

HELPFUL HINTS:

Knowing the meaning of these words may help you determine what information to look for when answering the questions. Look them up in a dictionary and make sure you understand their meaning when used in the form of a question.

Stated	Cause	Conclusion	Analyze	Illustrative	Effect
Contradictory		Summary	Implied	Assumption	Compare
Inferred	Contrast	Exception	Illustrative	Effect	

Answer each of the following 10 questions. To review the questions you missed, return to the reading strategies area in parentheses following the correct answers on the answer key.

1. Read the statements below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follow.

*Sometimes when we don't get enough sleep we become very short-tempered.
It is important to set a time to go to bed that is realistic.*

How are these two sentences related?

- A. The first sentence explains the meaning of the second.
- B. The second sentence explains why a lack of sleep affects us.
- C. The second sentence contradicts the first.
- D. The second sentence proposes a solution.

2. Read the statements below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.

*Most people collect Star Wars toys for sentimental reasons.
Some people collect them strictly to make money.*

What is the relationship between the two sentences?

- A. cause & effect
- B. contrast
- C. repetition
- D. statement & example

3. Answer the question based on what is *stated* or *implied*.

There are two kinds of jewelry that I do. There is commercial jewelry - class rings, necklaces, the kinds of things most people wear. I sell these items to meet my expenses for raw materials, supplies, and to make my living. The other more creative work I do, makes me feel that I am developing as a craftsman.

The author of this passage *implies* that:

- A. artists are poor.
- B. there is no market for creative work.
- C. rings and necklaces can not be creative.
- D. commercial and creative work fulfill different needs for the artist.

4. Read the statements below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.

Jenny does not like cake.

She does not like to bake it, to ice it, or to eat it.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It states the cause of the first.
- B. It emphasizes what is stated in the first.
- C. It compares the three things Jenny does not like about cake.
- D. It draws a conclusion about Jenny.

5. Read the sentences below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.

When we write a check that we know is going to “bounce,” we are in fact performing a criminal act.

It is a crime to knowingly write a “hot” check, one in which we know we don’t have sufficient funds to cover.

What does the second statement do?

- A. It provides supporting evidence for the first statement.
- B. It draws a conclusion from the first sentence.
- C. It restates the central idea of the first sentence.
- D. It provides a contradictory point of view.

6. Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.

Scuba diving is the most exhilarating experience I have ever had. The first time I went, the dark mirror of the water beckoned me to drop from the side of the boat. I jumped feet first and entered a brightly colored world populated with fish, plants, and objects I had never dreamed of.

Which of the following best describes the mood of the author after having this experience?

- A. Bored
- B. Anxious
- C. Excited
- D. Serene

7. Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question.

Huge beasts such as the dinosaur have never really become extinct. Mothra, a giant caterpillar who later becomes a moth, destroys Tokyo, and stars in the 1962 Japanese film named for him. Mothra is born, dies, and reborn regularly on classic movie channels. In Japan, Mothra is one of the most popular films ever made. Mothra has survived the creation of more current scary creatures such as giant apes, extraterrestrial beings and swamp creatures. More than 30 years after his creation, Mothra still lives.

The main subject of the passage is:

- A. the reasons that fads do not endure.
- B. the lasting appeal of Mothra.

- C. the difficulty of marketing good horror movies.
- D. old models for creatures are still used because making new monsters is expensive.

8. Two underlined sentences are followed by a question or statement. Read the sentences, and then choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement.

Anxious to ensure that America would depart from European traditions regarding religion and royalty, the early U.S. could be described as a place that focused more on work than on the entertainment offered by spectacle and ceremony in the Old World.
However, national celebrations such as the lighting of the White House Christmas Tree and the ceremonies used to swear in new federal officials give the American people some experiences that are based upon national tradition.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It cancels the meaning of the first sentence
- B. It provides an example of the first sentence.
- C. It adds more detail to the first sentence.
- D. It offers an exception to the information given in the first sentence.

9. Two sentences are followed by a question or a statement. Read the sentences, and then choose the best answer to the question or the best completion of the statement.

Public speaking is very different from everyday conversation.
First of all, speeches are much more structured than a typical informal discussion.

How are these sentences related?

- A. Sentence two offers support for the statement made in the first sentence.
- B. Sentence two contradicts the statement made in the first sentence.
- C. Sentence two shows an exception to the first sentence
- D. Sentence two compares two kinds of speeches.

10. Read the passages below, and then choose the best answer to the question. Answer the question on the basis of what is stated or implied in these passages.

