

SAT Bootcamp Session 1

Tips

1. SAT has no penalty for incorrect answers so make sure to answer ALL questions (guess if necessary)
2. Minimize Lost Points
 - Eliminate wrong answer choices
 - Annotate text
 - Find supporting evidence for the text (direct)
 - Double check (5-10s)
3. Take Practice tests (Play SAT, daily SAT practice)
4. Build your vocabulary

Vocab:

1. Discernible - Noticeable, "the scandal had no discernible effect on his career"
2. Repudiates - Refuse to accept or be associated with, "she has repudiated policies associated with previous leaders"
3. Recants - Renounce, say that one no longer holds an opinion, "heretics were burned if they would not recant"
4. Slumber - sleep, "Sleeping Beauty slumbered in her forest castle"

Acquaintance - A person's knowledge or experience of something

Key Points:

Examples in the SAT means actual data/evidence, not just naming it but also what's it about.

E.g. "Compared data from 29,000 companies" is not an example for a research as it does not have specific findings and data

In fill in the blank questions, you can "try-out" all the options to see which one makes the most sense

Compare contexts from before and after the wanted sentences to check for the best option

Questions I got wrong:

- Former astronaut Ellen Ochoa says that although she doesn't have a definite idea of when it might happen, she _____ that humans will someday need to be able to live in other environments than those found on Earth. This conjecture informs her interest in future research missions to the moon.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

(A) Demand

(B) Speculates
"unsure", as stated
in the text

(C) Doubts

(D) Establishes
presents certainty whereas
the text states uncertainty specifically

SAT Bootcamp Session 1

Questions I got wrong, continued:

- The following text is from Edith Wharton's 1905 novel *The House of Mirth*. Lily Bart and a companion are walking through a park.

Lily had no real intimacy with nature, but she had a passion for the appropriate and could be keenly sensitive to a scene which was the fitting background of her own sensations. The landscape outspread below her seemed an enlargement of her present mood, and she found something of herself in its calmness, its breadth, its long free reaches. On the nearer slopes the sugar-maples waved like pyres of light; lower down was a massing of grey orchards, and here and there the lingering green of an oak-grove.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- (A) It creates a detailed image of the physical setting of the scene. (B) It establishes that a character is experiencing an internal conflict.
- (C) It makes an assertion that the next sentence then expands. (D) It illustrates an idea that is introduced in the previous sentence.

The next sentence describes landscape whilst the assertion was rather the connection between landscape and mood

The idea introduced was the connection between the scenery and her sensations, illustrated further in the underlined sentence

- A study by a team including finance professor Madhu Veeraraghavan suggests that exposure to sunshine during the workday can lead to overly optimistic behavior. Using data spanning from 1994 to 2010 for a set of US companies, the team compared over 29,000 annual earnings forecasts to the actual earnings later reported by those companies. The team found that the greater the exposure to sunshine at work in the two weeks before a manager submitted an earnings forecast, the more the manager's forecast exceeded what the company actually earned that year.

Which choice best states the function of the underlined sentence in the overall structure of the text?

- (A) To summarize the results of the team's analysis (B) To present a specific example that illustrates the study's findings
- (C) To explain part of the methodology used in the team's study (D) To call out a challenge the team faced in conducting its analysis

The underlined sentence described the data consulted and used, a part of the methodology in the team's study

No specific examples are shown from the comparisons of 29,000 earnings predictions to actual earnings, rather it only explains how the analysis was done

SAT Bootcamp Session 2

Domains of SAT Reading & Writing

1. Craft & structure

2. Information & Ideas

3. Standard English Conventions

4. Expression of ideas

Craft and structure

Punctuations Overview

• Periods and semicolons

⇒ Used to link two complete ideas, interchangeable on SAT

⚡ If we see two answer choices of same wording with period/semicolon, you can eliminate both as both cannot be correct

Separates 2 complete phrases

• Colons

⇒ Colons must be preceded by a complete idea, they are usually used for emphasis or in a list.

