

# **Test Bank**

*For*

## **Bridging the Gap:**

## **College Reading**

**Thirteenth Edition**

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# Chapter 1 Active Academic Reading

## Test A

Name \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer the multiple-choice questions based on the content of the chapter.*

- 1) Cognitive psychologists
  - A) study how the mind works.
  - B) study about the connection between grammar and comprehension.
  - C) believe that cognitive processes are visible.
- 2) In describing how the brain works, cognitive psychologists use the analogy of how the brain works and
  - A) how the engine in an automobile keeps the automobile running.
  - B) how the recorder on a telephone can receive messages when the phone isn't answered.
  - C) the workings of the central processing unit of a computer.
- 3) Chapter One includes the discussion about divided attention so that readers will understand
  - A) that it is possible to do more than one thing at a time.
  - B) that they can expect to successfully read college assignments while they watch television.
  - C) that reading college-level material should not be done at the same time as another activity.
- 4) One automatic aspect of reading is
  - A) recognition of technical vocabulary.
  - B) common word recognition.
  - C) comprehension of the intended message.
- 5) External distractions include all of the following except
  - A) an argument in the apartment next door to yours.
  - B) a cluttered desk area.
  - C) worries about money.
- 6) To reduce internal distractions, students can
  - A) make a list of minor concerns and take action if necessary.
  - B) study only in the college library in the evening.
  - C) take many long breaks that include snacks while studying.
- 7) To improve your self-concept, it is suggested that you
  - A) be concerned about how others view you.
  - B) change a negative feeling into a positive one.
  - C) make a list of things you have not yet accomplished.
- 8) To reduce anxiety, you could
  - A) think about how failing one test can set you back for the whole semester.
  - B) stop and take several deep breaths and visualize yourself calm and relaxed.
  - C) stop and think about how disappointed your family will be if you fail.

- 9) Strategies to spark interest in reading material include all of the following *except*
- A) stimulating your curiosity by asking questions about the topic.
  - B) setting a short-term goal.
  - C) completing an assignment in another subject area first.
- 10) For an efficient reader,
- A) 500 words per minute is the most efficient reading rate.
  - B) rates vary according to the purpose for reading.
  - C) one reading rate serves for all materials.
- 11) One reason textbooks usually require a slower reading rate is because the
- A) language is more formal and the vocabulary and ideas are new.
  - B) language is informal and simplistic.
  - C) sentences are shorter and the number of syllables per word is higher.
- 12) Before reading, a student needs to decide
- A) to read slowly.
  - B) how many comprehension questions s/he must answer.
  - C) the purpose for reading.
- 13) Regression is
- A) backtracking because your mind wandered during reading.
  - B) re-reading to monitor yourself.
  - C) the same as speed reading.
- 14) Reading speed can be increased by
- A) reading more words per fixation.
  - B) vocalizing.
  - C) reading word-for-word.
- 15) Subvocalization is
- A) moving your lips as you read.
  - B) pronouncing out loud as you read.
  - C) hearing the little voice in your head that reads for you.
- 16) According to the chapter, an effective technique for improving reading speed is
- A) to read passively.
  - B) to use a pen as a pacer.
  - C) underlining details as you read.
- 17) Being test wise
- A) can lead to improved scores on tests.
  - B) means using test-taking tricks and shortcuts.
  - C) includes cramming before tests.
- 18) Being well-prepared enhances
- A) self-confidence.
  - B) speed reading.
  - C) anxiety.