Many people who have come close to death from drowning, cardiac arrest, or other causes have described near-death experiences - profound, subjective events that sometimes result in dramatic changes in values, beliefs, behavior, and attitudes toward life and death. These experiences often include a new clarity of thinking, a feeling of well being, a sense of being out of the body, and visions of bright light or mystical encounters. Such experiences have been reported by an estimated 30 to 40 percent of hospital patients who were revived after coming close to death and about 5 percent of adult Americans in a nationwide poll. Near-death experiences have been explained as a response to a perceived threat of death (a psychological theory); as a result of biological states that accompany the process of dying (a physiological theory); and as a foretaste of an actual state of bliss after death (a transcendental theory).

The primary purpose of this passage is to:

- A. entertain
- B. persuade
- C. inform
- D. express disbelief in the afterlife

ANSWER KEY: Review the questions you missed in the Reading Strategies sections indicated in parentheses following the correct answer.

1. D (Cause/Effect)	6. C (Tone)
2. B (Comparison/Contrast)	7. B (Main Idea)
3. D (Implied and Stated Ideas)	8. D (Exception)
4. B (Supporting Details)	9. A (Supporting Details)
5. C (Main Idea)	10. C (Main Idea)

For the next five questions, read the underlined sentences and then answer the question that follows.

- A. ***Brad Taylor, the star quarterback, is injured this season.***
The team does not expect to make the playoffs.

How is the second sentence related to the first sentence?

- A. It contradicts the first statement.
- B. It analyzes the first statement.
- C. It gives an example.
- D. It gives an effect.
- E. It makes a correction.

- B. ***Spending time volunteering for charity is important to Company X.***
Company X offers their employees paid time off to volunteer.

How is the second sentence related to the first sentence?

- A. It offers a solution.
- B. It explains the first statement.
- C. It reinforces the first statement.
- D. It reveals the first statement.
- E. It debates the first statement.

- C. ***Anthony got a substantial raise at work.***
He will now have much more work to do.

How is the second sentence related to the first sentence?

- A. It reinforces the first statement.
- B. It states a consequence.
- C. It expands on the first statement.
- D. It contrasts the first statement.
- E. It repeats the idea of the first statement.

- D. ***Barry loathes summer.***
July is Barry's favorite month.

How is the second sentence related to the first sentence?

- A. It contradicts the first statement.
- B. It supports the first statement.
- C. It explains the first statement.
- D. It develops the first statement.
- E. It gives an effect of the first statement.

- E. ***Carrots and apples are very healthy foods.***

Dieticians often eat these foods and recommend them to patients.

How is the second sentence related to the first sentence?

- A. It parrots the first sentence.
- B. It defeats the first sentence.
- C. It gives a solution to the first sentence.
- D. It disagrees with the first sentence.
- E. It supports the first sentence.

Read the following five passages and then answer the questions.

F. Joseph Pilates was born in 1880 in Germany. He was a frail child and wished he could find a way to build up strength. During World War I, he worked as a nurse in the army and developed a set of exercises for patients to increase their strength. After the war, he moved to New York City and developed his method of exercise into what is known as Pilates.

Which of the following is not true based on the passage?

- A. Joseph Pilates was born in the 19th century.
- B. Joseph Pilates was American.
- C. Joseph Pilates lived in New York City.
- D. Joseph Pilates was interested in exercise.
- E. Joseph Pilates was a veteran.

G. *Recycling is the process of taking used materials and transforming them into usable goods. Common items for recycling include plastics, aluminum cans, glass, and paper. Recycling has become popular among consumers within the last thirty years. Recycling can reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the environment and is a major factor in the field of waste management.*

Which of the following is the most accurate?

- A. This passage is persuasive.
- B. This passage is conflicting.
- C. This passage is emotional.
- D. This passage is informative.
- E. This passage is dramatic.

H. *The internet is very important to the modern world. People use the internet for entertainment, communicating, learning, and as a news source. There can also be cons to the internet, as some sociologists worry that people are slowly forgetting how to communicate in person, but the fact remains that the internet is here to stay.*

The main idea of this passage is that the internet:

- A. weakens society
- B. is for people who love technology
- C. is an integral part of society
- D. is hard to use
- E. is used to entertainment

I. *Baby carriages were invented in 1848 by Charles Burton. He lived in New York City and faced opposition to his invention from people who felt they were unsafe. He believed in his idea and moved to England, where he opened a factory. He made carriages for Queen Victoria of England, Queen Isabella II of Spain, and other*

royalty. A factory opened in the United States ten years later but only 75 carriages were sold. Today, baby carriages are extremely popular and almost every baby has at least one.

Which happened first?

- A. Queen Victoria ordered a baby carriage.
- B. Americans bought baby carriages.
- C. Burton opened a factory in America.
- D. Burton moved to England.
- E. All babies have carriages.

