

Practice Test

FORM 9652C

The ACT Assessment

DIRECTIONS

This booklet contains tests in English, Mathematics, Reading, and Science Reasoning. These tests measure skills and abilities highly related to high school coursework 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 sheet, 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 sheet 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 sheet 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 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

"Krazy Kat" Comics

[1]

The most widely acclaimed comic strip of all time is probably George Herriman's "Krazy Kat" and Herriman was a staff artist for William Randolph Hearst's New York *Journal*. Hearst was convinced that comic strips were the key to luring readers away from Joseph Pulitzer's New York *World*. Therefore, he hired the most talented and innovative comic strip artists he could find. Between 1907 and 1910, George Herriman developed several strips for Hearst.

One of them "The Family Upstairs," included an inch-tall mini-strip across the bottom about a cat and a mouse who lived in the house's woodwork.

After three years, this mini-strip blossomed into "Krazy Kat," the first comic strip to obtain true cult status.

[2]

[1] On the surface it's premise was simple.

[2] Ignatz Mouse devoted his life to bombarding Krazy Kat with bricks. [3] Krazy Kat, blinded by

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. Kat."
C. Kat,"
D. Kat" but

2. F. NO CHANGE
G. However,
H. Nevertheless,
J. In spite of this,

3. A. NO CHANGE
B. Between the years stretching from 1907 to
C. Between the years extending from 1907 and
D. It was during the years extending from 1907 to

4. F. NO CHANGE
G. them "The Family Upstairs" included
H. them, "The Family Upstairs," included
J. them "The Family Upstairs" included,

5. A. NO CHANGE
B. (Place after *this* and correct capitalization)
C. (Place after *comic strip* and correct capitalization)
D. (Place after *cult* and correct capitalization)

6. F. NO CHANGE
G. there
H. its
J. its'



love, believed this to be an expression of affection.

[4] Inevitable Mouse succeeded in his efforts “to
 Krease that Kat’s bean with a brick.” [5] Ignatz was
 then arrested and jailed by Offissa Pupp, who was,
 in turn, in love with, Krazy Kat. [6] “Krazy
 Kat” featured Ignatz Mouse, Krazy Kat, and Offissa
 Pupp. [9]

[3]

The stories take place in a surreal landscape. In
 the background, strangely shaped stone monoliths
 and aberrant alien plants mutate from panel to panel.
 They appear and disappear as though they controlled
 their own fates. While the characters seem destined
 to endlessly reenact the same scenario. But the strip
 was able to transcend the limitations of its genre: it
 spoke lyrically of the human condition. [11]

[4]

“Krazy Kat” didn’t capture the public’s imagination
 immediately, but Hearst loved the strip and ignored
 his editor’s advice to cancel it. Instead, he moved it
 to the arts and drama section, where it attracted a
 devoted following. A following included President
 Woodrow Wilson and the poet e. e. cummings. “His
 life is warped with fancy, woofed with dreams,” Offissa
 Pupp said of the Kat. The strip was too.

7. A. NO CHANGE
 B. Inevitably as he was,
 C. Most inevitable,
 D. Inevitably,
8. F. NO CHANGE
 G. love with;
 H. love with
 J. love, with
9. For the sake of unity and coherence, Sentence 6 should be placed:
 A. where it is now.
 B. before Sentence 1.
 C. before Sentence 3.
 D. before Sentence 4.
10. F. NO CHANGE
 G. fates? While
 H. fates! While
 J. fates, while
11. Given that all are true, which of the following sentences would be the most appropriate introductory sentence for Paragraph 3?
 A. “Krazy Kat” does not appear in newspapers today.
 B. “Krazy Kat” was more complex and sophisticated than its premise indicates.
 C. There are no plans, at the moment, to make a movie based on the comic strip “Krazy Kat.”
 D. When a word in “Krazy Kat” began with the letter *c*, Herriman almost always replaced it with the letter *k*, though this was not the case for words beginning with *ch*.
12. F. NO CHANGE
 G. This following included
 H. It then included
 J. OMIT the underlined portion.
13. A. NO CHANGE
 B. additionally was.
 C. was in addition.
 D. in addition, too.