- 19) On teacher-made tests, it is suggested that you
- A) divide your time evenly among sections of the test.
  - B) work on the hard items first.
  - C) spend the most time on the items that yield the most points.
- 20) After your test is returned, you should analyze your performance
- A) to challenge the grade.
  - B) to learn from your errors.
  - C) because the instructor suggested it.
- 21) It is better *not* to read test questions first because
- A) it takes too much of the allotted time.
  - B) you will not have a purpose for reading.
  - C) reading becomes fragmented and lacks focus.
- 22) A strategy for finding the answer to a detail question is to
- A) use a key word in the question to locate and re-read the sentence in which it appears.
  - B) re-read the first sentence of the passage to determine the topic.
  - C) skim the passage to understand the central theme.
- 23) It is important to understand the passage overall because
- A) on most tests, there are very few questions about supporting details.
  - B) then the rest of the ideas fall into place.
  - C) instructors are interested only in testing for main ideas.
- 24) Main idea questions are designated by such words/phrases as
- A) “suggests,” “implies,” and “probably.”
  - B) “it is stated,” “the author asserts,” and “according to the passage.”
  - C) “best title,” “central theme,” and “primarily concerned with.”
- 25) Read the first and last sentences of the test passage carefully because they
- A) are always the ones that are the most interesting.
  - B) may give you an idea of what the main idea is.
  - C) usually state important supporting details.
- 26) Questions concerning implied meaning may test your ability to
- A) understand attitudes and feelings.
  - B) locate what is directly stated.
  - C) give dictionary definitions.
- 27) The purpose of fiction passages is usually to
- A) objectify.
  - B) explain.
  - C) narrate.
- 28) In an opinion passage, the author’s purpose is usually to
- A) persuade.
  - B) describe.
  - C) define.
- 29) A student can better understand an essay question by
- A) writing a brief summary of the material before writing the essay.
  - B) asking another student for clarification during the test.

C) simplifying the question into understandable terms and then breaking it into parts.

30) When a student feels places responsibility on him or herself for actions or outcomes, the student is demonstrating which of the following?

A) External locus of control

B) Metacognition

C) Internal locus of control

# Chapter 1 Active Academic Reading

## Test B

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Rate Flexibility

*TIMED READING* Your professor will time you. She or he will write the times (in 10-second increments) on the board as you read. Read the passage below about women and drugs. When you finish the selection, look up to see the last time recorded on the board and write your time in the space provided at the end of the selection. Then go back to the comprehension questions.

There are presently around five million Americans who have serious problems with severe drugs. Approximately one-third of them are women. In the drug war, women's concerns have historically been ignored or dismissed. In the late 19th century, for example, one of America's first "drug panics" occurred when cocaine, heroin, and opium were obtainable without a prescription. Women in particular were seen as gullible victims of unscrupulous patent-medicine salesmen. The fear that people would overdose on these so-called "remedies" was a sensible reaction. Far less sensible was the conviction that mothers and wives were being diverted from their responsibilities at home by their drug-induced stupors. Indeed, it was "opium drunkenness" among women that led to the push for the labeling of drugs and passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906. "Female addicts are seen as doubly deviant," explains the director of the Center for Substance Abuse Studies, Sheila Murphy. "A drunk man is one thing, but a drunken woman is considered disgusting." Murphy theorizes that the traditional expectation that a woman will take care of others is destroyed by a woman doing something selfish, like using a substance for her own pleasure. "It really rocks the boat," says Murphy, adding that this is one reason why our response to addicted women tends to be even more punitive than our treatment of male addicts.

Profitable as the drug trade may be to some, women are rarely among the beneficiaries. Serena Nunn, 28, is serving fourteen years for her involvement in her boyfriend's cocaine business. Serena's role was little more than secretarial: she drove her boyfriend to the sites of drug deals and confirmed details on the phone; there is no evidence that she engaged in violence.

A male partner in the same business, however, who made millions from the operation and had been previously convicted of manslaughter and rape, received a sentence only half as long as Serena's—just seven years. His sentence was reduced because he helped convict Serena's boyfriend. Serena's refusal to testify against her boyfriend cost her dearly. And her case is typical.

Women often incur long sentences precisely because they refuse, or are unable, to give prosecutors evidence about their husband's or boyfriend's crimes and connections. Indeed, a 1997 review of over 60,000 federal drug cases by the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* shows that men are more likely to sell out their women to get a shorter sentence than vice versa. (Szalavitz, pp. 2–3)

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Words Per Minute (WPM): \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following comprehension questions based on what you read. Then check the Time-Rate Conversion Chart provided by your instructor and write the Words Per Minute (WPM) it took you to read the passage.

- 6) Currently, about how many Americans have serious problems with severe drugs?
  - A) fifteen million
  - B) five million
  - C) five billion
- 7) Of these Americans, what percent are women?
  - A) one-third
  - B) one-half
  - C) one-fourth
- 8) Historically, concerns over drug use among women have
  - A) been ignored.
  - B) been at the forefront of political issues.
  - C) decreased.
- 9) Drug use among women first became a public issue in American society around
  - A) the 21st century.
  - B) the mid-1900s.
  - C) the late 1800s.
- 10) Previously, women who used drugs were seen as selfish because they
  - A) began to have affairs with patent-medicine salesmen in order to obtain drugs.
  - B) were not focused on their wifely or motherly duties.
  - C) usually divorced their husbands because they didn't want the responsibility of running a household.

