

EE8

Brain training:

Think like an ACT English Genius!



and community partnership, she was named president of the National Women's Political Caucus, an organization that seeks to bring women into the political process. After she retired, Woods wrote⁵⁸ *Stepping Up to Power*, a book about her political life, which all began when she asked her neighbors⁵⁹ how they wanted to be governed.

- 58. F. NO CHANGE
- G. wrote:
- H. wrote,
- J. wrote;

- 59. A. NO CHANGE
- B. neighbor's
- C. neighbors'
- D. neighbors,

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

- 60. Upon reviewing the essay and finding that some important information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence:
Her campaign worked: the council closed the street to trucks.
The new sentence would most logically be placed at the end of Paragraph:
F. 1.
G. 2.
H. 3.
J. 4.

PASSAGE V

How Bilingual Speakers Choose Which Language to Use

You walk into a clothing store and ask⁶¹ for a dress shirt—a simple enough thing to do. But what if you are a bilingual speaker in a bilingual city such as Miami? How would they⁶² decide which language to use? Several subtle, but significant cues⁶³ may come into play, suggesting the choice (in this case) of either Spanish or English.

- 61. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
A. store in order to ask
B. store that asks
C. store, asking
D. store to ask
- 62. F. NO CHANGE
G. he or she
H. one
J. you
- 63. A. NO CHANGE
B. subtle, but significant cues
C. subtle but significant cues,
D. subtle but significant cues



These cues may operate independently, or several may act together. So that they signal language choice.

Such cues may be found in the speaker's immediate surroundings. Hearing a Venezuelan singer's latest recording being played on its sound system might prompt

a bilingual speaker to use Spanish. Besides, the language of the speaker's most recent conversation can be the determining factor. For example, if the speaker had been

talking in English with a friend before entering the store, he or she might continue to use English to address the store clerk.

[1] Many bilingual teenagers in Miami feel more comfortably speaking English than

Spanish; the reverse is often true of their parents. [2] Age can also be an important factor in language choice. [3] Consequently, teenagers may use English if the salesperson is their own age but Spanish (as a sign of respect) if the salesperson belongs to their parents

generation. [72]

- 64. F. NO CHANGE
G. together. In order to signal
H. together. Signaling
J. together, to signal

- 65. A. NO CHANGE
B. a store's
C. their
D. it's

- 66. F. NO CHANGE
G. For this reason,
H. Sometimes,
J. Instead,

- 67. A. NO CHANGE
B. factor that decides the determination of the language choice.
C. factor responsible for determining the language choice decision.
D. factor that determines it.

- 68. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable?
F. speaking together
G. communicating
H. conversing
J. chatting

- 69. A. NO CHANGE
B. most comfortable
C. more comfortable
D. most comfortably

- 70. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable?
F. Spanish, unless
G. Spanish, while
H. Spanish; however,
J. Spanish, but

- 71. A. NO CHANGE
B. their parents'
C. their parent's
D. there parent's

- 72. Which of the following sequences of sentences makes this paragraph most logical?
F. NO CHANGE
G. 1, 3, 2
H. 2, 1, 3
J. 3, 2, 1



A speaker fluent in two languages has distinct advantages over a monolingual speaker. It is common to
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hear Spanish spoken in Miami's Little Havana, where
74
many Cuban immigrants have settled in recent decades. However, the farther one gets from this area in the city, the more common it is to hear English instead of Spanish. If the clothing store is located relatively far from Little Havana, a bilingual speaker might decide to request the dress shirt in English. Nevertheless, the combination of any of the cues mentioned above could influence the choice, which means that the acquisition of a second language is valuable for anyone wanting to be successful
75
in business.
75

73. Which choice would most effectively introduce the main topic of this paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Generally, bilingual speakers conduct their business in many parts of the city.
 - C. Finally, a speaker's location in the city may influence language choice.
 - D. A bilingual speaker will eventually choose one language for primary use.
74. E. NO CHANGE
G. Spanish, spoken
H. Spanish, spoke
J. Spanish spoke
75. Which choice would most effectively end this sentence by summarizing one of the key points of the essay?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. making the decision of which language to use a complex and subtle process requiring keen social and linguistic awareness.
 - C. and the various languages used in the United States enrich and invigorate the most widely used language, English.
 - D. so being at least somewhat familiar with Spanish can be helpful if an English speaker intends to live in Miami.

END OF TEST 1

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.