FREE

Preparing for the ACT® Test

What's Inside

- Full-Length Practice ACT Test, including the Optional Writing Test
- Information about the Multiple-Choice and Writing Tests
- Test-Taking Strategies
- What to Expect on Test Day

Esta publicación también se puede ver o descargar en español en **www.actstudent.org**

The ACT®

www.actstudent.org

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A Message to Students

This booklet is an important first step as you get ready for college and your career.

The information here is intended to help you do your best on the ACT—the test taken by the majority of US high school students to gain admission to colleges and universities. Included are helpful hints and test-taking strategies, as well as a complete practice ACT, with "retired" questions from earlier tests given on previous test dates at ACT test sites. Also featured are a practice writing test, a sample answer document, answer keys, and self-scoring instructions.

Read this booklet carefully and take the practice tests well before test day. That way, you will be familiar with the tests, what they measure, and strategies you can use to do your best on test day.

For additional ACT test preparation materials, go to **www.act.org/the-act/testprep** for information on:

- ACT Online Prep™
- ACT® Kaplan Online Prep Live
- The *Official ACT Prep Guide*
- ACT Sample Questions
- ACT Academy™

ACT is committed to representing the diversity of society in all its aspects, including race, ethnicity, and gender. Questions, passages, and writing prompts are chosen to reflect a range of cultures and are written to not disadvantage any particular group of examinees. ACT employs extensive reviews and statistical procedures to ensure the fairness of test materials.

ACT conducts research and periodically updates tests to provide test content that reflects classroom instruction and continues to be a relevant predictor of college and career readiness. There may be subtle differences between the ACT practice test in this booklet and the test students take on test day.

ACT endorses the *Code of Fair Testing Practices in Education* and the *Code of Professional Responsibilities in Educational Measurement*, which guide the conduct of those involved in educational testing. ACT is committed to ensuring that each of its testing programs upholds the guidelines in each Code. You may locate copies of these Codes through the following organizations:

- Code of Fair Testing Practices in Education: American Psychological Association (**www.apa.org**)
- Code of Professional Responsibilities in Educational Measurement: National Council on Measurement in Education (**www.ncme.org**)

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Overview of the ACT

The ACT consists of four multiple-choice tests—in English, mathematics, reading, and science—with an optional writing test. Some colleges and universities require or accept ACT writing scores, so you may consider taking the writing section of the ACT.

Test	Questions	Minutes per Test
English	75	45
Mathematics	60	60
Reading	40	35
Science	40	35
Writing (optional)	1 essay	40

Each multiple-choice test contains questions with either four or five answers from which you are to choose the correct, or best, answer.

The ACT measures the knowledge, understanding, and skills you have acquired throughout your years in school. Because of this, it is unlikely that a "cram" course can improve your scores. However, it is a good idea to do some test preparation to be familiar with the tests and what to expect on test day.

Here are three strategies to help you prepare for the ACT:

✓ *Get familiar with the content of the tests.*

Review the information in this booklet. Note which content areas make up a large proportion of the tests. The topics included in each content area are examples of possible topics; they do not include all possibilities.

✓ *Update your knowledge and skills in the content areas.*

Review content areas that you have studied but are not fresh in your mind. Refresh your knowledge in the content areas that make up large portions of the tests.

✓ *Study content areas you are not familiar with.*

If some content areas of the ACT are unfamiliar to you, consider taking coursework in those areas before you take the test.

Test-Taking Strategies

These suggestions apply to the four multiple-choice tests.

✓ *Pace yourself.*

It is important that you have enough time to read the passages/questions and figure out your responses. For each test, subtract the number of minutes you estimate you will spend skimming the passages or reading the information provided, then divide the total number of remaining minutes allowed by the number of questions to determine the estimated time you should spend on each question. If possible, spend less time on each question and use the remaining time allowed for a test to review your work and return to the questions on that test that were most difficult for you.

The time limits set for each test give nearly everyone enough time to finish all questions. However, you will want to pace yourself to avoid spending too much time on one passage or puzzling over an answer to a specific problem. Go on to other questions and come back if there is time.

✓ *Read the directions carefully.*

Before you begin each test, read the directions carefully.

- The English, reading, and science tests ask for the best answer. Read and consider all of the answer choices and choose the answer that best responds to the question.
- The mathematics test asks for the correct answer. You may want to work out the answer you feel is correct and look for it among the choices given. If your answer is not among the choices provided, reread the question and consider all the answer choices.

✓ *Read each question carefully.*

You need to understand exactly what each question asks. Some questions will require you to go through several steps to find the correct or best answer, while others can be answered more quickly.

✓ *Answer the easy questions first.*

A good strategy is to answer the easy questions and skip the questions you find difficult. After answering the easy questions, go back and answer the more difficult questions if you have time.

✓ *Use logic on more difficult questions.*

When you return to the more difficult questions, try to use logic to eliminate incorrect answers. Compare the answer choices to each other and note how they differ. Such differences may provide clues as to what the question requires. Eliminate as many incorrect answers as you can, then make an educated guess from the remaining answers.

✓ *Answer every question.*

Your score on the tests will be based only on the number of questions that you answer correctly; there is no penalty for guessing. Try to answer every question within the time allowed for each test.

✓ *Review your work.*

If there is time left after you have answered every question in a test, go back and check your work on that test. You will not be allowed to go back to any other test or mark responses to a test after time has been called on that test.

✓ *Be precise in marking your responses.*

If you are taking the ACT on paper, be sure that you properly fill in the appropriate ovals on your answer document. Check that the number of the line of ovals on your answer document is the same as the number of the question you are answering and that you mark only one answer for each question. If the ACT is taken online, be sure you select the intended response.

✓ *Erase completely.*

If you want to change a multiple-choice answer, be sure to use a soft eraser that will erase the unintended mark completely and not leave smudges. Do not cross out answers or use correction fluid or tape; you must erase. Smudges or unintended marks may cause errors in scoring.

Get Ready

Prepare well in advance for the ACT.

- Know what to expect on test day. Review the information in this booklet and at **www.actstudent.org**.
- Take the practice tests in the order they are shown in this booklet, time yourself, and review your responses using the answer keys.
- Carefully review the test-day checklist at **www.act.org/the-act/checklist**.
- Get plenty of rest the night before the tests.

Note: Most procedures in this booklet refer to testing on a National test date at an ACT test site (within the United States, US territories, or Puerto Rico). Procedures may differ slightly if you take a different administration of the ACT test.

On Test Day

Report on Time

- For National test dates, you must report to your assigned test site by the time stated on your paper ticket (usually 8:00 a.m.). If you are late, you will not be admitted to test. If your ticket does not list a specific test room, the test staff or posted signs will direct you.

Bring With You

- At check-in, you will be required to show an acceptable photo ID or you will not be admitted to test. See ACT requirements for ID on your ticket or at **www.act.org/the-act/id**.
- Your paper ticket is necessary (if you test on a National ACT test date). Failure to bring your ticket will delay your scores. If you have lost your ticket, you can print another through your ACT web account.
- If taking the ACT on paper, bring sharpened, soft lead No. 2 pencils and good erasers (no mechanical pencils or ink pens). Do not bring any other writing instruments. You will not be allowed to use them.
- A watch to pace yourself. Do not bring a watch with recording, internet, communication, or calculator capabilities (e.g., a smart watch or fitness band).
- A permitted calculator may be used on the mathematics test only. It is your responsibility to know whether your calculator is permitted. For the most current information on the ACT calculator policy, visit **www.act.org/calculator-policy.html** or call 800.498.6481 for a recorded message.

In the Test Room

- Test staff will direct you to a seat. If you need a left-handed desk, tell the staff as you enter.
- Do not leave the test room after you have been admitted.
- If taking the ACT on paper, only pencils, erasers, a permitted calculator, and your paper ticket will be allowed on your desk.
- You will be required to put all other personal belongings away.
- You may not use tobacco in any form. You may consume snacks and drinks outside the test room during break.
- Testing will begin as soon as all examinees who are present at 8:00 a.m. are checked in and seated.
- Listen carefully to all directions read by the test staff.
- It is important that you follow all directions carefully.
- ACT tries out questions on National test dates to develop future tests. Following the science test you should expect to take a shorter, multiple-choice test covering one of the previous subject areas. Please try your best on these questions because your participation can help shape the future of the ACT. **The results of the fifth test will not be relected on your reported scores**.
- You will normally be dismissed at about 12:35 p.m. if you take the ACT (no writing), or at about 1:35 p.m. if you take the ACT with writing.

For Students Approved to Test at National Test Sites With Extended Time

Extended time testing is available on the multiple-choice and/or writing tests for students with diagnosed disabilities and/or limited English proficiency.

If you are approved for extended time at a National test site, you will have 50% additional time to complete each section. For the multiple-choice tests, you will have 70 minutes to complete the English test, 90 minutes to complete the mathematics test, 55 minutes to complete the reading test, and 55 minutes to complete the science test.

If you are approved for extended time on the writing test, you will have 60 minutes to respond to the prompt.

After Testing

Voiding Your Test on Test Day

If you have to leave the test site before completing all of your tests, you must decide whether or not you want your test scored and then inform the test staff of your decision. If you do not, your test will be scored.

Once you break the seal on your multiple-choice test booklet, you cannot request a Test Date Change. If you do not complete all your tests and want to test again, you will have to pay the full fee for your test option again. Once you begin filling out your test, you cannot change from one test option to another.

Testing More Than Once

You may not receive scores from more than one test taken during a scheduled National or International test date. For example, you may test on Saturday, on an authorized non-Saturday date, or on a rescheduled test date—but not on more than one of those days on a particular test date. If you are admitted and allowed to test a second time on a particular test date, we will report only the scores from the first test. The second set of scores will be canceled without refund.

For more information about retaking the ACT, see **www.act.org/the-act/retaking**.

Requesting a Copy of Your Test Questions and Answers

On certain National test dates, if you test at a National test site, you may order (for an additional fee) a copy of the multiple-choice test questions used to determine your scores, a list of your answers, and the answer key. If you took the writing test, you will also receive a copy of the writing prompt, scoring guidelines, and the scores assigned to your essay.

This service is not available for all test dates or for other testing programs (e.g., International, State and District, Special).

If you want to request and pay for this service, check **www.act.org/the-act/tir**.

Prohibited Behavior at the Test Center

A complete list of the prohibited behaviors is provided in the Terms and Conditions located at **www.act.org/the-act/terms**. Please be reminded of the following:

- You may not fill in or alter responses, or continue writing, after time has been called on that test. This includes fixing stray marks or accidental keystrokes. You may not look at any section of the test outside of the designated time for that test.
- You may not give or receive assistance by any means. This includes looking at another person's test.
- You are not allowed to use highlight pens, colored pens or pencils, notes, dictionaries, unapproved scratch paper, or other aids.
- You may not allow an alarm to sound in the test room or create any other disturbance. If you are wearing a watch with an alarm or have any other alarm device, you must be sure it is turned off.
- The test is confidential and remains so even after the exam is complete. You may not remove any materials from the test room. You may not discuss or share test content, test form identification numbers, or answers during test administration, during breaks, after the test, or on social media.
- You may not access an electronic device such as cell phones, smart watches, and fitness bands, at any time during testing or during break. All devices must be powered off and placed out of sight from the time you are admitted to test until you leave the test center.
- Eating, drinking, and the use of tobacco or reading materials are not permitted in the test room.
- Your test center may also have additional procedures with which you must comply.

If you are observed or suspected of engaging in prohibited behavior, you will be dismissed and your test will not be scored.

Content of the ACT Tests

English Test

The English test is a 75-question, 45-minute test that consists of five essays, or passages, each followed by a set of multiple-choice test questions.

- Some questions refer to underlined portions of the passage and offer several alternatives to the underlined portion. You decide which choice is most appropriate in the context of the passage.
- Some questions ask about an underlined portion, a section of the passage, or the passage as a whole. You decide which choice best answers the question posed.
- Many questions offer "NO CHANGE" to the passage as one of the choices.

The English test puts you in the position of a writer who makes decisions to revise and edit a text. Short texts and essays in different genres provide a variety of rhetorical situations.

Passages are chosen for their appropriateness in assessing writing and language skills and to reflect students' interests and experiences.

Four scores are reported for the English test: a total test score based on all 75 questions, and three reporting category scores based on specific knowledge and skills. The approximate percentage of the test devoted to each reporting category is:

Production of Writing (29–32%)

This category requires you to apply your understanding of the purpose and focus of a piece of writing.

- **Topic Development:** Demonstrate an understanding of, and control over, the rhetorical aspects of texts. Identify the purposes of parts of texts, determine whether a text or part of a text has met its intended goal, and evaluate the relevance of material in terms of a text's focus.
- **Organization, Unity, and Cohesion:** Use various strategies to ensure that a text is logically organized, flows smoothly, and has an effective introduction and conclusion.

Knowledge of Language (13–19%)

These questions require you to demonstrate effective language use through ensuring precision and concision in word choice and maintaining consistency in style and tone.

Conventions of Standard English (51–56%)

These questions require you to apply an understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics to revise and edit text.

- **Sentence Structure and Formation:** Apply understanding of sentence structure and formation in a text and make revisions to improve the writing.
- **Punctuation:** Recognize common problems with standard English punctuation and make revisions to improve the writing.
- **Usage:** Recognize common problems with standard English usage in a text and make revisions to improve the writing.

Tips for Taking the English Test

✓ *Be aware of the writing style used in each passage.*

The five passages cover a variety of topics and are written in a variety of styles. It is important that you take into account the writing style used in each passage. When responding to a question, be sure to understand the context of the question. Consider how the sentence containing an underlined portion fits in with the surrounding sentences and into the passage as a whole.

✓ *Examine the underlined portions of the passage.*

Before responding to a question with an underlined portion, carefully examine what is underlined in the text. Consider the elements of writing included in each underlined portion.

- Some questions will ask you to base your decision on some specific element of writing, such as the tone or emphasis the text should convey.
- Some questions will ask you to choose the alternative to the underlined portion that is NOT or LEAST acceptable.

The answer choices for each question will contain changes in one or more of those elements of writing.

✓ *Be aware of questions with no underlined portions.*

You will be asked some questions about a section of the passage or about the passage as a whole, in light of a given rhetorical situation. Questions of this type are often identified by a question number in a box located at the appropriate point in the passage.

Questions about the entire passage are placed at the end of the passage and introduced by a horizontal box enclosing the following instruction: "Questions __ and __ ask about the preceding passage as a whole."

✓ *Note the differences in the answer choices.*

Many of the questions in the test will involve more than one aspect of writing. Examine each answer choice and how it differs from the others. Be careful not to choose an answer that corrects one error but causes a different error.

✓ *Determine the best answer.*

When a question asks you to choose the best alternative to an underlined portion, consider the following approach:

- Decide how the underlined portion might best be phrased in standard written English or in terms of the particular question posed.
  - ~ If the underlined portion is the best answer, select "NO CHANGE."
  - ~ If not, check to see whether your phrasing is one of the other answer choices. If you do not find your phrasing, choose the best of the answers presented.

For questions cued by a number in a box, decide which choice is most appropriate in terms of the question posed or the stated rhetorical situation.

✓ *Reread the sentence, using your selected answer.*

Once you have selected the answer you feel is best, reread the corresponding sentence(s) of the passage, inserting your selected answer at the appropriate place in the text to make sure it is the best answer within the context of the passage.

Mathematics Test

The mathematics test is a 60-question, 60-minute test designed to assess the mathematical skills students have typically acquired in courses taken up to the beginning of grade 12.

Most questions are self-contained. Some questions may belong to a set of several questions (e.g., each about the same graph or chart).

The material covered on the test emphasizes the major content areas that are prerequisites to successful performance in entry-level courses in college mathematics. Knowledge of basic formulas and computational skills are assumed as background for the problems, but recall of complex formulas and extensive computation are not required.

Note: You may use a calculator on the mathematics test. See **www.act.org/calculator-policy.html** *for details about prohibited models and features.*

Nine scores are reported for the mathematics test: a total test score based on all 60 questions and eight reporting category scores based on specific mathematical knowledge and skills. The approximate percentage of the test devoted to each reporting category is:

Preparing for Higher Mathematics (57–60%)

This category covers the more recent mathematics that students are learning, starting when they began using algebra as a general way of expressing and solving equations. This category is divided into five subcategories:

- **Number and Quantity (7–10%):** Demonstrate knowledge of real and complex number systems. Reason with numerical quantities in many forms, including expressions with integer and rational exponents, and vectors and matrices.
- **Algebra (12–15%):** Solve, graph, and model multiple types of expressions. Interpret and use many different kinds of equations, such as linear, polynomial, radical, and exponential relationships. Find solutions to systems of equations, even when represented by a simple matrix equation, and apply results to real-world contexts.
- **Functions (12–15%):** Demonstrate knowledge of function: definition, notation, representation, and application. Use functions including linear, radical, piecewise, polynomial, and logarithmic. Manipulate and translate functions, as well as interpret and use important features of graphs.
- **Geometry (12–15%):** Apply your knowledge of shapes and solids, using concepts such as congruence and similarity relationships or surface area and volume measurements. Apply your understanding to composite objects, and solve for missing values in triangles, circles, and other figures. Use trigonometric ratios and equations of conic sections.
- **Statistics and Probability (8–12%):** Describe center and spread of distributions. Apply and analyze data collection methods. Understand and model relationships in bivariate data. Calculate probabilities by recognizing the related sample spaces.

Integrating Essential Skills (40–43%)

This category focuses on measuring how well you can synthesize and apply your understandings and skills to solve more complex problems. The questions ask you to address concepts such as rates and percentages; proportional relationships; area, surface area, and volume; average and median; and expressing numbers in different ways. Solve nonroutine problems that involve combining skills in chains of steps; applying skills in varied contexts; understanding connections; and demonstrating fluency.

Modeling

This category represents all questions that involve producing, interpreting, understanding, evaluating, and improving models. Each question is also counted in other appropriate reporting categories above. This category is an overall measure of how well you use modeling skills across mathematical topics.

Tips for Taking the Mathematics Test

✓ *If you use a calculator, use it wisely.*

All of the mathematics problems can be solved without a calculator. Many of the problems are best done without a calculator. Use good judgment in deciding when, and when not, to use a calculator. For example, for some problems you may wish to do scratch work to clarify your thoughts on the question before you begin using a calculator to do computations.

✓ *Solve the problem.*

To work out solutions to the problems, you will usually do scratch work in the space provided. You may wish to glance over the answer choices after reading the questions. However, working backwards from all five answer choices can take a lot of time and may not be effective.

✓ *Find your solution among the answer choices.*

Once you have solved the problem, look for your answer among the choices. If your answer is not included among the choices, carefully reread the problem to see whether you missed important information. Pay careful attention to the question being asked. If an equation is to be selected, check to see whether the equation you think is best can be transformed into one of the answer choices provided.

✓ *Make sure you answer the question.*

The solutions to many questions on the test will involve several steps. Make sure your answer accounts for all the necessary steps. Frequently, an answer choice is an intermediate result, not the final answer.

✓ *Make sure your answer is reasonable.*

Sometimes an error in computation will result in an answer that is not practically possible for the situation described. Always think about your answer to determine whether it is reasonable.

✓ *Check your answer.*

You may arrive at an incorrect solution by making common errors in the problem-solving process. If there is time remaining before the end of the mathematics test, it is important that you reread the questions and check your answers to make sure they are correct.

Reading Test

The reading test is a 40-question, 35-minute test that measures your ability to read closely, reason logically about texts using evidence, and integrate information from multiple sources.

The test questions focus on the mutually supportive skills that readers must bring to bear in studying written materials across a range of subject areas. Specifically, questions will ask you to determine main ideas; locate and interpret significant details; understand sequences of events; make comparisons; comprehend cause-effect relationships; determine the meaning of context-dependent words, phrases, and statements; draw generalizations; analyze the author's or narrator's voice and method; analyze claims and evidence in arguments; and integrate information from multiple texts.

The test comprises four sections, three of which contain one long prose passage and one that contains two shorter prose passages. The passages represent the levels and kinds of text commonly encountered in first-year college curricula.

Each passage is preceded by a heading that identifies what type of passage it is (e.g., "Natural Science"), names the author and source, and may include important background information to help you understand the passage. Each section contains a set of multiple-choice test questions. These questions do not test the rote recall of facts from outside the passage or rules of formal logic, nor do they contain isolated vocabulary questions. In sections that contain two shorter passages, some of the questions involve both of those passages.

