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## How long is act exam

Reviewed by: Mary Banks Former Admissions Committee Member, Columbia University Reviewed: 4/26/24 There's no need to search for the ultimate ACT test guide any longer; this article contains everything you need to know about the ACT, completely free. Below you'll find all things ACT and get the answers you need in one convenient spot. High school students have two choices for standardized tests: the SAT or the ACT. Every year over one million high school students and graduates take the American College Test (ACT). Your test scores are a crucial part of your college applications, and it's normal to feel a bit of pressure before you take the ACT test. This free ACT test guide will have you in tip-top shape and feeling confident about acing the ACT in no time. Read on to learn more about the ACT and its history, test overview, tips to up your ACT test prep game, and much more. So, what is the ACT test? Like the SAT, the ACT is a college entrance exam. The test is entirely multiple-choice and takes approximately three hours to complete. There are two main players in the college testing industry: the College Board, which administers the SAT, PSAT, and AP curriculum, and ACT Inc., which administers the ACT. Admissions committees use your ACT scores as a way to gauge your college readiness and academic aptitude. School curriculums, opportunities, and GPA scales can differ by district, let alone by each state. Students aren't always offered the same academic opportunities as their peers in other districts or states. The ACT offers a standardized way to fairly compare students beyond just their GPA and class rank to mitigate the gap. Comparing students using standardized tests evens the playing field and ensures disadvantaged students are left behind just because of where their school is located. ACT Format Students are tested in five key subject areas: English, Math, Reading, Science, Writing (optional). Each section has its own designated time limit, and completing the entire exam requires 3 hours and 35 minutes. Section # of Questions & Time Limit Content/Skills Covered Question Types English 75 questions in 45 min. Grammar & usage, punctuation, sentence structure, strategy, organization and style. Four choice, multiple choice usage/mechanics and rhetorical skills questions Math 60 questions in 60 min. Pre-algebra, elementary algebra, intermediate algebra, coordinate geometry, plane geometry, trigonometry Five choice, multiple choice questions Reading 40 questions in 35 min. Reading comprehension of what is directly stated or implied Four choice, multiple choice referring and reasoning questions Science 40 questions in 35 min. Interpretation, analysis, evaluation, reasoning, and problem-solving Four choice, multiple choice data representation, research summaries, and conflicting viewpoints questions Writing (optional) 1 essay in 40 min. Writing skills Essay prompt History of the ACT The ACT was created in 1959 after University of Iowa professor Everett Franklin Lindquist sought an alternative to the SAT. As more and more students decided to pursue higher education, it became clear the country needed another college entrance exam to meet demand. Initially, the ACT was created to rival the SAT "in response to changing patterns in college attendance in the United States and a desire for an exam that more accurately judges the ability of a student to perform well in college or university." In 1959, the first ACT sections were English, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Natural Sciences. Fast forward 30 years later to 1989, and the Natural Science section was changed to Science Reasoning, and Social Studies became the Reading section. In 2005, an optional writing test was added to the ACT. ACT Inc. made slight changes to the writing section in 2015, increasing the time limit from 30 to 40 minutes and changing the content. ACT Testing Statistics In 2023, there was a slight decrease of 0.3 points in ACT scores compared to 2022, which was smaller than the 0.5-point drop observed from 2021 to 2022. During the same year, approximately 1.4 million high school seniors participated in the ACT test, representing an increase of about 40,000 from the previous year. However, the number still fell short of the approximately 1.7 million students who took the test in 2020. ACT college admissions test scores also reached their lowest point in three decades. The average composite score for the exam dropped from 19.8 to 19.5, representing a decrease of 0.3 points, as reported by the nonprofit organization responsible for conducting the test. It's important to note that the highest achievable score remains 36. Data shows the ACT test tends to be more prevalent in central states, with some exceptions: Alabama Arkansas Colorado Idaho Illinois Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma South Dakota Tennessee Utah West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming As you can see, it's a pretty even split between states that prefer the ACT versus states that prefer the SAT. Ultimately, it's up to you, the student, to decide which test is best for you. Who