

Volume: 90 Questions

Question No: 1

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. When you are taking the official ACT, make sure you carefully fill in the appropriate bubble on the answer document.

Bicycles

- (1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.
- (2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.
- (3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.
- (4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.
- (5) Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down.
- (6) He also used foot-operated cranks similar to pedals so his bicycle, could be ridden at a quick pace.
- (7) It hadn't looked, much like a modern bicycle, though, because its back wheel was substantially larger than its front wheel.
- (8) In 1861, the French Michaux brothers took the evolution of the bicycle a step further by inventing an improved crank mechanism.
- (9) Ten years later, James Starley, an English inventor, revolutionized bicycle design.
- (10) He, made the front wheel many times larger than the back wheel, putting a gear on, the pedals to make the bicycle more efficient, and lightened the wheels by using wire spokes.
- (11) Although this bicycle was much lighter and less tiring to ride, it was still clumsy, extremely top-heavy, and ridden mostly for entertainment.
- (12) It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene.
- (13) Today their built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.
- (14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.
- (15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.
- (16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.
- (17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. there was no such thing as a bicycle,

C. bicycles were uninvented,

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D. whoever heard of a bicycle,

Answer: B

Explanation:

This choice has the most appropriate and correct usage and word choice.

Question No: 2

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

(4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.

(5) Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down.

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(12) It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene.

(13) Today their built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.

(14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.

(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. Macmillan was a Scottish blacksmith

C. Macmillan, a Scottish blacksmith,

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D. Macmillan, he was a Scottish blacksmith,

Answer: C

Explanation:

The phrase a Scottish blacksmith is relevant but nonessential information and needs to be set off by commas.

Question No: 3

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

(4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.

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(14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.

(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. could be rode quickly

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C. could have been ridden fast

D. could ride at a quick pace

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is correct as is.

Question No: 4

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

(4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.

(5) Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down.

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(14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.

(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. looked not

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C. didn't look

D. wasn't looking

Answer: C

Explanation:

The verb needs to be in the past tense.

Question No: 5

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

(4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.

(5) Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down.

(6) He also used foot-operated cranks similar to pedals so his bicycle, could be ridden at a quick pace.

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(12) It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene.

(13) Today their built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.

(14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.

(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. He made

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C. He had made

D. He; made

Answer: B

Explanation:

There should not be a comma between a subject and a verb.

Question No: 6

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

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(14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.

(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. putted a gear on

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C. put a gear in

D. put a gear on

Answer: D

Explanation:

This choice gives the sentence parallel structure.

Question No: 7

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

(4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.

(5) Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down.

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(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. Today there are built

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C. Today they, are built

D. Today, they are built

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comma after an introductory word or phrase and they + are contraction.

Question No: 8

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

(4) In 1839, Kirkpatrick, Macmillan a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design.

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(14) H. J. Lawson, invented by another Englishman, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists.

(15) This bicycle had equal sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over.

(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

A. NO CHANGE

B. H. J. Lawson invented by another Englishman

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C. Invented by another Englishman, H.J. Lawson,

D. Another Englishman inventor, H. J. Lawson,

Answer: C

Explanation:

This choice presents the correct word order.

Question No: 9

(1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.

(2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.

(3) Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.

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(16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.

(17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

If the writer were trying to convince readers to buy a bicycle, he would:

A. NO CHANGE

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- B. Add a paragraph describing the health and environmental benefits of riding a bike.
- C. Add a paragraph comparing the cost and quality of today's best-selling bicycles.
- D. Add a paragraph about the Tour de France and other bicycle races.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This choice gives readers reasons to buy a bicycle for themselves.

Question No: 10

- (1) Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.
- (2) But two hundred years ago, bicycles weren't even existing, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today—it was made of wood and didn't even have pedals.
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- (16) Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel.
- (17) With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation.

Which of the following sequences makes paragraph 4 most logical?

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A. NO CHANGE

B. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 15

C. 12, 17, 14, 15, 16, 13

D. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 13

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the most logical sequence. The sentence about Lawson and naming the safety bicycle must come before the details of the safety bicycle. Sentence 13 is the best conclusion for the paragraph.

Question No: 11

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

(1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.

(2) After 1850, the Industrial Revolution spread rapidly, throughout Europe.

(3) While the pace of change during the Industrial Revolution was indeed very rapid, the Industrial Revolution itself stretched over a rather long period of time from the middle of the 18th century in the 1700s through World War I (1914).

Several key discoveries and inventions enabled the Industrial Revolution to take place included machines and tools like the cotton gin, the radio, the circular saw, the cylindrical press, and the steam engine. Cement, dynamite, and aluminum were invented, as were the bleaching and papermaking processes. At the same time, there was a tremendous growth in population and urbanization. In fact, the population growth in England was so dramatic that the country's population doubled between 1750–1820. This meant a great demand for food, clothing, and shelter, demands, that became the driving force behind the Industrial Revolution.

Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

The writer changed the underlined text to in how material goods were produced. The result is a sentence that is:

A. more dramatic

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- B. more concise
- C. more complex
- D. more accurate

Answer: B

Explanation:

This change would make the sentence more concise.

Question No: 12

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

(1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.

(2) After 1850, the Industrial Revolution spread rapidly, throughout Europe.

(3) While the pace of change during the Industrial Revolution was indeed very rapid, the Industrial Revolution itself stretched over a rather long period of time from the middle of the 18th century in the 1700s through World War I (1914).

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Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. a public education system
- C. systematizing education
- D. public education

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Answer: B

Explanation:

This choice makes the sentence parallel.

