip Zimbardo set out to test a theory that the anonymity of city life encourages crime. 2. He arranged to have automobiles abandoned in two different locations: New York City and Palo Alto, California, a medium-sized suburban community. 3. The cars’ license plates were removed and their hoods were raised to signal that the autos were abandoned. 4. Then each car was secretly watched for sixty-four hours.
5. The person assigned to watch the New York car did not have long to wait. 6. Within ten minutes the car received its first auto strippers—a father, mother, and eight-year-old son. 7. The mother appeared to be a lookout, while the son aided the father’s search of the trunk, glove compartment, and motor. 8. He then handed his father the tools necessary to remove the battery and radiator. 9. Total time of destructive contact: seven minutes.
10. This, however, was only the first “contact.” 11. By the end of the sixty-four hours, the car had been vandalized twenty-four times, often by well dressed, seemingly middle-class adults. 12. What remained when the experiment was over was a useless hunk of metal. 13. In contrast, the Palo Alto car was approached only once: when it started to rain, a passerby stopped to lower the hood.
14. According to Zimbardo, the crucial factor in the difference fates of the two cars was anonymity. 15. In a large city, where the changes of being recognized outside one’s own neighborhood are extremely slim, even “upstanding citizens” can afford a temporary turn at thievery. 16. In a smaller community, on the other hand, the higher probability of being recognized and caught keeps people honest.

1. In sentence 14, *crucial* means
   A. Least interesting.
   B. Most important.
   C. Most unlikely.
   D. Most helpful.

2. According to the passage, Zimbard’s main purpose in doing the experiment was to
   A. Illustrate a point.
   B. Test a theory.
   C. Catch Thieves.
   D. Teach honesty.

3. The pattern of organization in sentences 5 and 9 is one of
   A. Time order.
   B. List of items.
   C. Comparison.
   D. Contrast.
4. The relationship between sentences 15 and 16 is one of
   A. Time.
   B. Comparison.
   C. Contrast.
   D. Cause and effect.

5. Sentence 13 is a statement of
   A. Fact.
   B. Opinion.
   C. Fact and opinion.

6. The passage suggests that
   A. People who vandalize cars always travel in groups.
   B. New Yorkers are more dishonest than people in most other big cities.
   C. Social pressure promotes honesty.
   D. The car used in Palo Alto was probably in better condition than the car in New York City.

7. The tone of the passage can be described as mainly
   A. Objective.
   B. Doubtful.
   C. Alarmed.
   D. Scornful.

8. Which statement best states the main idea of the passage?
   A. Philip Zimbardo is a creative social psychologist.
   B. People are now more dishonest than ever.
   C. In big cities, ordinary people’s chances of being recognized outside of their neighborhood are quite slim.
   D. Zimbardo’s experiment suggests that the anonymity of the city life encourages crime.
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 5

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. We live in an era in which more women are entering formerly male dominated professions, demanding equal pay for equal work, and generally rejecting the societal double standard which has held them back from reaching their full potential. 2. Yet many women are still bound by old fashioned and harmful ideas about sexuality. 3. An epidemic of “date rapes” on college campuses is evidence that warped beliefs about sexuality are barriers that women—as well as men—need to break in order to achieve a full human partnership. 4. As many as 25 percent of all college women may become victims of rape or attempted rape. 5. Women at the beginning of their college careers are especially vulnerable to date rape. 6. They may be living in coed dorms with men whom they assume they can trust. 7. They are eager to appear cool, sophisticated, not paranoid or uptight. 8. Most destructive of all, many women still describe at least subconsciously to the belief that they “owe” sexual favors to a man they date. 9. After a sexual attack by a date, many women are racked with guilt rather than anger. 10. Were they to blame, they ask themselves, because they drank too much? 11. Because they wore a short skirt? 12. Similarly, men have grown up in culture which suggests that once they have spent “good money” entertaining a date, they are owed sex in return.