For questions 11–15, answer True or False.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) Men who deal in drug trafficking receive harsher sentences than women.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) Serena Nunn often engaged in violence due to her drug habit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13) Women usually won't testify against boyfriends or husbands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14) The *Chicago Tribune* conducted a study of federal drug cases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15) The newspaper reviewed over 60,000 federal drug cases.

The multiple-choice questions below are based on the discussion regarding question types in the chapter. Look at the question stems below, then choose the **type** of question indicated by the stem.

- 16) The author states that . . .
  - A) implied meaning
  - B) details
  - C) purpose
- 17) The author is primarily concerned with . . .
  - A) vocabulary
  - B) implied meaning
  - C) main idea

- 18) As used in the passage, the best definition of *academic* is . . .  
A) purpose                      B) detail                      C) vocabulary
- 19) All of the following are true *except* . . .  
A) details                      B) purpose                      C) implied meaning
- 20) The best statement of the main idea in the first paragraph is . . .  
A) details                      B) main idea                      C) purpose
- 21) The author believes . . .  
A) purpose                      B) main idea                      C) implied meaning
- 22) The author's aim in the passage is to . . .  
A) purpose                      B) details                      C) vocabulary
- 23) According to the author . . .  
A) details                      B) vocabulary                      C) purpose
- 24) It can be concluded from the passage that . . .  
A) main idea                      B) implied meaning                      C) purpose
- 25) The best title for this passage is . . .  
A) purpose                      B) details                      C) main idea

## SELECTION 1: ARE YOU STALLING? WIN THE BATTLE AGAINST PROCRASTINATION

Answer with T (*true*) or F (*false*).

### Comprehension Quiz

- F \_\_\_ 1. Academic procrastination is caused primarily by a lack of confidence.
- T \_\_\_ 2. The desire for instant gratification can lead to procrastination.
- T \_\_\_ 3. Procrastinators can overcome this negative behavior.
- T \_\_\_ 4. Television, video games, and food can both interfere with studying and be positive reinforces for studying.
- T \_\_\_ 5. The author suggests that procrastinators treat a study schedule much like a work schedule.
- T \_\_\_ 6. Visualization is a powerful tool for avoiding procrastination.
- F \_\_\_ 7. Getting started is the easiest way to avoid procrastination; it's the finish that is difficult.
- T \_\_\_ 8. While one may seem to be getting lots done jumping from one task to another, doing so really contributes to procrastination.
- F \_\_\_ 9. People avoid procrastination by spending considerable time preparing for a difficult task.
- F \_\_\_ 10. One's study mood is typically elevated just prior to studying.

### Vocabulary Quiz

- T \_\_\_ 11. *Procrastination* is more about managing one's self, not managing time.
- T \_\_\_ 12. The internet contributes to the need for instant *gratification* many suffer from because of the ease of access to information, online shopping, etc.
- T \_\_\_ 13. The student's essay draft was returned for *modification* since it did not vary from the original.
- T \_\_\_ 14. The judge went about *systematically* and methodically eliminating the entries until only one was left.
- F \_\_\_ 15. Joaquin *habitually* arrives on time despite setting his alarm clock 15 minutes earlier.
- F \_\_\_ 16. One thing students can do to improve their study skills is to add *distractors* during their study time.
- T \_\_\_ 17. Good parenting means adding positive *reinforcers* as reward for positive behaviors.
- T \_\_\_ 18. Some students have difficulty *adhering* to a self-imposed study schedule.
- F \_\_\_ 19. *Visualization* is not an effective strategy for recalling information.
- T \_\_\_ 20. One *rationalization* for Jose's and Ann's breakup is that they speak too different languages.

