



# Practice Test Booklet

Form 0961F

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## 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 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.**



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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

#### Parking Feud

[1]

There is an ominous feud fighting around my<sup>1</sup> neighborhood, a part of town that was once a tranquil and idyllic place to live. The cause of the feud is parking spaces and the root of the problem, is that we all live on a cul-de-sac<sup>2</sup> (a dead-end street with a place to turn around at its end). Cul-de-sacs are normally peaceful places to live because there is no through traffic.

[2]

The street, which curves past twenty houses and several apartment buildings and twists around small islands<sup>3</sup> of shrubbery, looks pleasant enough. Cul-de-sacs, after all, are designed to reduce traffic and thus provide privacy, safety, and quiet. My neighbors and I used to enjoy the quietness of our street.

1. A. NO CHANGE  
B. taking over  
C. undertaking  
D. challenging near
2. F. NO CHANGE  
G. spaces, and the root of the problem,  
H. spaces, and the root of the problem  
J. spaces and, the root of the problem
3. A. NO CHANGE  
B. forms around small pieces  
C. winds under little amounts  
D. goes near some bits

[3]

Rapidly, however, the peace in my neighborhood

is vanishing. Part of the problem, is that we all own

to many cars. When this area was developed, many  
of the households that moved in owned just one car.

But our families grew larger, and our children became  
older and, now it seems as though two or three cars aren't  
enough. The street is always lined with our parked cars.

[4]

If we lived on a through street, such extravagance  
might be a bit more easily accommodated. We might  
always try to park as close to home as possible, but if all  
the nearby spaces are taken, we could drive around the  
block until we found a space. Then, grumbling heavily,  
walking home. In a cul-de-sac neighborhood, however, the

parking options are few. 10 Along our entire street, it is  
possible to find not a single place to park a car.

[5]

In fact, in my neighborhood this evening,  
there are sure to be, tire's squealing, horns honking,

and car doors slamming. We like each other, the  
frustration is now nearly uncontrollable. Soon, I'm afraid,

4. F. NO CHANGE  
G. Rapidly, therefore,  
H. As a result, rapidly,  
J. Moreover, rapidly,

5. A. NO CHANGE  
B. problem is, that  
C. problem is that  
D. problem is that,

6. F. NO CHANGE  
G. way to many  
H. too much  
J. too many

7. A. NO CHANGE  
B. older, and now  
C. older and now,  
D. older, and, now

8. F. NO CHANGE  
G. more easy  
H. more easier  
J. more easy to

9. A. NO CHANGE  
B. we would walk  
C. we were walking  
D. having to walk

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

*Cul-de-sac* is a French term meaning "bottom of the bag."

Should the writer make this addition?

- F. Yes, because it would enlarge the reader's knowledge about cul-de-sacs.  
G. Yes, because it supports the idea that searching for a parking place is like shopping.  
H. No, because it would detract from the humor of the last paragraph of the essay.  
J. No, because it does not directly relate to the subject of Paragraph 4.

11. A. NO CHANGE  
B. be tire's  
C. be, tires  
D. be tires

12. F. NO CHANGE  
G. other, but  
H. other but,  
J. other, however;

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those of us, who return home late, will have to spend the evening double-parked in our cars. We will be served

supper in our cars, and in the final analysis we will read, nap, or listen to the radio in our cars—ready in a moment

to seize a free space or move the car if the police make one of their increasingly frequent stops in our once-quiet neighborhood.

13. A. NO CHANGE  
B. us who return home, late,  
C. us who return home late,  
D. us who return home late
14. F. NO CHANGE  
G. therefore  
H. then  
J. nevertheless
15. A. NO CHANGE  
B. or moving  
C. while they move  
D. or having to move

PASSAGE II

The Harmony of Jean Toomer's *Cane*

[1] By his own admission, author Jean Toomer led an unfocused early life. [2] When *Cane* his unconventional book was published in 1923, some critics felt it reflected the author's lack of direction. [3] Those reviewers were mystified: what sort of work was this? [4] While each piece explored African American life in the early twentieth century, the book as a whole seemed to follow no clear pattern. [17]

[5] *Cane* combined short stories, poetry, and even a short play. [19]

Other reviewers, as well, enthusiastically praised the book. They recognized strength in the varied styles and the

16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. his unconventional book *Cane* was published in 1923,  
H. *Cane* was published in 1923, his unconventional book,  
J. his unconventional book was published in 1923, *Cane*,
17. If the writer were to delete the phrase "in the early twentieth century" from the preceding sentence, the sentence would primarily lose:  
A. an explanation for why the book seems to lack a pattern.  
B. a biographical detail about the author of the book.  
C. an indication of when the book was published.  
D. information about the setting of the book.
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. stories (which emerged as a distinct literary form in the nineteenth century),  
H. stories, many having been first published in magazines,  
J. stories, including one entitled "Box Seat,"
19. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 5 should be placed:  
A. where it is now.  
B. before Sentence 1.  
C. after Sentence 1.  
D. after Sentence 3.
20. F. NO CHANGE  
G. however,  
H. besides,  
J. thus,



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book's underlying depth and unity. These critics argued that while the various parts of *Cane* might seem disconnected, they could also be seen as linked by <sup>21</sup> common themes and imagery.

The title represents a key image that repeatedly recurs <sup>22</sup> throughout the book. Toomer uses sugar cane, a tall plant grown in warm climates, as a symbol not only of refreshing nourishment but also, in its cloying sweetness, of smothering excess. For example, in one poem, the image of the cane rustling in the wind is described as a <sup>23</sup> soft, sweet song. In a later story, however, the cane's

overpowering scent "drenches" the workers who cut the <sup>24</sup> cane stalks, forcing them to inhale its syrupy thickness with every breath.

Sugar cane comes to represent <sup>25</sup> contradictions and ambivalence as Toomer weaves the image into situations and settings that are both nurturing and disturbing. 26

Love struggles <sup>27</sup> against racism, determination strives to overcome poverty, beauty battles corruption,

21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. fastened  
C. combined  
D. attached

22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. recurs again and again  
H. recurs in many places  
J. recurs

23. Which choice would be most appropriate in the context of this sentence?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. symbol  
C. sound  
D. sense

24. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?  
F. who are cutting  
G. as they cut  
H. and cut  
J. cutting

25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. from representing  
C. with representing  
D. up to represent

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

Much of the world's refined table sugar comes from sugar cane.

Should the writer add this sentence here?

- F. Yes, because it helps explain why Toomer's image of sugar cane might seem both nurturing and disturbing.  
G. Yes, because it provides further background information about the uses of sugar cane.  
H. No, because it doesn't develop the point being made about Toomer's use of the sugar cane image.  
J. No, because it fails to mention the other sources of refined table sugar.

27. A. NO CHANGE  
B. that struggles  
C. struggling  
D. OMIT the underlined portion.