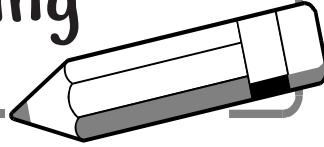


Structured Note-taking



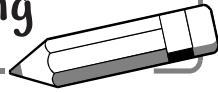
Learning the Strategy

Research indicates that people forget over 50 percent of what they read or hear within minutes. Structured note-taking is an excellent tool to help you select, organize, and remember important points from your reading. You'll use a graphic organizer to make notes of key points immediately after you read a passage.

Practicing the Strategy

1. Read the selection silently.
2. Use your graphic organizer to identify the topic of your reading with supporting details. See how many details you can remember without looking at the text.
3. After you complete the organizer, go back to the passage and find “proof” for your responses. If you can’t find proof for a response, delete it from your organizer.

Structured Note-taking



SAT Reasoning Test

The Class of 2006 will be the first class to take the new SAT for college admissions. The SAT Reasoning Test is a measure of the critical thinking skills you'll need for academic success in college. The SAT assesses how well you analyze and solve problems—skills you learned in school that you'll need in college.

Each section of the SAT is scored on a scale of 200-800, and the writing section will contain two subscores. The SAT is typically taken by high school juniors and seniors. It is administered seven times a year in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and U.S. Territories, and six times a year overseas.

Each edition of the SAT includes a Critical Reading, Math, and Writing section, with a specific number of questions related to content. For online sample questions and preparation materials, visit the SAT Preparation Center at www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/sat/about/SATI.html

Critical Reading Questions. The critical reading section, formerly known as the verbal section, will include short reading passages along with the existing long reading passages. Analogies have been eliminated, but sentence-completion questions and passage-based reading questions remain. The critical reading section has sentence completion questions which measures your knowledge of the meanings of words and your ability to understand how the different parts of a sentence fit logically together.

The reading questions on the SAT measure your ability to read and think carefully about several

different passages ranging in length from about 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. Some selections consist of a pair of related passages on a shared issue or theme that you are asked to compare and contrast.

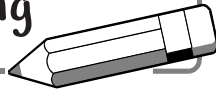
The following kinds of questions may be asked about a passage:

- ◆ **Vocabulary in Context:** These questions ask you to determine the meanings of words from their context in the reading passage.
- ◆ **Literal Comprehension:** These questions assess your understanding of significant information directly stated in the passage.
- ◆ **Extended Reasoning:** These questions measure your ability to synthesize and analyze information as well as to evaluate the assumptions made and the techniques used by the author. Most of the reading questions fall into this category. You may be asked to identify cause and effect, make inferences, recognize a main idea or an author's tone, and follow the logic of an analogy or an argument.

Mathematics Questions. The SAT includes expanded math topics, such as exponential growth, absolute value, and functional notation, and place greater emphasis on such other topics as linear functions, manipulations with exponents, and properties of tangent lines.

continued

Structured Note-taking



SAT Reasoning Test, continued

Important skills formerly measured in the quantitative comparison format, such as estimation and number sense, will continue to be measured through the multiple-choice and student response (grid-in) questions. You can use a four-function, scientific, or graphing calculator

Writing Questions. The SAT writing includes a short essay question and multiple choice questions to assess your ability to identify sentence errors, improve sentences, and improve paragraphs. The short essay gives you an opportunity to show how effectively you can develop and express your ideas. You are asked to develop a point of a view on an issue, using reasoning and evidence — based on your own experiences, readings, or observations — to support your ideas. A sample essay questions would be: Are people motivated to achieve by personal satisfaction rather than by money or fame?

The essay measures your ability to organize and express your ideas clearly, develop and support the main idea in your essay, and use appropriate word choice and sentence structure. Since it must be completed within 25 minutes using only the paper provided, it is considered to be the initial phase of writing – a draft – and not the finished product.

The identifying sentence error multiple-choice questions measure your ability to recognize errors in grammar and usage and to identify effective

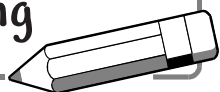
sentences that follow the conventions of standard written English.

The improving sentence multiple-choice questions test correctness and effectiveness of expression in sentences. You are asked to recognize and correct faults in grammar, choice of words, sentence construction, and punctuation and to identify effective sentences that follow the conventions of standard written English.

The identifying paragraph errors multiple-choice questions measure your ability to edit and revise sentences in the context of a paragraph or an entire essay, to organize and develop paragraphs in a coherent and logical manner, and to apply the conventions of standard written English.