______ 1. In sentence 8, the words subscribe……to mean
   A. Describe.
   B. Agree with.
   C. Ignore.
   D. Argue with.

______ 2. The relationship of sentence 2 to sentence 1 is one of
   A. Addition.
   B. Illustration.
   C. Contrast.
   D. Comparison.

______ 3. The relationship of sentence 12 to sentences 9-11 is one of
   A. Time.
   B. Contrast.
   C. Comparison.
   D. Cause and effect.
4. You can conclude that the author believes
   A. Many men and women should change their attitudes about sexuality.
   B. Attitudes about rights in the workplace have changed more than attitudes about sexuality.
   C. Victims of date rape often feel responsible for having been attacked.
   D. All of the above.

5. The main purpose of this passage is to
   A. Inform readers about interesting sexual attitudes.
   B. Use facts to argue that sexual attitudes need improving.
   C. Entertain readers with dramatic sexual images.
   D. Predict the future of the American sex scene.

6. The author's tone can be described as
   A. Sarcastic.
   B. Optimistic.
   C. Arrogant.
   D. Concerned.

7. The point made in sentence 2 is best supported by
   A. Sentence 1.
   B. Sentence 4.
   C. Sentence 8.
   D. Sentence 12.

8. The main idea of the passage is that
   A. Women are now close to reaching their full potential.
   B. Societal attitudes toward sexuality are old-fashioned and harmful.
   C. Colleges should provide better security in coed dorms.
   D. Men's sexual attitudes are strongly in need of change.
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 6

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. The concept of adopting a child to raise as one’s own is a relatively modern phenomenon.  
2. While there have always been instances of families taking in unrelated children to raise for a variety of reasons, most had more to do with helping the children of a dead or disabled relative or securing cheap labor than adding a new member to the family.  
3. A remarkable chapter in American history that began in 1853 helped to sow the seeds of modern adoption practices.  
4. The story began when Charles Loring Brace, a wealthy Connecticut man, visited New York City.  
5. He was appalled by the number of orphans and abandoned children he found living in the streets there.  
6. In response, Brace organized the Children’s Aid Society, dedicated to finding loving homes for such children.  
7. Its method was to send trainloads of orphaned children into western states, where community leaders would encourage friends and neighbors to adopt a child “to treat in every way as a member of the family.”  
8. The Children’s Aid Society was a remarkable success.  
9. By the time its program ended in 1929, “orphan trains” had carried almost 100,000 children to new homes.  
10. The orphans grew up to make solid contributions to their communities; many became respected farmers, while others went on to practice law or medicine.  
11. One of the orphans became governor of North Dakota; another became governor of Alaska.

_____ 1. In sentence 5, the word appalled means  
   A. Annoyed.  
   B. Unmoved.  
   C. Excited.  
   D. Horrified.

_____ 2. The relationship between sentences 5 and 6 is one of  
   A. Cause and effect.  
   B. Addition.  
   C. Comparison.  
   D. General idea and illustration.

_____ 3. Sentence 11 expresses  
   A. Fact.  
   B. Opinion.  
   C. Fact and opinion.
4. The passage suggests that the success of the Children's Aid Society was due in part to
   A. The attractiveness of the children.
   B. The participation of leaders in the communities that the trains went through.
   C. The national reputation of Charles Loring Brace.
   D. None of the above.

5. The author's main purpose in writing this selection is to
   A. Predict future adoption practices.
   B. Inform readers about a significant chapter in American history.
   C. Persuade readers to consider adopting orphans or abandoned children.
   D. Entertain readers with stories of the "orphan train."

6. The author's tone in this passage is largely
   A. Approving.
   B. Critical.
   C. Regretful.
   D. Pessimistic.

7. The main idea of the third paragraph is stated in
   A. Sentence 8.
   B. Sentence 9.
   C. Sentence 10.
   D. Sentence 11.