Questions 14 and 15 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

14. The writer wishes to add the following information to the essay:

Hearst paid handsomely to get the best cartoonist because, as one of his artists later explained, "Hearst didn't care about money, all he cared about was beating Pulitzer."

The new sentence would most logically be placed in Paragraph:

- F. 1, because Paragraph 1 discusses Hearst's competition with Pulitzer.
 G. 2, because Paragraph 2 introduces the reader to the main characters in "Krazy Kat."
 H. 2, because Paragraph 2 describes the basic premise of "Krazy Kat."
 J. 3, because Paragraph 3 anticipates the mention in Paragraph 4 of Hearst's commitment to "Krazy Kat" and his refusal to cancel it even though it was initially unpopular.

15. Suppose the writer had been assigned to write a brief essay describing the impact newspaper sales wars had on the evolution of the comic strip. Would this essay successfully fulfill the assignment?

- A. Yes, because the essay focuses on how talented and innovative comic-strip artists improved sales for the two competitors.
 B. Yes, because the essay focuses on the innovative and sophisticated techniques that George Heriman utilized in "Krazy Kat."
 C. No, because the essay focuses on "Krazy Kat," and the competition for the newspaper market is only mentioned in passing.
 D. No, because the essay focuses on the failure of "Krazy Kat" to initially attract a wide readership.

PASSAGE II

Valet Parking

[1]

Eating out in Los Angeles is expensive, so food ¹⁶ accounts for only a portion of the cost. Those who dine out are often required to utilize the valet parking services offered by many restaurants. In some instances, the price of parking can equal the price of a modest meal.

[2]

Valet parking is widespread in Los Angeles. Although not every restaurant in Los Angeles offers this service, somewhere in the city every type of restaurant do. ¹⁷ While fast-food eateries and four-star establishments may serve wildly different cuisine, and the prices apart from their respective ¹⁸ menus may also be wildly different, then each may ¹⁹ require its patrons to pay

16. F. NO CHANGE
 G. but
 H. then
 J. thus

17. A. NO CHANGE
 B. had.
 C. did.
 D. does.

18. F. NO CHANGE
 G. of respectable
 H. on their respective
 J. as respective

19. A. NO CHANGE
 B. if it
 C. each may
 D. may each



for the privilege of having a total stranger park their

20

cars. 21

[3]

Restaurants typically cooperate with independently owned valet parking services. Valet parking costs can

exceed five dollars, depending on the location, if not including a tip for the helpful valet.

22

[4]

[1] Valet parking services simply recognized this fact to cash to put themselves in position. [2] The answer

23

is simple, the city contains a huge number of well-to-do

24

residences which like to eat out often. [3] You may wonder why valet parking is such a big business in Los Angeles.

25

[4] It's said that many people actually like the idea of valet parking; for them, having someone else park their car adds to the glamour of dining out. 26

[5]

Many others, however, think that valet parking is an expensive nuisance. Unfortunately for

27

20. Which of the alternatives most strongly supports the notion that valet parking is an impersonal phenomenon?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. person
- H. recent acquaintance
- J. young adult

21. The writer considers adding the following sentence after Paragraph 2's second sentence:

For some reason, though, only rarely do fish places have valet parking.

The most logical reason for the writer to *reject* such an addition in this paragraph is because the sentence:

- A. does not add crucial information, and it disrupts the logical flow of the paragraph.
- B. undermines the validity of the preceding sentence since it does not single out a particular type of restaurant.
- C. adds too much of a negative emphasis to the essay.
- D. suggests that it might be less expensive to eat in a fish place than any other type of restaurant.

22. F. NO CHANGE

- G. thus
- H. not
- J. whether

23. A. NO CHANGE

- B. and put themselves into position to cash in.
- C. and themselves put into position to cash in.
- D. to put themselves into cash in position.

24. F. NO CHANGE

- G. simple the city,
- H. simple the city
- J. simple: the city

25. A. NO CHANGE

- B. residences who
- C. residents who
- D. residencies that

26. Which of the following sequences of sentences will make Paragraph 4 most logical?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. 1, 3, 4, 2
- H. 1, 4, 2, 3
- J. 3, 2, 1, 4

27. A. NO CHANGE

- B. others however think,
- C. others, think however
- D. others, however; think