J. National parks are a great destination for family vacations. The National Park Service was established in the early 1900s to protect and preserve national parks. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was especially interested in natural resources and was influential in the organization. Among the most popular national parks are Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Glacier.

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. President Roosevelt was a great president.
- B. Background information on national parks
- C. Yellowstone is the most popular national park.
- D. Parks are a waste of government money.
- E. People love parks.

ANSWER KEY Reading Comprehension

- A. D
- B. C
- C. B
- D. A
- E. E
- F. B
- G. D
- H. C
- I. D
- J. B

Reading Comprehension

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

- The first type 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 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. Three of 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.

Directions for questions 7–10: 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 gives an example.
- B. It makes a contrast
- C. It proposes a solution.
- D. It states an effect.

9. 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.

10. 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. The second expands on the first.
- D. It draws a conclusion about what is stated in the first.

Reading Comprehension Answers

- 1 C
- 2 D
- 3 C
- 4 D
- 5 B
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 A
- 9 D
- 10 A

Reading Comprehension

Question 1: Narrative

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.

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 needs 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

Question 2: Sentence Relationships

Two bold 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.

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.

ANSWERS (Reading Comprehension)

1. B
2. B

Reading Comprehension Part 1

Sample 1:

In 1804, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark began an expedition across the western United States, then known as the Louisiana Territory. The two men had met years earlier and established a long-lasting friendship. When Lewis was later a young captain in the army, he received a letter from President Thomas Jefferson offering him funding to explore the Western country. With Jefferson's permission, Lewis offered a partnership in the expedition to his friend Clark. When their journey had safely concluded 8,000 miles later, President Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory for fifteen million dollars.

The purpose of the passage is

- A. to give the background to Lewis and Clark's westward expedition
- B. to defend the purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- C. to state a crucial decision made by Thomas Jefferson
- D. to compare the skills of Lewis and Clark

Sample 2:

Cancer occurs when cells in the body begin to divide abnormally and form more cells without control or order. There are some factors which are known to increase the risk of cancer. Smoking is the largest single cause of death from cancer in the United States. In addition, poor food choices increase cancer risk. Indeed, research shows that there is a definite link between the consumption of high-fat food and cancer.

From this passage, we can infer that

- A. a low-fat diet can reduce the risk of cancer
- B. smoking always causes cells to divide abnormally
- C. the consumption of high-fat food has increased in recent years
- D. most cancer sufferers have made poor food choices

Reading Comprehension Answers 1

Sample 1:

SAMPLE 1: The correct answer is A. The the main purpose of the passage is to describe how Lewis and Clark met and talk about the events that led up to their expedition together. The passage does not take a defensive tone or mention any criticisms, so answer B is incorrect. Answer C gives a specific point from the passage, not the main purpose. Answer D is incorrect because the passage does not make any comparisons. The passage doesn't use any of the following: like, similarly, in the same way

SAMPLE 2: The correct answer is A. This type of question tests your ability to draw conclusions from the information that is stated in the passage. The passage states that a high-fat diet increases the risk of cancer, so conversely, a low-fat diet will reduce the risk of cancer. The passage does not state that smoking always leads to cancer, so answer B is incorrect. The passage makes no statement about whether the consumption of high-fat food has increased in recent years, so answer C is incorrect. We know from the passage that poor food choices can cause cancer. However, we do not know if this is true for most people. So answer D is incorrect.

Accuplacer Sample Test Questions for Sentence Relationships

For free Accuplacer sample test questions for the second part of the reading comprehension test, please click on the link at the bottom of this page.

The second part of the reading comprehension test covers sentence relationships and has ten questions. Each question contains two sentences.

On this part of the Accuplacer, you will be asked what the relationship is between the two sentences.

The relationship between the first sentence and the second sentence usually falls into one of the following categories:

- 1) Repetition of information
- 2) Problem and solution
- 3) Cause and effect
- 4) General principle and specific example
- 5) Contrast or contradiction
- 6) Analysis or expansion of a claim
- 7) Reinforcement of a statement
- 8) Drawing a conclusion or summing up

The sentence relationship type of reading comprehension questions on the Accuplacer exam measure your ability not only to read carefully and understand what you have read, but also to draw logical relationships between the information given.

Since our **online practice tests** are in the same format as the actual Accuplacer, each of our practice tests contains ten sentence relationship questions.

Accuplacer Reading Comprehension Part 2

Reading Comprehension Part 2 - Sentence Relationships:

1.

Interviewing for a new job can be an extremely stressful event.

Many job candidates become anxious about having to respond to certain interview questions, especially those that ask them to prove their competence.

How are the two sentences related?

- A. They repeat the same idea.
- B. They give a problem and a solution.
- C. They make a comparison
- D. They provide a general claim and specific example.