Should Take the ACT? All U.S. high school students can take the ACT if they prefer it over the SAT. Typically, students in their junior or senior high school years take the ACT. The test is designed "for the 10th, 11th, and/or 12th grade levels to provide schools and districts with the data necessary to position students for success after high school." When to Take the ACT The timing of when you take the ACT is essential. However, you shouldn't take the ACT test until you feel prepared to do so and have taken a practice test that approaches or exceeds the score you want to achieve. You should also finish all high school courses that cover topics you'll see on your exam first, such as logarithms or trigonometry. You'll want to plan your ACT exam dates so you can retest if necessary. The best strategy for college entrance exams is to test as soon as possible while giving yourself time to get fully prepared. If you can, try to take the ACT once in the spring of your junior year and again in the fall of your senior year. The ACT offers seven test dates per year, typically falling on Saturdays in February, April, June, July, September, October, and December. If you can't take the test on a Saturday for religious reasons, the ACT may have accommodations available for you. The ACT administration recommends "choosing a test date at least two months ahead of the application deadlines of all the colleges and scholarship agencies you might want to apply to." Ensure you check the ACT's test dates and plan to take the test on a date that works best for you. Knowing what to expect on ACT test day can help you enter the testing center feeling cool, calm, and collected. In the days before the test, ensure you check if your test has been rescheduled for reasons relating to bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances. You don't want to make the trek to the test center only to find it closed. You must arrive at the testing center by 8 a.m. on test day. If you have the time and resources to do so, you may want to travel to your testing center on another day to gauge how much time it will take you to get there. Don't forget to factor in situations beyond your control, such as weather, traffic, public transportation delays, and more. Getting to the testing center on time is crucial: you will not be admitted to the test if you're late. Aim to be there 15 minutes early to avoid missing the test. When you get there, staff will check your admission ticket and photo ID and use either an electronic device or paper materials to administer the test. Once you've broken the seal on the ACT test, you can't request a test change date. You'll have access to your calculator only on the ACT Math test. You'll be asked to agree to the ACT Terms and Conditions when you register and again on test day. After you've finished the fourth section of the test, you'll complete a short multiple-choice, ungraded test. Don't worry about this test too much: your results won't be reflected in your composite score, and your responses are used to help develop future test questions. The length of the ACT varies; if you don't decide to take the optional writing test, your test day wraps up at about 12:35 p.m. If you do want to take it, you'll finish at 1:35 p.m. Before you leave, ensure you tell a staff member if you don't want your scores reported. Students may choose not to report their scores if they feel they didn't perform as well as they could, and have time to take the test at a later date. Breaks the Order of subjects on the ACT is English, Math, Reading, then Science. After you finish the ACT Math Test, you'll be allowed to take a short break where you can have a snack, drink, and relax before the rest of the test. Note that you can't have your phone or any electronics during this time. If you decide to take the writing test, you're permitted to take a short break after the ACT Science Test, which is the last of the required subjects. Important Note on Devices From the moment you step into the testing room until your test is complete, you can't have access to any electronics besides your ACT-approved calculator. If you bring a device with you, double-check that it's turned off and out of sight while you take the test. If you access any electronic device or your phone makes any noise (even if it's a cool ringtone), you'll immediately be dismissed and have your scores canceled. Staff members may even take your device away. Don't make these mistakes! Since the test is quite challenging, you'll need to ensure you work hard and read our step-by-step test ACT prep guide. The below test prep tips can help increase your confidence and ensure you're ready to rise to the occasion on test day. Set Up Goals ASAP Identifying your target score is a crucial step in ACT test prep. It's one thing to say, "I want to do well on the ACT Test," and another to say, "I'm aiming for a composite score of at least 30." Finding your target begins with taking an initial practice test and seeing how you do. From here, you can plan your studying based on how much time you have before test day and how much you want to raise your ACT score. Another way to find a measurable goal for yourself is to check