

Form 69F

(June 2011)



In response to your recent request for Test Information Release materials, this booklet contains the test questions and conversion tables used in determining your ACT scores. Enclosed with this booklet is a report listing your answers to the ACT multiple-choice tests and the answer key.

If you wish to order a photocopy of your answer document—including, if you took the Writing Test, a copy of your written essay—please use the order form on the inside back cover of this booklet.

We hope that you will find this information helpful.

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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

Therapy on Horseback

[1] Most people have heard of physical therapy, in which trained therapists help rehabilitate patients who have a physical difficulty. [2] But not many have heard of hippotherapy. [3] It's a physical therapy treatment strategy for humans that requires the aid of a horse, and it's used for physical therapy. [4] The name

comes from the Greek word for horse, *hippos*. [3]

Hippotherapy has been used in Europe since the 1960s, and more recently in the United States, as a treatment option for people with developmental disorders and neuromuscular problems. [4] Therapists trained in hippotherapy use horses to help patients improve their physical strength and coordination as well as build patients' self-esteem and confidence.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. whom have
C. who has
D. whom has

2. F. NO CHANGE
G. horse.
H. horse, but it's for humans.
J. horse—for real.

3. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 1 should be placed:

- A. where it is now.
B. after Sentence 2.
C. after Sentence 3.
D. after Sentence 4.

4. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:

Dr. Ingrid Strauss, a leader in hippotherapy, is a neurologist from Germany.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- F. Yes, because it provides information about the education of a leader in hippotherapy.
G. Yes, because the writer suggests later in the essay that Dr. Strauss has trained therapists in the United States.
H. No, because it doesn't make clear how and why Dr. Strauss became interested in hippotherapy.
J. No, because the writer doesn't sufficiently link the statement to the paragraph or the essay as a whole.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Why a horse? The movement in a persons'
pelvis when he or she rides a horse is similar to
the movement created by a person walking upright.
This movement is difficult to duplicate using typical
physical therapy tools, such as balls and swings,
since the possible motions, and functions; of

those tools are relatively fixed. 7 It's easy,

however, a duplication of this pelvic movement
with the assistance of a walking horse. A
horse-in-motion provides steady sensory input
to the patient, and then the walking speed of
the horse can be controlled, so can the level
of sensory input. 10

5. A. NO CHANGE
B. persons
C. person's
D. persons's

6. F. NO CHANGE
G. motions and functions
H. motions, and functions
J. motions and functions,

7. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the essay would primarily lose a statement that explains:
A. why balls and swings are widely used physical therapy tools.
B. how balls and swings are typically used in physical therapy.
C. a limitation of typical physical therapy tools, such as balls and swings.
D. a way in which typical physical therapy tools can be used in hippotherapy.

8. F. NO CHANGE
G. to duplicate
H. therapists duplicate
J. there can be a duplication of

9. A. NO CHANGE
B. this means
C. and because
D. DELETE the underlined portion.

10. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would most effectively conclude the paragraph by building on the information in the preceding sentence?
F. Hippotherapy has evolved over the last forty years.
G. Some hippotherapy patients are as young as eighteen months.
H. A therapist will modify the horse's pace in response to the patient's needs.
J. A horse handler tends to the horse's needs and care during and after hippotherapy sessions.



[1] Hippotherapy is not at all like recreational horseback riding. [2] If you were to visit a hippotherapy

center, you would see patients in different positions. [12]

[3] One purpose of these positions is to allow the patient to learn how his or her body responds as the horse walks.

[4] In other words, trained spotters ensure the patient's safety. [5] Horses are also used because many people are drawn to them. [6] Patients often work with the same horse and grow to love that animal. [7] Most of the patients are children, and they enjoy brushing the horses and seeing the horse stables. [8] The experience is a lively and

invigorating variation on traditional physical therapy. [15]

11. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

- A. is a variable from
- B. doesn't resemble
- C. isn't similar to
- D. is very different from

12. In the preceding sentence, the writer is considering revising the clause "you would see patients in different positions" to "you might see someone sitting backward or sideways on a horse or lying prone on a horse's back." Should the writer make this revision?

- F. Yes, because the revision highlights one person's experience with hippotherapy.
- G. Yes, because the revision gives specific details about the ways patients are positioned on horses during therapy sessions.
- H. No, because the revision doesn't add new information to the essay.
- J. No, because the revision detracts from the main focus of the essay.

13. A. NO CHANGE

- B. For example,
- C. Of course,
- D. That is,

14. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

- F. children. These young patients
- G. children; they
- H. children, and these patients
- J. children they

15. The writer wants to divide this paragraph into two in order to separate the discussion of hippotherapy positions from the discussion of the emotional link between horses and hippotherapy patients. The best place to begin the new paragraph would be at the beginning of Sentence:

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.
- D. 6.

PASSAGE II

The Birth of Broadcasting

In the early 1900s, radio was not the widespread medium that it is today. Instead, its use was limited to electronics buffs, many of whom built their own wireless sets, as radios were sometimes called in their infancy.

16. F. NO CHANGE

- G. its'
- H. it's
- J. their

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

On his way to becoming, chairman of the board, of the

17

Radio Corporation of America (RCA), the visionary

David Sarnoff who saw a huge audience for radio.

18

To create such an audience, Sarnoff believed would
require connecting citizens around the nation via radio

19

to a dramatic large-scale popular event with built-in mass
appeal. Broadcasting this event from receivers set up

20

in store windows, city parks, and other public spaces to
demonstrate that anyone could listen to the wireless, not
just people with special skills and hard-to-build equipment.

21

The determinedly, ambitious Sarnoff latched onto
the perfect event. In 1921, he made elaborate plans to
broadcast a heavyweight boxing match between American
Jack Dempsey with Frenchman Georges Carpentier.

22

23

24 Sports enthusiasts around the world were anxiously
awaiting the bout between the experienced Dempsey and
the popular underdog, Carpentier. When the time came,

a transmitter was borrowed from the U.S. Navy and hired

25

Major J. Andrew White to describe the action, at RCA's
request, store managers, theater owners, and municipal
workers across the country set up loudspeakers.

26

17. A. NO CHANGE
B. becoming chairman of the board,
C. becoming, chairman of the board
D. becoming chairman of the board
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. David Sarnoff envisioned a huge audience for radio.
H. David Sarnoff's vision of a huge audience for radio.
J. the vision of a huge audience for radio belonged to David Sarnoff.
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. audience Sarnoff believed,
C. audience, Sarnoff believed,
D. audience Sarnoff believed
20. F. NO CHANGE
G. popular occurrence or
H. appealing
J. DELETE the underlined portion.
21. A. NO CHANGE
B. would
C. and thereby
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
22. F. NO CHANGE
G. determined, ambitiously
H. determined, ambitious
J. determined, ambitiousness
23. A. NO CHANGE
B. against
C. in a fight with
D. and
24. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:
Athletes continue to draw media attention worldwide.
Should the writer make this addition here?
F. Yes, because it provides an important context for understanding the significance of the broadcast.
G. Yes, because it helps explain why radio's popularity diminished when television was invented.
H. No, because it is not significant that the broadcast focused on an athletic event.
J. No, because it is only slightly related to the essay's focus on radio's beginnings.
25. A. NO CHANGE
B. a transmitter had been borrowed by Sarnoff
C. Sarnoff borrowed a transmitter
D. Sarnoff would borrow a transmitter
26. F. NO CHANGE
G. action at
H. action. At
J. action then at