Five scores are reported for the reading test: a total test score based on all 40 questions; three reporting category scores based on specific knowledge and skills; and an Understanding Complex Texts indicator. The approximate percentage of the test devoted to each reporting category is:

Key Ideas and Details (55–60%)

This category requires you to read texts closely to determine central ideas and themes. Summarize information and ideas accurately. Understand relationships and draw logical inferences and conclusions, including understanding sequential, comparative, and cause-effect relationships.

Craft and Structure (25–30%)

These questions ask you to determine word and phrase meanings; analyze an author's word choice rhetorically; analyze text structure; understand the author's purpose and perspective; and analyze characters' points of view. Interpret authorial decisions rhetorically and differentiate between various perspectives and sources of information.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (13–18%)

This category requires you to understand authors' claims, differentiate between facts and opinions, and use evidence to make connections between different texts that are related by topic. Some questions will require you to analyze how authors construct arguments, and to evaluate reasoning and evidence from various sources.

Tips for Taking the Reading Test

✓ *Read each passage carefully.*

Before you begin answering a question, read the entire passage (or two shorter passages) carefully. Be conscious of relationships between or among ideas. You may make notes in the test booklet about important ideas in the passages.

✓ *Refer to the passages when answering the questions.*

Answers to some of the questions will be found by referring to what is explicitly stated in the text of the passages. Other questions will require you to determine implicit meanings and to draw conclusions, comparisons, and generalizations. Consider the text before you answer any question.

Science Test

The science test is a 40-question, 35-minute test that measures the interpretation, analysis, evaluation, reasoning, and problem-solving skills required in the natural sciences. The test presents several authentic scientific scenarios, each followed by a number of multiple-choice test questions.

The content of the test includes biology, chemistry, Earth/space sciences (e.g., geology, astronomy, and meteorology), and physics. Advanced knowledge in these areas is not required, but background knowledge acquired in general, introductory science courses may be needed to correctly answer some of the questions.

The science test focuses on multidimensional assessment, with questions that assess science content in concert with science skills and practices.

The questions require you to recognize and understand the basic features of, and concepts related to, the provided information; to examine critically the relationship between the information provided and the conclusions drawn or hypotheses developed; and to generalize from given information to gain new information, draw conclusions, or make predictions.

Note: You are not permitted to use a calculator on the science test.

The scientific information appears in one of three formats:

- **Data Representation (30–40%):** This format presents graphic and tabular material similar to that found in science journals and texts. The questions associated with this format measure skills such as recognizing relationships among data in tables and graphs; interpolation and extrapolation; and translating tabular data into graphs.

- **Research Summaries (45–55%):** This format provides descriptions of one or more related experiments. The questions focus on the design of the experiments and the interpretation of experimental results.
- **Conflicting Viewpoints (15–20%):** This format presents two or more explanations for the same scientific phenomena that, because they are based on differing premises or incomplete data, are inconsistent with one another. The questions focus on the understanding, analysis, and comparison of alternative viewpoints or hypotheses.

Four scores are reported for the science test: a total test score based on all 40 questions and three reporting category scores based on scientific knowledge, skills, and practices. The approximate percentage of the test devoted to each reporting category is:

Interpretation of Data (45–55%)

This category asks you to manipulate and analyze scientific data presented in scientific tables, graphs, and diagrams (e.g., recognize trends in data, translate tabular data into graphs, interpolate and extrapolate, and reason mathematically).

Scientific Investigation (20–30%)

This category requires you to understand experimental tools, procedures, and design (e.g., identify controls and variables) and compare, extend, and modify experiments (e.g., predict the results of additional trials).

Evaluation of Models, Inferences, and Experimental Results (25–35%)

These questions ask you to judge the validity of scientific information and formulate conclusions and predictions based on that information (e.g., determine which explanation for a scientific phenomenon is supported by new findings).

Tips for Taking the Science Test

✓ *Read the passage carefully.*

Before you begin answering a question, read the scientific material provided. It is important that you read the entire text and examine any tables, graphs, or figures. You may want to make notes about important ideas in your test booklet. Some of the information sets will describe experiments. You should consider the experimental design, including the controls and variables, because questions are likely to address this component of scientific research.

✓ *Note the different viewpoints in passages.*

Some material will present conflicting viewpoints, and the questions will ask you to distinguish among them. It may be helpful for you to make notes summarizing each viewpoint next to that section in the test booklet.

Writing Test (Optional)

If you register for the ACT with writing, you will take the writing test after the four multiple-choice tests. Your score on the writing test will not affect your scores on the multiple-choice tests or your Composite score.

The writing test is a 40-minute essay test that measures your writing skills—specifically, writing skills taught in high school English classes and in entry-level college composition courses.

The test consists of one writing prompt that describes a complex issue and provides three different perspectives on the issue. You are asked to read the prompt and write an essay in which you develop your own perspective on the issue. Your essay must analyze the relationship between your own perspective and one or more other perspectives. You may adopt one of the perspectives given in the prompt as your own, or you may introduce one that is completely different from those given. Your score will not be affected by the perspective you take on the issue.

Five scores are reported for the writing test: a single subject-level writing score reported on a scale of 2–12, and four domain scores that are based on an analytic scoring rubric. The subject score is the rounded average of the four domain scores. The four writing domains are:

Ideas and Analysis

Scores in this domain reflect the ability to generate productive ideas and engage critically with multiple perspectives on the given issue. Competent writers understand the issue they are invited to address, the purpose for writing, and the audience. They generate ideas that are relevant to the situation.

Development and Support

Scores in this domain reflect the ability to discuss ideas, offer rationale, and bolster an argument. Competent writers explain and explore their ideas, discuss implications, and illustrate through examples. They help the reader understand their thinking about the issue.

Organization

Scores in this domain reflect the ability to organize ideas with clarity and purpose. Organizational choices are integral to effective writing. Competent writers arrange their essay in a way that clearly shows the relationship between ideas, and they guide the reader through their discussion.

Language Use and Conventions

Scores in this domain reflect the ability to use written language to convey arguments with clarity. Competent writers make use of the conventions of grammar, syntax, word usage, and mechanics. They are also aware of their audience and adjust the style and tone of their writing to communicate effectively.

Tips for Taking the Writing Test

✓ *Pace yourself.*

Budget your time based on your experience in taking essay tests in school and in other circumstances when you have done writing within a time limit. It is unlikely that you will have time to draft, revise, and recopy your essay.

✓ *Plan.*

Before writing, carefully read and consider all prompt material. Be sure you understand the issue, the different perspectives on the issue, and your essay task.

Planning questions are included with the prompt that will help you analyze the different perspectives and develop your own. Use these questions to think critically about the prompt and generate an effective response. How would you best organize and support your ideas in a written argument? Use the planning space in your test booklet to structure or outline your response.

Note: The planning questions are optional and are not scored.

✓ *Write.*

Establish the focus of your essay by making clear your argument and its main ideas.

- Explain and illustrate your ideas with sound reasoning and meaningful examples.
- Discuss the significance of your ideas: what are the implications of what you have to say, and why is your argument important to consider?

As you write, ask yourself if your logic is clear, if you have supported your claims, and if you have chosen precise words to communicate your ideas.

Note: If you take the ACT on paper, be sure to write (or print) your essay legibly.

✓ *Review your essay.*

Try to make your essay as polished as you can. Take a few minutes before time is called to read over your essay and correct any mistakes.

- If you find words that are hard to read, recopy them.
- Make corrections and revisions neatly, between the lines.
- Do not write in the margins, if applicable.

✓ *Practice.*

There are many ways to prepare for the writing test. Read newspapers and magazines, watch/listen to news analyses online, on TV, or on radio, or participate in discussions and debates, thinking carefully about other perspectives in relation to your own.

One good way to prepare for the writing test is to practice writing with different purposes for different audiences. The writing you do in your classes will help you, as will writing a personal journal, stories, essays, editorials, or other writing you do on your own.

It is also a good idea to practice writing within a time limit. Taking the practice writing test will give you a sense of how much additional practice you may need. You might want to take the practice writing test even if you do not plan to take the ACT with writing. It will help you build skills that are important in college-level learning and the world of work.

Taking the Practice Tests

It is a good idea to take the practice tests under conditions as similar as possible to those you will experience on test day. The following tips will help you:

- The four multiple-choice tests require 2 hours and 55 minutes to complete. Take them in order, in one sitting, with a 10- to 15-minute break between Tests 2 and 3.
- You will need only sharpened, soft lead No. 2 pencils and good erasers. Remove all other items from your desk. You will not be allowed to use unapproved scratch paper.
- If you plan to use a permitted calculator on the mathematics test, use the same one you will use on test day.
- Use a digital timer or clock to time yourself on each practice test. Set your timer for five minutes less than the time allowed for each test so you can get used to the verbal announcement of five minutes remaining.
- Give yourself only the time allowed for each test.
- Detach and use the sample multiple-choice answer document on pages 63–64.
- Read the test directions on the first page of each multiple-choice test. These are the same directions that will appear in your test booklet on test day.
- Start your timer and begin with Test 1. Continue through Test 4, taking a 10- to 15-minute break between Tests 2 and 3.
- Score your multiple-choice tests using the information beginning on page 56.
- If you plan to take the ACT with writing, read the directions on the first page of the practice ACT writing test (page 53). These are the same directions that will appear in your test booklet on test day. Start your timer, then read the prompt on page 54. After you understand what the prompt is asking you to do, plan your essay and then write or print it on lined paper. (On test day, your answer document will have lined pages on which you will write your essay.) Score your essay using the information on pages 61–62.

Practice Multiple-Choice Tests

EXAMINEE STATEMENT, CERTIFICATION, AND SIGNATURE

1. Read the following **Statement:** By opening this test booklet, I agree to comply with and be bound by the *Terms and Conditions: Testing Rules and Policies for the ACT® Test* provided in the ACT registration materials for this test, including those concerning test security, score cancellation, examinee remedies, binding arbitration, and consent to the processing of my personally identifying information, including the collection, use, transfer, and disclosure of information as described in the ACT Privacy Policy (www.act.org/privacy.html).

   I understand that ACT owns the test questions and responses and affirm that I will not share any test questions or responses with anyone by any form of communication before, during, or after the test administration. I understand that assuming anyone else's identity to take this test is strictly prohibited and may violate the law and subject me to legal penalties.

   International Examinees: By my signature, I am also providing my consent to ACT to transfer my personally identifying information to the United States to ACT, or a third-party service provider for processing, where it will be subject to use and disclosure under the laws of the United States. I acknowledge and agree that it may also be accessible to law enforcement and national security authorities in the United States.

2. Copy the **Certification** shown below (only the text in italics) on the lines provided. Write in your normal handwriting.

   Certification: *I agree to the Statement above and certify that I am the person whose name appears on this form.*

   _____

   _____

3. Sign your name as you would any official document, enter today's date, and print your name in the spaces provided.

Your Signature	Today's Date	Print Your Name

The ACT®

Form 1874FPRE

Directions

This booklet contains tests in English, mathematics, reading, and science. These tests measure skills and abilities highly related to high school course work and success in college. **Calculators may be used on the mathematics test only.**

The questions in each test are numbered, and the suggested answers for each question are lettered. On the answer document, the rows of ovals are numbered to match the questions, and the ovals in each row are lettered to correspond to the suggested answers.

For each question, first decide which answer is best. Next, locate on the answer document the row of ovals numbered the same as the question. Then, locate the oval in that row lettered the same as your answer. Finally, fill in the oval completely. Use a soft lead pencil and make your marks heavy and black. **Do not use ink or a mechanical pencil.**

Mark only one answer to each question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark thoroughly before marking your new answer. For each question, make certain that you mark in the row of ovals with the same number as the question.

Only responses marked on your answer document will be scored. Your score on each test will be based only on the number of questions you answer correctly during the time allowed for that test. You will **not** be penalized for guessing. **It is to your advantage to answer every question even if you must guess.**

You may work on each test **only** when the testing staff tells you to do so. If you finish a test before time is called for that test, you should use the time remaining to reconsider questions you are uncertain about in that test. You may **not** look back to a test on which time has already been called, and you may **not** go ahead to another test. To do so will disqualify you from the examination.

Lay your pencil down immediately when time is called at the end of each test. You may **not** for any reason fill in or alter ovals for a test after time is called for that test. To do so will disqualify you from the examination.

Do not fold or tear the pages of your test booklet.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

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ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the five passages that follow, certain words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the right-hand column, you will find alternatives for the underlined part. In most cases, you are to choose the one that best expresses the idea, makes the statement appropriate for standard written English, or is worded most consistently with the style and tone of the passage as a whole. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will find in the right-hand column a question about the underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find questions about a section of the passage, or about the passage as a whole. These questions do not refer to an underlined portion of the passage, but rather are identified by a number or numbers in a box.

For each question, choose the alternative you consider best and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. Read each passage through once before you begin to answer the questions that accompany it. For many of the questions, you must read several sentences beyond the question to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

PASSAGE I

Mystery Paper Sculptor

Between March and November of 2011, an anonymous donor left intricately[1] crafted paper sculptures at various cultural institutions in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Delighted, each sculpture was left secretly and was later discovered by staff.[2] The delicate sculptures—streetscapes, plants, and animals—were carved exclusively from the pages and bindings of books. The tiny details in the pieces are awe-inspiring.

The first sculpture discovered—at the Scottish Poetry Library—was a tiny tree formed from a book of verse. Library staff dubbed[3] it the "poetree." The tree sits atop a book. Beneath the tree are the halves of a golden paper egg, each half filled with words clipped from the poem "A Trace of Wings" by Edwin Morgan.

1. Which choice most effectively emphasizes the complexity of the paper sculptures?

A. NO CHANGE
B. impressively
C. terrifically
D. superbly

2. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. Each sculpture was left secretly and later discovered by delighted staff.
H. Left secretly and later discovered by staff, each sculpture was delighted.
J. Secretly delighted, each sculpture was discovered by staff.

3. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. specified
C. adorned
D. honored

At Edinburgh's Filmhouse Cinema, a three-dimensional sculpted scene shows patrons sitting in a movie theater as horse leaps out of the screen. At the Scottish Storytelling Centre, a dragon crafted from the pages of a mystery novel was found nesting in a window. At the National Museum of Scotland, a paper tail was spotted emerging from the spine of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's book *The Lost World*. Inside, a dinosaur charges through shredded pages of the open book. More creations appeared at more than a few additional places where literature and artifacts are related to books and writing.

Therefore, a total of ten sculptures were bestowed on special institutions, whose staff are thrilled by their luck.

The creator of these sculptures are not known because no one has claimed responsibility. So far, that is. The last gift came with a note in which the mystery artist reveals her gender. Whatever: whoever created the art, your intention is clear. Each gift came with a note expressing special gratitude for "libraries, books, words, ideas." [13]

4. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. Cinema, a three-dimensional sculpted, scene
H. Cinema a three-dimensional sculpted scene,
J. Cinema a three-dimensional, sculpted, scene

5. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. movie theaters as horse's leaps
C. a movie theater as horses leap
D. movie theater's as horse leap

6. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. dragon—crafted from the pages
H. dragon, crafted from the pages,
J. dragon crafted from the pages,

7. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. a number of additional cultural institutions supporting intellectual endeavors dedicated to promoting
C. quite a lot of other cultural institutions characterized by loyalty and dedication to
D. several libraries and museums devoted to

8. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. Eventually,
H. Of course,
J. However,

9. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. creators of this sculptures are
C. creator of these sculptures is
D. creators of this sculptures is

10. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. Disregarding the unknown identity of the person who
H. Without consideration of or concern about whoever
J. Regardless of who

11. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. whose
C. her
D. our

12. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. note of gratitude expressing special gratefulness and thanks
H. thank-you note on each one expressing special thanks
J. thankful note expressing special thanks

13. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose a statement that:

A. suggests the essay writer knows the identity of the artist.
B. explains why the artist created the sculptures.
C. proves the artist is a woman.
D. indicates the artist is a librarian.

Ironically, the creator of these exquisite sculptures who destroyed books—cutting them (14) up with (15) refashioning them into elaborate works of art—as "a tiny gesture in support of the special places." The mystery artist celebrated the magic of those places and, at the same time, made some magic.

14. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. for whom books were destroyed—
H. as she destroyed books—
J. destroyed books—

15. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. and
C. nor
D. so

PASSAGE II

Building a Cork Boat

[1]

As a young boy, John Pollack dreamed of building a full-size boat made entirely of bottle corks. [A] At the age of thirty-four, Pollack sailed his dream down the Douro River in Portugal. It all began as Pollack is likely to point out, (16) with a single cork.

[2]

To amass the staggering number of corks needed to construct the boat, 165,231 in all, Pollack convinced the staff, of several restaurants (17) in Washington, DC, to donate discarded corks for his cause. [B] Pollack eventually received cork donations from a cork-importing company (18) based in Portugal.

[3]

Constructing the boat introduced a challenge of another variety. Pollack finally (19) tried gluing the corks together to create stackable logs, but he soon realized that this strategy was too time-consuming. [C]

16. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. began, as Pollack is likely to point out,
H. began, as Pollack is likely to point out
J. began as Pollack is likely to point out

17. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. boat (165,231) in all, Pollack convinced the staff of several restaurants,
C. boat—165,231 in all—Pollack convinced the staff of several restaurants
D. boat, 165,231, in all, Pollack convinced the staff of several restaurants

18. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. donations, from a cork-importing company,
H. donations, from a cork-importing company
J. donations from a cork-importing company,

19. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. next
C. first
D. also

He calculated that it would have taken him and one other person more then a year's worth of eight-hour days to glue all the corks needed for the boat.

[4]

Piles of corks threatened to take over Pollack's apartment. He used a foam template to assemble a group of corks into a pretty interesting shape. He then fastened each cluster of corks with multiple rubber bands and encased each cluster in fishnet.

To bind clusters together and shaping them into flexible columns proved to be both efficient and architecturally sound. Dozens of friends expedited this proper process by volunteering to help with the construction of the boat.

[5]

The completed cork boat, which resembled a Viking ship, was more impressive than Pollack had ever imagined. [D] In his childhood imagination, he had saw himself floating the boat in his neighbor's swimming pool. But at a length of twenty-two feet, Pollack's masterpiece was best suited with a grand voyage. In 2002, the company that had donated thousands of corks to Pollack's project sponsored the vessel's launch in Portugal. There, during the boat's successful journey on the Douro River, in the country of Portugal, Pollack's dream was fully realized.

20. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. than a year's
H. than a years'
J. then a years

21. Which choice most effectively introduces the paragraph?
A. NO CHANGE
B. Over the course of many months, Pollack convinced people to help.
C. Pollack was afraid that he would have to put his cork boat dream on hold.
D. After a series of trials, Pollack devised a workable strategy.

22. Which choice provides the most specific description of the assembled groups of corks?
F. NO CHANGE
G. hexagonal
H. certain
J. DELETE the underlined portion.

23. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. Binding clusters together and to shape
C. Binding clusters together and shaping
D. Binding clusters together and shape

24. Which choice best indicates that constructing the cork boat was challenging?
F. NO CHANGE
G. authentic
H. rigorous
J. grim

25. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. had seen himself
C. seen himself
D. saw him

26. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. length, of twenty-two feet,
H. length of twenty-two feet;
J. length of twenty-two feet

27. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. most well suited to
C. better suited for
D. best suited as

28. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. company, which
H. company whom
J. company, who

29. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. River, which is a river in Portugal,
C. River in Portugal,
D. River,

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

30. The writer wants to add the following sentence to the essay:

> "Remember," he would say as he made his daily pickups, "every cork counts."

The sentence would most logically be placed at:

F. Point A in Paragraph 1.
G. Point B in Paragraph 2.
H. Point C in Paragraph 3.
J. Point D in Paragraph 5.

PASSAGE III

Lightning in the Sand

As my friend Anna and I walked the sand dunes of southeastern New Mexico, she told me that she hoped we'd find a fulgurite, one as translucent white as the southeastern New Mexico sands around us. [31] A fulgurite—whose name stems from the Latin word *fulgur*, which means "thunderbolt"—is a hollow silica glass tube formed when lightning strikes sand. A fulgurite is created in one explosive second by fusion and pressure as sand heated by a lightning blast melts, [32] and becomes glass. Commonly called "petrified lightning," a fulgurite places [33] the shape of a miniature lightning bolt into the earth, often branching deep into the ground.

Anna told me that I had possibly seen a small fragment of a fulgurite before, without realizing I had, on a beach. She explained though that even experts [34] are rarely able to locate a fully intact fulgurite.

31. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. and nearly transparent to the eye almost as the white sands of these dunes.
C. as these sands.
D. DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.

32. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. sand heated (by a lightning blast) melts
H. sand, heated by a lightning blast melts,
J. sand heated by a lightning blast melts

33. Which choice best builds on the preceding sentence by emphasizing the dramatic nature of the mark a fulgurite leaves on the earth?