the class profile data of schools on your college list. Schools often release data on the average ACT scores of admitted students. Shoot for, or above, this average for a better chance at getting accepted at the school of your dreams! Your Study Schedule Matters Creating a consistent study schedule is imperative to your success and ACT test prep plan. Schedules ensure you stay on track, cover all the concepts you need to know for your test and keep you from straying off your study path. A well-organized schedule can also prevent you from burnout or cramming (it's never fun and seldom a good idea). Use any planning tools you're comfortable with, whether on your phone, laptop, calendar, or a paper day planner. However, don't neglect to factor in your other responsibilities, commitments, and free time when making your schedule. You don't have to spend every waking moment you're free studying; balance is essential! Focus on Where You Need to Improve Don't linger too long on concepts you've already mastered. While you may want to routinely check in and ensure you still understand and remember everything, mastering means moving on. Many students assume they need to allow the same amount of study time per ACT section. Unfortunately, this logic may not hold for every student. If you're a math whiz, you'll probably need to spend less time practicing with math questions than most of your peers. Focusing on your areas that need improvement can be uncomfortable and even frustrating for some, but with practice comes familiarity and mastery. Don't be afraid to tackle your weaker subject areas; you'll see your effort reflected in your test scores. Finish Courses Related to ACT Content Most high school students aren't rushing to take the ACT in their first year or even the beginning of their sophomore year. If you're taking the ACT in your junior or senior years, there's a good chance you've taken the courses you need to succeed. Circle back and ensure you don't have any knowledge gaps that become apparent as you take practice tests. The ACT contains some questions relating to trigonometry and logarithms; ensure you take the relevant advanced math courses so you're not left confused. Practice As Much As You Need Taking regular practice tests helps you get more familiar with the ACT's content and helps measure your progress. You'll want to regularly take a practice test to check in and see how you're doing. As soon as you hit your target score or get pretty close, feel confident knowing you're ready to ace the ACT. Time Yourself Timing yourself as you take practice tests is one of the most crucial elements of ACT test prep to guarantee your success. The ACT is faster than the SAT: you need to ensure you can answer each question with ease within less than a minute on average. Along with timing yourself, ensure you can complete your practice tests in one go, similar to testing conditions. Turn off your phone and TV, and ensure you can work in a quiet environment. You might want to tell your family or housemates you're practicing to minimize distractions ahead of time. As you take practice tests, you can increase your speed: speed comes after accuracy and familiarity. Still unsure if you're ready for the ACT? Take our free interactive ACT Readiness Quiz to find out if you're prepared for the test. Organize Your Bag and Materials the Night Before Forgetting something important you need is the worst. Don't fall victim to forgetting something essential like your admissions ticket or calculator. Make a list of what you need and organize your bag the night before so you don't have to frantically rush around in the morning. You need to bring: A printed admission ticket An acceptable photo ID (current, valid ID issued by your state/city/school/government in a plastic card format with your first and last name on it) An ACT Student Identification Form with a photo if you don't have an ID like the one described above A mask or face covering Sharpened No. 2 pencils with erasers A watch without an alarm that doesn't make noise A permitted calculator Snacks to eat on your break Don't Neglect Yourself and Exude Confidence There are only a few days left before ACT day, and you're burning through your study materials and practice tests. While that's great, take care not to neglect yourself and your needs leading up to test day. Stay hydrated, eat well, and try to get a solid eight hours of sleep each night. Remember, do participate in activities that make you feel good, whether it's watching your favorite show or movie, painting, exercising, or hanging out with friends. Don't allot every second of your spare time to ACT test prep. The entire ACT includes four sections: English, Math, Reading, and Science. You can also take the optional writing test if you choose to do so. The shortest sections are reading and science, and the math section is the longest. Knowing the ACT's structure well before taking the actual test is essential and can help you feel more prepared. ACT English The ACT English Test will give you multiple essays or passages, each followed by a set of multiple-choice questions. The key thing to remember about the ACT English Test is it "puts you in the position