



ACCUPLACER™

Practice Tests

July 2007

ACCUPLACER™

Practice Tests

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	3
Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Language Use Test 1).....	4
Answer Key Test - Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Language Use Test (1).....	6
Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Reading Skills (2).....	7
Answer Key for Test - Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Reading Skills (2).....	12
Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Sentence Meaning (3).....	13
Answer Key for Test - Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Sentence Meaning (3).....	16
Sample Essay Topics Test (4).....	16
Additional Sentence Skills Test (5)	17
Answer Key Test - Sentence Skills Test (5)	20

Introduction

The Accuplacer™ exams are placement tests used by colleges to help advisors and faculty select the proper difficulty of classes. These tests review English principles and writing skills. Five multiple choice tests and two writing exams complete the Accuplacer™ assessment testing series. The college that you are attending selects which tests you are required to take. Consequently, you should be familiar with all of the specific tests prior to testing day.

If you score poorly on the Accuplacer™ exams you may be placed in classes that are below your level of ability. Focus on each question to get the most appropriate score for you. The two written tests are for non-native English speakers and are known as the WritePlacer ESL. A brief essay will be required on both tests. Focus on correct grammar and logical flow of ideas in your essay to get a good score. In addition, the written test is taken on the computer as well.

Each multiple choice tests adapts to you as you take the exam. If you answer an easy question correctly, the exam will give you a slightly harder question. On the other hand, if you get a question wrong the next question will be easier. There are between 12-25 questions on each multiple choice test.

Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Language Use Test (1)

Circle the best word to complete the sentence.

1. The prince _____ the crown and returned to his castle yesterday.
 - A. abdicating
 - B. abdicates
 - C. abdicate
 - D. abdicated

2. The convicted criminal absconded prior to the _____ phase of the trial.
 - A. sentence
 - B. sentenced
 - C. sentencing
 - D. sentenced

3. The _____ component of balance is critical for postural control during ambulation.
 - A. aural
 - B. aurraling
 - C. aurals
 - D. aurols

4. The old man _____ with his fortune.
 - A. never more
 - B. was benevolent
 - C. may consider
 - D. were benevolent

5. The extra dirt was _____ to the foundation.
 - A. the key buttresses
 - B. a key buttresses
 - C. a key buttress
 - D. an key buttress

6. The cathode of _____ was removed.
 - A. a battery
 - B. an battery
 - C. its battery
 - D. yours' battery

7. Thomas Johnson was known as a charlatan over the years of _____ practice.
 - A. her
 - B. his
 - C. an
 - D. its'

8. The wound _____ signs of copious drainage requiring medical intervention over the weekend.
 - A. exhibits
 - B. exhibited
 - C. exhibiting
 - D. exhibbited

9. The attorney accused the witness of _____ the defendant.
- A. defame
 - B. defamor
 - C. defamming
 - D. defaming
10. The detective _____ derive the facts of the case.
- A. never considered
 - B. may able
 - C. was able to
 - D. have been considered
11. The scientist was able _____ powerful emotions from her audience.
- A. to perform
 - B. to evoke
 - C. to have compel
 - D. to may consider
12. The judge _____ fallible during deliberation.
- A. were
 - B. was
 - C. may
 - D. have
13. The chemist _____ the germane data during the experiment.
- A. collected
 - B. collecting
 - C. collection
 - D. has collects
14. The desperados hold up _____ in New Mexico during the escape.
- A. in a grotto
 - B. over their
 - C. while considering
 - D. over around
15. The official exhibited a heedless attitude _____ with the dignitaries.
- A. were some
 - B. when dealing
 - C. friendly to some
 - D. was concerned
16. The Sherman tank commander noted innumerable troops _____ against his position.
- A. transitioning below
 - B. have come
 - C. were many
 - D. moving forward
17. The _____ aide tried to instill in his troops the hope of victory.
- A. general
 - B. general's
 - C. generals'
 - D. generel's