A. NO CHANGE
B. sketches
C. burns
D. sends

34. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. explained, though, that even experts
H. explained though that, even experts,
J. explained, though that even experts

The thin, brittle glass tubes break easily.[35] Occasionally, after strong, sustained winds have shifted desert sands, while[36] an unbroken, previously buried fulgurite will be revealed, showing as a tube protruding from the ground.

[37] I scanned the area, hopeful that I'd see a tube newly uncovered.[38] Anna made clear that we'd be lucky to come upon a small piece of fulgurite, just a few inches long.

Anna had shown me fulgurites she had found on other trips. Their colors ranged from black to brown to green, corresponding to the color of the sand in which she had discovered them. I wasn't surprised that I'd never recognized fulgurites on any beach: no one had ever told me what to look for.[39]

35. Given that all the statements are true, which one provides the most relevant information at this point in the essay?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Human-made fulgurites are not any easier to excavate than naturally occurring fulgurites.
C. A fulgurite is not a geode (a crystal-lined stone), though the two are often confused.
D. Still, pieces of fulgurite can be worked into jewelry.

36. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. however
H. so
J. DELETE the underlined portion.

37. Which of the following sentences, if added here, best connects the preceding sentence to the information that follows in the paragraph?

A. Anna told me that there had been a brief rain shower in the area the day before.
B. I could see bright pink sand verbenas blooming in the distance.
C. Swift winds were moving the white sands that day.
D. Dig carefully.

38. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. uncovered, I focused my gaze on the sands in the distance.
H. uncovered, I looked closely.
J. had it been uncovered.

39. Which choice most effectively concludes this sentence and leads into the information that follows in the paragraph?

A. NO CHANGE
B. I focus on looking for seashells, sand dollars, and smooth rocks when I'm walking the sands.
C. usually, I'm not in the mood for a science project when I'm on vacation.
D. on their surface, they look like pieces of tree branches.

Their interiors, though, are smooth, clear glass stained [40]

with tiny bubbles trapped formed by air and moisture [41]
during the rapid cooling of the melted sand after the lightning strike.

We continued exploring the dunes. Anna laughed and said we needed only to stop at the local gift shop to unearth [42]

our treasure. [43] But given our luck finding fulgurites in [44]

deserts and on beaches, [45] she wanted to keep searching to find our own piece of bright, white lightning in the sand.

40. Which choice makes clearest the light, sporadic arrangement of the bubbles in the glass?

F. NO CHANGE
G. pointed
H. speckled
J. covered

41. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:

A. where it is now.
B. after the word *bubbles*.
C. after the word *during*.
D. after the word *cooling*.

42. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. for having unearthed
H. that would unearth
J. unearthing

43. If the writer deleted the preceding sentence, the essay would primarily lose a:

A. bluntly critical comment that makes clear Anna's frustration with trying to find a white fulgurite in the sand dunes of New Mexico.
B. mildly scolding response by Anna to the narrator's impatience with the time and attention it might take for them to find a white fulgurite.
C. light moment in the form of a good-natured joke by Anna about how easy it could be to find a white fulgurite.
D. moment of excitement when Anna remembers that they could easily find a white fulgurite at the local gift shop.

44. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. her
H. my
J. their

45. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would provide the essay with new information?

A. beaches in Florida, Utah, California, and Nevada,
B. beaches, but so far not this day in the New Mexico sands,
C. beaches, in other words, sandy locales,
D. beaches, even a green fulgurite,

PASSAGE IV

Planet Earth's Windiest Observatory

[1]

Step outside into blowing snow, freezing fog, 45 mph winds with hurricane-force gusts, and a –50° Fahrenheit windchill. Welcome to a typical January day at the Mount Washington Observatory. [A] Weather conditions at this facility, which sits atop its namesake's 6,288-foot peak in New Hampshire, has earned the location the nickname "Home of the World's Worst Weather."

[2]

[B] Though somewhat diminutive compared to other mountains, (Colorado's Pikes Peak, for example, is more than twice its height), Mount Washington is the tallest peak in the Presidential Range. The peak stands at the confluence of three major storm tracks, and its steep slopes force rising winds to accelerate. In fact, scientists in 1934 recorded a surface wind speed (of 231 mph): one of the fastest ever recorded.

46. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. their
H. these
J. it's

47. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. Hampshire, have earned
C. Hampshire has earned
D. Hampshire, earns

48. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. mountains (Colorado's Pikes Peak,
H. mountains, (Colorado's Pikes Peak
J. mountains (Colorado's Pikes Peak

49. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one best uses a comparison to emphasize that the weather on Mount Washington can be extreme?

A. NO CHANGE
B. is much colder at the summit than at the base of the mountain.
C. has an average midwinter temperature of 5° Fahrenheit.
D. has weather that rivals that of Antarctica.

50. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. its steep slopes that force
H. if its steep slopes force
J. its steep slopes forcing

51. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. speed of 231 mph—
C. speed of 231 mph;
D. speed, of 231 mph,

[3]

In one study, researchers used a laser beam and advanced optical techniques to measure winds. The observatory also keeps detailed weather records that scientists have used to track climate trends and weather patterns. The observatory has also advanced scientists' understanding of clouds, of ice physics, and the atmosphere.

52. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. In addition, the
H. Additionally, the
J. Also, the

53. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. furthered our knowledge of ice physics,
C. as well as ice physics,
D. ice physics,

[4]

To conduct all this research, staff are on-site year-round. Observers, who work several twelve-hour shifts over the course of a week. To change personnel in winter, though, crews ascend the mountain in a vehicle, gripping the snow using revolving tracks similar to those on a military tank. Observers go outside every hour to gather data, which they send to the National Weather Service. [C]

54. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. Observers who work
H. Observers work
J. Observers, working

55. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. winter, of course,
C. winter, however,
D. winter,

56. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. vehicle while gripping
H. vehicle that grips
J. vehicle and grip

[5]

Though isolated, the Mount Washington Observatory offers weather enthusiasts many ways to get involved. The observatory takes volunteers and accepts interns, who assist with research. The bold can take part in educational trips to the summit in winter. [D] For those who are planning to make a trip to Mount Washington, the observatory has a website with live video feeds of the summit.

57. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. research and the
C. research but the
D. research, the

58. Which choice contrasts most directly with the other ways to get involved at the observatory that are mentioned in the paragraph?

F. NO CHANGE
G. prefer a warm recliner to an icy peak,
H. conduct weather research,
J. love the outdoors,

Questions 59 and 60 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

59. The writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:

> This information is used to help create regional weather forecasts.

If the writer were to add this sentence, it would most logically be placed at:

A. Point A in Paragraph 1.
B. Point B in Paragraph 2.
C. Point C in Paragraph 4.
D. Point D in Paragraph 5.

60. Suppose the writer's main purpose had been to describe how mountain ranges affect weather patterns. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?

F. Yes, because it discusses how the slopes of Mount Washington increase wind speeds.
G. Yes, because it describes the weather conditions on the summit of Mount Washington.
H. No, because it outlines the history of the Mount Washington Observatory.
J. No, because it provides an overview of the Mount Washington Observatory and its research.

PASSAGE V

The Real McCoy

[1]

"It's the real McCoy." You might have heard this expression before, but who—or what—is a McCoy, real or otherwise? The saying has been used for generations to declare its' (61) the genuine article, the original and best. [A] While its origin is disputed, many people believe the expression was inspired by the inventions of a Canadian American engineer named, (62) Elijah McCoy. McCoy, a railroad worker who, as a teenager, had formally studied mechanical engineering, revolutionized railroad and factory operations, affecting both incredibly (63) with his dozens of patented products.

61. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. its something that's
C. that something is
D. that its

62. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. American engineer named
H. American, engineer named,
J. American, engineer named

63. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. operations, changing both of these industries fundamentally
C. operations, so that they would never be the same
D. operations

[2]

While working for the Michigan Central Railroad in the 1870s, then McCoy was assigned to work on the wheel

64. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. with that company
H. during this time
J. DELETE the underlined portion.

bearings and axles of trains. [65] Trains needed to come to a halt after only a few miles of travel so that the moving parts could be oiled by hand—a tedious, time-consuming process. McCoy invented a device that released oil while

65. In the preceding sentence, the writer is considering revising the phrase "assigned to work on" to "responsible for oiling." Given that the revised phrase is accurate, should the writer make this revision?

A. Yes, because the revision specifically describes the procedures McCoy had to follow as he maintained the wheel bearings and axles of trains.
B. Yes, because the revision provides a clearer connection between McCoy's main task as a railroad worker and his first patented device.
C. No, because the revision doesn't indicate whether McCoy chose to oil the wheel bearings and axles of trains by hand.
D. No, because the revision doesn't make clear whether McCoy had worked on trains for other railroad companies.

a train was in motion, substantially reducing the number of maintenance stops had the effect of making travel more efficient. [B] This automatic lubricating device became the first of his fifty-seven patents.

66. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. lessening the frequency of number
H. subtracting the amount
J. lowering the amount

67. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. and making
C. helping to make
D. made

[3]

McCoy applied the principles of this invention to other engineering challenges. Factories in the late 1800s, for example, increasingly relied on steam engines to power factory machines. As with trains, therefore many of the machines' parts had to be oiled manually.

68. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. subsequently,
H. regardless,
J. however,

69. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. the problem being
C. in that
D. DELETE the underlined portion.

McCoy, recognizing the similarities between train wheels and factory machines, designed automated oilers for steam engines. These innovations allowed

70. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. McCoy would recognize
H. McCoy, a recognition of
J. McCoy recognized

factories to give machines a certain timelessness, [71]

increasing factory productivity and, as a result, profits. [72]

[4]

McCoy's inventions were an instant success. [C] Not surprisingly, other inventors inundated the market with similar—and usually inferior—devices. [D] Supposedly, factory owners who wanted a product proven to do it [73] would ask if their purchase was "the real McCoy." McCoy's inventions would continue to benefit industries in the United States well into the twentieth century, as his [74] name became synonymous with quality and authenticity. [74]

71. Which choice offers the clearest and most precise information about how the operation of factory machines changed as a result of McCoy's innovations?

A. NO CHANGE
B. rethink operations,
C. run machines continuously,
D. use machines differently,

72. The writer is considering deleting the following phrase from the preceding sentence (ending the sentence with a period):

and, as a result, profits.

Should the writer make this deletion?

F. Yes, because the phrase shifts the focus of the paragraph from the use of McCoy's inventions in factories to factory disputes.
G. Yes, because the phrase suggests that factory owners were more interested in profits than in which of McCoy's devices would best meet their needs.
H. No, because the phrase is relevant to the paragraph's discussion of the positive effects that the use of McCoy's inventions had in factories.
J. No, because the phrase makes clear that the successful use of McCoy's inventions in factories led to higher wages for factory workers.

73. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. lend itself to superiority
C. give off the best result
D. work well

74. Which choice best concludes the essay by reiterating its main idea?

F. NO CHANGE
G. so, not surprisingly, in 2001 McCoy was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame, located in Alexandria, Virginia.
H. even having applications in the booming aluminum manufacturing industry of the 1940s.
J. making this story, for so many reasons, "the genuine article."

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

75. The writer is considering adding the following true statement to the essay:

The imitators expected that the price of their products—often significantly lower than the price of McCoy's devices—would attract buyers, but price didn't seem to matter most.

If the writer were to add this statement, it would most logically be placed at:

A. Point A in Paragraph 1.
B. Point B in Paragraph 2.
C. Point C in Paragraph 4.
D. Point D in Paragraph 4.

END OF TEST 1

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

MATHEMATICS TEST

60 Minutes—60 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Solve each problem, choose the correct answer, and then fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document.

Do not linger over problems that take too much time. Solve as many as you can; then return to the others in the time you have left for this test.

You are permitted to use a calculator on this test. You may use your calculator for any problems you choose, but some of the problems may best be done without using a calculator.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, all of the following should be assumed.

1. Illustrative figures are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
2. Geometric figures lie in a plane.
3. The word *line* indicates a straight line.
4. The word *average* indicates arithmetic mean.

---

1. Marcus's favorite casserole recipe requires 3 eggs and makes 6 servings. Marcus will modify the recipe by using 5 eggs and increasing all other ingredients in the recipe proportionally. What is the total number of servings the modified recipe will make?

A. 6
B. 8
C. 10
D. 12
E. 15

2. The 35-member History Club is meeting to choose a student government representative. The members decide that the representative, who will be chosen at random, CANNOT be any of the 3 officers of the club. What is the probability that Hiroko, who is a member of the club but NOT an officer, will be chosen?

F. 0
G. $\frac{4}{35}$
H. $\frac{1}{35}$
J. $\frac{1}{3}$
K. $\frac{1}{32}$

3. For what value of x is the equation $2^{2x+7} = 2^{15}$ true?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 11
D. 16
E. 44

4. Let the function f be defined as $f(x) = 5x^2 - 7(4x + 3)$. What is the value of $f(3)$?

F. −18
G. −26
H. −33
J. −60
K. −75

5. A wallet containing 5 five-dollar bills, 7 ten-dollar bills, and 8 twenty-dollar bills is found and returned to its owner. The wallet's owner will reward the finder with 1 bill drawn randomly from the wallet. What is the probability that the bill drawn will be a twenty-dollar bill?

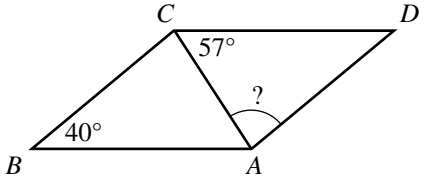
A. $\frac{1}{20}$
B. $\frac{4}{51}$
C. $\frac{1}{8}$
D. $\frac{2}{5}$
E. $\frac{2}{3}$

6. The ABC Book Club charges a $40 monthly fee, plus $2 per book read in that month. The Easy Book Club charges a $35 monthly fee, plus $3 per book read in that month. For each club, how many books must be read in 1 month for the total charges from each club to be equal?

F. 1
G. 4
H. 5
J. 6
K. 75

7. In parallelogram $ABCD$ below, $\overline{AC}$ is a diagonal, the measure of $\angle ABC$ is 40°, and the measure of $\angle ACD$ is 57°. What is the measure of $\angle CAD$?

A. 40°
B. 57°
C. 77°
D. 83°
E. 97°



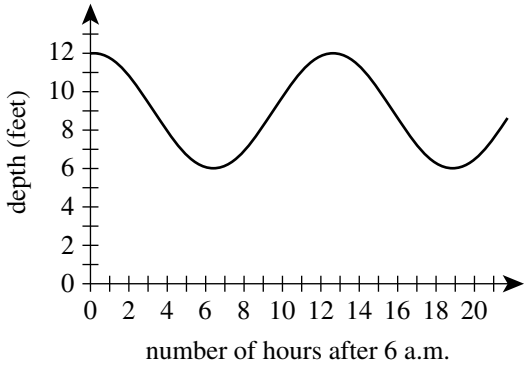
8. When $x = \frac{1}{2}$, what is the value of $\frac{8x-3}{x}$?

F. $\frac{1}{2}$
G. 2
H. $\frac{5}{2}$
J. 5
K. 10

9. In the standard (x,y) coordinate plane, what is the midpoint of the line segment that has endpoints (3,8) and (1,–4) ?

A. (–2,–12)
B. (–1, –6)
C. $\left(\frac{11}{2},-\frac{3}{2}\right)$
D. (2, 2)
E. (4,–12)

10. The fluctuation of water depth at a pier is shown in the figure below. One of the following values gives the positive difference, in feet, between the greatest water depth and the least water depth shown in this graph. Which value is it?



F. 3
G. 6
H. 9
J. 12
K. 19

11. What is the slope of the line through (–2,1) and (2,–5) in the standard (x,y) coordinate plane?

A. $\frac{3}{2}$
B. 1
C. –1
D. $-\frac{3}{2}$
E. –4

12. In Cherokee County, the fine for speeding is $17 for each mile per hour the driver is traveling over the posted speed limit. In Cherokee County, Kirk was fined $221 for speeding on a road with a posted speed limit of 30 mph. Kirk was fined for traveling at what speed, in miles per hour?

F. 13
G. 17
H. 43
J. 47
K. 60

13. What is the sum of the solutions of the 2 equations below?

$$8x = 12$$
$$2y + 10 = 22$$

A. $2\frac{2}{5}$
B. $7\frac{1}{2}$
C. 9
D. 10
E. $17\frac{1}{2}$

14. The average of 5 distinct scores has the same value as the median of the 5 scores. The sum of the 5 scores is 420. What is the sum of the 4 scores that are NOT the median?

F. 315
G. 320
H. 336
J. 350
K. 360

15. What is the value of the expression below?

$$\big|\,|-8+4| - |3-9|\,\big|$$

A. –18
B. –2
C. 0
D. 2
E. 18

16. Which of the following expressions is equivalent to $x^{\frac{2}{3}}$?

F. $\frac{x^2}{3}$
G. $\frac{x(2)}{3}$
H. $\sqrt{x^3}$
J. $\sqrt[3]{x}$
K. $\sqrt[3]{x^2}$

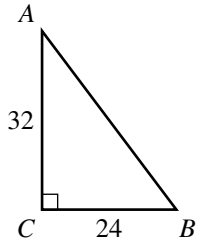
17. In the standard (x,y) coordinate plane, what is the slope of the line given by the equation $4x = 7y + 5$?

A. $-\frac{4}{7}$
B. $\frac{4}{7}$
C. $\frac{7}{4}$
D. 4
E. 7

18. For which of the following conditions will the sum of integers m and n *always* be an odd integer?

F. m is an odd integer.
G. n is an odd integer.
H. m and n are both odd integers.
J. m and n are both even integers.
K. m is an odd integer and n is an even integer.

19. The lengths of the 2 legs of right triangle $\triangle ABC$ shown below are given in inches. The midpoint of $\overline{AB}$ is how many inches from A ?



A. 16
B. 20
C. 21
D. 28
E. 40

20. In $\triangle DEF$, the length of $\overline{DE}$ is $\sqrt{30}$ inches, and the length of $\overline{EF}$ is 3 inches. If it can be determined, what is the length, in inches, of $\overline{DF}$?

F. 3
G. $\sqrt{30}$
H. $\sqrt{33}$
J. $\sqrt{39}$
K. Cannot be determined from the given information

21. Laura plans to paint the 8-foot-high rectangular walls of her room, and before she buys paint she needs to know the area of the wall surface to be painted. Two walls are 10 feet wide, and the other 2 walls are 15 feet wide. The combined area of the 1 window and the 1 door in her room is 60 square feet. What is the area, in square feet, of the wall surface Laura plans to paint?

A. 200
B. 340
C. 360
D. 390
E. 400

22. The length of a rectangle is 5 inches longer than the width. The perimeter of the rectangle is 40 inches. What is the width of the rectangle, in inches?

F. 7.5
G. 8
H. 15
J. 16
K. 17.5

23. 8% of 60 is $\frac{1}{5}$ of what number?

A. 0.96
B. 12
C. 24
D. 240
E. 3,750

24. Armin is trying to decide whether to buy a season pass to his college basketball team's 20 home games this season. The cost of an individual ticket is \$14, and the cost of a season pass is \$175. The season pass will admit Armin to any home basketball game at no additional cost. What is the minimum number of home basketball games Armin must attend this season in order for the cost of a season pass to be less than the total cost of buying an individual ticket for each game he attends?

F. 8
G. 9
H. 12
J. 13
K. 20

25. $\frac{4.8 \times 10^{-7}}{1.6 \times 10^{-11}} = ?$

A. 3.0×10^{4}
B. 3.0×10^{-4}
C. 3.0×10^{-18}
D. 3.2×10^{18}
E. 3.2×10^{4}

26. A circle in the standard (x,y) coordinate plane has center $C(-1,2)$ and passes through $A(2,6)$. Line segment $\overline{AB}$ is a diameter of this circle. What are the coordinates of point B ?

F. $(-6,-2)$
G. $(-5,-1)$
H. $(-4,-2)$
J. (4, 2)
K. (5,10)

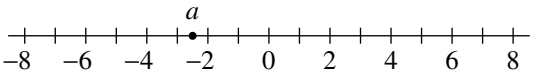
27. Which of the following expressions is a factor of $x^3 - 64$?

A. $x - 4$
B. $x + 4$
C. $x + 64$
D. $x^2 + 16$
E. $x^2 - 4x + 16$

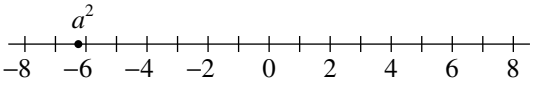
28. The average of a list of 4 numbers is 90.0. A new list of 4 numbers has the same first 3 numbers as the original list, but the fourth number in the original list is 80, and the fourth number in the new list is 96. What is the average of this new list of numbers?