E.g. Yesterday, I was able to see my favorite musical: *Les Misérables*.

My mother loves three vegetables the most: broccoli, zucchini, and brussel sprouts

• Commas + F.A.N.B.O.Y.S

⇒ F.A.N.B.O.Y.S ⚡ After comma
for, and, not, but, or, yet, so

Used to separate two complete ideas, equivalent to period/semicolon

E.g. My cat got stuck in a tree, so my mom called the fire department

Commas are also used to separate item in a list and nonessential information

In "fill in the blank" questions, try every option to yourself to see which sounds correct.

SAT Bootcamp Session 2

Information and ideas

Text structure and purpose

Tips

1. Read the question (not the text) first
2. Read the text with question in mind
 - a) Look out for evidence of the answer in the text
3. Look through the choices, and find which one works best for you
4. Reread the underlined text to see if this backs up your answer or not

- The following text is from Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi's 1894 novel *The Fatal Garland* (translated by A. Christina Albers in 1910). Shakti is walking near a riverbank that she visited frequently during her childhood.

She crossed the woods she knew so well. The trees seemed to extend their branches like welcoming arms. They greeted her as an old friend. Soon she reached the river-side.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole?

- (A) It suggests that Shakti feels uncomfortable near the river. (B) It indicates that Shakti has lost her sense of direction in the woods.
- (C) It emphasizes Shakti's sense of belonging in the landscape. (D) It conveys Shakti's appreciation for her long-term friendships.
- "welcoming arms" \Rightarrow belonging

Vocab:

1. Diaspora - The spread of a people from their original homeland

- In 1453, English King Henry VI became unfit to rule after falling gravely ill. As a result, Parliament appointed Richard, Third Duke of York, who had a strong claim to the English throne, to rule as Lord Protector. Upon recovering two years later, _____ forcing an angered Richard from the royal court and precipitating a series of battles later known as the Wars of the Roses.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- (A) Henry resumed his reign, (B) the reign of Henry resumed,
- (C) Henry's reign resumed, (D) it was Henry who resumed his reign,
- Dangling Modifier: When the intended subject of the modifier is missing from the sentence, and instead another subject appears in its place.
- "upon recovering two years later" means next phrase must start with the subject, Henry
- Henry resumed his reign for it is not the reign, etc.

- In 1943, in the midst of World War II, mathematics professor Grace Hopper was recruited by the US military to help the war effort by solving complex equations. Hopper's subsequent career would involve more than just _____ as a pioneering computer programmer, Hopper would help usher in the digital age.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- (A) equations, though: (B) equations, though,
- (C) equations. Though, (D) equations though
- More than just equations \Rightarrow precisely computer
- Further explains/exemplifies so colon

SAT Bootcamp Session 3

Punctuation Practice

1. I like to stay up late, but it makes me tired in the morning
2. Nice is a word with many meanings, and some of them are contradictory

FANBOY + comma

FANBOY + comma
Complete phrases so
or, FANBOY

Focus Questions:

1. Supplement Question

Questions about supplements

Supplements - words, phrases, and relative clauses that add extra information to a sentence, often to describe or elaborate

- Is supplement essential or non-essential?

↳ Essential, no punctuation necessary

- Essential elements are necessary for the sentence to function

E.g. "In a basketball game, the team that scores the most points will win."

↳ Non-essential, punctuation necessary to separate it from main sentence

- Non-essential elements are not necessary for the sentence to function

E.g. "The basketball team, which won the state championship last year, got on the bus."

really just
phrases in
"()" parenthesis
or parenthesis-functioning
commas

- If in the middle of the sentence, punctuation needed on both sides

- If begins or ends the sentence, it only requires one punctuation

Can function as (between supplement and rest of sentence)

parenthesis too

Vocab:

1. Disconcerting - Causing one to feel unsettled, discomfiting, unnerving
2. Strenuously - In a way that requires great physical exertion
3. Interjected - Say something abruptly, interpose, introduce, throw in
4. Prevail - Prove more powerful than opposing forces; be victorious
5. Innocuous - Not harmful or offensive, harmless, safe
6. Novel - New or unusual in an interesting way
7. Peripheral - Relating to or situated on the edge or periphery of something
8. Succumb - Fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force, yield, give in, surrender

SAT Bootcamp Session 3

Questions I got wrong:

- Scholarly discussions of gender in Shakespeare's comedies often celebrate the rebellion of the playwright's characters against the rigid expectations ____ by Elizabethan society. Most of the comedies end in marriage, with characters returning to their socially dictated gender roles after previously defying them, but there are some notable exceptions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

(A) interjected

(B) committed

(C) illustrated

(D) prescribed

- In studying the use of external stimuli to reduce the itching sensation caused by an allergic histamine response, Louise Ward and colleagues found that while harmless applications of vibration or warming can provide a temporary distraction, such ____ stimuli actually offer less relief than a stimulus that seems less benign, like a mild electric shock.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

(A) deceptive

(B) innocuous

(C) novel

(D) impractical

- Although military veterans make up a small proportion of the total population of the United States, they occupy a significantly higher proportion of the jobs in the civilian government. One possible explanation for this disproportionate representation is that military service familiarizes people with certain organizational structures that are also reflected in the civilian government bureaucracy, and this familiarity thus ____

Which choice most logically completes the text?

(A) makes civilian government jobs especially appealing to military veterans.

(B) alters the typical relationship between military service and subsequent career preferences.

(C) encourages nonveterans applying for civilian government jobs to consider military service instead.

(D) increases the number of civilian government jobs that require some amount of military experience to perform.

SAT Bootcamp Session 4

Pronoun Review

- A pronoun is a word that stands in for a noun
 - George bought George's toy to show George's cousin
 - George bought his book to show his cousin
- Common Pronouns: I, we, she, he, it, they, us, that, which, this, who, theirs, hers, his
 - *"They" can refer to objects, not just people
- TIP: Track antecedents!

Antecedent is the word or phrase that a pronoun replaces
E.g. Maya arrived late because ~~she~~ missed the bus
The scientist, who had just won a medal, was polishing ~~it~~

Pronouns & Apostrophes

Apostrophes on pronouns represent contractions

it's	=	it is / it has
they're	=	they are
you're	=	you are
who's	=	who is / who has

Possessive pronouns don't get apostrophes

its	=	belonging to it
their	=	belonging to them
your	=	belonging to you
whose	=	belonging to who

Words in Context questions

- Don't just pick whatever word "looks right"
- Understand what the text is trying to prove, and pick whichever word reinforces the text's meaning
- This will fit perfectly but also reinforce the idea
- Statement. Restatement format is common

Vocab:

1. Dogma - Principle laid down by authority as incontrovertibly true; teaching
Dogmatic - Inclined to lay down principles as incontrovertibly true; opinionated, assertive
2. Unpretentious - Not attempting to impress others with an appearance of greater importance, talent, or culture than is actually possessed; unaffected, modest, straightforward, natural
3. Surmised - Suppose that something is true without having evidence to confirm it; conjecture, guess
4. Contrived - Deliberately created rather than arising naturally or spontaneously; forced, artificial

SAT Bootcamp Session 4

Questions I got wrong:

- Stomata, tiny pore structures in a leaf that absorb gases needed for plant growth, open when guard cells surrounding each pore swell with water. In a pivotal 2007 article, plant cell _____ showed that lipid molecules called phosphatidylinositol phosphates are responsible for signaling guard cells to open stomata.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