18. The winning team of the World Series _____ a jovial attitude.
- A. was about
B. may consider
C. often has
D. has displaced
19. The plant entered the _____ of development in the fall.
- A. last translation
B. first transcription
C. latent phase
D. below cycle
20. The yacht club members _____ about conditions on the loch last year.
- A. were excited
B. was excited
C. was excited
D. has excited
21. A lyre _____ in ancient Rome.
- A. has plays
B. may play
C. were played
D. was played
22. The labyrinth caused confusion to the _____ troops.
- A. attacks
B. attacked
C. attacking
D. attacker
23. The wound _____ when examined.
- A. may necrotic
B. has necrotic
C. were necrotic
D. was necrotic
24. The defendant exhibited _____ appearance.
- A. a peevish
B. an guilty
C. an not guilty
D. troublesome an
25. The band director _____ expert at playing the piccolo.
- A. were the
B. was a
C. was an
D. when a

Answer Key Test - Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Language Use Test (1)

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

Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Reading Skills (2)

Reading 1

The SOAP format is used in most medical schools and allied health schools. SOAP stands for Subjective, Objective, Assessment and Plan. Each of these sections require the basic understanding of medical terminology to allow continuity of care. The SOAP format requires medical terminology that is considered appropriate by the facility where you are working. Each facility should have a listed set of appropriate medical abbreviations and surgical abbreviations. The “S” includes the patient’s goal, patient’s pain complaint, medical history and social history. The “O” includes the clinician data collection of strength, range of motion, skin integrity, and organ system function. The “A” includes the clinician’s opinion about the presented case, prognosis, diagnosis and goals. The “P” includes the plan to progress to the goals set in the “A” and the interventions that are necessary.

Some schools are trying to get away from the SOAP format and going to a problem based documentation plan. Basically, under this new plan only changes in status need to be documentation with problem based documentation, other than vitals sign and critical medical information. The problem with the SOAP format is that is unclear when a clinician should stop documenting. As a result, SOAP notes can turn into complete medical reassessments with a single treatment.

A clinician’s documentation standards should be set high. Too often, medical terminology and documentation are ambiguous. Clinicians often use arrows, their own abbreviations and paraphrasing that is not professional. Paraphrasing and inappropriate use of medical terminology can result in the firing of a clinician with strong patient care skills. Hospitals and clinics are a business. If they are losing money over poor documentation, changes will be made. Medicare has made information available about frequent medical documentation errors. Moreover, hospitals are trying to bring staff up to speed on these issues. Overuse of abbreviations can lead to sentences that are unclear; therefore, medical errors may have increased occurrence. A medical professional will not be able to remember the definition of every medical term. Medical terminology could fill volumes of dictionaries. However, a medical professional can learn the prefixes, suffixes and word roots that allow for an understanding of most medical terms.

- Which of the following could be a title of this article?
 - “SOAP Notes Exposed”
 - “Medical documentation Condensed”
 - “The relationship of Medical Terminology and SOAP NOTES”
 - “SOAP Notes and the Palliative Implications”
- The “O” in the SOAP note stands for.
 - Operational
 - Objective
 - Organization
 - Operations
- Which of the following is considered a problem with SOAP notes?
 - When to document.
 - When to stop documenting.
 - When to abbreviate with medical terminology.
 - When to reiterate the main points
- Which of the following statements is not supported in the above text?
 - SOAP notes require proper medical terminology.
 - SOAP notes can become complete reassessments of medical care.
 - Good clinicians have been fired over poor documentation.
 - Medical documentation must be reviewed by administration

5. According to the article, the effects of poor medical terminology use have not resulted in which of the following?
- A. Firing of clinicians
 - B. Medical errors
 - C. Poor documentation
 - D. SOAP note format changes
6. Future changes in medical documentation that may be inferred from this article are:
- A. Medical terminology will continue to change in the future.
 - B. Medical documentation errors will continue to increase in the future.
 - C. SOAP notes may require more structured text and format in the future.
 - D. SOAP notes will continue to require skilled clinicians.