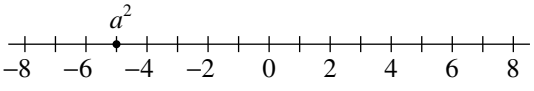
F. 90.0
G. 91.5
H. 94.0
J. 94.5
K. 94.8

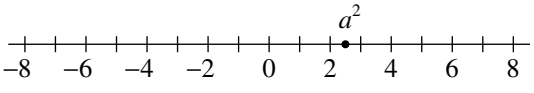
29. The number a is located at −2.5 on the number line below.

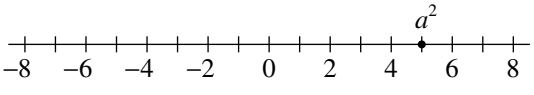


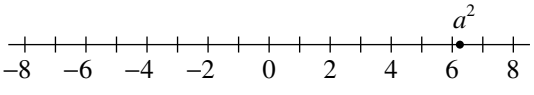
One of the following number lines shows the location of a^2. Which number line is it?

A.


B.


C.


D.


E.


30. Maria ordered a pizza. She ate only $\frac{2}{9}$ of it and gave the remaining pizza to her 3 brothers. What fraction of the whole pizza will each of Maria's brothers receive, if they share the remaining pizza equally?

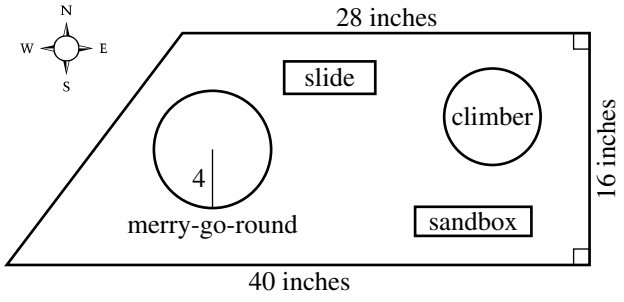
F. $\frac{7}{9}$
G. $\frac{3}{7}$
H. $\frac{1}{3}$
J. $\frac{7}{27}$
K. $\frac{2}{27}$

31. The number 1,001 is the product of the prime numbers 7, 11, and 13. Knowing this, what is the prime factorization of 30,030 ?

A. 3 · 7 · 10 · 13
B. 30 · 7 · 11 · 13
C. 2 · 5 · 7 · 11 · 13
D. 3 · 7 · 10 · 11 · 13
E. 2 · 3 · 5 · 7 · 11 · 13

Use the following information to answer questions 32–34.

Mikea, an intern with the Parks and Recreation Department, is developing a proposal for the new trapezoidal Springdale Park. The figure below shows her scale drawing of the proposed park with 3 side lengths and the radius of the merry-go-round given in inches. In Mikea's scale drawing, 1 inch represents 1.5 feet.



32. What is the area, in square inches, of the scale drawing of the park?

F. 448
G. 544
H. 640
J. 672
K. 1,088

33. Mikea's proposal includes installing a fence on the perimeter of the park. What is the perimeter, in *feet*, of the park?

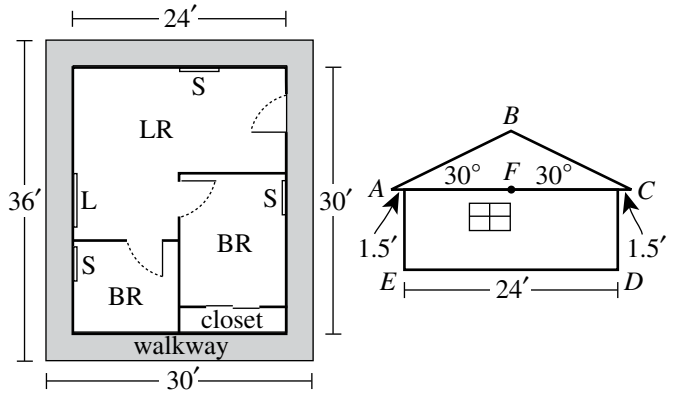
A. 84
B. 88
C. 104
D. 126
E. 156

34. The length of the south side of the park is what percent of the length of the north side?

F. 112%
G. 124%
H. $142\frac{6}{7}\%$
J. 175%
K. 250%

Use the following information to answer questions 35–37.

The Smith family is planning to build a 3-room cabin which consists of 2 bedrooms (BR) and 1 living room (LR). Shown below are the rectangular floor plan (left figure) and a side view of the cabin (right figure). In the side view, the roof forms an isosceles triangle ($\triangle ABC$), the walls are perpendicular to the level floor ($\overline{ED}$), $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{ED}$, F is the midpoint of $\overline{AC}$, and $\overline{BF} \perp \overline{AC}$.



During the week the Smiths plan to roof the cabin, there is a 20% chance of rain each day.

35. Mr. Smith plans to build a 3-foot-wide walkway around the outside of the cabin, as shown in the floor plan. What will be the area, in square feet, of the top surface of the walkway?

A. 171
B. 324
C. 360
D. 396
E. 720

36. Mrs. Smith will install a ceiling fan in each room of the cabin and will place curtains over the 4 windows. Each of the ceiling fans has a price of $52.00. The price of curtains for each small window (S) is $39.50, and the price of curtains for the large window (L) is twice that for the small window. Based on this information, which of the following values is closest to the total price Mrs. Smith will pay for curtains and ceiling fans?

F. $262
G. $302
H. $341
J. $354
K. $393

37. Mr. and Mrs. Smith plan to roof the cabin on 2 consecutive days. Assuming that the chance of rain is independent of the day, what is the probability that it will rain both days?

A. 0.04
B. 0.08
C. 0.16
D. 0.20
E. 0.40

38. Which of the following expressions, when evaluated, equals an irrational number?

F. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{8}}$

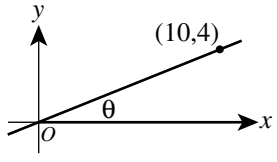
G. $\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{2}}$

H. $(\sqrt{8})^2$

J. $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{8}$

K. $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8}$

39. A line through the origin and (10,4) is shown in the standard (x,y) coordinate plane below. The acute angle between the line and the positive x-axis has measure θ. What is the value of $\tan \theta$?



A. $\frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$

B. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$

C. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}$

D. $\frac{2}{5}$

E. $\frac{5}{2}$

40. The equation $|2x - 8| + 3 = 5$ has 2 solutions. Those solutions are equal to the solutions to which of the following pairs of equations?

F. $2x - 5 = 5$
$-2x - 5 = -5$

G. $2x - 8 = 2$
$-2x - 8 = 2$

H. $2x - 8 = 8$
$-(2x - 8) = 8$

J. $2x - 8 = 2$
$-(2x - 8) = 8$

K. $2x - 8 = 2$
$-(2x - 8) = 2$

41. The frequency chart below shows the cumulative number of Ms. Hernandez's science students whose test scores fell within certain score ranges. All test scores are whole numbers.

Score range	Cumulative number of students
65–70	12
65–80	13
65–90	19
65–100	21

How many students have a test score in the interval 71–80 ?

A. 1
B. 6
C. 8
D. 12
E. 13

42. The number of decibels, d, produced by an audio source can be modeled by the equation $d = 10 \log\left(\frac{I}{K}\right)$, where I is the sound intensity of the audio source and K is a constant. How many decibels are produced by an audio source whose sound intensity is 1,000 times the value of K ?

F. 4
G. 30
H. 40
J. 100
K. 10,000

43. Mario plays basketball on a town league team. The table below gives Mario's scoring statistics for last season. How many points did Mario score playing basketball last season?

Type of shot	Number attempted	Percent successful
1-point free throw	80	75%
2-point field goal	60	90%
3-point field goal	60	25%

A. 129
B. 190
C. 213
D. 330
E. 380

44. The graph of $y = |x - 6|$ is in the standard (x,y) coordinate plane. Which of the following transformations, when applied to the graph of $y = |x|$, results in the graph of $y = |x - 6|$?

F. Translation to the right 6 coordinate units
G. Translation to the left 6 coordinate units
H. Translation up 6 coordinate units
J. Translation down 6 coordinate units
K. Reflection across the line $x = 6$

45. Toby wants to find the volume of a solid toy soldier. He fills a rectangular container 8 cm long, 6 cm wide, and 10 cm high with water to a depth of 4 cm. Toby totally submerges the toy soldier in the water. The height of the water with the submerged toy soldier is 6.6 cm. Which of the following is closest to the volume, in cubic centimeters, of the toy soldier?

A. 125
B. 156
C. 192
D. 208
E. 317

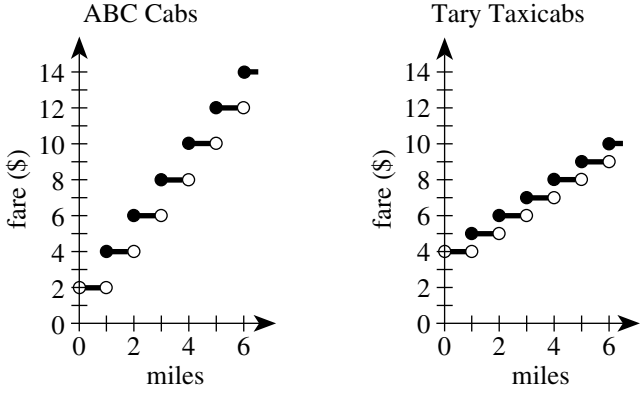
46. A box in the shape of a cube has an interior side length of 18 inches and is used to ship a right circular cylinder with a radius of 6 inches and a height of 12 inches. The interior of the box not occupied by the cylinder is filled with packing material. Which of the following numerical expressions gives the number of cubic inches of the box filled with packing material?

F. $6(18)^2 - 2\pi(6)(12) - 2\pi(6)^2$
G. $6(18)^2 - 2\pi(6)(12)$
H. $18^3 - \pi(6)(12)^2$
J. $18^3 - \pi(6)^2(12)$
K. $18^3 - \pi(12)^3$

47. A room has a rectangular floor that is 15 feet by 21 feet. What is the area of the floor in square *yards* ?

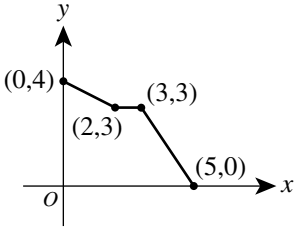
A. 24
B. 35
C. 36
D. 105
E. 144

48. ABC Cabs and Tary Taxicabs both have an initial fare of a whole number of dollars for 1 passenger. The fare increases a whole number of dollars at each whole number of miles traveled. The graphs below show the 1-passenger fares, in dollars, for both cab companies for trips up to 6 miles. When the fares of the 2 cab companies are compared, what is the cheaper fare for a 5-mile trip?



F. $ 8
G. $ 9
H. $10
J. $11
K. $12

49. The graph of a function $y = f(x)$ consists of 3 line segments. The graph and the coordinates of the endpoints of the 3 line segments are shown in the standard (x,y) coordinate plane below. What is the area, in square coordinate units, of the region bounded by the graph of $y = f(x)$, the positive y-axis, and the positive x-axis?



A. 10
B. 13
C. 14
D. 15
E. 20

50. The sum of 2 positive numbers is 151. The lesser number is 19 more than the square root of the greater number. What is the value of the greater number minus the lesser number?

F. 19
G. 66
H. 85
J. 91
K. 121

51. The list of numbers 41, 35, 30, X, Y, 15 has a median of 25. The mode of the list of numbers is 15. To the nearest whole number, what is the mean of the list?

A. 20
B. 25
C. 26
D. 27
E. 30

52. You are given the following system of equations:

$$y = x^2$$
$$rx + sy = t$$

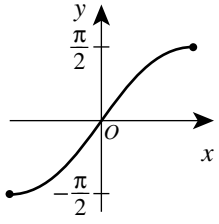
where r, s, and t are integers. For which of the following will there be more than one (x,y) solution, with real-number coordinates, for the system?

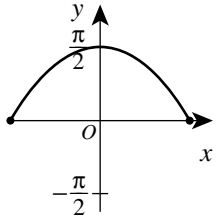
F. $r^2 + 4st > 0$
G. $s^2 - 4rt > 0$
H. $r^2 - 4st < 0$
J. $s^2 - 4rt < 0$
K. $s^2 + 4rt < 0$

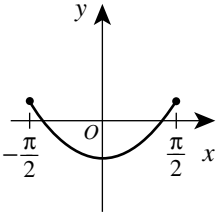
53. The 3rd and 4th terms of an arithmetic sequence are 13 and 18, respectively. What is the 50th term of the sequence?

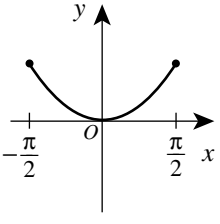
A. 248
B. 250
C. 253
D. 258
E. 263

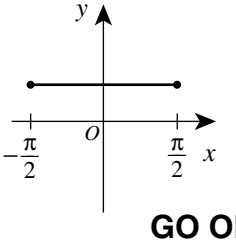
54. One of the following graphs in the standard (x,y) coordinate plane is the graph of $y = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ over the domain $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$. Which one?

F.


J.


G.


K.


H.


55. What is the period of the function $f(x) = \csc(4x)$?

A. π

B. 2π

C. 4π

D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

E. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

56. At the school carnival, Mike will play a game in which he will toss a penny, a nickel, and a dime at the same time. He will be awarded 3 points for each coin that lands with heads faceup. Let the random variable x represent the total number of points awarded on any toss of the coins. What is the expected value of x ?

F. 1

G. $\frac{3}{2}$

H. $\frac{9}{2}$

J. 6

K. 9

57. For what positive real value of k, if any, is the determinant of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} k & 4 \\ 3 & k \end{bmatrix}$ equal to k ?

(Note: The determinant of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ equals $ad - bc$.)

A. 3

B. 4

C. 12

D. $\sqrt{12}$

E. There is no such value of k.

58. Given a positive integer n such that $i^n = 1$, which of the following statements about n must be true?

(Note: $i^2 = -1$)

F. When n is divided by 4, the remainder is 0.
G. When n is divided by 4, the remainder is 1.
H. When n is divided by 4, the remainder is 2.
J. When n is divided by 4, the remainder is 3.
K. Cannot be determined from the given information

59. For $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $|\sin\theta| \geq 1$ is true for all and only the values of θ in which of the following sets?

A. $\left\{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

B. $\left\{\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

C. $\left\{\theta \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

D. $\left\{\theta \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

E. The empty set

60. Ray $\overrightarrow{PK}$ bisects $\angle LPM$, the measure of $\angle LPM$ is $11x°$, and the measure of $\angle LPK$ is $(4x + 18)°$. What is the measure of $\angle KPM$?

F. 12°

G. $28\frac{2}{7}°$

H. 42°

J. $61\frac{1}{5}°$

K. 66°

END OF TEST 2

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

DO NOT RETURN TO THE PREVIOUS TEST.

READING TEST

35 Minutes—40 Questions

DIRECTIONS: There are several passages in this test. Each passage is accompanied by several questions. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

Passage I

LITERARY NARRATIVE: This passage is adapted from the essay "Rough Water" by David McGlynn (©2008 by David McGlynn).

One of my best races could hardly be called a race at all. I was a senior in high school, gunning to qualify for the USA Junior Nationals. The previous summer I had missed the cut by less than a second in the mile, and just the day before, at my high school regional meet, I had come within three-tenths of a second in the 500-yard freestyle. The qualification time was 4:39.69; I swam a 4:39.95. The next day, Sunday, I drove with my mother to the far side of Houston where a time trial was being held—an informal, unadvertised event thrown together at the last minute. The only races swum were those the swimmers requested to swim. Most were short, flapping sprints in which swimmers attempted to shave off a few one-hundredths of a second. I didn't have the courage to face the mile, and since I'd struck out in the 500 the day before, I decided to swim the 1,000-yard freestyle. Forty lengths of the pool. It was a race I'd swum fast enough to believe that given the right confluence of circumstances—cold water, an aggressive heat, an energetic meet—I could make the cut. I had fifteen seconds to drop to qualify.

By the time I stood up on the blocks, I was not only the only one in the race, I was practically the only one in the natatorium. The horn sounded and I dove in. I was angry and disheartened at having missed the cut the day before and I had little belief that I could go any faster today.

About six hundred yards in, my coach started to pace. I stayed steady on, not in a hurry, not about to get my hopes up. In my mind, I had already missed the time. Then a boy from a rival high school, whom I hardly knew, unfolded his legs and climbed down from the bleachers and started to cheer. He squatted low to the water and pointed his finger toward the end of the pool, as if to say, *That's where you're going, now hurry up*. I thought, *If he's cheering, maybe I'm close*.

Sometimes a moment comes along when the world slows down, and though everything else moves around us at the same frenetic speed, we're afforded the opportunity to reflect in real-time rather than in retrospect. It is as though we slip into a worm-hole in the fabric of time and space, travel into the past and then back again to the present in the same instant. That morning, swimming, I remembered a day in late September the year before, the last day my swim team had use of an outdoor pool. All summer long my teammates and I swam under an open sky. After this day we would spend the rest of the season in a dank and moldy indoor pool.

The triangular backstroke flags were strung across the lanes and the adjacent diving well. My teammates liked to run down the long cement deck, jump out over the diving well, and try to grab hold of the line. Many of them could jump far enough to make it. I could not, though I tried every day. I tried that day, and missed. Since I would not have another shot until May, I decided to try again. I squared up and ran, my feet wet against the pavement, and just as my foot hit the water's edge, one of my teammates called out "Jump!" I bent my knees and pushed off hard and got my hand around the flag line. I pulled the whole thing into the water. Autumn was coming and I wondered if there was a metaphor in what I had just done; a fortune folded inside a cookie: my greatest effort would come when I was down to my last opportunity.

Now it was March and I was down to my last opportunity, thinking about that day and hearing the word "Jump!" as my eyes followed the finger of the boy pointing me onward. What I understood—not later, but right then, in the water—was how little this swim added up to in the world. I had spent more than a year training for this one swim, and when it was finished the world would be no different than before it began. If no one else cared, then the swim was mine alone. It mattered because it was the task before me *now*, the thing I wanted *now*. Swimming, I had long understood, is a constant choice between the now and the later: exhaustion now for the sake of fitness later, all those Friday nights spent in the pool in pursuit of an end that seemed always one step farther on. I was out of laters, this was the end, and I made my choice. I cashed in the energy I set aside for climbing out of the pool and unfolding my towel and tying my shoes. I've never sprinted harder in my life, not before and not since. I hit the wall. I knew by instinct, by the spasm of my tendons and the ache in my bones, before I ever turned toward the clock or heard my coach scream, that I had made it.

1. The narrator of the passage can best be described as a swimmer who primarily:

- **A.** recalls the swim of his life and the factors that motivated him during that swim.
- **B.** remembers the events that inspired him to participate in a time trial at the Junior Nationals.
- **C.** contrasts the joy of winning competitions early in the season with his later struggles to succeed.
- **D.** chronicles his swimming career, from childhood through high school.

2. Which of the following events mentioned in the passage happened first chronologically?

- **F.** The narrator stood on the blocks at the Sunday time trial his senior year.
- **G.** The narrator leapt out over the diving well in late September.
- **H.** The narrator swam the 500-yard freestyle in the high school regional meet as a senior.
- **J.** The narrator heard a boy from a rival school cheering.

3. The narrator describes the natatorium as being nearly empty of spectators the day of his race in order to:

- **A.** illustrate that the perfect racing conditions the narrator had hoped for weren't likely to occur.
- **B.** demonstrate that, contrary to the narrator's expectations, the meet was energetic.
- **C.** explain why the narrator's coach paced at the sound of the horn.
- **D.** identify why the narrator felt a rush of energy before the race.

4. The narrator indicates that when he swam the 1,000-yard freestyle in the time trials, the world, for a moment, seemed to:

- **F.** speed up, blurring past and present events.
- **G.** rush past, forcing him to reflect in retrospect.
- **H.** move in slow motion, as did everything around him.
- **J.** slow down, allowing him to reflect in real time.

5. The passage indicates that during the narrator's swim at the time trial, he understood for the first time that:

- **A.** his goals would always be one step farther on.
- **B.** he had trained for this swim for over a year.
- **C.** the swim was an event that was important to him alone.
- **D.** swimming is a choice between the now and the later.

6. Based on the passage, the "end" the narrator mentions in line 80 most likely refers to his:

- **F.** final pursuit of fitness.
- **G.** last chance to qualify for Junior Nationals.
- **H.** memory of his final Friday night practice.
- **J.** ultimate realization that he had defeated the other competitors in the race.