2. ***The pain associated with certain medical conditions can be alleviated by listening to classical music on a regular basis.***

A great deal of American hospitals have established music therapy programs to help reduce the suffering of their terminally-ill patients.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It supports the claim made in the first sentence.
- B. It gives the reason for the result mentioned in the first sentence.
- C. It contradicts the evidence given in the first sentence.
- D. It draws a conclusion about what is stated in the first sentence.

3. *The tornado caused wide-spread devastation to property in the local area.*
Property insurance is much more expensive now than it was before the storm.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It states the effect.
- B. It gives an example.
- C. It offers a solution.
- D. It makes a contrast.

4. *The city has been trying to reduce the amount of litter dropped by pedestrians.*
The municipal government has recently introduced fines for littering.

How are the two sentences related?

- A. They repeat the same idea.
- B. They provide a general rule and a specific example.
- C. They state a problem and a solution.
- D. They offer a theory and an explanation.

5. *According to the law of gravity, objects dropped from above the surface of the earth fall to the earth's surface.*

Apples that fall from apple trees land on the ground.

What does the second sentence do?

- A. It refutes the claim made in the first sentence.
- B. It draws a conclusion about what is stated in the first sentence.
- C. It applies the theory mentioned in the first sentence.
- D. It contradicts the evidence given in the first sentence.

Accuplacer Reading Comprehension Answers 2 -- Sentence Relationships:

1. **The correct answer is D.** Notice the words "certain" and "especially" in the second sentence, which indicate that a specific example is being provided.
2. **The correct answer is A.** The words "can be" in the first sentence indicate that a claim is being made.
3. **The correct answer is A.** Insurance prices have increased because of the tornado damage. So the price increase is the effect of the storm.
4. **The correct answer is C.** The fines have been introduced in order to deter people from littering. So the fines are a solution.
5. **The correct answer is C.** We know that the first sentence is describing a theory because of the word "law." The second sentence applies the general theory to an apple, which is a specific object.

READING PASSAGE EXAMPLES

Read the 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) *Myths are stories, the products of fertile imagination, sometimes simple, often containing profound truths. They are not meant to be taken too literally. Details may sometimes appear childish, but most myths express a culture's most serious beliefs about human beings, eternity, and God.*

The main idea of this passage is that myths

- A. are created primarily to entertain young children.
- B. are purposely written for the reader who lacks imagination.
- C. provide the reader with a means of escape from reality.
- D. illustrate the values that are considered important to a society.

- 2) *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 will discover how effective this technique is and probably recall those names for the rest of your life.*

The main idea of this paragraph maintains that 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.

- 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 ninety-five 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. have more cavities than any other people.
- D. are fonder of sweets than most people.

- 4) *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.

- 5) *Primitive people tended to be highly superstitious. Anything out of the ordinary that happened was regarded with superstitious fear. Most people throughout history have been right-handed. For that reason, left-handedness was regarded as an evil omen. The Latin word for left is sinister. Since many people regarded left-handedness as bad, the word sinister entered the English language meaning "evil."*

From this passage we can conclude that fear and superstition usually grew from

- A. lack of knowledge.

- B. left-handedness.
- C. evil omens.
- D. terrifying circumstances.

- 6) *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 ten years before it got a carriage factory, and the first year only 75 carriages were sold.*

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.

- 7) *Plastics are synthetic materials that are so common today that we barely notice them. The process of making plastics, called polymerization, is a little over a hundred years old. Vinyl chloride was polymerized in 1838, acrylics in 1843, and polyester in 1847. Oddly, those newly synthesized plastics languished in polymer laboratories for decades because no one had yet found a use for the new materials.*

We can see from the information in this passage that

- A. commercial use of a material does not always rapidly follow its discovery.
- B. people had no need for plastics in the 1800s.
- C. the introduction of plastics in the 1800s would have upset the world economy.
- D. no practical types of plastics were invented until the twentieth century.

- 8) *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. Three of the following factors initiated the greatest number of improvements for women: violent revolution, world war, or 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 see from the information in this passage that

- A. women today are highly successful in the winning of 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.

- 9) *Unemployment was the overriding fact of life when Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States on March 4, 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 in to the FERA system. While the agency tried to provide all the necessities, food came first. FERA paid for medicine, some doctor bills, but no hospital costs, work-relief, sewing rooms, and renovated hand-me-down clothing.*

This passage is primarily about

- A. Unemployment in the 1930's.
- B. the effect of unemployment on United States families.
- C. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency.
- D. President Roosevelt's FERA program.

SENTENCE RELATIONSHIPS EXAMPLE

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

- 10) 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 sentence.
- B. It states an effect.
- C. It gives an example.
- D. It analyzes the statement made in the first.

READING ANSWER KEY

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. B