Reading 2

Many scams of college freshman revolve around quick cash schemes. Some involve working at home, mailing letters, and offering services to others that are invisible. Some profitable quick cash schemes are selling plasma, typing papers, providing transportation, and selling back books.

Various blood-related organizations will pay 30-60\$ for platelets provided, if a student can give platelets. Normally, giving platelets requires several hours hooked up to IV tubing, and a minimal body weight. In addition, students with certain rare blood conditions may be able to make profitable quick cash in just a few hours.

Typing papers has always been the reliable college job through out the years. Normally, students put up flyers in student study hot spots and wait for business. Any rate can be charged, however if it isn't reasonable, no one will call the listed phone number. Last minute students often try and use this kind of service. The typist may be asked to fill in missing phrases or transitional words in the provided paper, but the typist should remember, who should be doing the work. Many typists require at least half of the money up front and the other half would be paid upon completion of the paper. Consequently, students that disappear off the radar prior to payment will lose their initial investment. \$10-15 an hour is a reasonable price, but you may charge extra if you have a tight timeline.

If you have a car on campus, friends will probably ask for a ride frequently. If you have a fuel-efficient car you may be able to make a few dollars by charging a flat fee for transportation expenses. Limit the number of free rides around campus and consider posting a small visible sign inside your vehicle requesting payment. Be extremely wary of providing rides to strangers, and people that you don't really know. Criminal minds abound on campus so don't become a victim, and use sound judgement. Make sure your insurance is kept current in the event of an accident.

Selling books back to the bookstore is another good way to make money. Books in good condition will have more value upon return, than books in poor condition with multiple entries in the margins. A student that has a little time to raise quick cash may consider putting up flyers advertising books for resell. In general, a student will make more money selling directly to another student, then selling back to the bookstore. The bookstore may run out of used books quickly, consequently the only available books to buy may be unused full price books. Check out the bookstore to determine if this is the case. Be sure and post a flyer close to the bookstore to pick up any potential customers going to the bookstore.

Be wary of schemes to work in Alaska, folding envelopes, and being a sales agent on campus for a business with a P.O. Box address. Many students try going to Alaska during the summer to work on fishing boats. However, summer conditions off the coast of Alaska are not fun. Ten to twenty foot seas can be the normal conditions of the day. A student would be required to work in all weather conditions and operate on minimal amounts of sleep. Also many a student has lost a finger, or had a traumatic injury working on fishing boats.

Folding envelopes is a slow tedious process that offers poor rewards on time and return. Often money from the envelope's company is slow in coming and short on the investment of time. Businesses without a P.O. Box are often businesses without a permanent addresses and location. Scam artists attempting to separate a college student from their money run some of these businesses.

7. In this article the author focuses on:
- A. The relationship between quick cash and college funding.
 - B. The relationship between quick cash and academic freedom
 - C. The relationship between college and scholarships.
 - D. The relationship between cost and college
8. Which of the following was not considered a scheme to make money in college in the article?
- A. Selling plasma
 - B. Selling back books
 - C. Typing papers
 - D. Working full-time
9. Which of the following was not considered a possible mechanism of action used by scam artists?
- A. Folding envelopes scheme
 - B. Questionable business addresses
 - C. Selling vacations
 - D. Alaska opportunities
10. The article implies that selling back books is:
- A. A difficult and complicated process.
 - B. Harder if selling to underclassmen directly: however, it may be more profitable.
 - C. An easy way to earn a small amount of money in a hurry.
 - D. Profitable
11. In this article, the author reports that typing papers is:
- A. A difficult and complicated process
 - B. Always profitable
 - C. Harder if typing for upperclassmen.
 - D. Sometimes a last minute business.
12. According to the passage, boats in Alaska:
- A. May operate in 10-20 foot seas
 - B. Offer comfortable quarters
 - C. Provide good medical care
 - D. Offer good food

Reading 3

Generally, an applicant must be hired by a police department and then be sent to the police officer academy for further training. Consequently, the selection process for the police officer academy occurs primarily with a specific police department. Once you have met all of the necessary requirements and have been hired, the police department that you work for will set up officer training. Smaller police departments in rural settings do not run their own police officer academies. They rely on regional academy for officer training. Most of these regional academies are in urban areas.