(A) biologist, Yuree Lee

(B) biologist Yuree Lee,

(C) biologist Yuree Lee

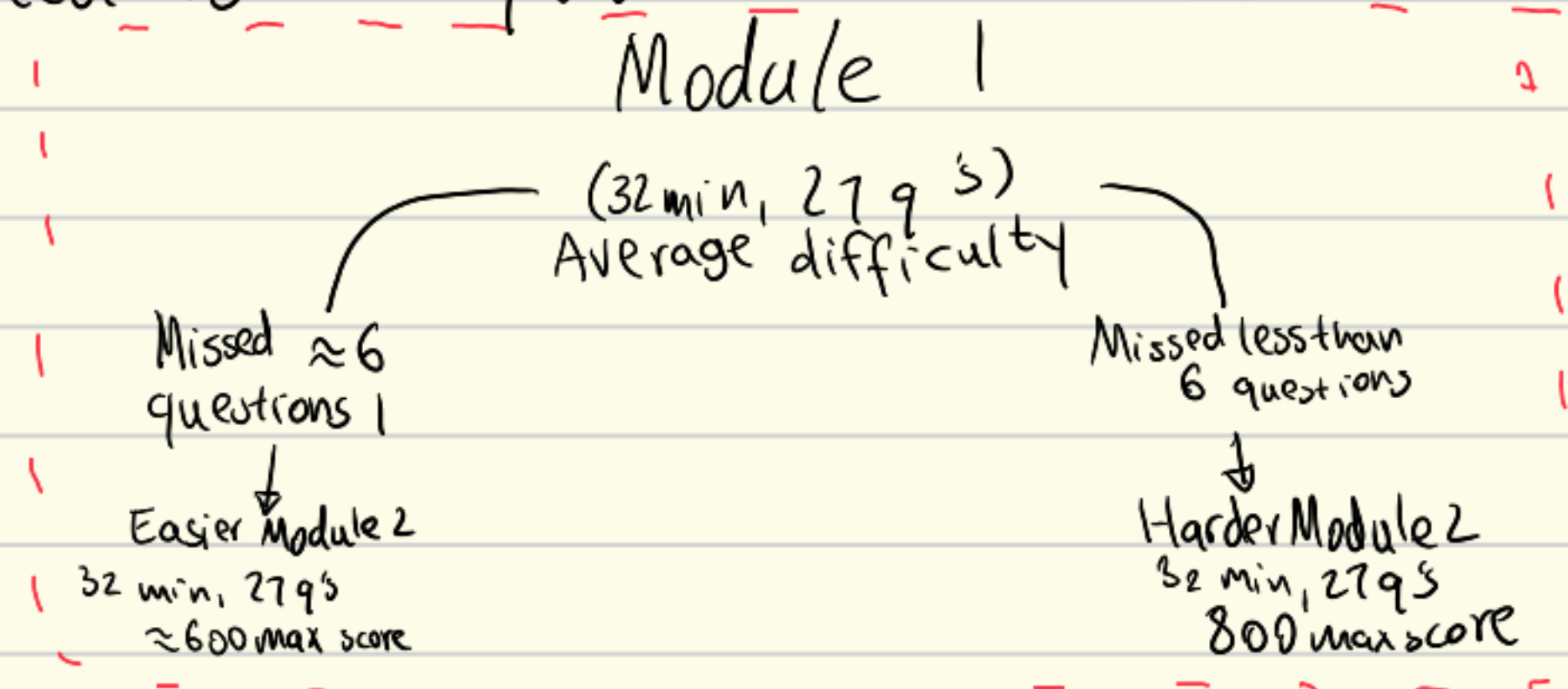
notice how it specifically refers to Yuree Lee so name is important. i.e. plant cell biologist Yuree Lee not a plant cell biologist

(D) biologist, Yuree Lee,

double comma means sentence would still make sense without "Yuree Lee" which it doesn't

SAT Bootcamp Session 5

SAT test is adaptive



1. Play to your strengths - Start by doing the questions that come easily to you. Work carefully to make sure you can get these right

2. Keep the order of questions in mind

Reading Q's

Information/ideas, Craft & structure
Start of test

Writing Q's 1

Standard English Conventions
grammar questions
starts about halfway

Writing Q's 2

Expression of ideas
starts 2/4 way through
- Bullet points
- Transition words

Tools: Mark for Review



Annotate & Highlight



Answer Eliminator



Hide Timer

00:00

1. Scratch paper: On the real test day, you will be given 3 pieces of Scratch paper

2. Do not leave any questions blank!

3. Double check your work to avoid careless mistakes

SAT Bootcamp Session 5

Vocab:

1. Scrutinize - Examine and inspect closely and thoroughly
2. Repudiate - Refuse to accept or be associated with
3. Perpetual - Never ending or changing
4. Prudent - Acting with or showing care and thought for the future
5. Overt - done or shown openly, not hidden
6. Undermine - erode the base or foundation of / lessen the effectiveness of
7. Precariousness - State of being dangerously likely to fall or collapse
8. Conspicuous - stand out visibly

Apostrophes

Plural nouns do not require an apostrophe

• E.g. The plants in the greenhouse are thriving

Singular possessive nouns require an apostrophe followed by an "s"

• E.g. The company's most popular products include shampoo and moisturizer

* This rule applies even if the singular noun already ends in "s"
(e.g. the rhinoceros's horn)

Plural possessive nouns that end in "s" require an apostrophe after the "s"

• E.g. On many superhero teams, the heroes' costumes are each a different color

* Plural nouns that are not possessive don't require an apostrophe
(e.g. The men's swimming team)

Pronouns never use apostrophes

Fill-in-the-blank question tips

1. Investigate the blank
 - Compare different choices, note the variation between choices
2. Find the focus
 - Based on previous observations, which SEC is being tested?
3. Eliminate obvious choices

SAT Bootcamp Session 7

Vocab:

1. Elusive - Difficult to find, catch, or achieve
2. Imminent - Happening soon, ready to take place
3. Concede - Admit something is true after first denying it
4. Refute - Prove a statement wrong/false
5. Latent - Not yet fully developed, temporarily functionless
6. Tenuous - Very weak or slight, lacking substance to back it up
7. Nuanced - Characterized by subtle shades of meaning or expression
8. Innate - Inborn, natural

Questions I got wrong:

- According to a US tax policy expert, state taxes are ____ other factors when considering an interstate move. Even significant differences in state taxation have almost no effect on most people's decisions, while differences in employment opportunities, housing availability, and climate are strong influences.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

(A) consistent with

(B) representative of

(C) overshadowed by
often irrelevant to decision so overshadowed by factors

(D) irrelevant to
irrelevant to decision, not factors

- Within baleen whale species, some individuals develop an accessory spleen—a seemingly functionless formation of splenic tissue outside the normal spleen. Given the formation's greater prevalence among whales known to make deeper dives, some researchers hypothesize that its role isn't ____; rather, the accessory spleen may actively support diving mechanisms.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

(A) replicable

(B) predetermined

(C) operative
talks about how it's functional

(D) latent
Latent means, functionless so it has a function

- The author's claim about the relationship between Neanderthals and Homo sapiens is ____, as it fails to account for several recent archaeological discoveries. To be convincing, his argument would need to address recent finds of additional hominid fossils, such as the latest Denisovan specimens and Homo longi.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

(A) disorienting

(B) tenuous
Lacking substance/evidence

(C) nuanced
nuanced means subtle

(D) unoriginal

Vocab

1. Proliferation - Rapid increase in production of something

Khan Academy

Command of evidence - Textual evidence

Scientific Evidence - Hypothesis presented about subject in science or social science
(usually in context of new research or experimentation)

- Confirm/refute hypothesis based on outcomes

Literary Evidence - Argument concerning particular literary work
Offer quotations from that literary work

Tips:

1. Identify argument (e.g. hypothesis)
 2. Create Test Phrase (rephrase argument as simple as possible)
 3. Test the choices (find choice that makes same argument)
- Stay Specific (don't stray beyond focus of passage)
 - Look out for twists and turns that make a choice seem relevant when it actually changes focus of argument
 - Be strict (look for strongest and most direct)
 - Eliminate any choice that feels almost or kind of