7. The narrator of the passage characterizes the time trial in Houston as:

- **A.** one long sprint in which swimmers attempted to improve their times.
- **B.** a meet advertised as a way to qualify for the Junior Nationals.
- **C.** a regional meet that featured only the 500-yard freestyle and 1,000-yard freestyle.
- **D.** an informal swimming event put together at the last minute.

8. The statement "*That's where you're going, now hurry up*" (lines 35–36) can most directly be attributed to the:

- **F.** cheering boy, as he verbally criticizes the narrator's efforts.
- **G.** cheering boy, as he shouts encouragement to the narrator.
- **H.** narrator, as he speculates about what the cheering boy meant when the boy pointed at the pool.
- **J.** narrator, as he angrily contemplates his response to the cheering boy.

9. For the narrator, compared to practicing in the outdoor pool, practicing in the indoor pool is:

- **A.** more productive.
- **B.** more liberating.
- **C.** less appealing.
- **D.** less competitive.

10. When the narrator heard "Jump!" in his mind while swimming (line 67), he was most likely remembering:

- **F.** his teammate's command the day the narrator caught the flag line.
- **G.** his own shout as he leapt off the outdoor pool's deck that fall.
- **H.** the cheers of the boy from the rival school.
- **J.** the abrupt start of his race that Sunday.

Passage II

SOCIAL SCIENCE: Passage A is adapted from the book *Apple: A Global History* by Erika Janik (©2011 by Erika Janik). Passage B is adapted from the article "The Fatherland of Apples" by Gary Nabhan (©2008 by The Orion Society).

Passage A by Erika Janik

In early September of 1929, Nikolai Vavilov, famed Russian plant explorer and botanist, arrived in the central Asian crossroads of Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. Climbing up the Zailijskei Alatau slopes of the Tian Shan mountains separating Kazakhstan from China, Vavilov found thickets of wild apples stretching in every direction, an extensive forest of fruit coloured russet red, creamy yellow, and vibrant pink. Nowhere else in the world do apples grow thickly as a forest or with such incredible diversity. Amazed by what he saw, Vavilov wrote: 'I could see with my own eyes that I had stumbled upon the centre of origin for the apple.'

With extraordinary prescience and few facts, Vavilov suggested that the wild apples he had seen growing in the Tian Shan were in fact the ancestors of the modern apple. He tracked the whole process of domestication to the mountains near Alma-Ata, where the wild apples looked awfully similar to the apples found at the local grocery. Unfortunately, Vavilov's theory would remain mostly unknown for decades.

Exactly where the apple came from had long been a matter of contention and discussion among people who study plant origins. Vavilov, imprisoned by Joseph Stalin in 1940 for work in plant genetics that challenged Stalin's beliefs, died in a Leningrad prison in 1943. Only after the fall of communism in Russia did Vavilov's theory, made more than half a century earlier, become widely recognized.

As Vavilov predicted, it's now believed that all of the apples known today are direct descendents of the wild apples that evolved in Kazakhstan. Apples do not comprise all of Kazakhstan's plant bounty, however. At least 157 other plant species found in Kazakhstan are either direct precursors or close wild relatives of domesticated crops, including 90 per cent of all cultivated temperate fruits. The name of Kazakhstan's largest city, Alma-Ata, or Almaty as it is known today, even translates as 'Father of Apples' or, according to some, 'where the apples are'. So this news about the apple's origins was probably no surprise to residents, particularly in towns where apple seedlings are known to grow up through the cracks in the pavements. The apple has been evolving in Central Asia for upwards of 4.5 million years.

Passage B by Gary Nabhan

Nikolai Vavilov is widely regarded as the world's greatest plant explorer, for he made over 250,000 seed, fruit, and tuber collections on five continents. Kazakh conservationist Tatiana Salova credits him with first recognizing that Kazakhstan was the center of origin and diversity for apples. "It is not surprising," she concedes, "that when Vavilov first came to Kazakhstan to look at plants he was so amazed. Nowhere else in the world do apples grow as a forest. That is one reason why he stated that this is probably where the apple was born, this was its birthing grounds."

Discerning where a crop originated and where the greatest portion of its genetic diversity remains extant may seem esoteric to the uninitiated. But knowing where exactly our food comes from—geographically, culturally, and genetically—is of paramount importance to the rather small portion of our own species that regularly concerns itself with the issue of food security. The variety of foods that we keep in our fields, orchards, and, secondarily, in our seed banks is critically important in protecting our food supply from plagues, crop diseases, catastrophic weather, and political upheavals. Vavilov himself was personally motivated to become an agricultural scientist by witnessing several famines during the czarist era of Russia. He hoped that by combining a more diverse seed portfolio with knowledge from both traditional farmers and collaborating scientists, the number of Russian families suffering from hunger might be reduced.

In a very real sense, the forests of wild foragers and the orchards of traditional farmers in such centers of crop diversity are the wellsprings of diversity that plant breeders, pathologists, and entomologists return to every time our society whittles the resilience in our fields and orchards down to its breaking point.

And whittle away we have done. Here in North America, according to apple historian Dan Bussey, some 16,000 apple varieties have been named and nurtured over the last four centuries. By 1904, however, the identities and sources of only 7,098 of those varieties could be discerned by USDA scientist W. H. Ragan. Since then, some 6,121 apple varieties—86.2 percent of Ragan's 1904 inventory—have been lost from nursery catalogs, farmers' markets, *and* from the American table.

11. The author's use of the words and phrases "thickets," "stretching in every direction," and "extensive forest" (lines 6–7) in Passage A most nearly serves to emphasize which of the following points?

- **A.** The Tian Shan mountains are a challenge to navigate.
- **B.** The apple varieties of Kazakhstan would be difficult for a botanist to catalog.
- **C.** The diversity of plant species in Kazakhstan is crucially important.
- **D.** The magnitude of wild apples in Kazakhstan is stunning.

12. The author of Passage A most likely states that the wild apples growing in the Tian Shan looked like apples found at the local grocery store to support the point that:

- **F.** many of the apples stocked in grocery stores are harvested in the Tian Shan.
- **G.** in the Tian Shan, Vavilov had likely found the wild ancestors of the domesticated apple.
- **H.** the wild apples growing in the Tian Shan are among the most popular varieties with consumers.
- **J.** in the Tian Shan, Vavilov had found new apple varieties to introduce to food producers.

13. Passage A makes which of the following claims about plant species that are found in Kazakhstan?

- **A.** Approximately 157 species of cultivated temperate fruits originated in Kazakhstan.
- **B.** Ninety percent of all domesticated crops are either direct precursors or close wild relatives of plant species found in Kazakhstan.
- **C.** Of the plant species found in Kazakhstan, ninety percent are species of apples.
- **D.** Aside from apples, at least 157 plant species found in Kazakhstan are either direct precursors or close wild relatives of domesticated crops.

14. Passage B most strongly suggests that Vavilov was motivated to become an agricultural scientist primarily because he:

- **F.** wanted to have one of his findings published.
- **G.** aimed to work with a famous botanist.
- **H.** wished to remedy a personal financial crisis.
- **J.** hoped to help feed others.

15. The author of Passage B uses the phrase "whittle away" (line 80) to refer to the way that apple varieties have been:

- **A.** gradually lost from nursery catalogs, farmers' markets, and the American table.
- **B.** modified by plant breeders, entomologists, and pathologists to meet specialized needs.
- **C.** weeded out by scientists until only the few thousand most resilient varieties remained.
- **D.** pared down in 1904 to the few varieties that nursery catalogs wanted to feature.

16. As it is used in lines 82–83, the phrase *named and nurtured* most nearly means:

- **F.** nominated and encouraged.
- **G.** identified and cultivated.
- **H.** pointed to and groomed.
- **J.** cited and fed.

17. In Passage B, it can most reasonably be inferred from the third paragraph (lines 74–79) that "centers of crop diversity" become crucially important when:

- **A.** plant breeders would like to learn more about the plant species of central Asia.
- **B.** problems with a cultivated crop require experts to research a new variety of the crop.
- **C.** consumers would like more variety in grocery produce departments.
- **D.** disputes among plant breeders, pathologists, and entomologists lead to a reduction in crop variety.

18. Which of the following statements best describes the difference in the tone of the two passages?

- **F.** Passage A is defensive, whereas Passage B is dispassionate.
- **G.** Passage A is solemn, whereas Passage B is optimistic.
- **H.** Passage A is celebratory, whereas Passage B is cautionary.
- **J.** Passage A is accusatory, whereas Passage B is sentimental.

19. Compared to the author of Passage A, the author of Passage B provides more information about the:

- **A.** reduction in the number of apple varieties in North America over the past four centuries.
- **B.** methods Vavilov used to prove to other scientists that the apples growing in the Tian Shan are the ancestors of the modern apple.
- **C.** number of apple varieties that are thriving in Kazakhstan today.
- **D.** techniques used by researchers to determine the regions with the greatest genetic diversity in plants.

20. Passage A quotes Vavilov as saying "'I could see with my own eyes that I had stumbled upon the centre of origin for the apple'" (lines 11–12). In Passage B this quote is directly:

- **F.** invoked by the passage author as he imagines what Kazakhstan looked like centuries ago.
- **G.** used to support an argument by USDA scientists.
- **H.** paraphrased by Salova.
- **J.** refuted by Bussey.

Passage III

HUMANITIES: This passage is adapted from the article "The Quiet Sideman" by Colin Fleming (©2008 by The American Scholar).

Near the end of his eight years as a recording-session musician, tenor saxophonist Leon "Chu" Berry landed a short-lived spot with Count Basie's orchestra. Standing in for one of the Basie band's two tenor giants, Berry took a lead solo on "Oh, Lady Be Good," the 1924 Gershwin song that Basie had played for years. In the 28 seconds that the solo lasted on February 4, 1939, we are treated to no less than the musical personification of mind and body working together in divine tandem. When you hear the recording for the first time, you're likely to wonder why you've never heard of Chu Berry before.

Why you've never heard of him is pretty simple: a lot of hard-core jazz buffs don't know much about him. Berry was a solid session player who turns up on recordings with Basie, Bessie Smith, Fletcher Henderson, and Billie Holiday. But he did not cut many sessions himself as a leader, and when he soloed, he worked within the recording constraints of the era and the swing genre—fast-moving 78s with solos often lasting for a mere 32 beats.

The people who loved Berry were, not surprisingly, other tenor players, a situation leading to the dreaded "musician's musician" tag. But that's not nearly praise enough to describe Chu Berry, who, when given opportunity, displayed a musical dexterity that would be envied by future generations of horn men.

Berry faced the lot of other horn players: having to grind it out long and hard until something memorable burst through; the prejudices and expectations of the listening public; and the accepted wisdom of what is and isn't art in a given medium. In this case, swing was fodder for dance parties, not music worthy of study.

Oddly enough, Berry's geniality might help explain his failure to court history's favor: it wasn't in his nature to call attention to himself or his playing. Born in 1908 into the black middle class in Wheeling, West Virginia, the laid-back, affable Berry attended West Virginia State in Charleston, where he switched from alto sax to tenor and exhibited the willingness to fit in that characterized his presence in so many dance bands. He was the rare artist who refused to put his interests above those of the band, even if that meant playing ensemble passages rather than taking a healthy allotment of solo breaks.

College proved a training ground for Berry the bandsman, as he teamed up with a number of amateur outfits. He never played simply to show off. Instead, he tried to bring out the positive attributes in any given situation or setting. Later, when Berry is performing with the Calloway ensemble, we hear some ragged, out-of-tune playing until Berry's first few solo notes emerge. The other players, no longer languidly blowing through their charts, immediately surge up behind him, all fighting-fit. Once Berry finishes his solo, the shenanigans resume.

After making his way to New York, Berry immediately became a presence and soon was in demand. The great jazz orchestras of the swing era were fronted by musical directors/arrangers—Duke Ellington was pre-eminent—who drew the acclaim. The sidemen were musical traveling salesmen who sold someone else's wares in the best style they could manage. It was with Fletcher Henderson that Berry began to ditch some of the sideman's subservient trappings. For starters, Henderson wrote in keys that were rare for the jazz orchestras of the day, and his somber, indigo-inflected voicings were ideal for a player of Berry's introspective approach to his instrument: Berry sounds as if he's being swallowed by his sax. "Blues in C Sharp Minor," for instance, is odd, haunting, and ultimately relaxing. A Berry solo in it is slightly off mike, making the listener feel as though he's been playing for some time before we finally hear him. The effect is unnerving, as if we weren't paying close attention.

In June 1940, Cab Calloway granted Berry a showcase piece, "A Ghost of a Chance," the sole recording in Berry's career to feature him from start to finish. It was his "Body and Soul," a response to Coleman Hawkins's famous recording, intended not as a riposte to a rival, but as the other half of a dialogue. Its rubato lines are disembodied from the music meant to accompany it, which is spartan to begin with. This may be Berry's one and only instance of indulgence on a record, a cathedral of a solo in its flourishes, angles, ornamentations, reflexivity. If sunlight could pass through music, "A Ghost of a Chance" would funnel it out in the broadest spectrum of colors.

21. Based on the passage, how did Berry's personality affect his career?

- **A.** His ambitious, competitive personality was off-putting to other musicians, who were reluctant to play with him.
- **B.** His genial personality endeared him to other musicians, but his career suffered when he spent more time socializing than practicing.
- **C.** His modest and easygoing personality kept him out of the spotlight and, consequently, he received less attention as a performer.
- **D.** His shy, introspective personality was misunderstood as snobbish arrogance, so he was offered few recording-session jobs.

22. The author mentions Berry's solo in "Oh, Lady Be Good" primarily in order to:

F. illustrate why most people haven't heard of Berry.
G. provide an example of Berry's musical excellence.
H. contrast Berry's later work with Berry's early work.
J. establish that Berry's solo was better than Count Basie's.

23. The author points out that many serious jazz enthusiasts know little about Berry primarily in order to:

A. criticize scholarship that has provided an unbalanced history of jazz.
B. demonstrate that the author is more knowledgeable than most jazz scholars.
C. illustrate the secrecy Berry demanded in order to preserve his family's privacy.
D. explain why it's likely that readers would be unfamiliar with Berry.

24. According to the author, Berry's solos as a recording-session musician were often very short because he:

F. wasn't a very good saxophone player until late in his career.
G. drew more attention playing ensemble passages.
H. worked within the recording constraints of the era.
J. preferred playing many short solos to playing a few long ones.

25. The author indicates that during Berry's time as a musician, swing music was primarily regarded as:

A. an opportunity for soloists to show off their skills.
B. a genre to be most appreciated by young people.
C. musician's music that lacked a popular audience.
D. music for dance parties but not music for study.

26. As it is used in line 35, the word *court* most nearly means to:

F. seek to attract.
G. romantically pursue.
H. dangerously provoke.
J. pass judgment upon.

27. In the seventh paragraph (lines 57–75), the author compares sidemen to traveling salesmen in order to:

A. make clear how often musicians had to travel.
B. indicate that musicians often had side jobs.
C. illustrate sidemen's supportive role in a band.
D. show how hard sidemen worked to get hired.

28. The author describes Henderson's "Blues in C Sharp Minor" as:

F. innovative, indulgent, and colorful.
G. fast-moving, memorable, and eerie.
H. artful, sublime, and unexpectedly upbeat.
J. odd, haunting, and relaxing.

29. According to the author, what is unique about the June 1940 rendition of the song "A Ghost of a Chance"?

A. It's the only recorded piece that features Berry from beginning to end.
B. Berry plays an alto saxophone instead of his usual tenor saxophone.
C. It was the only public performance Berry gave in 1940.
D. Berry showcases his unrivaled ability to play a solo that blends into the background.

30. The author uses the phrase "a cathedral of a solo" (line 85) most likely to create a sense that Berry's solo was:

F. an intricate, awe-inspiring masterpiece.
G. a somber, mournful hymn.
H. a crumbling remnant of Berry's once-great skill.
J. a testament to Calloway's band leadership.

Passage IV

NATURAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from the article "Warp Factor" by Charles Liu (©2003 by Natural History Magazine, Inc.).

Astronomers sometimes describe the shape of our home galaxy, the Milky Way, as a thin-crust pizza with a plum stuck in the middle. The plum is the slightly oblong central bulge, protruding about 3,000 light-years above and below the galactic plane, comprised mostly of older stars; it makes up the core of the Milky Way, and includes a black hole two and a half million times the mass of the Sun. The crust of the pizza is the galactic disk—the source of most of our galaxy's light. Thin and flat, the disk is 100,000 light-years across, about 1,000 light-years thick, on average, and includes more than 80 percent of the galaxy's hundred billion or so stars.

The plum-and-pizza picture works well enough, but like most simple metaphors, it breaks down if you push it. For one thing, the galactic disk isn't a rigid body, but a loose agglomeration of matter streaming around a common center of gravity. (The swirling pattern of a hurricane far better resembles our spinning galaxy.) For another thing, our galaxy's disk isn't flat; it's warped. Picture a disk of pizza dough spun into the air by a skilled chef: our galaxy goes through the same kind of floppy, wobbly gyrations, though at a rate best measured in revolutions per hundreds of millions of years.

Why does the Milky Way have such an odd-looking warp? No definitive answer has emerged. One thing we do know: when it comes to warps, our galaxy is hardly unique. About half of all spiral galaxies are warped to some degree. Theoretical and computational models have shown that a number of physical processes can warp a galaxy, so it's a matter of figuring out which scenario applies. An innovative analysis of the problem by Jeremy Bailin, an astronomy graduate student at the University of Arizona in Tucson, has implicated a small satellite galaxy, currently being ripped to shreds by the gravity of the Milky Way.

The Sagittarius Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxy was discovered in 1994. It appears to be in a roughly polar orbit around the Milky Way—that is, above and below the galactic disk—about 50,000 light-years from the galactic center. That orbit brings the dwarf galaxy far too close to the huge gravitational tidal forces of the Milky Way for the dwarf to remain intact. As a result, the Sagittarius Dwarf now looks something like strands of spaghetti spilling from the front of a pasta-making machine, the galaxy's matter being drawn out over hundreds of millions of years by intergalactic tides.

Gravitational collisions between small satellite galaxies and big spiral galaxies have long been regarded as possible culprits in the warping of a larger galaxy's disk. The best known satellite galaxies orbiting the Milky Way—the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds—are too far away, and have the wrong orbital characteristics, to have warped our galactic home. The Sagittarius Dwarf seems a much more likely candidate, simply because it is only a third as far from the center of the Milky Way as the Magellanic Clouds. But in astronomy—unlike in real estate—location isn't everything; to show a direct connection between warp and dwarf, the orbital motion of the Sagittarius Dwarf must be linked to the rotation of the Milky Way's disk.

Bailin's study is the first to find such a link. His analysis of the galactic warp is based on angular momentum—a measure of how much a system is spinning or rotating. Just as objects moving in a straight line have momentum, objects spinning or orbiting around an axis have angular momentum; and just as the momenta of two objects combine when they collide, so too do their angular momenta. Imagine two figure skaters coming together for a combination spin. When they make physical contact, their individual spiraling motions combine to produce a single, unified whirl.

Starting with the latest measurements of the structure and spin of the Milky Way, Bailin deduced the angular momentum of the warped portion of the Milky Way's disk. He then compared that measure with the angular momentum of the Sagittarius Dwarf—and found for the first time, within the margins of measurement error, that the two angular momenta are identical in both quantity and direction. Such a coupling of the angular momenta of two bodies almost never happens by chance; usually, it takes place only when two spinning systems, like the skaters, come into contact. The coupling isn't enough to prove cause and effect by itself, but it's solid circumstantial evidence that the interaction of the Sagittarius Dwarf with the Milky Way disk created the warp in our galaxy.

31. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- **A.** Bailin began studying the Sagittarius Dwarf when he was a graduate student in astronomy.
- **B.** The gravitational tidal forces of the Milky Way are destroying the Sagittarius Dwarf.
- **C.** Most astronomers have come to an agreement that evidence about how galaxies have formed is, at best, circumstantial.
- **D.** Evidence suggests that the warp in the Milky Way's disk results from the Milky Way's interaction with a small satellite galaxy.

32. It can reasonably be inferred that the problem the author mentions in line 33 refers to:

- **F.** a particular aspect of Bailin's theory for which there is little evidence.
- **G.** a mathematical computation that led Bailin to focus on the Sagittarius Dwarf.
- **H.** the question of which physical processes caused the warp in the Milky Way.
- **J.** the potential impact of wobbly gyrations on the Milky Way's rotation.

33. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that the small satellite galaxy referred to in lines 35–36 is:

- **A.** the Small Magellanic Cloud.
- **B.** the Sagittarius Dwarf.
- **C.** a known but as yet unnamed galaxy.
- **D.** a hypothetical galaxy that is believed to exist but has not yet been found.

34. Based on the passage, which of the following statements best describes Bailin's study as it relates to the field of astronomy?

- **F.** It led astronomers to the discovery of a warp in the Milky Way's disk.
- **G.** It convinced more astronomers to focus their attention on the center of the Milky Way.
- **H.** It revealed problems with the basic assumptions held by most astronomers.
- **J.** It provided evidence for an idea that scientists had long considered a possibility but had not yet proved.

35. According to the passage, Bailin discovered that the angular momentum of the warped portion of the Milky Way and the angular momentum of the Sagittarius Dwarf are:

- **A.** identical in quantity but different in direction.
- **B.** identical in direction but different in quantity.
- **C.** identical in both quantity and direction.
- **D.** different in both quantity and direction.

36. According to the passage, the central bulge of the Milky Way is comprised of:

- **F.** 80 percent of the galaxy's stars.
- **G.** older stars and a black hole.
- **H.** a galactic plane and several dwarf planets.
- **J.** a loose agglomeration of unidentified matter.

37. The author refers to the swirling pattern of a hurricane primarily in order to:

- **A.** help explain the shortcomings of the plum-and-pizza metaphor.
- **B.** argue that the unpredictability of the rotation of spiral galaxies requires a new metaphor.
- **C.** emphasize the particular aspects of the Milky Way that make it unique.
- **D.** describe how the movement of the Milky Way creates gravitational tides.

38. The passage directly compares the Milky Way's disk as it is affected by its warp to:

- **F.** a pasta maker churning out spaghetti.
- **G.** pizza dough being spun in the air by a chef.
- **H.** a thin-crust pizza balanced on top of a plum.
- **J.** two figure skaters coming together for a combination spin.

39. According to the passage, which of the following statements best describes the movement of the Sagittarius Dwarf with respect to the Milky Way?

- **A.** It appears to be in a roughly polar orbit around the Milky Way.
- **B.** It appears to orbit the Milky Way at an angle of roughly forty-five degrees.
- **C.** It follows the movement of the stars in the Milky Way's disk, though at a slightly faster rate.
- **D.** It once followed the movement of the stars in the Milky Way's disk, but now seems to move erratically along its own path.

40. The passage describes angular momentum as the amount of a system's:

- **F.** vertical deviation within an orbital path.
- **G.** movement in a straight line through space.
- **H.** gravitational pull.
- **J.** spin or rotation.

END OF TEST 3

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

DO NOT RETURN TO A PREVIOUS TEST.

SCIENCE TEST

35 Minutes—40 Questions

DIRECTIONS: There are several passages in this test. Each passage is followed by several questions. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

You are NOT permitted to use a calculator on this test.

Passage I

A study was conducted to examine whether female *Blattella germanica* (a species of cockroach) prefer to eat cat food, cheese, ham, or peanuts. First, 200 mg of each of the 4 foods was separately placed into a single box. Then, adult female *B. germanica* were added to the box. Figure 1 shows how the mass, in mg, of each food in the box changed over time after the addition of the *B. germanica*. Table 1 shows the percent by mass of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and water, respectively, present in each of the 4 foods tested in the study.

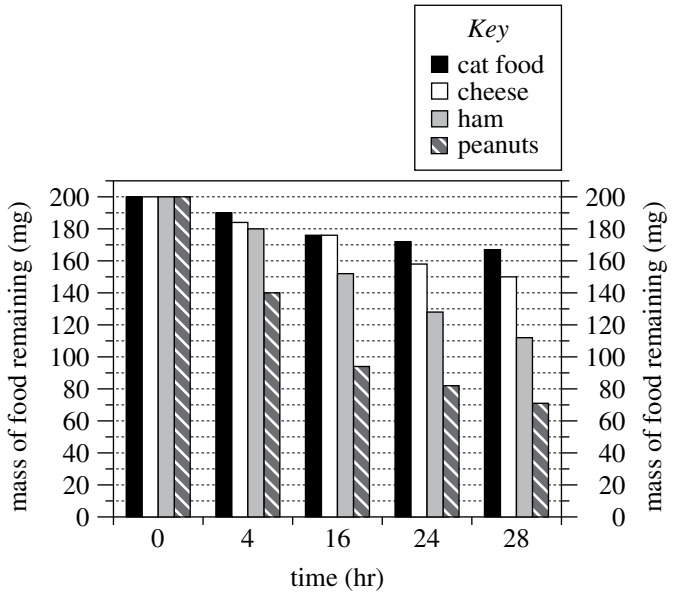


Figure 1

Figure adapted from Prachumporn Lauprasert et al., "Food Preference and Feeding Behavior of the German Cockroach, *Blattella germanica* (Linnaeus)." ©2006 by the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University.

Table 1

Food	Percent by mass			
	carbohydrates	lipids	proteins	water
Cat food	1.2	6.0	16.9	66.2
Cheese	0.5	27.7	20.8	48.4
Ham	0.0	18.2	23.6	57.1
Peanuts	15.8	49.6	26.2	6.4

Table adapted from U.S. Department of Agriculture, *USDA National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 24*. 2011.

1. According to Figure 1, the mass of cheese remaining at 4 hr was closest to which of the following values?

A. 140 mg
B. 176 mg
C. 185 mg
D. 190 mg

2. Suppose a company wants to use food as bait in a trap designed to capture female *B. germanica*. Based on Figure 1, which of the 4 foods should the company place in the trap to maximize the chance of capturing female *B. germanica* ?

F. Cat food
G. Cheese
H. Ham
J. Peanuts

3. Consider the 4 foods in order of the percent by mass of proteins, from lowest to highest. From food to food, as the percent by mass of proteins increased, the mass of food remaining at 28 hr:

A. increased only.
B. decreased only.
C. increased and then decreased.
D. decreased and then increased.

4. Consider the statement "The *B. germanica* ate the food between 0 hr and 4 hr, between 4 hr and 16 hr, between 16 hr and 24 hr, and between 24 hr and 28 hr." This statement is consistent with the data in Figure 1 for how many of the 4 foods?

F. 1
G. 2
H. 3
J. 4

5. A student predicted that the *B. germanica* would eat less cat food than ham by the end of the study. Do the data in Figure 1 support this prediction?

A. Yes; at 28 hr, the mass of cat food remaining was about 55 mg greater than the mass of ham remaining.
B. Yes; at 28 hr, the mass of cat food remaining was about 95 mg greater than the mass of ham remaining.
C. No; at 28 hr, the mass of cat food remaining was about 55 mg less than the mass of ham remaining.
D. No; at 28 hr, the mass of cat food remaining was about 95 mg less than the mass of ham remaining.

6. Based on Table 1, when 200 mg of each of the 4 foods was placed in the box, water accounted for more than 100 mg of the mass of which food(s)?

F. Peanuts only
G. Cat food and ham only
H. Cheese and peanuts only
J. Cat food, cheese, and ham only

Passage II

A teacher provided the table below to the students in a science class. The table gives 5 properties for each of Samples A–H. The students were told to assume that each sample is a completely solid cube composed of a single hypothetical pure substance.

Sample	Mass (g)	Volume (cm^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Melting point (°C)	Boiling point (°C)
A	8.0	4.0	2.0	126	747
B	8.0	4.0	2.0	342	959
C	6.0	3.0	2.0	237	885
D	6.0	3.0	2.0	237	885
E	8.0	2.0	4.0	126	747
F	8.0	2.0	4.0	126	747
G	4.0	1.0	4.0	126	747
H	4.0	1.0	4.0	342	959

Note: Assume that mass, volume, and density were determined at 20°C and that all 5 properties were determined at 1 atmosphere (atm) of pressure.

The teacher asked each of 4 students to explain how these data could be used to predict which samples are composed of the same substance.

Student 1

If 2 samples have the same values for all 5 properties, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have different values for any of the 5 properties, they are composed of different substances.

Student 2

If 2 samples have the same values for any 3 or more of the 5 properties, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have the same values for fewer than 3 of the 5 properties, they are composed of different substances.

Student 3

If 2 samples have the same mass, volume, and density, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have different values for any of these 3 properties, they are composed of different substances. Neither melting point nor boiling point, by itself, can distinguish between substances.

Student 4

If 2 samples have the same density, melting point, and boiling point, they are composed of the same substance. If 2 samples have different values for any of these 3 properties, they are composed of different substances. Neither mass nor volume, by itself, can distinguish between substances.

7. Based on Student 1's explanation, the same substance composes both of the samples in which of the following pairs?

A. Samples A and B
B. Samples B and C
C. Samples C and D
D. Samples D and E

8. Based on Student 3's explanation, the same substance composes both of the samples in which of the following pairs?

F. Samples A and C
G. Samples B and E
H. Samples F and G
J. Samples G and H

9. Suppose that the temperature of Sample A is increased to 250°C at 1 atm of pressure. At 250°C, would Sample A be a solid or a liquid?

A. Solid, because the melting point of Sample A is 126°C.
B. Solid, because the melting point of Sample A is 747°C.
C. Liquid, because the melting point of Sample A is 126°C.
D. Liquid, because the melting point of Sample A is 747°C.

10. Consider the claim that 2 samples having the same density will always be composed of the same substance, regardless of the values of the other 4 properties. Which of the students, if any, would be likely to agree with this claim?

F. Students 1 and 2 only
G. Students 2, 3, and 4 only
H. All of the students
J. None of the students

11. Which of Students 2, 3, and 4 would be likely to agree that Sample A and Sample B are composed of the same substance?

A. Students 2 and 3 only
B. Students 2 and 4 only
C. Students 3 and 4 only
D. Students 2, 3, and 4

12. Consider the statement "Two samples that have the same mass, volume, density, and boiling point are composed of the same substance, even if the two samples have different melting points." Which of Students 2 and 4, if either, would be likely to agree with this statement?

F. Student 2 only
G. Student 4 only
H. Both Student 2 and Student 4
J. Neither Student 2 nor Student 4

13. Suppose that the temperature of Sample D is increased to 890°C at 1 atm of pressure. Will the sample's density be lower than or higher than it was at 20°C and 1 atm ?

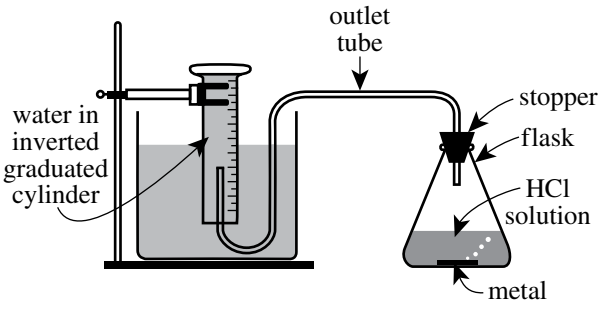
A. Lower; Sample D will be a gas, and gases generally have lower densities than do solids.
B. Lower; Sample D will be a liquid, and liquids generally have lower densities than do solids.
C. Higher; Sample D will be a gas, and gases generally have higher densities than do solids.
D. Higher; Sample D will be a liquid, and liquids generally have higher densities than do solids.

Passage III

When a solid metal (M) such as iron (Fe), nickel (Ni), or zinc (Zn) is placed in an aqueous hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution, a reaction that produces H_2 gas occurs:

$$M + 2HCl \rightarrow MCl_2 + H_2$$

Two experiments were conducted to study the production of H_2 in this reaction. The apparatus shown in the diagram below was used to collect the H_2 gas produced in each trial.



diagram

As H_2 was produced in the stoppered flask, it exited the flask through the outlet tube and displaced the water that had been trapped in the inverted graduated cylinder. (This displacement occurred because the H_2 did not dissolve in the water.) The volume of water displaced equaled the volume of gas (H_2 and water vapor) collected.

In each trial of the experiments, Steps 1–3 were performed:

1. The apparatus was assembled, and 25 mL of a 4 moles/L HCl solution was poured into the empty flask.
2. A selected mass of Fe, Ni, or Zn was added to the flask, and the stopper was quickly reinserted into the flask.
3. When H_2 production ceased, the volume of water that was displaced from the graduated cylinder was recorded.

The apparatus and its contents were kept at a selected temperature throughout Steps 2 and 3. The atmospheric pressure was 758 mm Hg throughout all 3 steps.

Experiment 1

In each trial, a selected mass of Fe, Ni, or Zn was tested at 30°C (see Figure 1).

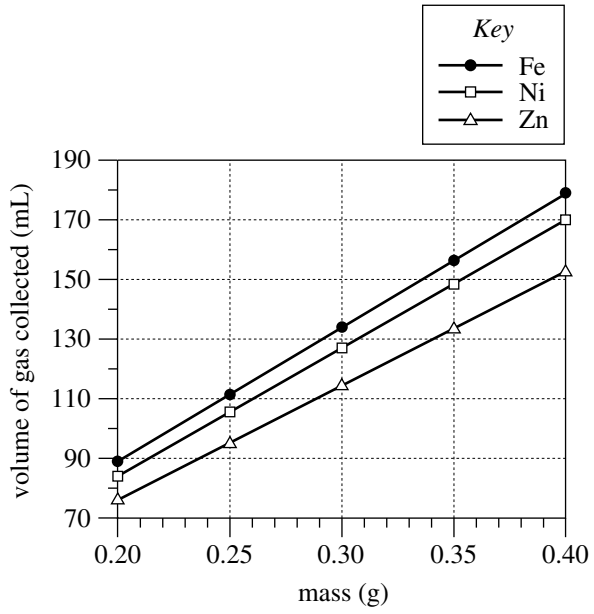


Figure 1

Experiment 2

In each trial, 0.30 g of Fe, Ni, or Zn was tested at a selected temperature (see Figure 2).

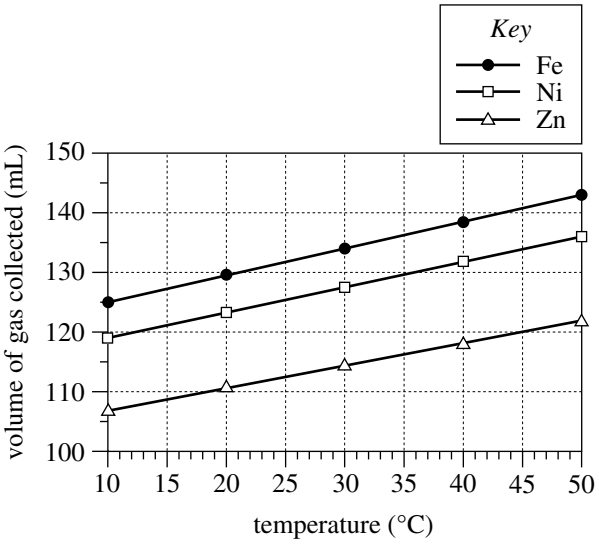


Figure 2

14. Consider the volume of gas collected in the trial in Experiment 2 for Ni at 30°C. The same approximate volume of gas was collected in the trial in Experiment 1 for what mass of Ni ?

F. 0.20 g
G. 0.25 g
H. 0.30 g
J. 0.35 g

15. How many temperatures were tested in Experiment 1, and how many temperatures were tested in Experiment 2 ?

	Experiment 1	Experiment 2
A.	1	1
B.	1	5
C.	5	1
D.	5	5

16. Which of the following statements describes a difference between Experiments 1 and 2 ? In Experiment 1:

F. only Fe was tested, but in Experiment 2, Fe, Ni, and Zn were tested.
G. Fe, Ni, and Zn were tested, but in Experiment 2, only Fe was tested.
H. the same mass value of each metal was tested, but in Experiment 2, multiple mass values of each metal were tested.
J. multiple mass values of each metal were tested, but in Experiment 2, the same mass value of each metal was tested.

17. Which of the following variables remained constant throughout both experiments?

A. Atmospheric pressure
B. Mass of metal
C. Temperature
D. Volume of gas collected

18. If a temperature of 5°C had been tested in Experiment 2, would the volume of gas collected for Zn more likely have been greater than 107 mL or less than 107 mL ?

F. Greater than 107 mL, because for a given metal, the volume of collected gas increased as the temperature decreased.
G. Greater than 107 mL, because for a given metal, the volume of collected gas increased as the temperature increased.
H. Less than 107 mL, because for a given metal, the volume of collected gas decreased as the temperature decreased.
J. Less than 107 mL, because for a given metal, the volume of collected gas decreased as the temperature increased.

19. Consider the balanced chemical equation in the passage. Based on this equation, if 10 moles of HCl are consumed, how many moles of H_2 are produced?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

20. Suppose that the trial in Experiment 1 with 0.25 g of Zn is repeated, except that the inverted graduated cylinder is replaced by inverted test tubes, each completely filled with 60 mL of water. Based on Figure 1, how many test tubes will be needed to collect all the gas?

F. 1
G. 2
H. 3
J. 4

Passage IV

Figure 1 is a diagram of an *RLC circuit*. The circuit has a power supply and 3 components: a resistor (R), an inductor (L), and a capacitor (C).

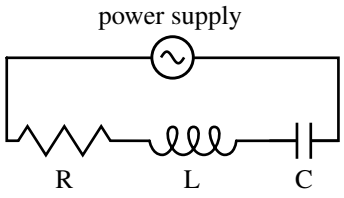


Figure 1

Electric current can flow through the circuit either clockwise (positive current) or counterclockwise (negative current). Figure 2 shows how the electric current in the circuit, I (in amperes, A), and the power supply voltage, V_S (in volts, V), both changed during a 20-millisecond (msec) time interval.

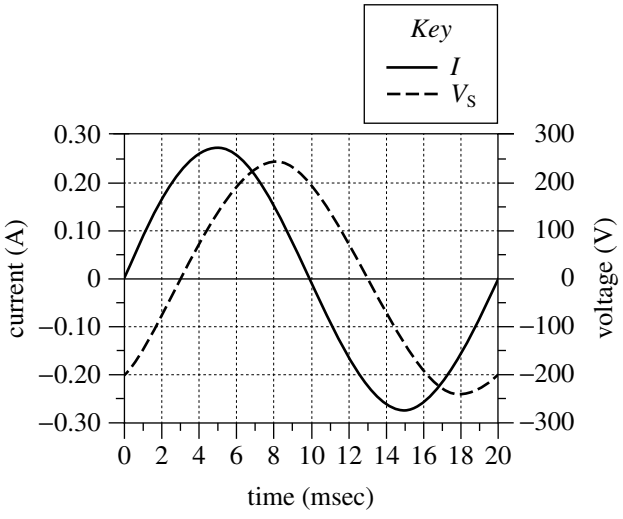


Figure 2

Figure 3 shows how the voltages across the components—V_R, V_L, and V_C, respectively—each changed during the same 20 msec time interval.

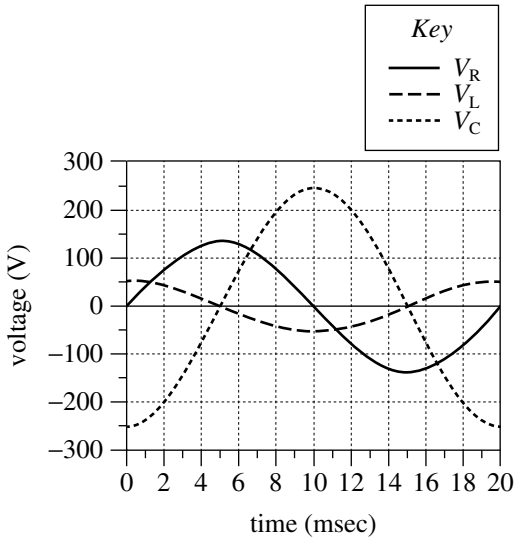


Figure 3

21. According to Figure 2, the maximum positive value of V_S was approximately:

A. 125 V.
B. 200 V.
C. 250 V.
D. 275 V.

22. A *period* is the time required for a wave to complete one full cycle. Based on Figure 3, the period for V_L was:

F. 5 msec.
G. 10 msec.
H. 20 msec.
J. 40 msec.

23. According to Figures 2 and 3, which voltage varied the *least* during the 20 msec interval?

A. V_S
B. V_R
C. V_L
D. V_C

24. *Polarity* refers to whether a voltage is positive or negative (a voltage of 0 V has no polarity and can be ignored). Based on Figures 2 and 3, which 2 voltages were always *opposite* in polarity?

F. V_R and V_L
G. V_R and V_S
H. V_L and V_C
J. V_L and V_S

25. Based on Figure 2, at which of the following times was the current in the circuit flowing counterclockwise?

A. 0 msec
B. 5 msec
C. 10 msec
D. 15 msec

26. The table below lists the electric charge (in microcoulombs, μC) stored on the capacitor at 3 different times during the 20 msec interval.