Most of the time, urban police officers make more money than rural police officers. The urban environment offers a larger tax base that can support higher salaries. These higher salary positions are often much more selective than rural police because the rural police department may have less applicants due to poorer salaries. Higher salary positions in the urban police officer force may require additional hurdles to becoming a patrol officer. Sometimes, police officers are required to participate in the local corrections department, until a patrol officer position opens up. Consequently, patrol officer positions may be at a premium.

Moreover, new graduates or junior officers are often assigned the major holidays and patrols at night. These patrols are tough because of holiday activity, and the criminal element likes the cover of darkness to operate under. Be prepared to be distant from family and friends as a junior officer during holidays. According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, the 2000 median annual earnings for police patrol officers was \$39,790 nationwide. In 2000, median earnings were broken down as follows:

State: \$44,400
 Local: \$39,710
 Federal: \$37,760

According to the International City-County Management Association's annual Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries and Expenditures Survey in 2000 the following data was concluded:

	Min. Pay	Max. Pay
Police Chief	\$62,640	\$78,580
Deputy Chief	\$53,740	\$67,370
Police Captain	\$51,580	\$64,230
Police Lieutenant	\$47,750	\$57,740
Police Sergeant	\$42,570	\$50,670
Police Corporal	\$35,370	\$43,830
Police Officer	\$31,410	\$43,450

It should be noted that whenever a city or town increases police officer pay, there is sometimes a surge in applicants. Consequently, a hiring freeze may occur following a hiring surge. Potential police officers should decide quickly following a pay increase if they are committed enough to join the police force.

13. The main idea of this passage is
 - A. Law Enforcement Training and Pay
 - B. The Criminal Element
 - C. Urban Police Officers
 - D. Hiring surges in Law Enforcement Jobs

14. According to the article, which profession would a Law Enforcement Agent hold if they made 44,000 a year?
 - A. Police Officer
 - B. Police Corporal
 - C. Police Sergeant
 - A. Police Captain

15. According to the article, which of the following is a true statement?
- A. Urban police officers make less than rural officers.
 - B. Most officers desire local correctional department jobs.
 - C. During holidays, most police departments have their most experience staff on duty.
 - D. Federal police officers make less money than state police officers on average.
16. According to the article, urban areas are able to offer higher pay because
- A. of a larger tax base.
 - B. they require less police forces.
 - C. they pay their fire department less.
 - D. they have less expenditures.
17. Which of the following statements is supported by the article?
- A. Once you become a police officer, you will not have a pay increase.
 - B. Most rural areas do not have their own training facilities.
 - C. Police Captains are the lowest paid of the law enforcement officials
 - D. Rural police officers make more money than urban police officers.
18. According to the article, a junior officer may work difficult shifts. They should expect
- A. better pay than senior officers.
 - B. to be away from their families at night and on holidays.
 - C. to be training rurally.
 - D. to be transferred to another shift.

Reading 4

Ask an interviewer what the number one attribute they are looking for in an interviewee and you'll invariably get the same response – Attitude. The most important impression you want to leave your interviewer with is that you have the right attitude for the school. Other characteristics are important, such as intelligence and experience, but they aren't as significant to your success in the interview as your attitude.

Every potential applicant has their qualifications all polished up and displayed proudly on their application. But those accomplishments are all in the past. An interviewer has to look at you in the present to determine how successful they think you will be in the future. The attitude you display is fundamental to their perception of your future success. Almost every employer would rather have a team player with a great attitude working at 100%, rather than a flashy superstar working at 50%. Regardless of your usual personality, remember that you're only in the interview for 30 minutes on average. In that short amount of time, do whatever it takes to wear a smile, remain positive, and exude a positive attitude.

