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## ESL reading strategies worksheets

Are you struggling with reading and writing score based SAT tests (EBRW) between 300 and 500? You are not alone - hundreds of thousands of students are scoring in this range. But many do not know the best ways to get out of this range of scores and get a 600 or higher. Here, we will discuss how to improve your reading SAT score, and specifically because © is so important to do so. Unlike other soft items out there, we will focus on activabili strategies. Put these eight strategies to work and I am confident that you will be able to improve your score satellite reading. Quick note: this item is suitable for students under the mark of 600 EBRW. If you are already above this range, my perfect satellite reading article is more appropriate for you. Additionally, the actual SAT (as opposed to the old SAT) has a single reading and writing score of 800, which combines your individual reading and writing scores. So technically, when I speak of a reading test score 600, I refer to a reading test score 30/40. A € combining with your writing test score to get 600. In this guide, userA' 600 and 30 interchangeably to mean the same thing. We will not talk to write here, but if you want to also improve your writing score, check out my guide on how to increase your SAT writing score low. In this article, I will discuss why © The high score is a good idea, affronterA' what it takes to score a 600, then go to specific SAT reading tips and strategies. Atteneti with me ... This is like building a house. First, you need to lay a good foundation before you put your walls and beautiful windows. In the same vein, we must understand why ©'re doing what you're doing before you immerse ourselves in our best tips and strategies for satellite reading. Note that I'll talk mainly to get to 600, but if your goal is 500 or less, these concepts are still applied equally. Before you start, here is the summary for this article if you want to come back to this later or skip around: lifting your reading SAT score: understanding the stakes in this range of SAT scores, improving your score BOVO Score at least 600 range will increase greatly your chance to get into the best colleges. We use an example of Penn State University. The average SAT score for the candidates admitted to Penn State is 1270. Its 25 A \* percentile score is 1180, and its 75 A \* percentile score is 1370. Moreover, its acceptance rate is 51 %. In other words, they are allowed a bit 'more than half of all candidates. But Saturday's scores more bass is worse for your chance to get will be. In our analysis, if you get around 1000, your chances of admission drops to only 27%. But if you increase your score á á 1200, your admission chances will increase up to 60% - this is a good good chance of admission! So improve your score by just 200 points it makes a huge difference in your chances to enter the target colleges. For the SAT reading section, this is especially true if you want to apply to the majors and humanities programs, such as English or communications. These programs expect your reading score is strong. If you get a low score, will doubt your ability to do humanistic work of the university level. Even if you're a superstar math and are applying to more sciences, colleges still want to know you can render difficult texts at university level. A low reading scores considered huge doubts about you. Really worth to improve your reading SAT score. Now for now, is the best thing that Do to collect your chances of entering college. Curious what chances do you have with a score of 1200 satellites? Take a look at our expert college admissions guide for a score of 1200 satellites. Know that you can get a 600 satellite reading score, this shouldn't just be a vague and happy-go-lucky message you see on a juice cardboard. I want to say, literally, you and every other student can do it. In my work here at Prepscholar, I worked with thousands of students who mark in the lower range of 300-500 on EbrW. Weather Time, I saw students beaten over their bass scores. They think of improving them is impossible and say things as the following: "I know I'm not intelligent." "I can't read the steps quickly, and I don't know how to improve my satellite reading score." "I've never been good in English, and my English teachers never told me I did a good job." This breaks my heart. Because I know more than anything else, your SAT score is a reflection than you work and how intelligent studies are. Not your qi and not your school grades. Not like Mr. Anderson in tenth degree gave you a C on your essay. The truth is that the sitting reading is designed to deceive you ... and you need to learn how. That's why: the SAT is a strange test. When you take it, you don't have a sense that the questions are not similar to what you saw at high school? I bet you had this problem: with the SAT reading steps, you often miss the questions due to a hypothesis "unlucky." Try to eliminate some response choices, but those left all the sound equally good for you. So you get your hands and take a random