8. Which sentence best states the main idea of the selection?
   A. Charles Loring Brace was appalled by the number of orphans and abandoned children he found living in the streets of New York City.
   B. Individuals can make a great impact on society, for both good and bad.
   C. Modern adoption practices began with the successful Children's Aid Society's orphan-train program.
   D. The orphans placed by the Children's Aid Society made numerous worthwhile contributions to their communities.
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 7

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. Perception is strongly influenced by attention. 2. Unfortunately, if you daydream during a lecture, little or nothing will reach your brain. 3. Attending is not always easy, so so you take notes and make conscious efforts to remain alert. 4. Did you notice an error in the previous sentence? 5. You probably were concentrating on the content and although your eyes saw the word so repeated, you ignored it. 6. Similarly, you were probably not focusing any attention on your thumb until you read this sentence. 7. You simply cannot attend to every stimulus around you, so only certain things are selected. 8. Have you ever driven down a highway with your gas needle nearing “empty”? 9. Chances are you become preoccupied with the location of gas stations. 10. Another day when your tank was full but your stomach was empty, the gas station might have been overlooked, but every diner and restaurant would have caught your eye. 11. Attention is usually focused on needed things. 12. If you are hungry or thirsty right now, you might have a problem keeping your attention focused on the reading rather then on the refrigerator.

______ 1. As used in sentence 3, the word attending means
   A. Showing up.  
   B. Paying attention.  
   C. Taking care.  
   D. Waiting.

______ 2. In sentence 9, the words preoccupied with means
   A. Fully interested in.  
   B. Forgetful about.  
   C. Expert in.  
   D. Confident about.

______ 3. According to the author, we usually concentrate on
   A. What we are expected to pay attention to.  
   B. Random things.  
   C. Daydreaming.  
   D. Needed things.
4. The relationship between sentences 5 and 6 is one of
   A. Time.
   B. Contrast.
   C. Comparison.
   D. General point and example.

5. Sentence 12 discusses a
   A. Series of events.
   B. Contrast.
   C. Comparison.
   D. Cause and effect.

6. You can conclude from the paragraph that it would be a good idea to
   A. Forget about taking notes in classes.
   B. Avoid being hungry when you go to your classes.
   C. Take a difficult class just before lunchtime.
   D. Eat less.

7. What is the best title for this section?
   A. Daydreaming.
   B. Perception.
   C. The relationship between perception and attention.
   D. How hunger influences attention.

8. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?
   A. You are unlikely to notice an error in writing if you are concentrating on its content.
   B. If you are hungry, you will focus on eating.
   C. Unfortunately, when students daydream during lectures, nothing will reach their brains.
   D. Perception is strongly influenced by attention, which is usually focused on needed things.
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 8

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. In 1948, during the re-election campaign of Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, large numbers of leaflets with an unsigned message were circulated throughout the state just before Election Day. 2. The message was as follows:

3. Are you aware that Claude Pepper is known all over Washington as a shameless extrovert? 4. Not only that, but this man is reliably reported to practice nepotism with his sister-in-law, and he has a sister who was a thespian in wicked New York City. 5. Worst of all, it is an established fact that Mr. Pepper, before his marriage practiced celibacy.

6. In a literal sense, the statements were not false. 7. However, the words extrovert (a person who is active and expressive), Nepotism (favoritism to relatives), thespian (an actor or actress) and celibacy (not being sexually active) were used in contexts that seemed threatening to people who did not know the meanings of these uncommon words.

8. A very clever and dishonest writer had purposely selected words that gave the impression that Senator Pepper was a very immoral person. 9. The effect was damaging. 10. Senator Pepper was defeated at the polls by George Smathers, who denied that he was involved in this political “dirty trick.” 11. However, the damage could not be undone.

_____1. In sentence 6, literal means
   A. Based on imagination.
   B. Marital.
   C. Not understood.
   D. According to actual meanings of words.

_____2. The relationship of sentence 7 to sentence 6 is one of
   A. Addition.
   B. Cause and effect.
   C. Comparison.
   D. Contrast.