Time (msec)	Charge (μC)
7	0.51
10	0.87
13	0.51

Based on Figures 2 and 3, from time = 7 msec through time = 13 msec, did the charge on the capacitor more likely change in sync with I or with V_C ?

F. I; over that time interval, both the charge and I decreased and then increased.
G. I; over that time interval, both the charge and I increased and then decreased.
H. V_C; over that time interval, both the charge and V_C decreased and then increased.
J. V_C; over that time interval, both the charge and V_C increased and then decreased.

Passage V

Strains of bacteria carrying a genetic mutation that prevents them from synthesizing the amino acid *histidine* are called *His*$^-$. These strains of bacteria must absorb histidine from their environment in order to sustain their growth. Exposing His$^-$ strains of bacteria to *mutagens* (substances that induce DNA mutations) can cause new mutations that restore the ability of some bacteria to synthesize histidine. Any bacterium that regains the ability to synthesize histidine becomes *His*$^+$ and is known as a *His*$^+$ *revertant*.

The number of His$^+$ revertants in a population of bacteria can indicate the potential of a substance to be mutagenic in humans. Scientists tested 4 substances, each suspected to be a mutagen, on a His$^-$ strain of the bacteria *Salmonella typhimurium*.

Study

A sterile petri dish (Dish 1) containing a nutrient agar lacking histidine was prepared. Then, 1×10^8 cells of His$^-$ *S. typhimurium* were added to Dish 1 and evenly spread over the surface of the nutrient agar. These procedures were repeated for 4 more nutrient agar dishes (Dishes 2–5), except that the bacteria were mixed with 1 of the 4 suspected mutagens before being spread over the surface of the nutrient agar. Table 1 lists, for each of Dishes 2–5, the substance that was mixed with the bacteria before they were added to the dish.

Table 1

Dish	Substance
2	L
3	M
4	N
5	P

The 5 dishes were incubated at 37°C for 2 days. At the end of the incubation period, the number of colonies growing on the nutrient agar in each dish was determined (see Table 2).

Table 2

Dish	Number of colonies
1	2
2	14
3	25
4	107
5	6

27. Based on the results of the study, which of the suspected mutagens resulted in the greatest number of His$^+$ revertants in a dish?

A. Substance L
B. Substance M
C. Substance N
D. Substance P

28. Which dish in the study was intended to serve the purpose of testing whether some of the *S. typhimurium* cells became His$^+$ revertants without the addition of a mutagen?

F. Dish 1
G. Dish 2
H. Dish 3
J. Dish 4

29. Based on the results of the study, what is the order of the suspected mutagens, from the substance with the *least* potential to be mutagenic to the substance with the *most* potential to be mutagenic?

A. P, M, N, L
B. P, L, M, N
C. N, L, P, M
D. N, M, L, P

30. In the study, the scientists tested the effect of Substance P at a concentration of 5×10^{-9} g/mL. After the study, the scientists repeated their test of the effect of Substance P, but at 3 other concentrations. The 3 concentrations and their corresponding results are shown in the table below.

Concentration of Substance P	Number of colonies
10×10^{-9} g/mL	14
50×10^{-9} g/mL	54
100×10^{-9} g/mL	114

What is the relationship, if any, between the concentration of Substance P and its potential to cause mutations?

F. As the concentration of Substance P increases, its potential to cause mutations increases only.
G. As the concentration of Substance P increases, its potential to cause mutations decreases only.
H. As the concentration of Substance P increases, its potential to cause mutations first decreases and then increases.
J. There is no relationship between the concentration of Substance P and its potential to cause mutations.

31. Before bacteria were added to it, the dish that was intended to serve as the control dish in the study lacked which of the substances listed below?

I. Histidine
II. Nutrient agar
III. Suspected mutagen

A. II only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. I and III only

32. Which of the following statements about the numbers of bacteria that regained the ability to synthesize histidine is consistent with the results of the study for Dishes 2 and 3 ? The number of bacteria that became His^+ revertants after exposure to:

F. Substance M was about 2 times the number of bacteria that became His^+ revertants after exposure to Substance L.
G. Substance L was about 2 times the number of bacteria that became His^+ revertants after exposure to Substance M.
H. Substance M was about 4 times the number of bacteria that became His^+ revertants after exposure to Substance L.
J. Substance L was about 4 times the number of bacteria that became His^+ revertants after exposure to Substance M.

33. The particular strain of *S. typhimurium* chosen for the study lacks normal DNA repair mechanisms. Which of the following statements gives the most likely reason this particular strain was chosen? The scientists:

A. did not want the bacteria in the study to synthesize any DNA.
B. did not want the bacteria in the study to synthesize any proteins.
C. wanted the bacteria in the study to be able to repair the mutations caused by the substances.
D. wanted the bacteria in the study to be unable to repair the mutations caused by the substances.

Passage VI

Three studies examined how the volume of runoff from melting ice is affected by wind speed and by the presence of sand beneath the ice.

In a lab kept at 18°C, runoff was collected from a plastic box containing melting ice. The box was tilted at 10° and had horizontal openings in its lower end. After flowing through the openings, the runoff fell into a trough (see diagram) and was conveyed to a measuring device.

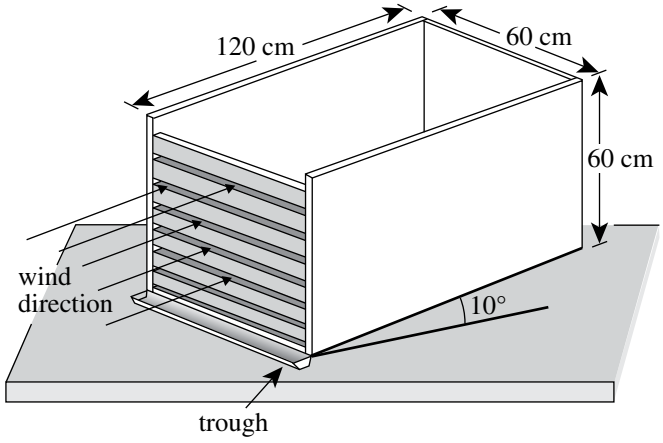


diagram of box

Study 1

In each of the first 3 of 4 trials, the following steps were carried out:

1. A 30 cm deep layer of a particular clean, dry sand was placed in the box.
2. A 30 cm deep layer of *chipped ice* (density 0.4 g/cm^3) was placed in the box on top of the layer of sand.
3. A fan was turned on to blow air at a constant speed onto the trough end of the box.
4. For the next 600 min, the volume of runoff collected over each 20 min period was measured.

The wind speed was 2.5 m/sec, 1.0 m/sec, and 0.5 m/sec in the first, second, and third trials, respectively.

In the fourth trial, all steps except Step 3 were carried out. (The fan was not turned on.)

The results of the 4 trials are shown in Figure 1.

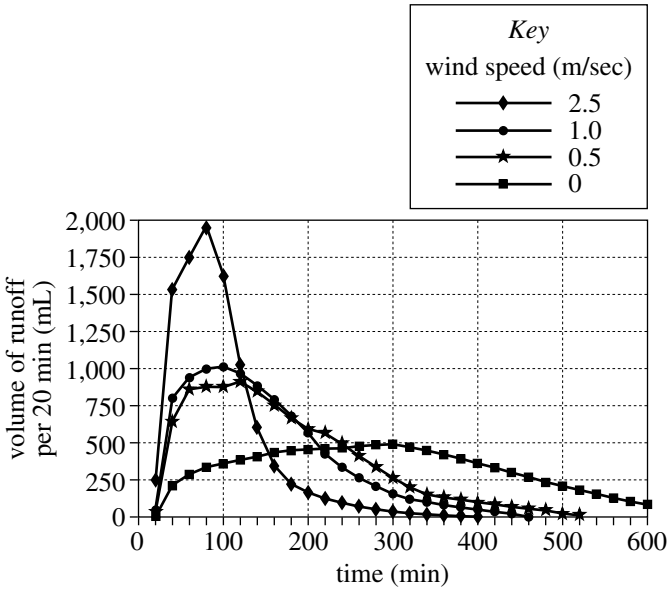


Figure 1

Study 2

The second trial of Study 1 was repeated. Then the second trial of Study 1 was again repeated, except that Step 1 was omitted. (No sand layer was placed in the box.) The results of the 2 trials are shown in Figure 2.

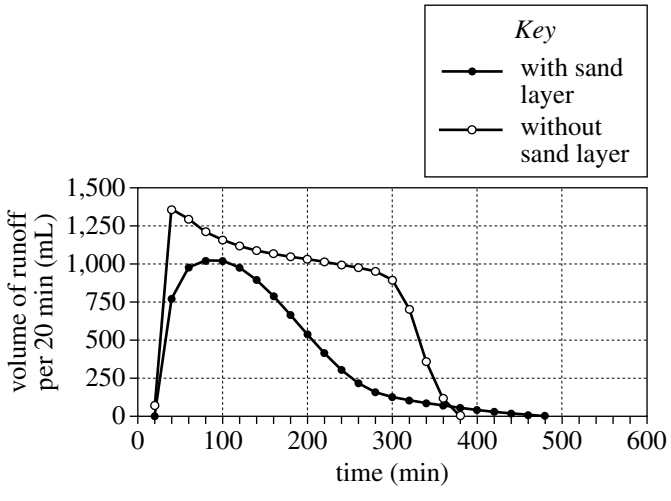


Figure 2

Figures adapted from Masahiko Hasebe and Takanori Kumekawa, "The Effect of Wind Speed on the Snowmelt Runoff Process: Laboratory Experiment." ©1994 by International Association of Hydrological Sciences Publishing.

34. The researchers conducting the studies chose to use a box made of a type of plastic rather than of wood to ensure that all of the water from the melting ice would flow from the box and into the trough. The researchers most likely made that choice because that type of plastic, unlike wood, is:

F. porous and permeable, and therefore incapable of absorbing water.
G. nonporous and impermeable, and therefore incapable of absorbing water.
H. porous and permeable, and therefore capable of absorbing water.
J. nonporous and impermeable, and therefore capable of absorbing water.

35. Suppose Study 2 had been repeated, except in a lab kept at −1°C. The total volume of runoff measured over the 600 min in the repeated study would most likely have been:

A. near or at zero, because −1°C is below the freezing point of water.
B. near or at zero, because −1°C is above the freezing point of water.
C. greater than that in the original study, because −1°C is below the freezing point of water.
D. greater than that in the original study, because −1°C is above the freezing point of water.

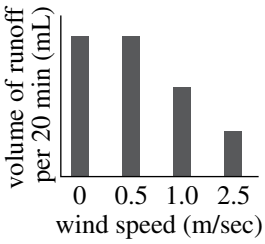
36. According to the results of Study 1, for which of the wind speeds did the runoff volume per 20 min decrease to zero from its maximum value *before* 500 min ?

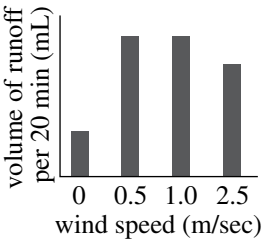
F. 0 m/sec only
G. 2.5 m/sec only
H. 0.5 m/sec and 1.0 m/sec only
J. 1.0 m/sec and 2.5 m/sec only

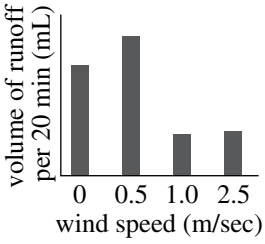
37. Compare the results of the 2 trials in Study 2. In which trial did the volume of runoff per 20 min reach a greater maximum value, and in which trial did the volume of runoff per 20 min decrease to zero from the maximum value in the shorter amount of time?

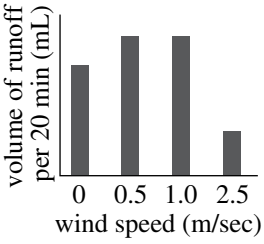
	greater maximum	shorter time to zero
A.	with sand layer	with sand layer
B.	with sand layer	without sand layer
C.	without sand layer	with sand layer
D.	without sand layer	without sand layer

38. The volume of runoff measured at 200 min in Study 1 for the 4 wind speeds is best represented by which of the following graphs?

F.


H.


G.


J.


39. Which factor was varied in Study 1 but kept the same in Study 2 ?

A. Depth of sand layer
B. Wind speed
C. Tilt of box
D. Type of material that melted

40. Based on the diagram and the description of Study 1, which of the following expressions would most likely be used to calculate the *volume* of the sand layer in the plastic box (before chipped ice was placed on top)?

F. 30 cm × 60 cm × 60 cm
G. 30 cm × 60 cm × 120 cm
H. 60 cm × 60 cm × 60 cm
J. 60 cm × 60 cm × 120 cm

END OF TEST 4

STOP! DO NOT RETURN TO ANY OTHER TEST.

[See Note on page 52.]

If you plan to take the ACT with writing, sharpen your pencils and continue with the writing test on page 53.

If you do not plan to take the ACT with writing, skip to page 56 for instructions on scoring your multiple-choice tests.

Practice Writing Test

Your Signature: _____
(Do not print.)

Print Your Name Here: _____

Your Date of Birth:

		–			–				
Month			Day			Year			

Form 18AG24

The ACT® WRITING TEST BOOKLET

You must take the multiple-choice tests before you take the writing test.

Directions

This is a test of your writing skills. You will have **forty** (40) minutes to read the prompt, plan your response, and write an essay in English. Before you begin working, read all material in this test booklet carefully to understand exactly what you are being asked to do.

You will write your essay on the lined pages in the **answer document** provided. Your writing on those pages will be scored. You may use the unlined pages in this test booklet to plan your essay. Your work on these pages will not be scored.

Your essay will be evaluated based on the evidence it provides of your ability to:

- clearly state your own perspective on a complex issue and analyze the relationship between your perspective and at least one other perspective
- develop and support your ideas with reasoning and examples
- organize your ideas clearly and logically
- communicate your ideas effectively in standard written English

Lay your pencil down immediately when time is called.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

ACT®
PO Box 168
Iowa City, IA 52243-0168

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Kid Stuff

Toys are for children, right? Not anymore. In recent years, things that used to be considered "kid stuff" have grown in popularity among grownups. Nowadays, adults regularly play video games, watch animated movies and television shows, purchase dolls and other collectible figures, and read comic books for their own enjoyment. Is adult enjoyment of children's entertainment merely a sign of immaturity? In what ways can playing with kid stuff change the way adults understand today's youth? Given that toys, games, and publications that used to be exclusively for children are growing in popularity among adults, it is worth considering the effects and implications of this trend.

Read and carefully consider these perspectives. Each suggests a particular way of thinking about the trend of adults playing with kid stuff.

Perspective One

It's good for adults to be familiar with kid stuff. They'll understand the lives of children better and be more responsive to their needs, interests, and problems.

Perspective Two

Adults need to be models of maturity and responsibility. When they act and think like children, kids have no one to look to for guidance.

Perspective Three

Children need their own cultural space—their own books, their own toys, their own movies—in which to explore their ideas. When adults start to take over that space, kids lose out.

Essay Task

Write a unified, coherent essay about the trend of adults playing with kid stuff. In your essay, be sure to:

- clearly state your own perspective on the issue and analyze the relationship between your perspective and at least one other perspective
- develop and support your ideas with reasoning and examples
- organize your ideas clearly and logically
- communicate your ideas effectively in standard written English

Your perspective may be in full agreement with any of those given, in partial agreement, or completely different.

Planning Your Essay

Your work on these prewriting pages will not be scored.

Use the space below and on the back cover to generate ideas and plan your essay. You may wish to consider the following as you think critically about the task:

Strengths and weaknesses of different perspectives on the issue

- What insights do they offer, and what do they fail to consider?
- Why might they be persuasive to others, or why might they fail to persuade?

Your own knowledge, experience, and values

- What is your perspective on this issue, and what are its strengths and weaknesses?
- How will you support your perspective in your essay?

Note

- For your practice essay, you will need scratch paper to plan your essay and four lined sheets of paper for your response.
- On test day, if you are taking the paper test, you will receive a test booklet with space to plan your essay and an answer document with four lined pages on which to write your response.
- Read pages 61–62 for information and instructions on scoring your practice writing test.

Scoring Your Tests

How to Score the Multiple-Choice Tests

Follow the instructions below and on the following pages to score your practice multiple-choice tests and review your performance.

Raw Scores

The number of questions you answered correctly on each test and in each reporting category is your **raw score**. Because there are many forms of the ACT, each with different questions, some forms will be slightly easier (and some slightly harder) than others. A raw score of 67 on one form of the English test, for example, may be about as difficult to earn as a raw score of 70 on another form of that test.

To compute your raw scores, check your answers with the scoring keys on pages 57–59. Count the number of correct answers for each of the four tests and seventeen reporting categories and enter the number in the blanks provided on those pages. These numbers are your raw scores on the tests and reporting categories.

Scale Scores

To adjust for the small differences that occur among different forms of the ACT, the raw scores for tests are converted into **scale scores.** Scale scores are printed on the reports sent to you and your college and scholarship choices.

When your raw scores are converted into scale scores, it becomes possible to compare your scores with those of examinees who took different test forms. For example, a scale score of 26 on the English test has the same meaning regardless of the form of the ACT on which it is based.

To determine the scale scores corresponding to your raw scores on the practice test, use Table 1 on page 60, which explains the procedures used to obtain scale scores from raw scores. This table shows the raw-to-scale score conversions for each test. Because each form of the ACT is unique, each form has somewhat different conversion tables. Consequently, this table provides only approximations of the raw-to-scale score conversions that would apply if a different form of the ACT were taken. Therefore, the scale scores obtained from the practice tests don't match precisely the scale scores received from an actual administration of the ACT.

Computing the Composite Score

The **Composite score** is the average of the four scale scores in English, mathematics, reading, and science. If you left any of these tests blank, do not calculate a Composite score. If you take the ACT with writing, your writing results do **not** affect your Composite score.

Comparing Your Scores

Information about comparing your scores on the practice multiple-choice tests with the scores of recent high school graduates who took the ACT can be found at **www.actstudent.org**.

Your scores and percent at or below are only **estimates** of the scores that you will receive during an actual administration of the ACT. Test scores are only one indicator of your level of learning. Consider your scores in connection with your grades, your performance in outside activities, and your career interests.

ACT College and Career Readiness Standards

The ACT College and Career Readiness Standards describe the types of skills, strategies, and understandings you will need to make a successful transition from high school to college. For English, mathematics, reading, and science, standards are provided for six score ranges that reflect the progression and complexity of the skills in each of the academic areas measured by the ACT tests. For writing, standards are provided for five score ranges. The ACT College and Career Readiness Standards and benchmark scores for each test can be found at **www.act.org**.

Reviewing Your Performance on the Multiple-Choice Tests

Consider the following as you review your scores:

- Did you run out of time? Reread the information in this booklet on pacing yourself. You may need to adjust the way you use your time in responding to the questions.
- Did you spend too much time trying to understand the directions for the tests? The directions for the practice tests are the same directions that will appear in your test booklet on test day. Make sure you understand them before test day.
- Review the questions that you missed. Did you select a response that was an incomplete answer or that did not directly respond to the question being asked? Try to figure out what you overlooked in answering the questions.
- Did a particular type of question confuse you? Did the questions you missed come from a particular reporting category? In reviewing your responses, check to see whether a particular type of question or a particular reporting category was more difficult for you.

Scoring Keys for the ACT Practice Tests

Use the scoring key for each test to score your answer document for the multiple-choice tests. Mark a "1" in the blank for each question you answered correctly. Add up the numbers in each reporting category and enter the total number correct for each reporting category in the blanks provided. Also enter the total number correct for each test in the blanks provided. The total number correct for each test is the sum of the number correct in each reporting category.