of a writer who makes decisions to revise and edit a text." There are three main question types on the ACT English test: writing production, language knowledge, and conventions of standard English. Here's a breakdown of what's expected of you for each one. Production of Writing (29-32%) These questions assess your understanding of the purpose and focus of the passage. This includes questions relating to: Topic Development: You need to show you understand and control the rhetorical aspects. You understand the purposes of test sections, whether parts of the narrative meet its goal, and evaluate the relevance of the text concerning the overall focus. Organization, Unity, and Cohesion: You use strategies to ensure text flows well in a logical and organized manner while ensuring there is a practical introduction and conclusion. Knowledge of Language (13-19%) Knowledge of language questions demonstrates your effective language use "through ensuring precision and concision in word choice and maintaining consistency in style and tone." Conventions of Standard English (51-56%) These questions measure your understanding of English grammar, usage, and mechanics to edit and revise your writing. Examples include: Sentence Structure and Format: You understand how sentence structure and formation can make narratives more straightforward and improve writing. Punctuation: You can identify punctuation issues and solve them. Usage: You can identify common problems "with standard English usage" and make revisions. ACT Mathematics The ACT Math Test has 60 questions you must answer in one hour (one minute per question on average). Most of the questions you see are self-contained, although some may belong to a set. Another knowledge of "basic formulas and computational skills are assumed as background for the problems...recall of complex formulas and extensive computation are not required." These are all the question types you'll see on the ACT and an approximate measure of how frequently they appear. Preparing for Higher Math (57-60%) The math you see in these questions contains much of the newer math concepts you've learned in your high school courses leading up to the test. Preparing for higher math has five subcategories: Number & Quantity (7-10%): These questions relate to real and complex number systems. You must reason and understand quantities in forms such as integer and rational exponents, and vectors and matrices. Algebra (12-15%): You must "graph, and model multiple types of expressions. Students will employ many different kinds of equations, including but not limited to linear, polynomial, radical, and exponential relationships. The student will find solutions to systems of equations, even when represented by simple matrices, and apply their knowledge to applications." Geometry (12-15%): You'll deal with shapes and solids and concepts like congruence, surface area, and volume. You must understand the "composition of objects, and solve for missing values in triangles, circles, and other figures, including using trigonometric ratios and equations of conic sections." Functions (12-15%): These questions test your knowledge of function definition, notation, representation, and application. These questions may include, "but are not limited to linear, radical, piecewise, polynomial, and logarithmic functions. Students will manipulate and translate functions, as well as find and apply important features of graphs." Statistics and Probability (8-12%): You will describe the center and spread of distributions, answer questions about data collection methods, "understand and model relationships in bivariate data, and calculate probabilities, including the related sample spaces." Integrating Essential Skills (40-43%) This category focuses on how well you can use your knowledge to solve simple and complex questions. You'll be asked to address concepts including: Rates and percentages Proportional relationships Area, surface area, and volume Averages and medians Expressing numbers in different ways Solve problems combining skills in chain steps Applying various skills in different contexts Demonstrating mathematical fluency Modeling Modeling questions include problems that deal with producing, understanding, evaluating, and improving models. Modeling is reflected in all five math subcategories discussed above, as well. This category measures your modeling skills across many mathematical topics. ACT Reading The purpose of the ACT Reading Test is to show you you can read closely, pull out important information using evidence in the text, and integrate information from multiple sources. Questions on the reading test ask you to: Find main ideas Find and interpret specific details Understand the chronological order of events Make comparisons Understand cause-effect relationships Determine the meaning of context-dependent words, phrases, and statements Make generalizations Analyze the author's voice and method Evaluate claims and evidence in an argumentative text Integrate information from multiple texts You'll see the narratives and passages range from longer to shorter. What you'll see reflects examples of writing you'll work within your first year of college. The question types you'll see belong to three categories. Key Ideas and Details (55-61%) You'll need to read each passage closely to identify central themes and ideas so you can accurately summarize what you've read. These questions measure your proficiency in understanding the main ideas and details of a text. Craft and Structure (25-30%) Craft and structure questions require you to figure out the meanings of words and phrases, analyze text structure, understand the author's purpose and perspective, and character POVs. You must also "Interpret authorial decisions rhetorically and differentiate between various perspectives and sources of information." Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (13-18%) These questions test your understanding of authors' claims, your ability to differentiate facts from opinions, and connect different texts using evidence. Other questions in this category may ask you to analyze how an author constructed their argument and gauge the reasoning and evidence from sources. Visual and Quantitative Information in the Reading Test This is a relatively new element on the ACT Reading Test. Introduced in 2021, one of the passages may be accompanied by a visual or quantitative element like a graph, table, or figure. You may be asked to analyze data from the visual and passage to get the correct answer. ACT Science The ACT Science Test is meant to measure your "analysis, evaluation, reasoning, and problem-solving skills required in the natural sciences." Every passage you see in this section presents authentic scientific scenarios. "The test's content includes biology, chemistry, Earth & space sciences, and physics. Thankfully, you don't need to possess advanced knowledge in these areas to perform well on the test. Many students consider the ACT Science Test an extension of the reading test because it focuses more on different ideas and concepts than scientific knowledge. The science information and passages on the ACT are presented in one of three ways: Data Representation (30-40%) These questions present graphics or tables similar to what you see in scientific journals or other materials. Questions accompanying the information measure skills like finding relationships based on a visual, interpolation and extrapolation, and translating "tabular data into words." Research Summaries (45-55%) Research summaries provide descriptions and results of one or more related experiments. Questions focus on experiment design and the interpretation of experimental results. Conflicting Viewpoints (15-20%) Conflicting viewpoint information presents different explanations for scientific phenomena inconsistent with each other. You'll need to understand, analyze, and compare different hypotheses or views. There are three question types you'll see, including: Interpretations of Data (40-50%) Approximately half the ACT Science questions ask you to analyze scientific data presented in numerous formats like graphs, tables, and diagrams. Scientific Investigation (20-30%) You must understand experimental tools, procedures, and design (like identifying controls and variables) and compare, extend, or modify experiments (such as predicting the results of future experiments or trials). Evaluation of Models, Inferences, and Experimental Results (25-35%) These questions ask you to judge a science experiment's validity based on the provided information. You may also be asked to form conclusions or predictions based on that information. ACT Writing The ACT Writing Test presents one writing prompt describing a complex issue and three different perspectives on that issue. Your job is to read the prompt and develop your own opinions and perspectives on the issue. Your essay should analyze how your perspective relates to one or more of the other presented perspectives. Where you choose to take your writing is up to you. Some students have a perspective borrowing partial elements from those given or agree with one perspective. Other students may choose to generate a completely alternate perspective. Your scores on the test aren't influenced by your point of view but based on your writing skills. Why is the ACT Writing Test-Optional? The ACT Writing Test is optional because not all colleges require a writing score for admission. If you're unsure whether or not you should write the ACT essay, check the requirements of all the schools you want to apply to first. If none of them require ACT Writing Test scores, you don't have to take it. Your total ACT score is your composite score: this number can range from 1 to 36. Your total score comprises your scores from all ACT sections, excluding the writing test. Here's how your ACT test is scored: First, the number of questions you answered correctly in each section is counted. No points are deducted for wrong answers as there is no penalty for guessing on the ACT. Your raw scores (the number of questions you answered correctly) are converted into scale scores. Scale scores have the same meaning across all ACT sections. Your test scores and your composite score range from 1 to 36. Your composite score is the average of your four test scores, rounded to the nearest whole number. Fractions in your score of less than