Mini-Lesson 7

## Reading Guessing

## ©o Learning Targets

1. Use the limitations of the ACT test format to improve the accuracy of guesses.
2. Apply statistically effective strategies when making a random guess.
3. Practice applying the Column Counting strategy.

## Instructions

Use Guessing strategies to answer the following question.

## Guessing

On the Reading test, trust your feelings. When you have to guess, use one of these strategies to improve accuracy:

1. Get emotional. Pick a choice that's consistent with the overall tone and emotion of the passage.
2. Code the answers. Use plus, minus, and question symbols to label the emotions of the answer choices.
3. The author's attitude toward Dan Barber in the passage is best described as that of:
A. a close friend but professional rival.
B. a skeptical food critic and opponent.
C. an enthusiastic but misguided admirer.
D. an unbiased and optimistic reporter.

## Instructions

Use Guessing strategies to answer the following question.
in this type of work.
In 1856 Watts traveled to the East, in the company of 75 Sir Charles Newton, for the purpose of opening the buried Temple of Mausolus at Halicarnassus. This gave Watts further insight into the old Greek world and stimulated his efforts in depicting incidents in classical lore. In a view of a mountainous coast called Asia Minor, and another, The
80 Isle of Cos, he produced two charming pictorial records of this important expedition. The next six years of his life were spent as a portrait painter-not as a professional who would paint anyone's portrait, but as a friend who loved to dedicate himself to his friends.
2. What does the passage state is Watts's view of painting personal portraits after returning from his trip to the East?
F. He considered it his greatest contribution to the world of art, far above that of his civic paintings.
G. He did it purely for financial stability, since this was a slow period in his career.
H. He loathed the subjects of his paintings, and this can be seen in the portraits themselves.
J. He did not do it for economic reasons, but rather as an act of devotion to friends.

## Instructions

Use Guessing strategies to fill in the answer sheet.

## Bubble Sheet Strategies

On the test, a wild guess is better than no guess at all. When you have to guess, use one of these strategies to improve accuracy:

1. Use statistics to your advantage. In the back half of the test, avoid the $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{H}$ column.
2. Column count to even out. Try to get the same number of answers for each letter option by dropping random guesses into the emptiest column.

## Test 3 - Reading

| (A) (B) (c) (0) | 8. © $¢$ ( © $(\square)(1)$ | 15. (A) (B) (c) () | 22. © ( ) $(\oplus)$ | 29. (A) (B) (c) (0) | 36. © ( ) (c) $(1)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. © (¢) (c) $($ () | 9. (A) (B) (c) (b) | 16. © ( ) (c) © (c) | 23. (A) (B) (c) () | 30. © ( ) ¢ ( ) | 37. (A) (B) (c) () |
| 3. (A) (B) (c) (0) | 10. © ( ) ¢ ( ) | 17. (A) (B) (c) () | 24. © ( ) ¢ $($ () | 31. (A) (B) (c) () | 38. © ( ) (c) © (1) |
| 4. © $¢$ ( © © $(1)$ | 11. (A) (B) (c) (b) | 18. © © (c) $(4)$ | 25. (A) (B) (c) () | 32. © © (c) © (1) | 39. (A) (B) (c) () |
| 5. (A) (B) (c) (0) | 12. © ( ) (c) [() | 19. (A) (B) (c) () | 26. © () (c) © (c) | 33. (A) (B) (c) () | 40. © () (c) (-) (1) |
| 6. © ( ) ¢ ¢ (c) | 13. (A) (B) (c) (b) | 20. © () (c) © (c) | 27. (A) (B) (c) () | 34. © ( ) ¢ (-) () |  |
| 7. (A) (B) (c) (0) | 14. © ( ) ¢ ¢ ( ) | 21. (A) (B) (c) () | 28. © ( ) ¢ ¢ ( ) | 35. (A) (B) (c) (0) |  |

## Instructions

Use Column Counting to fill in the remaining answers.

## Bubble Sheet Strategies

On the test, a wild guess is better than no guess at all. When you have to guess, use one of these strategies to improve accuracy:

1. Use statistics to your advantage. In the back half of the test, avoid the $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{H}$ column.
2. Column count to even out. Try to get the same number of answers for each letter option by dropping random guesses into the emptiest column.

## Test 3 - Reading

| - | 8. $\odot \bigcirc \bigcirc(\bigcirc)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. (a) © (1) | 9. (A) (B) ( ) |
| 3. (A) (c) (1) |  |
| 4. (a) [ ( ) | 11. (A) (c) () |
| 5. (A) (B) (b) | 12. © ( © $¢()$ |
| 6. $¢ \bigcirc(\square)(1)$ | 13. (A) (B) (C) |
| 7. (A) (B) (c) | 14. © ( ) ${ }^{\text {( })}$ |


| 16. |
| :---: |
| 17. (A) (B) (0) |
| 18. © ( ) ¢ ( ) |
| 19. (A) (B) (c) |
| 20.¢ ¢¢ (®) |
| 21. (A) (B) (c) |


36. © © ( © ) ( ) ()
37. (A) (B) (C) ()
38. © ( ) (G) © ()
39. (A) (B) (C) (ㅁ)
40. © © ( (G) © ()