hypothesis. The SAT is specially designed in this way to confuse you. Literally millions of other students have the same problem you do. And the SAT knows. Normally, in your English school class, your teacher tells you that all the interpretations of a text are valid. You can write an essay on everything you want, and English teachers are not allowed to tell you that your opinion is wrong. This because they can get you in trouble to tell you what to think. But the SAT has a completely different problem. It is a national test, which means that it needs to create a level game field for all students throughout the country. He needs to easily compare students with each other. As a result, each question must have a proper single response, unequivocally, 100%. There is only a correct answer. Find a way to eliminate the three incorrect response choices. Imagine if this was not the case. Imagine that every reading response had two response choices that could be corrected plausible. When the SAT scores came out, every single student who got the wrong question would be more than likely to complain with the college table that the test is defective. The college council should therefore invalidate that question, ultimately weaken the power of the SAT. The college council wants to avoid this nightmare scenario. Therefore, each application for single reading passage has only a correct answer. But the sitting camouflage this fact asking questions with the following cryptic sentences: would the author probably agree with which of the following statements? The first paragraph mainly serves: in line 20, "dark" A € more means almost: noting a scheme here? The SAT always masks the fact that there is only a non-ambiguous answer. Try to make you earn between two or three response choices that everything is plausible. And then you believe randomly. And then you have the wrong question. You can bet that the students fall for this. Millions of times each year. Students who don't prepare for SAT in the right way, don't appreciate it. But if you prepare yourself for the right way, you will learn the tricks that the SAT sounds about you. And you will increase your score. The SAT reading section is full of models like these. To improve your score, you just need to do the following: Learn the types of questions SAT tests, such as those mentioned above learns strategies to resolve these questions, using the skills that you already know the practices with many high quality applications They can learn from your mistakes the point is that you can learn these abilities, even if you don't consider you a good reader or a big student He entered into detail exactly how to do it later. But first, let's see how many questions you have to go well to get a 600 on sat reading. What is needed to get a 600 (or 30) in the sitting reading if you have a goal score in mind, helps you understand how many questions you will have to get to get Which is known as your raw score, to hit your target resized score (out of 600). Since the SAT reading combines with writing to give you a single EBRW score on 600, we will try instead to read the test scores. In this case, we are aiming at a reading test score of 30, on 40 total points. Here is a rough conversion table Raw-to-Sat-Sat-Sat-reading score - Exact conversions will depend on the test, but this chart will give you a close approximation of how many questions you can lose and still get a 30. (if it's You can use an update on how the SAT is marked and how RAW scores are calculated, read this guide.) RAW RACK RAW RAW RAW RAW RAW RAW RAW RAW RAW 52 40 38 31 24 24 10 17 51 39 37 30 23 24 9 16 50 39 36 30 22 23 8 16 49 38 32 23 23 7 15 44 34 23 20 23 6 14 47 33 28 22, 22 5 13 46 38 32 22 18 22 4 12 45 35 31 22 17 21 34 30 27 16 21 2 10 43 33 27 27 15 20 1 10 42 33 26 26 14 20 0 10 41 32 27 26 13 19 A, A, á, 40 32 26 25 12 18 á, 39 31 25 25 25 11 18 A, A, Source: SAT official practice test v. 4 Note that if you point for 600 overall and 30/40 on the reading, you will need a raw score of about 36/52. This is a score of 70%. This fact has serious implications for your test strategy. In essence, you just have to respond to about 2/3 of all the right reading questions. A »We will enter more details here on what it means for your test strategy. Whatever you are scoring now, take note of the difference you have to get to 30. For example, if you are marking 23, you will have to answer about 15 questions more to the right about reading to get to 30. Once again, even if yours Objective is something like 500 (ie, 25/40), the same analysis applies. Ok, so we covered because marking a higher satellite reading score is important, because you are able to improve your score and the raw score you will need to hit your target score. I hope that much has been useful and changed how to sit reading preparation. Now, we will watch the usable strategies you should use in your satellite preparation to maximize your reading score improvement. 