Summary of Results

Congratulations on taking the SAT Reasoning Test!
You’re showing colleges that you are serious about getting an education. The SAT is one indicator of how ready you are to handle college-level work. The test measures what you learned in high school and how well you can apply that knowledge. Both skills are essential to doing well in high school and in college.

CRITICAL READING: 580

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>TOTAL QUESTIONS</th>
<th>CORRECT ANSWERS</th>
<th>INCORRECT ANSWERS</th>
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<td>67</td>
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Critical Reading: 580

| NATIONAL PERCENTILE: 75% |

MATHEMATICS: 650

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE</th>
<th>TOTAL QUESTIONS</th>
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Mathematics: 650

| NATIONAL PERCENTILE: 86% |

WRITING: 420

<table>
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<th>RANGE</th>
<th>TOTAL QUESTIONS</th>
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<th>INCORRECT ANSWERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>22</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Writing: 420

| NATIONAL PERCENTILE: 29% |

See page 3 for details on your critical reading score.
See page 4 for details on your mathematics score.
See page 5 for details on your writing score.
On page 6, view the essay you wrote.
Understanding Your Score Report

Using Your Online Score Report
This online score report provides you with details on your test results. Use it to understand your academic strengths and areas for improvement. It’s a tool to help you prepare for the opportunities college offers you.
Remember, this is not an official score report. You still need to have official score reports sent to the colleges in which you are interested.
Learn how well you did on each section of the test:
- Your Critical Reading Score: see page 3
- Your Mathematics Score: see page 4
- Your Writing Score: see page 5

After you get your scores, you might want to compare them to last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT. You can find details on percentiles, average score, grade point average (GPA) in high school and more.

Now What?
When you took the SAT, you may have indicated some colleges that you wanted to receive your scores. Once you’ve reviewed your scores, you might want to send them to additional colleges and/or scholarship programs.

Understanding Your Score Report
SAT scores are reported on a 200–800 scale. The writing section has subscores for the essay (2–12 scale) and for multiple-choice questions (20–80 scale).

How Your Test Is Scored
Your scores tell college admissions officers how well you did, compared with other members of the graduating class of students who took the SAT. The mean (or average) score is approximately 500 in each of the three sections—critical reading, mathematics, and writing. A score of 500 shows that you scored better than about half of the students who took the test.
Your SAT score reports include percentiles and score ranges to help admissions officers evaluate your scores. The percentiles show how your scores compare to those of other members of the graduating class of students who took the SAT. The ranges estimate how your scores might vary, if you took the test several times in a short period of time.
Keep in mind that colleges use more than your SAT scores when making admissions decisions. This is only one factor; your high school record, essays, recommendations, interviews, and extracurricular activities also play an important role.

Who Takes the SAT?
Here is some information about the students in last year’s graduating class who took the SAT:
- 54% are female.
- 46% are male.
- 38% consider themselves to be in racial minorities.
- 35% are the first in their families to apply to college.
- 7% come from countries other than the U.S.

Should I Take the SAT Again?
A majority of students take the SAT more than once, usually for the first time in the spring of their junior year and then again in the fall of their senior year.
Taking the SAT again may be to your advantage. Now that you’re familiar with it, you’re more prepared for the types of questions on the test. You’re also more comfortable with the test-taking process, including time constraints.
If you take the test again, how might your scores change? Detailed feedback, based on your actual scores, is available on the following pages of this score report.

Preparing for Your Next SAT
The best way to prepare for the SAT is to take challenging high school classes, read extensively, and practice writing as often as possible.
For additional ways to prepare for the SAT, review practice questions and approaches in the SAT Preparation Center at www.collegeboard.org/satprep.
Critical Reading: Your Score Details

The critical reading section gives you a chance to show how well you understand what you read.

**Critical Reading: 580**

**Range**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Multiple Choice Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>550 - 610</td>
<td>15 Correct, 3 Incorrect, 1 Omitted</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

When you take tests more than once, your scores may vary. This expected variation is considered your score range.

**Percentile**

The percentile for your critical reading score of 580 is 75. You scored higher than 75% of last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT.

Understanding Your Critical Reading Score

The critical reading section contains two types of multiple-choice questions:

- **Sentence completion questions** test your vocabulary and how well you understand sentence structure.
- **Passage-based reading** questions test your understanding of what is stated or implied in the text given—not your prior knowledge of the topics covered in the passage.