## SELECTION 1: ARE YOU STALLING? WIN THE BATTLE AGAINST PROCRASTINATION

### *Vocabulary in Context*

Select the word from the following list that best completes each sentence.

procrastination   gratification   modification   systematically   habitually  
distractors   reinforcer   adhering   visualization   rationalization

1. The professor received much \_\_\_\_\_ from watching her student receive her diploma.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to productivity errors because we get into a hurry trying to complete something by a deadline.
3. With many students, a \_\_\_\_\_ of their study behavior can lead to better success.
4. The instructor was reprimanded for not \_\_\_\_\_ to the assigned curriculum.
5. Many successful athletes use the power of \_\_\_\_\_ before a competition to help them focus on the upcoming task.
6. Praise can be a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ for students with low self---esteem.
7. One of the major \_\_\_\_\_ for students is their cell phone because they cannot seem to separate from it for any length of time.
8. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ went around the studio selecting the finalists.
9. Despite setting her alarm for an earlier wake---up, Suzy is \_\_\_\_\_ late to school.
10. “The subject matter is too confusing” is one example of a \_\_\_\_\_ for not doing well on a test.

Answers:

1. gratification   2. procrastination   3. modification   4. adhering   5. visualization  
6. reinforcer   7. distractors   8. systematically   9. habitually   10. rationalization

## SELECTION 1: CONCEPT PREP: PSYCHOLOGY

Answer with T (true) or F (false).

### *Quiz*

- T 1. Psychology, the study of behavior and the mind, tries to explain why people act and think as they do.
- F 2. Sigmund Freud's theories came strictly from literary research; he never actually treated patients.
- F 3. Sigmund Freud did not believe in using hypnosis.
- T 4. Freud believed that a person's psychological problems could be traced to his or her childhood.
- T 5. Freud believed that patients' dreams held clues to their psychological problems.
- F 6. Freud placed little emphasis on sex in the treatment of his patients.
- T 7. Freud would describe a person who is very concerned with details as having an anal personality.
- T 8. Freud would describe a person who constantly chews on a toothpick as having an oral personality.
- F 9. The ego is the animal instinct in man that desires pleasure, according to Freud.
  
- T 13. Carl Jung's theory of the inherited collective unconscious would explain a person's inborn fear of shadows and the dark.

## SELECTION 2: HOME FRONT WORKERS, ROSIE THE RIVETER, AND VICTORY GIRLS

Answer with T (true) or F (false).

### Comprehension Quiz

- F \_\_\_\_ 1. World War II limited the job opportunities for women and other new groups of workers.
- T \_\_\_\_ 2. Despite the war, workers in the American work force at home prospered.
- T \_\_\_\_ 3. During WWII, people with disabilities became a welcomed part of the work force.
- F \_\_\_\_ 4. Marilyn Monroe was the model for the Rosie the Riveter posters.
- T \_\_\_\_ 5. The day care industry grew out of a need for young mothers to be able to join the work force.
- T \_\_\_\_ 6. Very few opportunities for women in the military were available prior to WWII.
- F \_\_\_\_ 7. Women maintained their job status after the war ended.
- F \_\_\_\_ 8. Economic prosperity is the primary reason marriage and fertility rates increased in the early 1940's.
- F \_\_\_\_ 9. The term "victory girl" referred to women who with their newfound sexual freedom successfully picked up men for sexual encounters on a routine basis.
- T \_\_\_\_ 10. The gay and lesbian movement grew out of new opportunities for homosexuals to form relationships and build communities.

### Vocabulary Quiz

- F \_\_\_\_ 11. The young cadet was not promoted because he displayed *competence* during the drill.
- F \_\_\_\_ 12. Women in the military were *unprecedented* after World War II.
- F \_\_\_\_ 13. Food *scarcities* during tough economic times meant most people ate very well.
- F \_\_\_\_ 14. Very few people showed interest in buying the home because of all the *incentives* offered.
- T \_\_\_\_ 15. Professional athletes can be *barred* from their sports if they gamble against their team.
- T \_\_\_\_ 16. Many young men fled to Canada to avoid being *drafted* for the Vietnam War.
- T \_\_\_\_ 17. The elderly Mr. Burger *enlisted* his neighbors to help him build the fence.
- T \_\_\_\_ 18. A major component of successful teams is the *camaraderie* they share.
- F \_\_\_\_ 19. During wartime *prosperity*, companies at home failed and had to close their doors.

F \_\_\_\_\_ 20. In a *topsy---turvy* world, events are neat and orderly as they are meant to be.