8 Strategies to improve your low satellite reading score in this section, we give you our main eight guaranteed SAT reading strategies to improve your low-read score. Strategy 1: save time on the passages of reading steps by switching your reading strategy based on my experience working with thousands of students, by far the most common test problem with satellite reading steps is this: á. They continue to run out of time before they can get through all the questions. This is a problem because unlike Sat Math, the passing questions are not arranged from the level of difficulty. Therefore, not completing all questions in time, you could lose some easy questions in order to be right, if only I had enough time. What is the cause of this? The most common I see is that students are reading the passages much more strictly than they actually need to be. Once again, this is the result of tasks and what you learn in English class. In English, you probably got tests (stupid) they call you what BARON MEISTOFF said in a particular scene, or in what color is Tom's T-shirt. So, of course, you have learned to pay attention to every single detail in a text. The SAT is different, though. For a 40 lines pass, there may only be 10 questions. Many of these do not even refer to specific lines - instead, they will speak of the passage point as a whole or tone of the author. The number of questions that focus on small line-by-line details Low. Therefore, it is a waste of time to read a line of passage by line, he is afraid that you lack a detail that a question could ask you. The best way to read a passage? Sleeping it on the first reading. This is why I recommend that all students use this satellite reading strategy: skip passage to first reading. Don't try to understand every single line or write notes that require questions questions Ask. Just get a general understanding of the passage. You'll have to try to finish reading the passage within three minutes, if possible. So go to questions. If the question refers to a given line number, back to that line number and work on the understanding of the text around it. If you can not answer a question within 30 seconds, saltalo. (Most of this strategy later.) This strategy is important because © ask questions less wide lines of the passage that the passage actually contains. For example, lines 5-20 of a reading passage may not be relevant to any question that follows. Therefore, if you spend your time trying to understand in depth the lines 5-20, youA € ll just waste your time. Some students take this strategy to the extreme: they read the questions before the switch. If an application refers to any specific line, then mark those in the transition, which can be used later as a guide to know what to focus on when they read the passage. Different strategies work for different students. You need to try a lot to see what strategy is to lead to the best results for you. But by and large, I am confident that you're spending too much time reading the passage. Strategy 2: learn to eliminate wrong answers 3 I spent a bit 'of time on talking about how there is always a correct unequivocal answer. This has huge implications for the strategy that you should use to find the right answer to satellite reading. Here's another way of seeing: the four response options, and three of them have something that is totally wrong about them.A Only one answer is correct 100%, which means that the other three are 100% wrong. Do you know how try to eliminate answer choices and then finish with a few in the end they all seem equally likely correct? Well, you're not doing a good enough job of eliminating answer choices. Remember, every wrong choice can be undone by his reasons. You have to learn how to eliminate three choices to answer for every single application for reading, "Great. Allen. But that does not tell me anything about how to delete response" choices. Thank you for asking. There are some classic choices of wrong response, SAT loves to use. Let's take a look at an example. Imagine reading a passage that focuses on how human evolution has shaped the environment. He gives some examples. In the first place, one speaks of how the transition from previous species Homo habilis likea Neanderthal led to more use tool such as the fire, resulting in fires and shaping the ecology. Discusses then homo sapiens 40,000 years ago and their surristo species such as woolly mammoths to extinction. Next, we come across a do question, "Which of the following best describes the main subject of the passage?" Here are our possible answer choices: A: The transition between homo habilis neanderthals and B: the study of evolution c: how the environment shaped human evolution Q: And the plausibility of evolution: the influence of the development human ecology notice that we are using five answer choices for illustration purposes only ... In fact, the SAT has only four choices for reading question answered. While you are reading these responses, some of them probably have started to look really plausible to you. Surprise! Each of the answers A to D has something seriously wrong with that. Each one is a classic example of the wrong type of response given by the SAT. Let's look at what they are. Wrong answer 1 (A): Too specific A: The transition between Neanderthals and Homo