Will Your Score Improve If You Take the SAT Again?

On average, juniors who got the same critical reading score as you did (when they took the SAT for the first time), had a change of 11 points when they retook the test as seniors:

- 54 percent scored higher.
- 37 percent scored lower.
- 9 percent got the same.

What's My Percentile?

You scored higher than these percentages of students (based on last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT).

| National | 75% |

What's the Average Score?

Your critical reading score is 580. Average critical reading scores (based on last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT).

| Your Score: 580 |

See Glossary of Terms on page 10
Mathematics: Your Score Details

The mathematics section shows how well you can solve math problems using the concepts you’ve learned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>CORRECT ANSWERS</th>
<th>INCORRECT ANSWERS</th>
<th>OMITTED ANSWERS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER AND OPERATIONS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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**Mathematics: 650**

When you take tests more than once, your scores may vary. This expected variation is considered your score range.

**PERCENTILE**

The percentile for your mathematics score of 650 is 86. You scored higher than 86% of last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT.

Understanding Your Mathematics Score

The mathematics section contains two types of questions: multiple-choice and student-produced responses. There are four concept areas:

- **Number and Operations questions** measure your knowledge of arithmetic, integers, sequences and series, and sets.
- **Algebra and Functions questions** measure your knowledge of quadratic equations, rational and radical equations, solutions of linear equations and inequalities, and direct and inverse variation.
- **Geometry and Measurement questions** measure your knowledge of area, volume, properties of triangles, coordinate geometry, and properties of parallel and perpendicular lines.
- **Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability questions** measure your knowledge of data interpretations, statistics, and probability.

Will Retaking the SAT Reasoning Test Improve Your Mathematics Score?

On average, juniors who got the same mathematics score as you did (when they took the SAT for the first time), had a change of 6 points when they retook the test as seniors:

- 50 percent scored higher.
- 41 percent scored lower.
- 9 percent got the same.

What’s My Percentile?

You scored higher than these percentages of students (based on last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT).

- **NATIONAL:** 86%

What’s the Average Score?

Your mathematics score is 650. Average mathematics scores (based on last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT).

**YOUR SCORE: 650**

See Glossary of Terms on page 10
Writing: Your Score Details

The writing section shows how clearly and effectively you communicate ideas.

NOTE: The information on this page (except for your section score, score range, and national percentile) does not appear on your official score report and is not seen by colleges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS</th>
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<th>INCORRECT ANSWERS</th>
<th>OMITTED ANSWERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ESSAY

READER ONE: 3
READER TWO: 3
TOTAL: 6

Your essay score was obtained by adding the scores of two readers.

Understanding Your Writing Score

The writing score contains an essay (about 30% of your score) and three types of multiple choice questions (about 70% of your score):

- Improving Sentences questions
- Identifying Sentence Errors questions
- Improving Paragraphs questions

How Your Essay is Scored

Each essay is scored by two experienced and trained high school and/or college teachers. The readers don’t know your identity or school, or the score the other person gave your essay. See the SAT Essay Scoring Guide on page 9.

Will Retaking the SAT Reasoning Test Improve Your Writing Score?

On average, juniors who got the same writing score as you did (when they took the SAT for the first time), had a change of points when they retook the test as seniors:

- 60 percent scored higher.
- 32 percent scored lower.
- 8 percent got the same.

What’s My Percentile?

You scored higher than these percentages of students (based on last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT).

- NATIONAL 29%

What’s the Average Score?

Your writing score is 420. Average writing scores (based on last year’s graduating class of students who took the SAT).

- NATIONAL 200 - 800

See Glossary of Terms on page 10

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Writing: Your Essay

The writing section shows how clearly and effectively you communicate ideas. The essay is part of the writing section.

ESSAY SCORE: 6
POSSIBLE SCORE: 2 - 12

ESSAY PROMPT
Think carefully about the issue presented in the following excerpt and the assignment below:

In a speech in 1775, British statesman and philosopher Edmund Burke stated, "All government--indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act--is founded on compromise." It does seem that compromise is important to the work of governments, but is it really essential to every interaction with others? Surely there are situations in which compromise is not the best course of action.

