## Mini-Lesson 7

## Science Guessing

## ©f 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 Science test, the right answers like to fit in with the in crowd. When you have to guess, use one of these strategies to improve accuracy:

1. Get trendy. Pick a choice that's consistent with the trends you see in the data.
2. Blend in. Choose the answer that fits based on the patterns in the data.


Figure 1

1. According to Figure 1, for Tube 2, as time increases, absorption:
A. increases only.
B. decreases only.
C. increases, then decreases.
D. decreases, then increases.

## Instructions

Use Guessing strategies to answer the following question.

| Table 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Resistance $=7.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |
| Capacitance $(\mu \mathrm{F})$ | Time constant $(R C)$ |
| 1.5 | 11.25 ms |
| 2.5 | 18.75 ms |
| 6.0 | 45.00 ms |
| 10.0 | 75.00 ms |
| 12.5 | 93.75 ms |

2. Based on the data in Table 1, if a capacitor having a value of $3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is in series with a resistor having a value of 7.5 $\mathrm{k} \Omega$, the time required for the capacitor to reach $63 \%$ of its full charge will be:
F. less than 11.25 ms .
G. between 11.25 ms and 18.75 ms .
H. between 18.75 ms and 45.00 ms .
J. greater than 45.00 ms .

## 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 4 -Science

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

## 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 4 - Science

| (B) (c) | 8. $¢ \bigcirc \bigcirc()^{(1)}$ | 15. (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( ) ¢ (1) | 9. (A) (B) ( ) | 16. © ( ) ${ }^{\text {( ) }}$ |
| 3. (A) (c) (a) | 10. (a) ( ) ( ) | 17. (A) (B) ( ) |
| 4. © ( ) ( ) () | 11. (A) (c) (-) | 18. ( ) ( ) ( ) |
| 5. (A) (B) ( ) | 12. © $¢($ () $\oplus(\bigcirc$ | 19. (A) (B) (C) |
| 6. $¢ \bigcirc(()$ | 13. (A) (B) (C) | 20. $¢($ ¢ ( ) |
| 7. (A) (B) (c) | 14. © ( ) ¢ ( ) | 21. (A) (B) (C) |


| (1) | 29. (A) (B) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23. (A) (c) () | 30. © ( ) ( ) (1) |
| 24. ( ) © ( ) | 31. © ${ }^{\text {( ) (c) ( }) ~}$ |
| 25. (A) (B) ( ) | 32. © ( ) ¢ ( ) |
| 26. © $¢(\oplus)(1)$ | 33. (A) ( ) ( ) |
| 27. (A) (B) (c) | 34. © $\bigcirc(4)$ |
| 28. © ¢ (¢) ¢ $\bigcirc$ | 35. (A) (B) ( ) |

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