It is easy to blame others for your mistakes or shortcomings. If an interviewer asks a question about something that you may be embarrassed about, don't immediately become negative and blame other people or situations. Accept responsibility for your actions and your past but make sure that anything negative does not remain the focus. Turn negatives into positives. For example, suppose an interviewer asks, "I see on your application that you show you dropped out of high school. Could you explain what happened?"

"As a teenager, I made my share of mistakes. That time in my life was the best thing that ever happened to me. I needed to grow-up, and I did. I learned to take responsibility for my actions. I earned my GED and have since held the same job for over two years. I have learned that I want to better myself, and I have been extremely active in working with troubled youths. My own background has offered an excellent background for this type of community service. I work to discourage them from what appears to be the easy way out which in the end turns out to be much harder."

Whatever you do; do not constantly shift the blame to others. It is okay to have had shortcomings in your past. The key in an interview is to show how you've learned from those experiences and have moved on and overcame them.

19. The best title for this selection is
- “How to Maximize Your Interview.”
 - “Turning Bad into Good.”
 - “Presenting a Polished Image.”
 - “Covering Your Mistakes.”
20. According to the article the number one most important attribute a person needs to display in an interview is
- arousing the interviewer’s interest
 - apologetic about mistakes
 - calmness
 - a positive attitude
21. According to the article, if you went to prison, you should
- deny that it happened.
 - own up to your mistake and describe what you have learned from it.
 - explain how it was not your fault.
 - express your sorrow and say how you cannot get pass the experience.
22. If a teacher had to select among the following student applicants, which would he select according to the article?
- a super star working at 50%
 - a perfectionist
 - a hard worker with a positive attitude
 - a underachiever
23. Which of the following statements should you not make during an interview?
- “If you give me a chance, I will prove to you what a positive asset I can be to your program.”
 - “The community service that I had to do as a juvenile delinquent helped me develop into the hard working person I am today.”
 - “I wouldn’t even have a record if my parents hadn’t turned me in.”
 - “I have overcome my drug problem; I learned so much about myself from the personal development classes I attended in rehab.”
24. According to the article, all accomplishments that you have had so far in life are
- unimportant.
 - in the past.
 - determine your future.
 - shape what type of applicant you will be.

Answer Key for Test - Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Reading Skills (2)

1. C	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. D
6. C	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. D	12. A	13. A	14. C	15. D
16. A	17. B	18. B	19. A	20. D
21. B	22. C	23. C	24. B	

Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Sentence Meaning (3)

1. Susan's abhorrence of darkness prevents her from leaving her house at night to shop. That is why Susan is considered a _____.
 - A. picky shopper
 - B. nocturnal shopper
 - C. daytime shopper
 - D. farmer

2. The girl displayed distraught behaviour when she found out her puppy was injured. The puppy may be _____.
 - A. evoked
 - B. inspired
 - C. distressed
 - D. healthy

3. The French exchange student spoke English as if it were her first language. She was _____.
 - A. dandy
 - B. fluent
 - C. caustic
 - D. talented

4. The prescription plan did not cover name brand drugs if there was a _____ substitute available.
 - A. generic
 - B. reasonable
 - C. compatible
 - D. complete

5. The sombre crowd mourned the loss of their leader. The crowd was _____.
 - A. angry
 - B. bitter
 - C. gloomy
 - D. excited

6. At age 65, the CEO of the company was retiring. He felt he had reached the acme of his profession. His career was at _____.
 - A. a high point
 - B. the end
 - C. the bottom
 - D. the entrance

7. The genteel southern girl was known for her behaviour. She was considered to be _____.
 - A. refined
 - B. ambiguous
 - C. smug
 - D. loathsome

8. The mother attempted to mollify her son with toys. The child needed _____.
 - A. teaching
 - B. threatening
 - C. soothing
 - D. disciplining

