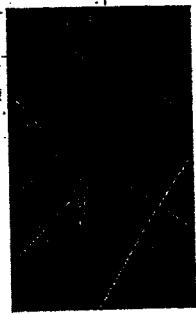


Form 67A
(December 2008)



The **ACT**[®] 2008 | 2009



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.

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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

Miami Time

My family is part of the Miami

tribe a Native American people, with strong

ties to territory in present-day Ohio, Indiana,

and Illinois. Growing up in the Midwest, I often

heard my grandmother talk about "Miami time."

When she was doing something she loved, whether

it was making freezer jam or researching tribal history,

she refused to be rushed in a hurry. "I'm on Miami time

today," she would say. Conversely, if we were running

late for an appointment. She would chide us by saying,

"Get a move on. We're not running on Miami time today,

you know."

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. tribe, a Native American, people
C. tribe, a Native American people
D. tribe; a Native American people

2. At this point, the writer would like to provide a glimpse into the grandmother's interests. Given that all the choices are true, which one best accomplishes this purpose?

- F. NO CHANGE
G. being actively involved in her pursuits,
H. things I really hope she'll teach me one day,
J. historical research as well as domestic projects,

3. A. NO CHANGE
B. hurried or rushed.
C. made to go faster or rushed.
D. rushed.

4. F. NO CHANGE
G. appointment; she
H. appointment and she
J. appointment, she

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

It was a difficult concept for me to grasp. My grandmother tried to explain that "Miami time" referred to

those moments, when time seemed to slow down or stand

still. Recently, the meaning of her words started to sink in.

One morning, my son and I will inadvertently slip out of the world measured in seconds, minutes, and hours, and into one measured by curiosity and sensation.

[1] On a familiar trail near our house, I was pushing Jeremy in his stroller and were thinking of the day ahead and the tasks I had to complete. [2] Suddenly, he squealed with pure delight and pointed toward a clearing. [3] There, two does and three fawns stood watching us. [4] Five pairs of ears flicked like antennae seeking a signal. [5] After a few moments, the deer lowered their heads and began to eat, as if they had decided we were harmless. [6] By then, my son's face was full of wonder. [11]

We spent the rest of the morning veering from the trail to investigate small snatches of life. Lizards lazing in the sun and quail rustled through grasses surprised us.

Wild blackberries melted on our tongues. For example, the aroma of crushed eucalyptus leaves tingled in our noses.

5. Given that all the choices are true, which one provides the best opening to this paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
B. I remember being late for a doctor's appointment one day.
C. My grandmother lived with us, and as a result she and I became close over the years.
D. My son asks me about my grandmother, whom he never met.
6. F. NO CHANGE
G. moments when
H. moments, as if
J. moments, because
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. spoken statements to my ears
C. expressed opinions on the matter
D. verbal remarks in conversation
8. F. NO CHANGE
G. inadvertently slip
H. are inadvertently slipping
J. inadvertently slipped
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. were having thoughts
C. thinking
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. does, and three fawns
H. does and three fawns,
J. does and, three fawns
11. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 3 should be placed:
- A. where it is now.
B. before Sentence 1.
C. after Sentence 1.
D. after Sentence 4.
12. F. NO CHANGE
G. rustling
H. were rustling
J. DELETE the underlined portion.
13. A. NO CHANGE
B. On the other hand, the
C. Just in case, the
D. The

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

By the time we found our way back to the car, the sun was high in the sky. We had taken three hours to complete a hike we usually finished in forty-five minutes. Yet the hike felt shorter than ever. As we drove off, I remembered something else my grandmother used to say: "Miami time passes all too quickly."

14. F. NO CHANGE
G. more shorter than
H. the shortest than
J. shorter than

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief essay conveying a personal experience with "Miami time." Would this essay successfully fulfill that goal?
- A. Yes, because it presents the narrator's firsthand experience of a morning spent in Miami time.
 - B. Yes, because it reveals that after a conversation with the grandmother, the narrator decided to live in Miami time.
 - C. No, because it shares the views of more than one person with regard to the meaning of Miami time.
 - D. No, because the term "Miami time" belonged to the grandmother, not to the narrator.

PASSAGE II

Faith Ringgold's Quilting Bee

The artist Faith Ringgold has made a name for herself with her "story quilts," lively combinations of painting, quilting, and storytelling. Each artwork consists of a painting framed by quilted squares of fabric and story panels. One of these artworks, *The Sunflowers Quilting Bee at Arles*, depicts a scene of women at work on a quilt in a field of towering yellow flowers that eight African American women sit around the quilt that covers their laps. Who are these people stitching among the flowers? What brings them so close that their shoulders touch?

16. F. NO CHANGE
G. flowers and eight
H. flowers. Eight
J. flowers, eight

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Thus, the answers to these questions can
¹⁷
be found in the artwork itself. Ringgold has told

the story of this gathering on two horizontal panels of text.
¹⁸
One panel is sewn into the piece's top border,

the other into it's bottom border. These eight
¹⁹

women the story explains, strove
²⁰

in their various ways to support
²¹
the cause of justice in the world.

In reality, these women never met to piece together
²²

a quilt. The scene comes out of the artists imagination as
²³
a statement of the unity of purpose that she perceives in
their lives. Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman fought
to abolish slavery and, later, was active in the crusade
²⁴
for suffrage. Newspaper journalist Ida B. Wells

courageously spoke out for social and racial justice
²⁵
in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
²⁵

17. A. NO CHANGE
B. Instead, the
C. Furthermore, the
D. The
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. of this gathering the story on two horizontal panels of text.
H. on two horizontal panels the story of this gathering of text.
J. the story on two horizontal panels of text of this gathering.
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. its'
C. its
D. their
20. F. NO CHANGE
G. women, the story explains—
H. women the story explains—
J. women; the story explains,
21. The underlined phrase could be placed in all the following locations EXCEPT:
A. where it is now.
B. after the word *support*.
C. after the word *cause*.
D. after the word *world* (ending the sentence with a period).
22. F. NO CHANGE
G. summary,
H. addition,
J. contrast,
23. A. NO CHANGE
B. artist's imagination
C. artists' imagination
D. artists imagination,
24. F. NO CHANGE
G. was actively engaged
H. was engaged
J. were active
25. Given that all the choices are true, which one provides the most relevant information at this point in the essay?
A. NO CHANGE
B. married Ferdinand Barnett, editor of the first Black newspaper in Chicago, the *Chicago Conservator*.
C. wrote for newspapers in Memphis, New York City, and finally, Chicago.
D. was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1862, the eldest of eight children.