Habilis This type of wrong answer focuses on a smaller detail in the passage. It was intended to deceive you and make you think to yourself, "Well, I saw this mentioned in step, then A choice of plausible response. "Wrong! Ask yourself: Does this choice of this answer really describe the entire passage? Can basically work as the title of this step? In the end, you will find that it is too specific to transmit the point of the general passage. Wrong reply 2 (b): Too large B: The Studio Studio Evolution This type of incorrect answer has the opposite problem like the one above as it is too wide. While theoretically the passage concerns the study of evolution, it focuses on one aspect of it, especially as it concerns the impact of the evolution on the environment. Give another ridiculous example, say that you talked to your mobile phone and said your main point was the universe. Yes, you were talking about the universe in what you live in the universe, but this was clearly just a tiny fraction of your conversation. In short, the answer of reply B is simply too general, to be a good answer to this question. Wrong answer 3 (c): Reversed report C: How the environment shaped human evolution This wrong answer choice can be complicated because it mentions all the right words. But obviously the relationship between these words must be corrected. Here, the report is upside down: the passage focuses on how human evolution has shaped the environment, not the opposite. Students who read too quickly often make uncursor mistakes like these! Wrong reply 4 (D): Uncon-correlated concept D: The plausibility of evolution at the end, this type of incorrect response preys on the trend of students to excessive questions. If you are passionate about arguing on evolution, for example this answer could be a triggered answer since any discussion concerning evolution becomes the possibility of discussing its plausibility. Of course, even if this concept does not appear anywhere in the passage, some students are unable to resist choosing this choice of this response. See the point? On the surface, every choice of the answer seems as if it could be corrected. But maybe it's not good enough. The right answer must be 100%, totally right. The wrong answers could be out of a single word, so you need to know how to eliminate them. Bring this thinking in every question to pass the satellite reading you do. Next Strategy: Find your weak connections and systems. Strategy 3: A, find your weaknesses of reading skills and drain questions to read questions of the pass may seem similar, but actually try very different abilities. Here at Prepscholar, we believe that the main skills tested in the SAT passages are the following: WEW, it's a lot of skills! More than obvious when you are reading the passages on the sitting reading. Each of these types of questions uses different abilities to read and analyze a passage. All require a different method of preparation and focused practice. If you are like most students, you're probably better in some areas of reading you in others. For example, you may be good at getting the great picture of a passage but it's not as good to get inferences. Or you may be really strong to identify the author's tone, but fight with the correct interpretation data. If you are like most students, you don't have an unlimited time to study too. You have a lot of tasks, possibly sports and other extracurriculars and friends to go out with. This means that for every hour that studies for the SAT, it is possible to be the most effective time as possible. In more concrete terms, A € You need to find your largest areas of improvement and work on those. Too many students study the "stupid" way. They buy only a book and read the cover to cover. When they don't improve, they are shocked. But they are not. Studying effectively for the SAT is how to paint a home. You are not looking to cover all your foundations with a very thin layer of understanding. What these students were wrong was that they wasted time on the subjects who already knew. They spent enough time to refine their weaknesses. Studying effectively for the SAT is how to connect the holes in a boat that loses. You have to find the larger hole and fill it. So, you need to find the next bigger hole and fill this too. You will soon find that your boat is no longer sinking. How do you relate to sitting reading? You need to find the sub-skills you are weaker and then practice those up to a No weaker in them. Fix the biggest holes. During reading, you have to understand if there are models for your mistakes. What are you finishing time with reading steps? Or what do you get questions of Inference? Or that you're really weak to interpret the details? For each question you miss you, identify what kind of question is. When you notice the models to the questions you miss you, you must therefore dedicate an extra practice for those sub-skills. What are you missing a lot of inference questions (this is generally the most difficult type of demand for students to get satellite reading). You have to get in á €

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