9. The car accident caused a sliver of glass to cut the passenger's optic nerve. The passenger lost his _____.
- A. arm
 - B. movement
 - C. smell
 - D. vision
10. Some people accused John of thinking too much. He would sometimes _____ on a subject for months at a time.
- A. resolve
 - B. meditate
 - C. discuss
 - D. resolved
11. The young artist had an unbridled _____ for watercolours. He loved to use watercolours.
- A. passion
 - B. dislike
 - C. distaste
 - D. propensity
12. The zephyr kept the students cool while they sat outside studying. A zephyr is a type of _____.
- A. cloud
 - B. tree
 - C. shade
 - D. wind
13. The pianist played his rendition of a sonata. A sonata is a/an _____.
- A. instrumental composition
 - B. piano
 - C. play
 - D. vocal score
14. The entertainer had no qualms about performing in front of two thousand screaming fans. Her lack of _____ came from previous experience.
- A. excitement
 - B. illusions
 - C. misgivings
 - D. doubts
15. The yearling still enjoyed being around its mother but was acting more independent each day. A yearling is a _____.
- A. student
 - B. young animal
 - C. type of fish
 - D. bird
16. The financial planner had reached the top of his career. He felt he was at his _____.
- A. performance
 - B. stress level
 - C. limit
 - D. zenith

17. The siblings found ____ in each other. They remembered the good times with their father.
- A. disrespect
 - B. despair
 - C. solace
 - D. ambitions
18. The young boy sat passively as the principal yelled at him. The boy's appearance was _____.
- A. tired
 - B. hungry
 - C. unresponsive
 - D. ready
19. The teenage was accused of killing his father and mother. He was accused of _____.
- A. sobriety
 - B. misguidance
 - C. misogyny
 - D. patricide
20. Brian's secrets to studying success relied on a system designed to assist with the recollection of terms. His secret was the use of _____.
- A. syllables
 - B. memorabilia
 - C. mnemonics
 - D. puzzles
21. The bachelor never married. Most people thought it was because of misogyny, which is a _____.
- A. fear of marriage
 - B. hatred of women
 - C. fear of People
 - D. hatred of commitment
22. The intricacy of the mathematical equation drove the student crazy trying to solve it. The problem was very _____.
- A. active
 - B. ambiguous
 - C. sectioning
 - D. perplexing
23. The hybrid corn was immune to most common diseases. The corn was considered a/an _____.
- A. cross-bred corn
 - B. improved corn
 - C. aged corn
 - D. adjusted corn
24. The professor was humiliated when his students reported him to the dean for verbal abuse. The professor was _____.
- A. scared
 - B. shamed
 - C. stunned
 - D. surprised

25. The con artist hoodwinked the old lady when he sold her fraudulent insurance. The con artist _____ the old lady.
- A. affected
 - B. criticized
 - C. capitulated
 - D. deceived

Answer Key for Test - Levels of English Proficiency (LOEP) Sentence Meaning (3)

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

Sample Essay Topics Test (4)

Your score on the essays is not based on your position on a topic. Your score is based on your ability to focus your arguments and organize your essay. You will be required to write 250 words approximately.

Write an essay that supports your opinions on the following statements. You will not be able to pick a topic. The topic will be selected for you. Here are some sample topics.

Topic 1 – “Students that are late to class, choose to be late. Your actions determine your level of preparation for class.”

Topic 2 – “Obesity in America is on the rise, due to the number of fast food businesses that are found in America.”

Topic 3 - “Patients in chronic pain have the right to choose physician assisted suicide. Some states are considering legislation to extend the rights of patients with regards to suicide. Switzerland is known for its assisted suicide policies, in which almost anyone of sound mind as determined by a physician may commit suicide. The rate of assisted suicide in America would increase marginally, if assisted suicide with set guidelines is legalized in states across America.”

Adapted from ACCUPLACER™.

Sentence Skills Test (1)

Pick the correct word or phrase for each sentence.