_____3. The pattern of organization of sentences 3 through 5 is
   A. Time order.
   B. List of items.
   C. Comparison and/or contrast.
   D. Cause and effect.
4. The passage
   A. Defines and illustrates the term “dirty trick.”
   B. Lists a series of dirty tricks.
   C. Compares and contrasts dirty tricks.
   D. Explains a dirty trick and its effect.

5. The passage implies that Senator pepper
   A. Probably did not deserve to be elected.
   B. Was in reality a very shy person who never practiced celibacy.
   C. May have lost the election because of a “dirty trick.”
   D. Had been an excellent senator.

6. You could conclude from the passage that
   A. The writer of the leaflet assumed many readers would not know some uncommon words.
   B. Claude Pepper never showed favoritism to his sister-in-law nor had a sister who was an actress.
   C. The writer of the leaflet did not understand the psychology of the average voter.
   D. George Smathers was defeated in his next election.

7. The author of this passage would probably agree with which of the following statements?
   A. Honest political campaigns don’t succeed.
   B. Political tricks have ruined Florida’s politics.
   C. Senator Pepper should not have been a candidate for senator.
   D. When the truth is told deceitfully, it can do as much damage as a lie.

8. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
   A. Dishonesty is a major problem in Florida’s political campaigns.
   B. Florida’s citizens are easily fooled.
   C. A “dirty trick” that twisted the truth affected the outcome of a political campaign.
   D. Claude Pepper should have run a better senatorial campaign.
COMBINED SKILLS: TEST 9

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. Mary was watching a mystery on television. 2. The end of the movie was near, and she was totally engrossed. 3. Then her baby started crying. 4. She shouted at him to shut up. 5. His response was intensified crying. 6. Mary got angry and shook him. 7. The baby cried even louder. 8. In the meanwhile, the mystery’s conclusion took place, and Mary missed it. 9. Angrily, she slapped her son’s face. 10. In this situation, someone was pursuing a goal—seeing the end of a suspenseful television show. 11. But something happened to block the achievement of that goal. 12. The person thus became frustrated, anger built up, and direct aggression occurred.

13. Aggression is not always aimed at the original frustrater. 14. For example, consider a businessman who had a hard day at the office. 15. He was about to close a deal with a client when his boss clumsily interfered and lost the sale. 16. On the way home in his car, the frustrated businessman blew his horn angrily at a car ahead when it didn’t immediately pull away from a stoplight. 17. As he entered his home, his dog jumped on him, only to receive a quick kick. 18. He then shouted at his wife during supper. 19. All these aggressive behaviors are examples of displaced aggression. 20. Aggression against the person who caused the original frustration can often be harmful. 21. In this case, assaulting or swearing at the boss could cost the businessman his job. 22. When the original frustrater has status and power over the frustrated person, aggression may be displaced into a less threatening target, who may have nothing at all to do with the original frustration.

_____ 1. In sentence 2, the word *engrossed* means
   A. Involved.
   B. Disgusted.
   C. Disappointed.
   D. Bored.

_____ 2. The topic of the first paragraph is
   A. Parent-child relationships.
   B. Direct Aggression.
   C. Displaced aggression.
   D. Suspense.
3. Aggression is more likely to be displaced if the original frustrater
   A. Is a family member.
   B. Has power over the frustrated person.
   C. Is angry at the frustrated person.
   D. Is unfair to the frustrated person.

4. The relationship between sentences 11 and 12 is one of
   A. Definition and example.
   B. Comparison.
   C. Contrast.
   D. Cause and effect.

5. The organizational pattern of each paragraph is
   A. A series of steps in a process.
   B. A contrast of events.
   C. Illustration and explanation of a general concept.
   D. A comparison of two or more events.

6. The writer’s main purpose in writing this selection is to
   A. Predict how aggression influences relationships.
   B. Inform readers about two types of aggression.
   C. Persuades readers to be careful not to take out their aggression on the wrong people.
   D. Entertain readers with dramatic anecdotes about aggressive behavior.