In addition, there is one 25-minute unscored section, known as the variable or equating section. This section may be either a critical reading, math, or multiple-choice writing section. This section does not count toward the final score, but is used to try out new questions for future editions of the SAT and to ensure that scores on new editions of the SAT are comparable to scores on earlier editions of the test.

Structured Note-taking

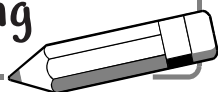


Graphic Organizer

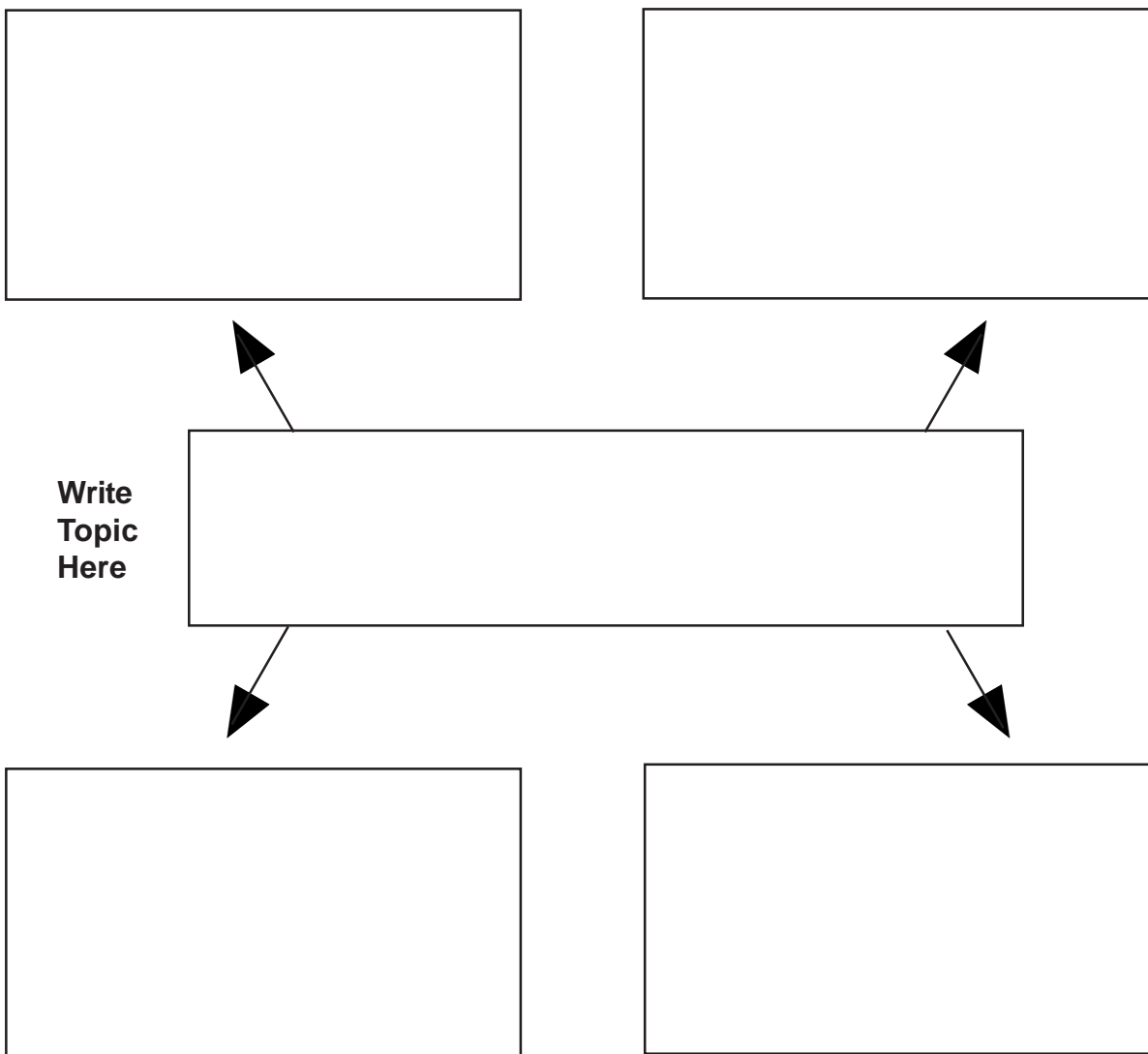
Write
Topic
Here

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the user to write the main topic of their notes.A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the first column of structured notes.A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the second column of structured notes.A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the third column of structured notes.

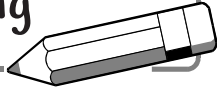
Structured Note-taking



Graphic Organizer



Structured Note-taking



Sample Solution

Graphic Organizer

