

# **\*ELA/Math Intro (New SAT): Understanding the Redesigned SAT**

Content Area: **Language Arts Literacy**  
Course(s): **ACT/SAT Prep**  
Time Period: **September**  
Length: **2 blocks**  
Status: **Published**

## **Enduring Understandings**

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The act of learning lasts longer than the act of memorizing.

Reading and writing skills can be applied to a variety of contexts.

Knowing the math is different than applying the math.

The vocabulary used in a math problem matters.

## **Essential Questions**

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How can setting personal goals and understanding the format of a test help to raise scores?

How can employing what I already know from class to the SAT help me to achieve the score I want?

How do algebraic relationships help to solve math problems?

Why would one representation of a numerical expression be more useful than another?

## **Content**

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### **Vocabulary**

The "New" SAT (and the reason for the changes) vs. ACT, "essential prerequisites," analyze, use reasoning,

data, words in context, "learning not memorizing," aptitude test

## Required Texts

-Official SAT Study Guide (College Board)

-Information from:  <https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/educators/k-12/teacher-implementation-guide>

-Appendix A:  <https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/pdf/redesigned-sat-k12-teacher-implementation-guide.pdf#page=75>

## Supplemental Texts

-"Everything You Need to Know About the New SAT" from *Time Magazine*

-"5 Things Students Must Know About the SAT" from *Time Magazine*

-"Key Shifts of the SAT Redesign" from *The Washington Post*

-"The New SAT Changes: The Good, The Bad, and the Inconsequential" from *The Huffington Post*

## Skills

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Research SAT and ACT scores for a variety of colleges, including whether the essay is required, in order to set personal test score goals.

Explain the difference between an aptitude test such as the SAT and a knowledge test such as the ACT.

Identify all sections of the SAT and the types of questions posed on the SAT. Identify time frames for each section.

Understand SAT scoring (rights-only scoring: a point for a correct answer but no deduction for an incorrect answer; blank responses have no impact on scores)

Apply test-taking strategies including notes-taking, reading comprehension skills, and process of elimination.

## Resources

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## Standards

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