Test 1: English—Scoring Key

1874FPRE

	Key	Reporting Category* POW	KLA	CSE
1.	A	___		
2.	G			___
3.	A		___	
4.	F			___
5.	C			___
6.	F			___
7.	D		___	
8.	G	___		
9.	C			___
10.	J		___	
11.	C			___
12.	F		___	
13.	B	___		
14.	J			___
15.	B			___
16.	G			___
17.	C			___
18.	F			___
19.	C	___		
20.	G			___
21.	D	___		
22.	G		___	
23.	C			___
24.	H	___		
25.	B			___
26.	F			___
27.	C			___
28.	F			___
29.	D		___	
30.	G	___		
31.	C		___	
32.	J			___
33.	C	___		
34.	G			___
35.	A	___		
36.	J			___
37.	C	___		
38.	F			___
39.	D	___		
40.	H	___		
41.	B			___
42.	F			___
43.	C	___		
44.	G			___
45.	A		___	
46.	F			___
47.	B			___
48.	G			___
49.	D	___		
50.	F			___
51.	B			___
52.	F		___	
53.	D			___
54.	H			___
55.	D	___		
56.	H			___
57.	A			___
58.	G	___		
59.	C	___		
60.	J	___		
61.	C			___
62.	G			___
63.	D		___	
64.	J			___
65.	B	___		
66.	F			___
67.	B			___
68.	F	___		
69.	D			___
70.	F			___
71.	C		___	
72.	H	___		
73.	D		___	
74.	F	___		
75.	D	___		

***Reporting Categories**
POW = Production of Writing
KLA = Knowledge of Language
CSE = Conventions of Standard English

Number Correct (Raw Score) for:

Production of Writing (POW) _____ (23)

Knowledge of Language (KLA) _____ (12)

Conventions of Standard English (CSE) _____ (40)

Total Number Correct for English Test (POW + KLA + CSE) _____ (75)

Test 2: Mathematics—Scoring Key *1874FPRE*

Key	Reporting Category*						
	PHM						
	N	A	F	G	S	IES	MDL
1. C						___	
2. K					___		___
3. B		___					
4. J			___				
5. D						___	___
6. H		___					___
7. D				___			___
8. G						___	
9. D				___			
10. G						___	___
11. D			___				
12. H	___						___
13. B						___	
14. H					___		___
15. D						___	
16. K	___						
17. B		___					
18. K						___	___
19. B				___			
20. K				___			___
21. B						___	___
22. F						___	___
23. C						___	
24. J						___	___
25. A		___					
26. H				___			___
27. A		___					
28. H						___	___
29. E						___	
30. J						___	___

Key	Reporting Category*						
	PHM						
	N	A	F	G	S	IES	MDL
31. E						___	
32. G						___	___
33. E						___	
34. H						___	
35. C						___	___
36. J						___	
37. A					___		
38. K	___						
39. D				___			
40. K		___					
41. A					___		___
42. G			___				
43. C						___	___
44. F			___				___
45. A						___	___
46. J				___			___
47. B						___	
48. G						___	___
49. B				___			
50. J		___					___
51. C					___		
52. F		___					
53. A			___				___
54. H			___				___
55. E			___				
56. H					___		___
57. B	___						
58. F	___						
59. A			___				
60. K						___	___

Combine the totals of these columns and put in the blank for PHM in the box below.

***Reporting Categories**
PHM = Preparing for Higher Math
N = Number & Quantity
A = Algebra
F = Functions
G = Geometry
S = Statistics & Probability
IES = Integrating Essential Skills
MDL = Modeling

Number Correct (Raw Score) for:

Preparing for Higher Math (PHM) (N + A + F + G + S) _____ (35)

Integrating Essential Skills (IES) _____ (25)

Total Number Correct for Mathematics Test (PHM + IES) _____ (60)

Modeling (MDL) (Not included in total number correct for mathematics test raw score) _____ (28)

Test 3: Reading—Scoring Key

1874FPRE

Key	Reporting Category* KID	CS	IKI
1. A		___	
2. G	___		
3. A		___	
4. J	___		
5. C	___		
6. G	___		
7. D	___		
8. H		___	
9. C	___		
10. F	___		
11. D		___	
12. G			___
13. D	___		
14. J	___		
15. A		___	
16. G		___	
17. B	___		
18. H			___
19. A			___
20. H			___

Key	Reporting Category* KID	CS	IKI
21. C	___		
22. G		___	
23. D		___	
24. H	___		
25. D	___		
26. F		___	
27. C	___		
28. J	___		
29. A	___		
30. F		___	
31. D	___		
32. H	___		
33. B	___		
34. J	___		
35. C	___		
36. G	___		
37. A		___	
38. G	___		
39. A	___		
40. J	___		

***Reporting Categories**
KID = Key Ideas & Details
CS = Craft & Structure
IKI = Integration of Knowledge & Ideas

Number Correct (Raw Score) for:

Key Ideas & Details (KID) _____ (25)

Craft & Structure (CS) _____ (11)

Integration of Knowledge & Ideas (IKI) _____ (4)

Total Number Correct for Reading Test (KID + CS + IKI) _____ (40)

Test 4: Science—Scoring Key

1874FPRE

Key	Reporting Category* IOD	SIN	EMI
1. C	___		
2. J			___
3. B	___		
4. J			___
5. A			___
6. G	___		
7. C			___
8. J			___
9. C		___	
10. J			___
11. A			___
12. F			___
13. A	___		
14. H	___		
15. B		___	
16. J		___	
17. A		___	
18. H		___	
19. A	___		
20. G		___	

Key	Reporting Category* IOD	SIN	EMI
21. C	___		
22. H	___		
23. C	___		
24. H	___		
25. D	___		
26. J	___		
27. C	___		
28. F		___	
29. B	___		
30. F			___
31. D		___	
32. F			___
33. D		___	
34. G		___	
35. A		___	
36. J	___		
37. D	___		
38. J	___		
39. B		___	
40. G	___		

***Reporting Categories**
IOD = Interpretation of Data
SIN = Scientific Investigation
EMI = Evaluation of Models, Inferences & Experimental Results

Number Correct (Raw Score) for:

Interpretation of Data (IOD) _____ (18)

Scientific Investigation (SIN) _____ (12)

Evaluation of Models, Inferences & Experimental Results (EMI) _____ (10)

Total Number Correct for Science Test (IOD + SIN + EMI) _____ (40)

TABLE 1

Explanation of Procedures Used to Obtain Scale Scores from Raw Scores

On each of the four multiple-choice tests on which you marked any responses, the total number of correct responses yields a raw score. Use the table below to convert your raw scores to scale scores. For each test, locate and circle your raw score or the range of raw scores that includes it in the table below. Then, read across to either outside column of the table and circle the scale score that corresponds to that raw score. As you determine your scale scores, enter them in the blanks provided on the right. The highest possible scale score for each test is 36. The lowest possible scale score for any test on which you marked any responses is 1.

Next, compute the Composite score by averaging the four scale scores. To do this, add your four scale scores and divide the sum by 4. If the resulting number ends in a fraction, round it to the nearest whole number. (Round down any fraction less than one-half; round up any fraction that is one-half or more.) Enter this number in the blank. This is your Composite score. The highest possible Composite score is 36. The lowest possible Composite score is 1.

ACT Test 1874FPRE	Your Scale Score
English	_____
Mathematics	_____
Reading	_____
Science	_____
Sum of scores	_____
Composite score (sum ÷ 4)	_____

NOTE: If you left a test completely blank and marked no items, do not list a scale score for that test. If any test was completely blank, do not calculate a Composite score.

To calculate your writing score, use the rubric on pages 61–62.

Scale Score	Raw Scores				Scale Score
	Test 1 English	Test 2 Mathematics	Test 3 Reading	Test 4 Science	
36	74-75	59-60	40	40	**36**
35	71-73	57-58	38-39	—	**35**
34	70	55-56	37	39	**34**
33	69	54	36	38	**33**
32	68	53	34-35	—	**32**
31	67	51-52	33	37	**31**
30	66	49-50	32	36	**30**
29	64-65	47-48	31	—	**29**
28	63	45-46	30	35	**28**
27	61-62	42-44	—	34	**27**
26	59-60	39-41	29	32-33	**26**
25	56-58	37-38	28	31	**25**
24	53-55	34-36	26-27	29-30	**24**
23	50-52	32-33	25	26-28	**23**
22	47-49	31	23-24	24-25	**22**
21	44-46	29-30	22	22-23	**21**
20	41-43	27-28	20-21	20-21	**20**
19	39-40	25-26	19	18-19	**19**
18	37-38	22-24	18	17	**18**
17	35-36	19-21	16-17	15-16	**17**
16	32-34	16-18	15	14	**16**
15	29-31	13-15	14	13	**15**
14	26-28	10-12	12-13	11-12	**14**
13	24-25	8-9	11	10	**13**
12	22-23	7	10	9	**12**
11	19-21	5-6	8-9	8	**11**
10	16-18	4	7	7	**10**
9	13-15	—	6	6	**9**
8	11-12	3	5	5	**8**
7	9-10	—	—	4	**7**
6	7-8	2	4	3	**6**
5	6	—	3	—	**5**
4	4-5	1	2	2	**4**
3	3	—	—	1	**3**
2	2	—	1	—	**2**
1	0-1	0	0	0	**1**

1874FPRE

How to Score the Writing Test

It is difficult to be objective about one's own work. However, it is to your advantage to read your own writing critically, as doing so can help you grow as a writer and as a reader. It may also be helpful for you to give your practice essay to another reader, such as a classmate, parent, or teacher. To rate your essay, you and your reader(s) should review the guidelines and sample essays at **www.actstudent.org** and then use the scoring rubric below to assign your practice essay a score of 1 (low) through 6 (high) in each of the four writing domains (Ideas and Analysis, Development and Support, Organization, Language Use).

Scoring Rubric (below)

The rubric presents the standards by which your essay will be evaluated. Readers will use this rubric to assign your essay four unique scores, one per writing domain. To score your essay, determine which scorepoint, in each domain, best describes the features of your writing. Because each domain receives its own score, the four scores you assign need not be identical. For example, you may find that your essay exhibits stronger skill in organization than in the development of ideas. In this case, you may determine that your essay should receive a higher score in Organization than in Development and Support.

The ACT Writing Test Scoring Rubric

	Ideas and Analysis	***Development and Support***	***Organization***	***Language Use***
Score 6: **Responses at this scorepoint demonstrate effective skill in writing an argumentative essay.**	The writer generates an argument that critically engages with multiple perspectives on the given issue. The argument's thesis reflects nuance and precision in thought and purpose. The argument establishes and employs an insightful context for analysis of the issue and its perspectives. The analysis examines implications, complexities and tensions, and/or underlying values and assumptions.	Development of ideas and support for claims deepen insight and broaden context. An integrated line of skillful reasoning and illustration effectively conveys the significance of the argument. Qualifications and complications enrich and bolster ideas and analysis.	The response exhibits a skillful organizational strategy. The response is unified by a controlling idea or purpose, and a logical progression of ideas increases the effectiveness of the writer's argument. Transitions between and within paragraphs strengthen the relationships among ideas.	The use of language enhances the argument. Word choice is skillful and precise. Sentence structures are consistently varied and clear. Stylistic and register choices, including voice and tone, are strategic and effective. While a few minor errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics may be present, they do not impede understanding.
Score 5: **Responses at this scorepoint demonstrate well-developed skill in writing an argumentative essay.**	The writer generates an argument that productively engages with multiple perspectives on the given issue. The argument's thesis reflects precision in thought and purpose. The argument establishes and employs a thoughtful context for analysis of the issue and its perspectives. The analysis addresses implications, complexities and tensions, and/or underlying values and assumptions.	Development of ideas and support for claims deepen understanding. A mostly integrated line of purposeful reasoning and illustration capably conveys the significance of the argument. Qualifications and complications enrich ideas and analysis.	The response exhibits a productive organizational strategy. The response is mostly unified by a controlling idea or purpose, and a logical sequencing of ideas contributes to the effectiveness of the argument. Transitions between and within paragraphs consistently clarify the relationships among ideas.	The use of language works in service of the argument. Word choice is precise. Sentence structures are clear and varied often. Stylistic and register choices, including voice and tone, are purposeful and productive. While minor errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics may be present, they do not impede understanding.
Score 4: **Responses at this scorepoint demonstrate adequate skill in writing an argumentative essay.**	The writer generates an argument that engages with multiple perspectives on the given issue. The argument's thesis reflects clarity in thought and purpose. The argument establishes and employs a relevant context for analysis of the issue and its perspectives. The analysis recognizes implications, complexities and tensions, and/or underlying values and assumptions.	Development of ideas and support for claims clarify meaning and purpose. Lines of clear reasoning and illustration adequately convey the significance of the argument. Qualifications and complications extend ideas and analysis.	The response exhibits a clear organizational strategy. The overall shape of the response reflects an emergent controlling idea or purpose. Ideas are logically grouped and sequenced. Transitions between and within paragraphs clarify the relationships among ideas.	The use of language conveys the argument with clarity. Word choice is adequate and sometimes precise. Sentence structures are clear and demonstrate some variety. Stylistic and register choices, including voice and tone, are appropriate for the rhetorical purpose. While errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics are present, they rarely impede understanding.

The ACT Writing Test Scoring Rubric

	Ideas and Analysis	*Development and Support*	*Organization*	*Language Use*
Score 3: **Responses at this scorepoint demonstrate some developing skill in writing an argumentative essay.**	The writer generates an argument that responds to multiple perspectives on the given issue. The argument's thesis reflects some clarity in thought and purpose. The argument establishes a limited or tangential context for analysis of the issue and its perspectives. Analysis is simplistic or somewhat unclear.	Development of ideas and support for claims are mostly relevant but are overly general or simplistic. Reasoning and illustration largely clarify the argument but may be somewhat repetitious or imprecise.	The response exhibits a basic organizational structure. The response largely coheres, with most ideas logically grouped. Transitions between and within paragraphs sometimes clarify the relationships among ideas.	The use of language is basic and only somewhat clear. Word choice is general and occasionally imprecise. Sentence structures are usually clear but show little variety. Stylistic and register choices, including voice and tone, are not always appropriate for the rhetorical purpose. Distracting errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics may be present, but they generally do not impede understanding.
Score 2: **Responses at this scorepoint demonstrate weak or inconsistent skill in writing an argumentative essay.**	The writer generates an argument that weakly responds to multiple perspectives on the given issue. The argument's thesis, if evident, reflects little clarity in thought and purpose. Attempts at analysis are incomplete, largely irrelevant, or consist primarily of restatement of the issue and its perspectives.	Development of ideas and support for claims are weak, confused, or disjointed. Reasoning and illustration are inadequate, illogical, or circular, and fail to fully clarify the argument.	The response exhibits a rudimentary organizational structure. Grouping of ideas is inconsistent and often unclear. Transitions between and within paragraphs are misleading or poorly formed.	The use of language is inconsistent and often unclear. Word choice is rudimentary and frequently imprecise. Sentence structures are sometimes unclear. Stylistic and register choices, including voice and tone, are inconsistent and are not always appropriate for the rhetorical purpose. Distracting errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics are present, and they sometimes impede understanding.
Score 1: **Responses at this scorepoint demonstrate little or no skill in writing an argumentative essay.**	The writer fails to generate an argument that responds intelligibly to the task. The writer's intentions are difficult to discern. Attempts at analysis are unclear or irrelevant.	Ideas lack development, and claims lack support. Reasoning and illustration are unclear, incoherent, or largely absent.	The response does not exhibit an organizational structure. There is little grouping of ideas. When present, transitional devices fail to connect ideas.	The use of language fails to demonstrate skill in responding to the task. Word choice is imprecise and often difficult to comprehend. Sentence structures are often unclear. Stylistic and register choices are difficult to identify. Errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics are pervasive and often impede understanding.

Calculating Your Writing Subject Score

Complete these steps to calculate your Writing Subject Score (2–12 score range).

Score Calculation Steps	**Domain**	**Rubric Score**		**Domain Score**
1. Determine Rubric Score for each Domain	Ideas and Analysis	____	x 2 =	_____
2. Multiply each Rubric Score by 2 to get Domain Score	Development and Support	____	x 2 =	_____
	Organization	____	x 2 =	_____
	Language Use and Conventions	____	x 2 =	_____
3. Find the Sum of all Domain Scores (range 8–48)			Sum of Domain Scores	_____
4. Divide Sum by 4 (range 2–12)*			**Writing Subject Score**	_____

*Round value to the nearest whole number. Round down any fraction less than one-half; round up any fraction that is one-half or more.

You may wish to remove this sample answer document from the booklet to use in a practice test session for the four multiple-choice tests.

The ACT® *2018–2019 Answer Document (No Writing)*

EXAMINEE STATEMENT, CERTIFICATION, AND SIGNATURE

1. Read the following **Statement:** By submitting this answer document, I agree to comply with and be bound by the *Terms and Conditions: Testing Rules and Policies for the ACT® Test* provided in the ACT registration materials for this test, including those concerning test security, score cancellation, examinee remedies, binding arbitration, and consent to the processing of my personally identifying information, including the collection, use, transfer, and disclosure of information as described in the ACT Privacy Policy (www.act.org/privacy.html).

   I understand that ACT owns the test questions and responses and affirm that I will not share any test questions or responses with anyone by any form of communication before, during, or after the test administration. I understand that assuming anyone else's identity to take this test is strictly prohibited and may violate the law and subject me to legal penalties.

   International Examinees: By my signature, I am also providing my consent to ACT to transfer my personally identifying information to the United States to ACT, or a third-party service provider for processing, where it will be subject to use and disclosure under the laws of the United States. I acknowledge and agree that it may also be accessible to law enforcement and national security authorities in the United States.

2. Copy the **Certification** shown below (only the text in italics) on the lines provided. Write in your normal handwriting.

Certification: *I agree to the Statement above and certify that I am the person whose name and address appear on this answer document.*

Your Signature

Today's Date

Cut Here

Do NOT mark in this shaded area.

USE A SOFT LEAD NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY.
(Do NOT use a mechanical pencil, ink, ballpoint, correction fluid, or felt-tip pen.)

A **NAME, MAILING ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE**
(Please print.)

Last Name | First Name | MI (Middle Initial)

House Number & Street (Apt. No.); or PO Box & No.; or RR & No.

City | State/Province | ZIP/Postal Code

/
Area Code | Number | Country

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ALL examinees must complete block A – please print.

Blocks B, C, and D are required for all examinees. Find the MATCHING INFORMATION on your ticket. Enter it EXACTLY the same way, even if any of the information is missing or incorrect. Fill in the corresponding ovals. If you do not complete these blocks to match your previous information EXACTLY, your scores will be **delayed up to 8 weeks**.

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PO BOX 168, IOWA CITY, IA 52243-0168

B **MATCH NAME**
(First 5 letters of last name)

C **MATCH NUMBER**

D **DATE OF BIRTH**

Month	Day	Year
January		
February		
March	1 1	1 1 1 1
April	2 2	2 2 2 2
May	3 3	3 3 3 3
June		4 4 4 4
July		5 5 5 5
August		6 6 6 6
September		7 7 7
October		8 8 8
November		9 9 9
December	0 0	0 0 0 0

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Marking Directions: Mark only **one** oval for each question. Fill in response completely. Erase errors cleanly without smudging.

Correct mark: ⬭ ⬬ ⬭ ⬭

Do NOT use these *incorrect* or *bad* marks.

Incorrect marks: ⬭ ⬭ ⬬ ⬭
Overlapping mark: ⬭ ⬭ ⬬ ⬭
Cross-out mark: ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭
Smudged erasure: ⬭ ⬭ ⬬ ⬭
Mark is too light: ⬬ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭

BOOKLET NUMBER

1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
0	0	0	0	0	0

FORM

Print your 3-character **Test Form** in the boxes above and fill in the corresponding oval at the right.

BE SURE TO FILL IN THE CORRECT FORM OVAL.

⬭ PRE

TEST 1

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	14 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	27 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	53 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	66 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
2 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	41 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	54 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	67 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	29 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	42 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	55 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	68 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
4 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	43 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	56 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	69 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	31 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	44 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	57 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	70 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
6 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	45 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	58 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	71 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	33 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	46 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	59 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	72 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
8 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	47 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	60 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	73 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	35 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	48 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	61 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	74 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
10 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	23 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	49 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	62 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	75 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	37 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	50 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	63 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	
12 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	51 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	64 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	
13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	39 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	52 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	65 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	

TEST 2

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	31 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	41 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	51 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	12 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	22 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	32 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	42 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	52 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	23 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	33 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	43 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	53 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	14 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	24 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	34 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	44 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	54 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	35 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	45 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	55 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
6 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	16 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	26 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	36 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	46 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	56 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	27 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	37 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	47 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	57 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
8 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	18 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	28 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	38 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	48 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	58 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ
9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	29 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	39 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	49 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	59 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
10 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	20 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	30 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	40 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	50 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ	60 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ

TEST 3

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	8 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	29 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
2 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	23 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	37 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	10 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	31 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
4 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	39 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	12 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	33 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
6 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	27 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	14 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	35 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	

TEST 4

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	8 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	22 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	29 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	36 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
2 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	16 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	23 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	30 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	37 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	10 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	24 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	31 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	38 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
4 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	18 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	32 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	39 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	12 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	26 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	33 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	40 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ
6 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	20 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	27 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	34 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	14 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	28 Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ	35 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ	