Lima Central Catholic Academic Booster Club presents its 13th:

ACT Test Prep Course

Specifically date designed for the February 23, 2021 ACT Test 8 sessions. 3 hours each. 2 practice test. 24 hours total.

Who: LCC Students & Non-LCC high school students - 30 seats available

Where: LCC Great Hall		
When: Saturdays Time: 9:00 a.m Noon Saturday, January 2nd - week #1 - M Saturday, January 9th - week #2 Saturday, January 16th - week #3 Saturday, January 23rd - week #4 Saturday, January 30th - week #5 Saturday, February 6th - week #6 Saturday, February 13th - week #7 Saturday, February 20th - week #8 Sunday, February 21st - make-up cal February 23rd - ACT Test Date for a Friday, March 12th, deadline to sign	lamity day lamity day ıll Juniors	
Format: Rotating subject stations -	1 hr. English/Reading – Olivis 1 hr. Math – Wes Horstman 1 hr. Science - Deb Schenk	a Schmenk
Fee: \$225 - LCC students \$300 - Fee is PREPAY per student - include (Note: Comparable programs in the		ng
students given 1st priority until December 18 filled immediately December 19th. Minimum	, 2020. Non-LCC students' names v of 30 students needed to ensure cla o accommodate financial viability. (.230.5040 be received no later than Wednesd:	ss is financially viable. If less than 30 students, Questions contact Stephanie Evans, Academic ay December 23, 2020 by Lima Central
Name:	Grade:	
Address:	City:	Zip:
Email Address:	Cell No:	
Parent Signature:		
Payment: \$ Check # Ca	ashMake checks payable t	o LCC Academic Booster

(Students must independently register with www.actstudent.org by Fri., 3/12/2021 the April 17th test.

Club.

Cost is \$55.00 ACT (no writing) and \$70.00 ACT (plus writing.)

Personal comments to consider from the class coordinator regarding the ACT class:

- Most students do not have the time or self-discipline to self-study for this test. Simply having a weekly scheduled class will force the student to set aside some time. If the student is physically sitting in the class anyway, chances are he/she will be bound to learn something.
- Past results have shown that those students who WANT to be in the class, put the time and concentration into the class and consequently benefit the most. Bottom line: You will get out of the class what you put into the class. In contrast, the student who continually cell phone texts, sleeps, or daydreams will learn less and probably not benefit.
- Spending the \$225-\$300 is well worth it, if the student *wants* to be there. If not, it is a waste of money and time.
- The textbook used has 5 practice tests. Most likely the class will use 2, leaving 3 for extra testing on your own.

The following is information from ACT Corporate Home web site.

What is the ACT?

The ACT is a **national college admissions examination** that consists of subject area tests in: English, Math, Reading, & Science. The ACT Plus Writing includes the four subject area tests plus a 40-minute Writing Test. ACT results are accepted by all 4-year colleges and universities in the U.S.

The ACT includes 215 multiple-choice questions and takes approximately 3 hours and 30 minutes to complete, including a short break (or just over four hours if you are taking the ACT Plus Writing).

Actual testing time is 2 hours and 55 minutes (plus 40 minutes if you are taking the ACT Plus Writing).

The ACT is administered on six test dates within the 50 United States and District of Columbia—in September, October, December, February, April, and June.

The basic registration fee (\$55.00 ACT; \$70.00 ACT Plus Writing) includes score reports for up to four college choices, if you list valid codes when you register.

What is the difference between the ACT and SAT?

The ACT is an achievement test, measuring what a student has learned in school. The SAT is more of an aptitude test, testing reasoning and verbal abilities.

The ACT has up to 5 components: English, Mathematics, Reading, Science, and an optional Writing Test. The SAT has only 3 components: Critical Reasoning, Mathematics, and a required Writing Test.

The College Board introduced a new version of the SAT in 2005, with a **mandatory** writing test. ACT continues to offer its well-established test, plus an **optional** writing test. You take the ACT Writing Test only if required by the college(s) you're applying to.

The SAT has a correction for guessing. That is, they take off for wrong answers. The ACT is scored based on the number of correct answers with no penalty for guessing. The ACT has an Interest Inventory that allows students to evaluate their interests in various careers options.

Why take the ACT?

There are at least four good reasons to take the ACT:

- 1. The ACT is universally accepted for college admission in the U.S. The ACT is accepted by all 4-year colleges and universities in the U.S., including the Ivy League schools.
- 2. **The ACT multiple-choice tests are curriculum based.** The ACT is not an aptitude or an IQ test. Instead, the questions on the ACT are directly related to what you have learned in your high school courses in English, mathematics, reading, and science. Because the ACT tests are based on what is taught in the high school curriculum, students are generally more comfortable with the ACT than they are with traditional aptitude tests or tests with narrower content.
- 3. **The ACT is more than a test.** In addition to the tests, the ACT also provides students with a unique Interest Inventory that provides valuable information for career and educational planning and a Student Profile Section that provides a comprehensive profile of your work in high school and your future plans.
- 4. **The ACT is a good value.** As a private, not-for-profit organization governed by educators, ACT is committed to providing services at the lowest possible cost. Accordingly, the ACT provides a comprehensive package of educational assessment and career planning services for college-bound students at a modest fee that is lower than the fee for the competing admissions test.

"The ACT has gained broader acceptance by colleges, and may allow students to do less testing overall.

Some selective colleges require both the SAT and SAT subject tests, but will take the ACT alone.

The ACT also gives students more flexibility to submit to colleges only the scores they wish them to see." (CNN.com)

When should I test?

Pick a test date that is **at least two months ahead of the application deadlines** of all the colleges and scholarship agencies you might want to apply to. Scores for the ACT (No Writing) are normally reported within 3–8 weeks after the test date. If you take the ACT Plus Writing, scores will be reported only after all of your scores are available, including Writing, normally within 5–8 weeks after the test date.

Advantages to testing in your junior year:

- You've probably completed the coursework corresponding to the test material.
- You'll have your test scores and other information in time to help you plan your senior year.
 (For example, you may decide to take an additional class in an area in which your test score was low.)

- Colleges will know of your interests and have your scores in time to contact you during the summer before your senior year, when many of them are sending information about admissions, course placement, scholarships, and special programs to prospective students.
- You'll have information about yourself and the schools you're considering prior to your campus visits, making your visits more focused.
- You'll have the opportunity to retest if you feel your scores don't accurately reflect your abilities in the areas tested.

Should I test again?

Many students test twice, once as a junior and again as a senior. You should definitely consider retesting if you had any problems during testing, such as misunderstanding the directions, running out of time, or not feeling well.

You may also want to consider retesting if you don't believe that your scores accurately represent your abilities, especially if you see a discrepancy between your ACT scores and your high school grades, or if you have completed coursework or an intensive review in the subject areas included in the ACT since you tested.

If you test more than once, you determine which set of scores are sent to colleges or scholarship programs. ACT reports scores from only one test date per report.

How will you do on a retest?

Research shows that of the students who took the ACT more than once:

- 57% increased their Composite score on the retest
- 21% had no change in their Composite score on the retest
- 22% decreased their Composite score on the retest

For students with an initial ACT Composite score between 12 and 29, the typical ACT Composite score from the second testing is about 1 point higher.

- The lower your initial ACT Composite score, the more likely your second score will be higher than the first score.
- The higher your initial ACT Composite score, the more likely your second score will be the same as or lower than the first score.