ASSIGNMENT: Are there situations in which compromise is not the best course of action? Plan and write an essay in which you develop your point of view on this issue. Support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your reading, studies, experience, or observations.
compromise and freedom are two essential parts that are “found” in the ideal utopian world, which gets the most attention from the upper class; while the general sense of these good concepts seems ideal and very heavenly, they might not be as practical as they seem in the real world. It seems that compromise is also found in justice, but it is an ambiguous compromise, for it we based our judge on what’s right and what’s wrong, it wouldn’t be as objective as it must be, only subjective to the people who do the compromise, thus making justice a tool of conciliation between people, “everyone gets what one pleases”, and it shares the concept of justice, that is actually based on objective rules say, from collective morals or religion.

Also, in the government, compromise isn’t the best option, since humans from the beginning of time have misused it. To illustrate, when compromise is used in the “state”, the effect becomes very narrow, unlike the fixed rule of morals, which leads to injustice and the oppression of the oppressed people.

To sum up, in some cases compromise is inherently inept to use, but in most
cases it’s misused by humans, and that’s why compromise should be put to work with caution to its effects.
The essay will be scored by experienced and trained high school and college teachers. Each essay will be scored by two people who won’t know each other’s score. They won’t know the student’s identity or school either. Each reader will give the essay a score from 1 to 6 (6 is the highest score) based on the following scoring guide.

**SCORE OF 6**
An essay in this category demonstrates clear and consistent mastery, although it may have a few minor errors. A typical essay

- effectively and insightfully develops a point of view on the issue and demonstrates outstanding critical thinking, using clearly appropriate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position
- is well organized and clearly focused, demonstrating clear coherence and smooth progression of ideas
- exhibits skillful use of language, using a varied, accurate, and apt vocabulary
- demonstrates meaningful variety in sentence structure
- is free of most errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics

**SCORE OF 5**
An essay in this category demonstrates reasonably consistent mastery, although it will have occasional errors or lapses in quality. A typical essay

- effectively develops a point of view on the issue and demonstrates strong critical thinking, generally using appropriate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position
- is well organized and focused, demonstrating clear coherence and progression of ideas
- exhibits facility in the use of language, using appropriate vocabulary
- demonstrates variety in sentence structure
- is generally free of most errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics

**SCORE OF 4**
An essay in this category demonstrates adequate mastery, although it will have lapses in quality. A typical essay

- develops a point of view on the issue and demonstrates competent critical thinking, using adequate examples, reasons, and other evidence to support its position
- is generally organized and focused, demonstrating some coherence and progression of ideas
- exhibits adequate but inconsistent facility in the use of language, using generally appropriate vocabulary
- demonstrates some variety in sentence structure
- has some errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics

**SCORE OF 3**
An essay in this category demonstrates developing mastery, and is marked by ONE OR MORE of the following weaknesses:

- develops a point of view on the issue, demonstrating some critical thinking, but may do so inconsistently or use inadequate examples, reasons, or other evidence to support its position
- is limited in its organization or focus, or may demonstrate some lapses in coherence or progression of ideas
- displays developing facility in the use of language, but sometimes uses weak vocabulary or inappropriate word choice
- lacks variety or demonstrates problems in sentence structure
- contains an accumulation of errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics

**SCORE OF 2**
An essay in this category demonstrates little mastery, and is flawed by ONE OR MORE of the following weaknesses:

- develops a point of view on the issue that is vague or seriously limited, and demonstrates weak critical thinking, providing inappropriate or insufficient examples, reasons, or other evidence to support its position
- is poorly organized and/or focused, or demonstrates serious problems with coherence or progression of ideas
- displays very little facility in the use of language, using very limited vocabulary or incorrect word choice
- demonstrates frequent problems in sentence structure
- contains errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics so serious that meaning is somewhat obscured

**SCORE OF 1**
An essay in this category demonstrates very little or no mastery, and is severely flawed by ONE OR MORE of the following weaknesses:

- develops no viable point of view on the issue, or provides little or no evidence to support its position
- is disorganized or unfocused, resulting in a disjointed or incoherent essay
- displays fundamental errors in vocabulary
- demonstrates severe flaws in sentence structure
- contains pervasive errors in grammar, usage, or mechanics that persistently interfere with meaning