Question No: 13

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

(1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.

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Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

The most logical sequence for paragraph 2 is:

A. NO CHANGE

B. 2, 1, 3

C. 3, 2, 1

D. 3, 1, 2

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is the most logical sequence: first, the sentence giving the overall timeline of the revolution,

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then the next two sentences in chronological order.

Question No: 14

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

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(2) After 1850, the Industrial Revolution spread rapidly, throughout Europe.

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Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

A. NO CHANGE

B. was quickly spreading

C. spread with great rapidity

D. spread fast

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the most correct and concise choice.

Question No: 15

Industrial Revolution

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The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

(1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.

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Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

A. NO CHANGE

B. from the middle of the century eighteen

C. from the mid-1700s

D. beginning in the middle of the 1700s, around 1750,

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the most concise choice. Choices a and d are redundant; choice b has improper word order.

Question No: 16

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor

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specialization.

(1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.

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(3) While the pace of change during the Industrial Revolution was indeed very rapid, the Industrial Revolution itself stretched over a rather long period of time from the middle of the 18th century in the 1700s through World War I (1914).

Several key discoveries and inventions enabled the Industrial Revolution to take place included machines and tools like the cotton gin, the radio, the circular saw, the cylindrical press, and the steam engine. Cement, dynamite, and aluminum were invented, as were the bleaching and papermaking processes. At the same time, there was a tremendous growth in population and urbanization. In fact, the population growth in England was so dramatic that the country's population doubled between 1750-1820. This meant a great demand for food, clothing, and shelter, demands, that became the driving force behind the Industrial Revolution.

Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

A. NO CHANGE

B. place. These included

C. place. Thus including

D. place, including

Answer: D

Question No: 17

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

(1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.

(2) After 1850, the Industrial Revolution spread rapidly, throughout Europe.

(3) While the pace of change during the Industrial Revolution was indeed very rapid, the Industrial Revolution itself stretched over a rather long period of time from the middle of the 18th century in the 1700s through World War I (1914).

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A. NO CHANGE

B. which had become the driving force of

C. that forced the driving of

D. that drove the force behind

Answer: A

Explanation:

This choice presents the correct word order and conveys the correct idea.

Question No: 18

Industrial Revolution

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shelter, demands, that became the driving force behind the Industrial Revolution. Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. by
- C. from
- D. in regard to

Answer: B

Explanation:

This is the correct prepositional idiom.

Question No: 19

Industrial Revolution

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Mass production of goods was made possible in large part due to the steam engine. The steam engine enabled factories to move from the countryside (where they were by bodies of water, their source of power) into cities and towns, which were becoming increasingly crowded.

Which of the following alternatives provides the most logical and effective conclusion for

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paragraph 4?

- A. Today, we are living in an Information Revolution.
- B. In cities and towns, factories found a ready workforce and large consumer base for their products.
- C. Railroads took goods out of the city back to the countryside.
- D. Overcrowding was a major problem to be dealt with in the cities.

Answer: B

Explanation:

This ties in the issues in the paragraph: mass production, moving into cities and towns, and large populations. Choice a is irrelevant, and choices c and d are related, but off topic.

Question No: 20

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was essentially a rapid change in the method of production of material goods. Products once made by hand were now able to be produced by machine or by chemical processes. The Industrial Revolution transformed Western society, creating an international capitalist economy, urbanization, labor reforms, a system to educate the public, and labor specialization.

- (1) In the first century of the Industrial Revolution, the country undergoing the most dramatic change was England.
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The writer wishes to add a fifth paragraph. Which of the following topics would best fit the audience? and purpose of this essay?

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- A. the work conditions in the factories
- B. child labor
- C. the impact of mass production on the economy
- D. the population explosion and its effects

Answer: C

Explanation:

All of the topics are related to the Industrial Revolution, but this essay focuses on mass production, so this topic would be the most logical to add.

Question No: 21

Annie Smith Peck

Since a hundred years, the highest mountains in South America have lured climbers from all over the world. But until 1908, Peru's Mt. Huascaran resisted the efforts of all those who attempted to reach its summit. One mountaineer, Annie Smith Peck, vowed to overcome the obstacles and be the first to the top of Mt. Huascaran. In order to succeed, she would have to organize, expeditions deal with reluctant companions—survive bad weather, and climb steep cliffs of ice and rock.

Peck was born in the United States in 1850. Although she didn't start mountain climbing until she was in Her thirties, it soon became clear that she had found her life's work. A natural mountaineer, Peck was soon setting records on expeditions in North America and Europe. She traveled to Bolivia in 1903 and found Mount Huascaran, which had yet to be surmounted, a challenge she simply could not resist.

(1) Peck mounted four expeditions and made five attempts before she finally conquered Mt. Huascaran.

(2) Between those expeditions, Peck returned to the United States to raise money.

(3) She received help from many scientific organizations, including the Museum of Natural History.

(4) The Museum had also supported Admiral Peary on his trip to the North Pole.

(5) Still, Peck struggled at least as much to raise money as she did climbing her beloved mountains.

In 1908, Peck scraped together the funds for yet another expedition to Mt. Huascaran. This time, she hired two Swiss guides to assist her with the climb. On their first trip up the mountain's slopes, one of the guides became ill, and the entire team was forced to turn back even though they were very close to the top. Being so close to success was very frustrating for Peck, who could not even prove how close they had come because she had accidentally brought the wrong kind of film and was unable to photograph the climb.

The team rested for a few days, the guide recovered, and on August 28th, they set off again. The