

Name: _____

ACT English Test Practice: Week 4

DIRECTIONS: In the following passage, 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 III

Wearing Jeans in School

In 1970, the school board in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, approved a dress code that prohibited students from wearing certain types of clothing. The school board members believed that wearing "play clothes" to school made the students

inefficient toward their school work, while more formal attire established a positive educational climate. When twelve-year-old Kevin Bannister wore a pair of blue jeans to school, he was sent home for violating the dress code.

31. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would best illustrate the term *dress code* as it is used in this sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. clothing that was inappropriate.
- C. clothing, including sandals, bell-bottom pants, and "dungarees" (blue jeans).
- D. clothing that is permitted in some schools today.

32. F. NO CHANGE
G. lazy and bored to tears with
H. blow off
J. lax and indifferent toward



Kevin and his parents believed that his constitutional rights had been violated. The United States District Court of New Hampshire; agreed to hear Kevin's case.

His claim was based on the notion of personal liberty—the right of every individual to the control of his or her own person—protected by the Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment. The court agreed with Kevin that a person's right for wearing clothing of his or her own choosing is, in fact, protected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The court noted, however that restrictions may be justified in some circumstances, such as in the school setting.

So did Kevin have a right to wear blue jeans to school? The court determined that the school board had failed to show that wearing jeans actually inhibited the educational process, which is guided by authority figures.

Furthermore, the board offered no evidence to back up its claim that such clothing created a negative educational environment. Certainly the school board would be justified in prohibiting students from wearing clothing that was unsanitary, revealing, or obscene.

33: Given that all of the choices are true, which one would most effectively introduce the main idea of this paragraph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. The principal said dungarees and blue jeans were the same thing, so Kevin should have known better.
- C. If Kevin's jeans had been dirty and torn, the principal might have been justified in expelling him.
- D. These events occurred in a time of social unrest, and emotions were running high.

34. F. NO CHANGE
G. Court, of New Hampshire
H. Court of New Hampshire
J. Court of New Hampshire,

35. A. NO CHANGE
B. of wearing
C. to wear
D. wearing

36. F. NO CHANGE
G. court noted, however,
H. court, noted however,
J. court noted however,

37. A. NO CHANGE
B. process, which has undergone changes since the 1970s.
C. process, a process we all know well.
D. process.

38. F. NO CHANGE
G. they're
H. its
J. ones

39. A. NO CHANGE
B. where
C. which
D. in which



The court remained unconvinced, therefore, that

40

when wearing jeans would actually impair the learning
41
process of Kevin or of his fellow classmates.

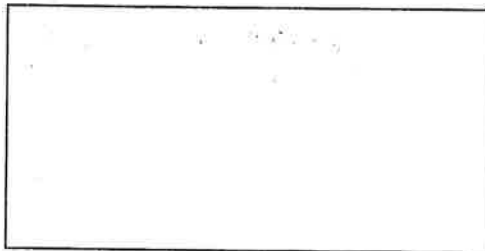
Kevin Bannister's case was significant in that it
42
was the first in the United States to address clothing
42
prohibitions of a school dress code. His challenge

42

initiated a review, of students' rights and administrative
43

responsibility in public education.
44

TLC Stamp



40. F. NO CHANGE
G. thus,
H. moreover,
J. however,

41. A. NO CHANGE
B. by wearing
C. wearing
D. having worn

42. Which choice would most effectively open this paragraph and convey the importance of this case?

F. NO CHANGE
G. Therefore, Kevin's case reminds us that you should stand up for your rights, no matter how old you are.
H. The case for personal liberty means the right to speak up must be taken seriously by the courts.
J. All in all, clothing is an important part of our identity.

43. A. NO CHANGE
B. review, of students' rights,
C. review of students' rights
D. review of students' rights,

44. F. NO CHANGE
G. on
H. with
J. about

Question 45 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

45. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief persuasive essay urging students to exercise their constitutional rights. Would this essay fulfill that goal?

A. Yes, because the essay focuses on how Kevin encouraged other students to exercise their constitutional rights.
B. Yes, because the essay focuses on various types of clothing historically worn by students as a freedom of expression.
C. No, because the essay suggests that the right to wear blue jeans was not a substantial constitutional right in the 1970s.
D. No, because the essay objectively reports on one case of a student exercising a particular constitutional right.