**Essays not written on the essay assignment will receive a score of zero.**
Glossary of Terms

**ALGEBRA & FUNCTIONS**
Algebra and functions questions measure your knowledge of:
- Substitution and simplifying algebraic expressions
- Properties of exponents
- Algebraic word problems
- Solutions of linear equations and inequalities
- Systems of equations and inequalities
- Quadratic equations
- Rational and radical equations
- Equations of lines
- Absolute value
- Direct and inverse variation
- Concepts of algebraic functions
- Newly defined symbols based on commonly used operations

**DATA ANALYSIS, STATISTICS, & PROBABILITY**
Data analysis, statistics, and probability questions measure your knowledge of:
- Data interpretation (tables and graphs)
- Descriptive statistics (mean, median, and mode)
- Probability

**ESSAY**
The essay measures your ability to:
- Develop a point of view on an issue presented in an excerpt
- Support your point of view using reasoning and examples from your studies, experience, or observations
- Follow the conventions of Standard Written English

**GEOMETRY & MEASUREMENT**
Geometry and measurement questions measure your knowledge of:
- Area and perimeter of a polygon
- Area and circumference of a circle
- Volume of a box, cube, and cylinder
- Pythagorean Theorem and special properties of isosceles, equilateral, and right triangles
- Properties of parallel and perpendicular lines
- Coordinate geometry
- Geometric visualization
- Slope
- Similarity
- Transformations

**GRADUATING CLASS OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE SAT**
The group of students who took the SAT Reasoning Test at least once during high school and who graduated last year.

**IMPROVING SENTENCES**
Improving sentences questions measure your ability to:
- Recognize and correct faults in usage and sentence structure
- Recognize effective sentences that follow the conventions of Standard Written English

**IDENTIFYING SENTENCE ERRORS**
Identifying sentence errors questions measure your ability to:
- Recognize faults in usage
- Recognize effective sentences that follow the conventions of Standard Written English

**IMPROVING PARAGRAPHS**
Improving paragraphs questions measure your ability to:
- Edit and revise sentences in the context of a paragraph or an entire essay
- Organize and develop paragraphs in a coherent and logical manner
- Apply the conventions of Standard Written English

**MULTIPLE-CHOICE**
Multiple-choice questions ask you to select the right answer from the several possible answers presented.

**NUMBER & OPERATIONS**
Number and operations questions measure your knowledge of:
- Arithmetic word problems (including percent, ratio, and proportion)
- Properties of integers (even, odd, prime numbers, divisibility, etc.)
- Rational numbers
- Sets (union, intersection, elements)
- Counting techniques
- Sequences and series (including exponential growth)
- Elementary number theory

**PASSAGE-BASED READING**
Passage-based reading questions on the SAT measure your ability to read and think carefully about several different passages, ranging in length from 100 to 850 words. Passages are taken from a variety of fields, including the humanities, social studies, natural sciences, and literary fiction. They vary in style and can include narrative, argumentative, and expository elements. In some selections, you’re asked to compare and contrast a pair of related passages on a shared issue or theme.

**PERCENTILES**
Percentiles allow you to compare your scores to the scores of other graduating students who took the SAT. For example, say you got a critical reading score of 500. The percentile for this score is 47. This means that you did better than 47% of the graduating class of students who took the SAT. Another way to understand percentiles is to imagine 100 people lined up. The person at the head of the line is ahead of 99 other people, and is therefore in the 99th percentile. Moving back in the line, to be in the 47th percentile, you will be behind 52 people and ahead of 47.

**SCORE RANGE**
A score range is an estimate of how your scores might vary if you took the SAT several times within a short period, without gaining new knowledge or skills. No test can measure exactly what you know, and many factors can affect your results. Think of each SAT score as being within a range that extends from a few points below to a few points above the score earned. Colleges receive score ranges, along with your actual scores.

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**
Sentence completion questions measure your:
- Knowledge of words’ meanings
- Understanding of how the different parts of a sentence fit together

**STUDENT-PRODUCED RESPONSES**
Student-produced responses do not provide answers to choose from. Instead, you must solve the problem and fill in your answer on a special grid.

**SUBSCORES**
Subscores are provided for the writing section of the SAT. You receive one subscore for your essay and one for multiple-choice questions.