one-half are rounded down, while above one-half are rounded up. You'll receive this information in a report. In the report, you'll also see other scores for categories within each test, including total questions, how many you answered correctly, and the percentage of correct questions. Reporting categories follow similar frameworks as above: the percentages above indicate how many questions in each test belong to that category. If you choose to take the ACT Writing Test, you will receive a score of 2-12, following the ACT's grading rubric. The main page of your ACT score report will look something like this: Your score report also shows your Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) score made up of your combined math and science scores and English Language Arts (ELA) score made up of your combined scores from reading, English, and writing if you took it. Your scores estimate your educational development. You should also consider the ranges marked by the blue and green lighter shades around your actual scores. "Think of your true achievement on this test as being within a range that extends about one standard error of measurement, or about 1 point for Composite and writing scores, and 2 points for STEM, ELA, and other test scores above and below your score," reads the ACT score report. In 2023, the average ACT score for high school graduates stood at 19.5 out of a possible 36 points on the college entrance exam. This score is a key indicator of how prepared students are for college-level studies and plays a significant role in the college admissions process. Source: ACT However, it's important to acknowledge that performance on the ACT showed notable differences among various racial groups. These disparities highlight the ongoing challenges related to educational equity and access to quality preparation resources, which can influence students' performance on standardized tests. Interestingly, about 36 percent of the class of 2023 made the choice to take the ACT at least once during their high school years. This decision to retake the exam often results in improved scores, showcasing students' dedication to achieving better outcomes. Notably, this trend was particularly prominent among Black students, who demonstrated a higher inclination to retake the test. These variations in ACT scores and the enthusiasm to retake the exam underscore the significance of addressing educational disparities and ensuring equal opportunities for all students, irrespective of their backgrounds. Achieving this equality remains a critical goal for educators, policymakers, and institutions nationwide as they work toward fostering a more inclusive and accessible education system. The ACT test is reasonably challenging, and you'll need to put in the work and time to achieve high scores. While we outlined everything you needed to know about ACT test prep above, we'll move on to test-taking tips you can use to ensure you ace the ACT like a pro. General ACT Test-Taking Tips We'll start with general test-taking tips to remember before delving into section-specific tips and tricks. Budget Your Time and Keep a Good Pace You have an average of 52 seconds per question if you want to complete every question within the designated time frame. Speed is one of the most critical elements to your success besides your accuracy. Good time management on tests requires practice, practice, and more practice. Ensure you don't get caught up on one question for too long, as tempting as it can be to stay until you have the answer. You simply won't have the luxury to do that on the ACT without negatively impacting your scores later. Instead, know when it's time to skip it and return later. Good test-taking speed doesn't happen overnight. Take practice tests consistently to work on it: the more comfortable you are with the content, the faster you'll answer questions on test day. You might even have time left over to check your work! Begin With Easier Questions No rule states you have to start with the most challenging questions in each section. Starting nice and easy can help you budget your time and obtain the highest score possible if you can't do the harder questions. Start with the easier questions, and then move on to the more challenging ones. If you find yourself falling into this negative mindset, Don't Let Yourself Get Frustrated or Too Nervous. On the day of the test, you may feel nervous, but you can't let that affect your performance. Instead, you should focus on the positive aspects of the test. You can't let yourself fall into this negative mindset. Don't Let Yourself Get Frustrated or Too Nervous. On the day of the test, you may feel nervous, but you can't let that affect your performance. Instead, you should focus on the positive aspects of the test. You can't let yourself fall into this negative mindset. Don't Let Yourself Get Frustrated or Too Nervous. On the day of the test, you may feel nervous, but you can't let that affect your performance. Instead, you should focus on the positive aspects of the test. You can't let yourself fall into this negative mindset. Don't Let Yourself Get Frustrated or Too Nervous. 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