7. What is the best title for the selections?
   A. Family Relationships.
   B. The Cause of Aggression.
   C. Direct and Displaced Aggression.
   D. Displaced Aggression.

8. Which sentence best states the main idea of the selection?
   A. A great deal of frustration is aimed against family members.
   B. When frustration and anger build up, direct or displaced aggression may occur.
   C. Sometimes a frustrater may have a great deal more power or status then the person who is frustrated.
   D. Direct aggression is more satisfying than indirect aggression.
READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE TEST

Read the passage below. Then write the letter of the best answer to each question that follows.

1. It would be a mistake to assume that primitive societies are mentally backward—unable to benefit from their environment or understand how to cope effectively with it. 2. Given the general level of technology available, they do adapt to and manipulate their environment in a sophisticated and understanding manner. 3. Countless examples can be cited to illustrate this point. 4. Among some Eskimo groups, wolves are a menace—a dangerous environmental feature that must be dealt with. 5. They could perhaps be hunted down and killed, but this involves danger as well as considerable expenditure in time and energy. 6. So a simple yet clever device is employed. 7. A sharp sliver of bone is curled into a springlike shape, and seal blubber is molded around it and permitted to freeze. 8. This is then placed where it can be discovered by a hungry wolf, which, living up to its reputation, “wolfs it down.” 9. Later, as this “time bomb” is digested and the blubber disappears, the bone uncurls and its sharp ends pierce the stomach of the wolf, causing internal bleeding. 11. It is a simple yet fairly safe technique that involves an understanding of the environment as well as wolf psychology and habits.

_____ 1. As used in sentence 6, the word employed means
   A. Hired.
   B. Recognized.
   C. Used.
   D. Known.

_____ 2. The relationship between the two parts of sentence 5 is one of
   A. Time.
   B. Comparison.
   C. Contrast.
   D. Addition.
3. The author implies that among primitive societies, The Eskimos' cleverness is
   A. Superior.
   B. Typical.
   C. Rare.
   D. Inferior.

4. The author implies that certain societies are considered "primitive" because of their
   A. Attitude towards animals.
   B. Level of technology.
   C. Creative ability.
   D. Understanding of their environment.

5. The author's attitude towards the Eskimos who created the weapon appears to be
   A. Accusing.
   B. Disgusted.
   C. Objective.
   D. Puzzled.

6. Which is an appropriate title for this selection?
   A. Mentally Backward Societies.
   B. Dangerous Environmental Features.
   C. Intelligence in Primitive Societies.
   D. Land of Eskimos.

7. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the passage?
   A. There are no greater challenges to a society than that of controlling the environment.
   B. Eskimos are able to control wolves.
   C. With increased technology, primitive societies should be able to cope even more effectively with their environment.
   D. Primitive societies can deal shrewdly and effectively with the demands of their environment.

8. The author supports the main idea with a
   A. List of several reasons.
   B. Comparison of two things.
   C. Contrast of two things.
   D. Detailed example.
English Sample Questions

Reading Comprehension

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

1. There are two types of pottery that I do. There is production pottery—mugs, tableware, the kinds of things that sell easily. These pay for my time to do the other work, which is more creative and satisfies my need as an artist.

The author of the passage implies that:
(A) artists have a tendency to waste valuable time
(B) creativity and mass production are incompatible
(C) most people do not appreciate good art
(D) pottery is not produced by creative artists

Two underlined sentences are followed by a question or statement about them. Read each pair of sentences and then choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement.

2. The Midwest is experiencing its worst drought in fifteen 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

Sentence Skills

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. Ms. Rose planning to teach a course in biology next summer.
   (A) planning
   (B) are planning
   (C) with a plan
   (D) plans
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 sentence given to you.

2. Being a female jockey, she was often interviewed.

Rewrite, beginning with

She was often interviewed...

The next words will be
(A) on account of she was
(B) by her being
(C) because she was
(D) being as she was
Answers for the ACCUPLACER English Test

Reading Comprehension
1. B
2. B

Sentence Skills
1. D
2. C