

Your Signature (do not print): _____

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Sample Test 1

ACT Assessment[®]

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 A BALLPOINT PEN.*

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 your test supervisor 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.**



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 each underlined part. 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."

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. You cannot determine most answers without reading several sentences beyond the question. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

PASSAGE I

Diane Boyd, Wildlife Biologist

[1]

They call her Diane of the Wolves. Wildlife¹
biologist Diane Boyd studies wolves in their native
habitat in a remote wilderness in the Northwest.

It being her base, Boyd's eighty-year-old cabin is
thirty-five miles from the nearest paved road.² It has

little running water, electricity, or phone,³ and
Glacier National Park is just across the river that

flows past her cabin door.⁴

[2]

Because of her isolation, Boyd has had to
become self-sufficient. She heats the cabin⁵ with

firewood, she chops herself,⁶ and hunts wild game
for food. Much of her time is spent trapping wolves
in order to radio-collar (put a tracking device on)
them. Once a wolf is collared, its movements are⁷
easy to follow and record. And though she often
comes across dangerous grizzlies, Boyd carries no
weapon as she makes the rounds of her traps.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. Wolves, wildlife
C. Wolves. Wildlife,
D. Wolves, specializing in wildlife
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. Her base is an eighty-year-old cabin
H. Being an eighty-year-old cabin, it is her base
J. Boyd's cabin, it being an eighty-year-old base, is
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. less
C. few
D. no
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. passed her cabin
H. passed her cabin's
J. past her cabins'
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. cabin which is her base
C. cabin, her home base
D. cabin, which is eighty years old
6. F. NO CHANGE
G. firewood, she chops herself
H. firewood she chops, herself
J. firewood she chops herself
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. whereby its
C. so that
D. their

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

While checking her traps, she packs supplies.

8

[3]

[1] The first wolf Boyd collared was Sage, a big gray wolf so strong he has crossed the Continental Divide twice in the dead of winter. [2] One winter afternoon, on a routine flight to check on her wolves, Boyd spotted Sage in a hunter's trap. [3] She knew that if the hunter didn't kill him, freezing or starvation soon would. [4] If Sage died, Boyd's research on this animal would end unhappily after only four years, it was after landing,

9

Boyd and a fellow, biologist drove fifty miles in a four-wheel-drive pickup. [5] They then traveled through deep snow on snowmobiles in order to reach Sage. [11]

[4]

[1] They approached the half-frozen wolf, sedated him, and wrapped him in a sleeping bag. [2] The sky was dark by the time the two biologists had began working. [3] They used the warmth of their bare hands to restore circulation to Sage's frozen right foot. [4] Just before daylight, they fitted the recovered wolf with a new radio collar and set him free. [13]

[5]

A few days later, Boyd noticed Sage and five of his pup's playful wrestling on the side of a

14

8. Which of the alternatives best provides new, specific details about the equipment Diane Boyd uses for the purpose of trapping and collaring wolves?

F. NO CHANGE
G. To manage the wolves, she packs a four-foot pole, tranquilizers, and a hypodermic needle.
H. Safely collaring a wolf requires equipment, which she brings with her when she checks her traps.
J. Although she doesn't bring weapons, she arms herself with equipment.

9. A. NO CHANGE
B. years so then after
C. years. After
D. years, after

10. F. NO CHANGE
G. fellow biologist, drove fifty miles
H. fellow biologist drove fifty miles
J. fellow biologist, drove fifty miles,

11. The writer wants to add the following explanation of Sage's name to Paragraph 3:

Boyd named the wolf for his air of wisdom and experience.

This sentence would most logically be placed:

- A. before Sentence 1.
B. after Sentence 1.
C. after Sentence 2.
D. after Sentence 5.
12. F. NO CHANGE
G. have begun
H. begun
J. began
13. Which of the following sequences of sentences will make Paragraph 4 most logical?
- A. 1, 2, 4, 3
B. 1, 4, 3, 2
C. 2, 1, 3, 4
D. 2, 3, 1, 4
14. F. NO CHANGE
G. pup's playfully wrestling
H. pups' wrestling playfully
J. pups wrestling playfully

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

mountain. Sage's rescue had been a success after all!

15

15. The writer wants to link the essay's opening and concluding sentences. Which of the alternatives most successfully achieves this effect?

A. NO CHANGE
 B. success even so.
 C. success, which was predictable.
 D. success, and Diane of the Wolves had earned her nickname once again.

PASSAGE II

World Trade: Lost in Translation?

As American businesses explore overseas markets. They learn firsthand how language 16 differences can stand in the way of trade. After 17 experiencing a period of slow gasoline sales in a new foreign market, an American oil company learned that its name in the foreign nation's language means "stalled car." A major American car 18 manufacturer, you see, found out that the name of one of its models being converted into hard cash 19 in South America is a Spanish word meaning "ugly old woman." Blunders like these illustrate that an important step in breaking down barriers to international trade is to break down language barriers.

The many countries of Western Europe have always faced this problem. Overcoming it is one of the tasks of the European Economic Community or Common Market an organization 20 founded at its start to promote trade among 21 nations in that part of the world. But it's a difficult

16. F. NO CHANGE
 G. markets, they
 H. markets; they
 J. markets and
17. A. NO CHANGE
 B. differences, which
 C. differences that
 D. differences of which
18. F. NO CHANGE
 G. manufacturer, as proof,
 H. manufacturer
 J. manufacturer, consequently,
19. A. NO CHANGE
 B. sold over the counter
 C. traded for the local currency
 D. offered for sale
20. F. NO CHANGE
 G. Community, or Common Market;
 H. Community, or Common Market,
 J. Community or, Common Market,
21. A. NO CHANGE
 B. which was begun and founded
 C. that it organized
 D. formed

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

task. When one of the European Economic Community's (EEC's) twelve official languages are used at a meeting, translation must be available

22

to the other delegates. ²³ Finding translators for English, French, and German is relatively easy. But finding them for languages like Danish, Portuguese, and, especially, Greek has proven

more difficult. In fact, when it was

24

almost two decades ago becoming clear that Greece would join the Common Market, officials began to look for translators three years in advance. The results of their search were disappointing to this day, it is almost impossible for them to find translators who can turn Greek

26

into, say, Danish.

27

Then, a standing joke among language officials at EEC headquarters begins

28

with the interrogation of someone by asking the question "What is a Great Dane?" With a rueful smile, someone is likely to respond, "Any Dane who knows how to speak Greek?" All that's needed

29

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. is used
H. are being used
J. are in use

23. At this point, the writer is considering the addition of the following sentence:

Brussels, the home of EEC headquarters, is the lively and modern capital of Belgium.

Would this be a logical and relevant addition to the essay?

- A. Yes, because it serves to establish the setting for the essay.
B. Yes, because it helps to legitimize the EEC by mentioning its main headquarters.
C. No, because the official languages of Belgium aren't mentioned as "problem" languages.
D. No, because it sheds no new light on the problem of language barriers in the EEC.

24. F. NO CHANGE
G. (Do NOT begin new paragraph) Furthermore,
H. (Begin new paragraph) In fact,
J. (Begin new paragraph) Furthermore,

25. A. NO CHANGE
B. (Place after *clear*)
C. (Place after *join*)
D. (Place after *began*)

26. F. NO CHANGE
G. disappointing, and
H. disappointing and
J. so disappointing

27. A. NO CHANGE
B. into say,
C. into, say
D. into,

28. F. NO CHANGE
G. A
H. For instance, a
J. Eventually, a

29. A. NO CHANGE
B. by asking someone to answer the
C. by commencing with the introductory
D. with the

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.