Mt. San Antonio College Assessment Center Student Services Center 909-274-4265

For more information on the placement test, please go to http://www.mtsac.edu/assessment

Reading Test

Degrees of Reading Power

TEST OVERVIEW

Degrees of Reading Power (DRP) is an assessment test that evaluates reading comprehension.

Please Note: If English is not your primary language, the Degrees of Reading Power may not be

appropriate to assess your reading skills. You are advised to take a reading course

that corresponds to your AmLa writing placement.

COURSE PLACEMENT

Based on your test results, you may be advised to enroll in one of the reading classes at Mt. San Antonio College. This placement will help you increase your reading skills, which will help you experience academic success in your college classes. You may be advised to take one of the following courses:

	Sco	re	Eligibility	
15	-	38	READ 70:	Approaches to Reading
39	-	53	READ 80:	Exploring Reading Strategies
54	-	64	READ 90:	Reading College Texts
65	-	97	READ 100:	: Analysis and Critical Reading

TEST DIRECTIONS

This is a test to find out how well you read. The test contains passages for you to read. Words are missing from the passages. Wherever a word is missing, there is a blank line with a number on it. Next to the passage you will find the same number and five words. Choose the word that makes the best sense in the blank. On your answer sheet, find the same number as the blank. Mark the letter for the answer you have chosen. The test is not timed, but plan on 45-60 minutes to complete it.

TEST RESULTS

Test results are available within 24 hours. Test results are available at https://inside.mtsac.edu or the Assessment Center. Test results are not available over the telephone.

An example from the test is on the back of this paper

Sample Standard DRP Test Passage

Bridges are built to allow a continuous flow of highway and railway traffic across water lying in their paths. But engineers cannot forget that river traffic, too, is essential to our economy. The role of is important. To keep these vessels moving freely, bridges are built high enough, when possible, to let them pass underneath. Sometimes, however, channels must accommodate very tall ships. It may be uneconomical to build a tall enough	1	a) wind c) weight e) expe	b) boats d) wires rience
bridge. The <u>2</u> would be too high. To save money, engineers build movable bridges.	2	a) levels c) standards e) deck	d) waves
In the swing bridge, the middle part pivots or swings open. When the bridge is closed, this section joins the two ends of the bridge, blocking tall vessels. But this section3 When swung open, it is perpendicular to the ends of the bridge, creating two free channels for river traffic. With swing bridges, channel width is limited by the bridge's piers. The largest swing bridge	3	a) stands c) wears e) supp	d) turns
provides only a 75-meter channel. Such channels are sometimes too In such cases, a bascule bridge may be built.	4	a) narrow c) long e) straic	b) rough d) deep aht
Bascule bridges are drawbridges with two arms that swing upward. They provide an opening as wide as the span. They are also versatile. These bridges are not limited to being fully opened or fully closed. They can be 5 in many ways. They can be fixed at different angles to accommodate different vessels.	5	a) crossed c) lighted	b) approached d) planned
In vertical lift bridges, the center remains horizontal. Towers at both ends allow the center to be lifted like an elevator. One interesting variation of this kind of bridge was built during World War II. A lift bridge was desired, but there were wartime shortages of the steel and machinery needed for the towers. It was hard to find enough6 An ingenious engineer designed the		e) positi	ionea
bridge so that it did not have to be raised above traffic. Instead it was It could be submerged seven meters below the surface of the river. Ships sailed over it.	6	a) work c) time e) spac	b) material d) power ce
	7	a) burned c) secured e) lowe	b) emptied d) shared ered