

Form 70C

(June 2012)



The **ACT**[®]

2011 | 2012



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.

ACT[®]

P.O. BOX 168
IOWA CITY, IA 52243-0168

©2012 by ACT, Inc. All rights reserved.

NOTE: This booklet is covered by Federal copyright laws that prohibit the reproduction of the test questions without the express, written permission of ACT, Inc.



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

This Castle's Much Too Normal

It was late afternoon when my friends and I arrived,
1

at the Scottish castle, an old structure of massive gray
2
stones. The turrets piercing the sky and the gargoyles

snarling at us from every jagged ledge sent me straight
3
into the Dark Ages. A forest crowded in on all sides as if

trying to smother the castle, like a dragon's tongue, a red
4
flag snapped in the March wind. I was thrilled.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. friends, and I, arrived
C. friends, and I arrived
D. friends and I arrived
2. Given that all the choices are true, which one best sets up the image of the castle as a scary place?
F. NO CHANGE
G. a forbidding
H. a visible
J. a solid
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. were snarling
C. snarled
D. snarl
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. castle. Like
H. castle like
J. castle,

Our spring break trip to Europe was low-budget.

Lumpy beds, broken television sets, and inexpensive meals were the norm. But we had agreed ahead of time to splurge on one night in a castle. In making our plans, a *Scooby-Doo* episode came to my mind as I pictured it.

5. A. NO CHANGE
B. had to of agreed
C. have agree
D. agreed that
6. F. NO CHANGE
G. an episode of *Scooby-Doo* filled my head with something to picture.
H. I had pictured something out of a *Scooby-Doo* episode.
J. something out of a *Scooby-Doo* episode filled my head with a picture.
7. Which of the following, if added here, would best reinforce the preceding sentence and set up the contrast with the castle's description in the next paragraph?
A. *Scooby-Doo*, my favorite cartoon.
B. The scarier the better.
C. Just one night.
D. Boo.

I wanted a creepy castle. 7

My hopes, however, were quickly dashed. A cheerful woman in a flower print dress greeted us. Her name was Pam. That didn't sound like the name of someone who lives in a castle. I was expecting Guinevere or Lady Larkspur. Chatting about laundry facilities and mealtimes, Pam led us through an entryway; jumble of backpacks and umbrellas. In the kitchen, she poured apple juice into plastic cups for her kids, who were finishing off a plate of animal crackers. This was not my idea of life in a castle. Where were the goblets? The torches? The spiderwebs and secret passageways?

Upstairs, things were no better. A vase of fresh flowers sat next to a bowl of fruit on a gleaming table in our wallpapered bedroom.

Everything smelled like soap and looked like the inside of a cottage. I wanted haunted. I got homey.

8. F. NO CHANGE
G. us, through an entryway,
H. us through an entryway
J. us through an entryway,
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. umbrellas through which she led us.
C. umbrellas that were in the entryway.
D. umbrellas there in the entryway.
10. Given that all the choices are true, which one begins the paragraph with the clearest sense of the narrator's reaction to the rest of the castle?
F. NO CHANGE
G. I found this castle on the Internet.
H. The castle had several floors.
J. Next, Pam took us upstairs.
11. A. NO CHANGE
B. had smelled like soap and looked
C. will smell like soap and look
D. smells like soap and looks

That evening, no trapdoors opened, no monsters rumbled in the dungeon. Instead, we stumbled upon a cozy family room. The walls there were adorned in which there were heartwarming messages in frames.

12

Where there should have been tapestries of battle scenes, we found photographs of cute kids and

13

admirable creatures.

14

The next morning after that night, on the train to our next destination, we finally laughed at how “scary” our castle visit had been. Then we finished the last of the homemade muffins from Pam.

15

12. F. NO CHANGE
G. with which
H. in which
J. with
13. Which choice best sets up a contrast within the sentence and is consistent with the narrator’s unfolding view of the castle as presented in the essay?
A. NO CHANGE
B. In the well-lit room where the family had gathered,
C. Looking around the cheerfully decorated room,
D. We were really not surprised by then when
14. Which choice best maintains the style and tone of the paragraph?
F. NO CHANGE
G. domesticated animals.
H. lovable pets.
J. noble beasts.
15. A. NO CHANGE
B. morning after the night before,
C. morning as we left the castle
D. morning,

PASSAGE II

Hawaii’s Haleakala Ahinahina Plant

One of Earth’s most spectacular plants grows on the slopes of Haleakala 16. As a species, the Haleakala ahinahina thrived for thousands of years in this sometimes-harsh environment of high winds and subfreezing temperatures where almost no other

plants would have been able to survive.

17

16. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following accurate information (adjusting the punctuation as needed):
a 10,023-foot volcano on the Hawaiian island of Maui
Should the writer make this addition here?
F. Yes, because it sets up a contrast with the height of other volcanoes described in the essay.
G. Yes, because it is relevant to the essay’s focus on a particular plant and its habitat.
H. No, because it shifts the essay’s focus from a plant to a volcano.
J. No, because the essay doesn’t reveal whether there are other volcanoes on Maui.
17. A. NO CHANGE
B. could of been
C. were
D. was

[1] The dagger-shaped, lime green leaves of the plant

18

with a covering of a dense layer of silvery hairs. [2] The

19

plant lives from fifteen to fifty years and at the end of its

20

life sprouts a dazzling stalk of maroon, sunflower-like blossoms. [3] The stalk may reach a height of eight feet

21

and bear up to six hundred flower heads. [4] By the 1920s, tourism and the introduction of cattle, goats, and other nonnative grazing animals drove this plant to the brink

22

of extinction. [5] Tourist's decreased the plant population

23

by taking home specimens as souvenirs. [6] They also

inflicted harm which unintentionally crushing the fragile

24

roots when walking on the soil near the plant. [7] Even gently touching the Haleakala ahinahina can mean

death for the plant, whose delicate silver hairs protect

itself from solar radiation and dehydration. [8] Moreover,

25

the plant has none of the natural defenses—such as thorns, bitter-tasting foliage, or poisonous chemicals—that might otherwise protect it from grazing animals. 26

18. F. NO CHANGE
G. dagger-shaped, lime green, leaves
H. dagger-shaped, lime, green leaves
J. dagger-shaped lime green leaves,

19. A. NO CHANGE
B. being covered with
C. having a cover of
D. are covered with

20. F. NO CHANGE
G. their
H. its'
J. its

21. A. NO CHANGE
B. in terms of height reach
C. achieve to reach
D. reach and attain

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. animals, various factors
H. animals, in other words many forces
J. animals; they

23. A. NO CHANGE
B. Tourists of the time's
C. Tourists'
D. Tourists

24. F. NO CHANGE
G. by which
H. by
J. on

25. A. NO CHANGE
B. the plant under
C. oneself with
D. it from

26. The writer wants to divide this paragraph into two in order to separate description of the plant itself from information about harm that has been done to the plant population. The best place to begin the new paragraph would be at the beginning of Sentence:
- F. 3.
G. 4.
H. 5.
J. 6.