1. John _____ contemporary art to the classics.
 - A. prefers
 - B. prefer
 - C. preferring
 - D. preferred to

2. Heather told Steve that _____ would give him the unabridged version of his morning when she had time.
 - A. their
 - B. she
 - C. he
 - D. it may

3. Lisa had _____ for having promiscuous relationships.
 - A. had known
 - B. was known
 - C. may have known
 - D. new

4. Danny complained of a blind spot on _____ eye.
 - A. it's
 - B. its'
 - C. his
 - D. their

5. The new tax _____ for revitalizing the waterfront district.
 - A. may passing
 - B. never pass
 - C. will passing
 - D. has passed

6. The increased revenue to the class fund _____ for an end of the year party.
 - A. allowing
 - B. may allow
 - C. allows some
 - D. are allows

7. The teenager _____ some candy from the grocery store yesterday.
 - A. pilfered
 - B. pilfers
 - C. pilfering
 - D. may pilfer

8. _____ from a small town, some of Dean's views were parochial.
 - A. settling
 - B. allowing
 - C. missing
 - D. coming

9. All of the students _____ the quizzes the professor gave since he tested on obscure material.
- A. dreads
 - B. dreading
 - C. will dreads
 - D. dreaded
10. Sally loved to have the _____ styles in clothing and would sometimes wear an outfit only once.
- A. last
 - B. latest
 - C. lasts
 - D. lasting
11. The judge _____ the newspaper for libel last month.
- A. sues
 - B. suing
 - C. senses
 - D. sued
12. Tom Johnson complained that _____ tractor went kaput.
- A. its'
 - B. it's
 - C. his
 - D. mine
13. The hues of the rainbow _____ against the bright blue sky.
- A. may vivid
 - B. was vivid
 - C. have vivid
 - D. were vivid
14. The president _____ of protection around him when he makes public appearances.
- A. has an hedge
 - B. had an hedge
 - C. has a hedge
 - D. will had an hedge
15. Being late to a party was _____ hallmark.
- A. Aarons'
 - B. Aaron's
 - C. a Aarons'
 - D. an Aarons'
16. A small selection of terms _____ at the back of the textbook.
- A. were found
 - B. what found
 - C. was found
 - D. have found

17. The horror movie _____ the children over last weekend.
- A. frightening
 - B. frightens
 - C. frightened
 - D. were frightening
18. After a long _____ girls' softball team captain stated, "We're famished!"
- A. practice, the
 - B. practice the
 - C. pratice the
 - D. practice their
19. The newborn baby was _____ with the rattle.
- A. enamored
 - B. enamor
 - C. enamoring
 - D. enaimored
20. When _____ a problem, it is best to dissect the situation then act.
- A. haven
 - B. have
 - C. having
 - D. had
21. The book's subject matter was loathsome to the _____ it did not sell.
- A. masses and
 - B. masses; and
 - C. masses, and
 - D. mass and
22. The kitten was soaked to the skin from the storm. It was _____.
- A. bedraggles
 - B. bedraggled
 - C. bedraggle
 - D. bedrag
23. The _____ countenance discouraged brawls in the small country bar.
- A. bouncer
 - B. bouncers
 - C. bouncers'
 - D. bouncer's
24. The child _____ her father's authority and behaved herself in church.
- A. aprized
 - B. apprised
 - C. apprise
 - D. apprize
25. David was known for _____ inappropriate jokes in public. His behavior was considered uncouth.
- A. belching, telling
 - B. belching telling
 - C. belching nor telling
 - D. belching and telling

26. Graduation from high school is considered by many a _____ occasion.
- A. momentous
 B. momentous's
 C. momentous'
 D. momantous
27. Nurses _____ a vital role in the healthcare profession.
- A. play
 B. playes
 C. play's
 D. plays
28. After having his tonsils _____ child was listless for a few days.
- A. removed the
 B. removed, the
 C. removing the
 D. remove the
29. The park _____ serene at twilight
- A. will serene
 B. were serene
 C. was serene
 D. may serene
30. The _____ mind was lucid during the evaluation.
- A. patients
 B. patients'
 C. patient's
 D. patents

Answer Key - Sentence Skills Test (1)

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. D	10. B
11. D	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. B
16. C	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. C
21. C	22. B	23. D	24. A	25. D
26. A	27. A	28. B	29. C	30. C

Adapted from ACCUPLACER™.