New SAT 4 Practice Tests
## CONTENTS

**INTRODUCTION** ................................................................. 1

  About This Book ................................................................. 3
  SAT Basics ........................................................................... 4
  SAT Breakdown .................................................................... 5
  Approaching the SAT .......................................................... 9
  Test Day .............................................................................. 11

**PRACTICE TESTS** ............................................................. 13

  Practice Test 1 ................................................................. 15
  Practice Test 2 ................................................................. 95
  Practice Test 3 ................................................................. 173
  Practice Test 4 ................................................................. 251

**ANSWERS AND SCORING** ............................................... 333

  Practice Test 1 Answers .................................................... 335
  Practice Test 2 Answers .................................................... 337
  Practice Test 3 Answers .................................................... 339
  Practice Test 4 Answers .................................................... 341
  The Scoring System ......................................................... 343
  Scoring Your Test ........................................................... 345
Questions 22-31 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from “Recapturing America’s Moral Vision,” a speech given by Robert F. Kennedy at the University of Kansas in 1968.

There are millions living in the hidden places whose names and faces are completely unknown. But I have seen these other Americans. I have seen children in Mississippi starving, their bodies so crippled from hunger and their minds so destroyed for their whole lives that they will have no future. We haven’t developed a policy so we can get enough food so that they can live, so that their lives are not destroyed. I don’t think that’s acceptable in the United States of America, and I think we need a change.

I think we can do much, much better. And I run for the presidency because of that. I run for the presidency because I have seen proud men in the hills of Appalachia, who wish only to work in dignity, but they cannot, for the mines are closed and their jobs are gone and no one—neither industry, nor labor, nor government—has cared enough to help. I think we here in this country, with the unselfish spirit that exists in the United States of America, I think we can do better here also.

If we believe that we, as Americans, are bound together by a common concern for each other, then an urgent national priority is upon us. We must begin to end the disgrace of this other America. And this is one of the great tasks of leadership for us, as individuals and citizens this year.

But even if we act to erase material poverty, there is another greater task: it is to confront the poverty of satisfaction, purpose, and dignity that afflicts us all. Too much and for too long, we seemed to have surrendered personal excellence and community values in the mere accumulation of material things.

Our Gross National Product now is over 800 billion dollars a year. But that Gross National Product—if we judge the United States of America by that—that Gross National Product counts air pollution and cigarette advertising and ambulances to clear our highways of carnage. It counts special locks for our doors and the jails for the people who break them. It counts the destruction of the redwoods and the loss of our natural wonder in chaotic sprawl. It counts napalm and it counts nuclear warheads and armored cars for the police to fight the riots in our cities. It counts Whitman’s rifle and Speck’s knife and the television programs which glorify violence in order to sell toys to our children.

Yet the Gross National Product does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our wit nor our courage, neither our wisdom nor our learning, neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country. It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile. And it can tell us everything about America except why we are proud that we are Americans.

Kennedy’s attitude toward the situation faced by “other Americans” mentioned in the passage is best described as

A) annoyed.
B) resigned.
C) outraged.
D) bemused.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A) Lines 1-2 (“There are … unknown”)
B) Lines 9-11 (“I don’t … change”)
C) Lines 31-33 (“Too much … things”)
D) Lines 53-56 (“It measures … country”)
The passage most strongly suggests that the Gross National Product
A) is essential to helping Americans escape from a life of poverty and disgrace.
B) measures economic but not personal or moral value.
C) must increase if Americans are to improve their environment, jails, and cities.
D) does not accurately represent the breakdown of industries in the American economy.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 18-21 (“I think … also”)
B) Lines 24-25 (“We must … America”)
C) Lines 34-35 (“Our Gross … year”)
D) Lines 56-57 (“It measures … worthwhile”)

Based on the passage, which best describes the relationship between the “unselfish spirit” Kennedy describes and the problems he sees in the United States?
A) The unselfish spirit exhibited by Americans can be drawn upon to resolve many of the country’s problems.
B) The unselfish spirit of the men of the Appalachia must be harnessed to help avoid further problems.
C) Americans can rely on the unselfish spirit of their government to solve any problems.
D) The unselfish spirit demonstrated by industry is the cause of the United States’ problems.

As used in line 28, “erase” most nearly means
A) eliminate.
B) delete.
C) obliterate.
D) cancel.

Kennedy refers to “the poverty of satisfaction, purpose, and dignity” (line 29-30) primarily to
A) urge Americans to act quickly or face economic failure.
B) suggest that Americans face more than just economic challenges.
C) inspire Americans to be more ambitious in their economic goals.
D) warn Americans that unless they fix the economy, their communities will suffer.

The rhetorical effect of the repetition in lines 37-47 is to
A) emphasize the various negative portions of the economy that contribute to the Gross National Product.
B) show how many areas of the economy are included in the Gross National Product.
C) reveal how economic analysts must alter their calculation of the Gross National Product.
D) demonstrate the great diversity of the American economy, as seen in the Gross National Product.
Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Shirley Chisolm, “For the Equal Rights Amendment,” delivered before the United States Congress in 1970. Chisolm, the first African American woman elected to Congress, was arguing in favor of a Constitutional amendment securing legal equality between men and women.

The resolution before us today, which provides for equality under the law for both men and women, represents one of the most clear-cut opportunities we are likely to have to declare our faith in the principles that shaped our Constitution. It provides a legal basis for attack on the most subtle, most pervasive, and most institutionalized form of prejudice that exists. Discrimination against women, solely on the basis of their sex, is so widespread that it seems to many persons normal, natural, and right.

Legal expression of prejudice on the grounds of religious or political belief has become a minor problem in our society. Prejudice on the basis of race is, at least, under systematic attack. It is time we act to assure full equality of opportunity to those citizens who, although in a majority, suffer the restrictions that are commonly imposed on minorities—women.

The argument that this amendment will not solve the problem of sex discrimination is not relevant. If the argument were used against a civil rights bill, as it has been used in the past, the prejudice that lies behind it would be embarrassing. Of course laws will not eliminate prejudice from the hearts of human beings. But that is no reason to allow prejudice to continue to be enshrined in our laws—to perpetuate injustice through inaction.

What would the legal effects of the equal rights amendment really be? The equal rights amendment would govern only the relationship between the State and its citizens—not relationships between private citizens. The amendment would be largely self-executing, that is, any Federal or State laws in conflict would be ineffective one year after the date of ratification without further action by the Congress or State legislatures.

Jury service laws not making women equally liable for jury service would have been revised. The selective service law would have to include women, but women would not be required to serve in the Armed Forces where they are not fitted any more than men are required to serve.

Survivorship benefits would be available to husbands of female workers on the same basis as to wives of male workers. Public schools and universities could not be limited to one sex and could not apply different admission standards to men and women. Laws requiring longer prison sentences for women than men would be invalid, and equal opportunities for rehabilitation and vocational training would have to be provided in public correctional institutions.

What would be the economic effects of the equal rights amendment? Direct economic effects would be minor. If any labor laws applying only to women still remained, their amendment or repeal would provide opportunity for women in better-paying jobs in manufacturing. More opportunities in public vocational and graduate schools for women would also tend to open up opportunities in better jobs for women.

Indirect effects could be much greater. The focusing of public attention on the gross legal, economic, and social discrimination against women by hearings and debates in the Federal and State legislatures would result in changes in attitude of parents, educators, and employers that would bring about substantial economic changes in the long run.

This is what it comes down to: artificial distinctions between persons must be wiped out of the law. Legal discrimination between the sexes is, in almost every instance, founded on outmoded views of society and the pre-scientific beliefs about psychology and physiology. It is time to sweep away these relics of the past and set further generations free of them.

The Constitution was designed to protect the rights of white, male citizens. As there were no
black Founding Fathers, there were no founding mothers—a great pity, on both counts. It is not too late to complete the work they left undone. Today, here, we should start to do so.

The stance Chisolm takes in the passage is best described as that of
A) a weary radical.
B) a passionate advocate.
C) an excited politician.
D) an optimistic scholar.

According to Chisolm, legal distinctions between the sexes
A) protect important differences.
B) are usually valid, but occasionally harmful.
C) reflect outdated thinking.
D) have only minimal effects.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 8-10 (“Discrimination against … right”)
B) Lines 14-18 (“It is … women”)
C) Lines 28-29 (“What would … be”)
D) Lines 71-74 (“Legal … and physiology”)

Chisolm characterizes discrimination against women as
A) unfortunate but unavoidable.
B) accepted but unjust.
C) embarrassing but necessary.
D) illegal but common.

As used in line 11, “expression” most nearly means
A) assertion.
B) intensity.
C) announcement.
D) emotion.

Chisolm recognizes and dismisses which of the following counterarguments?
A) Legal remedies are insufficient for eradicating bias.
B) The Constitutional amendment would change the demographics of the Armed Forces.
C) America is already more equitable than other countries.
D) The Constitutional amendment would rob women of certain benefits.
17 Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A) Lines 5-8 (“It provides … exists”)
B) Lines 23-25 (“Of course … beings”)
C) Lines 29-31 (“The equal … its citizens”)
D) Lines 54-55 (“Direct economic … minor”)

18 As used in line 41, “fitted” most nearly means

A) contoured.
B) shaped.
C) fixed.
D) suited.

19 The contrast between direct and indirect effects in lines 53-68 serves primarily to

A) argue that although no one knows what the immediate ramifications of the amendment will be, the ultimate effect will be small.
B) imply that while some of the things people fear may come to pass, there will also be unpredictable benefits.
C) suggest that the impact of the amendment will be considerably larger in the future than in the present day.
D) state that certain aspects of people’s lives will be changed severely, while other aspects will remain much the same.

20 By “relics of the past,” (line 75) Chisolm refers to

A) reliance on the Constitution as the ultimate arbiter of justice.
B) laws with different provisions for men and women.
C) assumptions about women’s natural inclinations for homemaking.
D) convoluted legal processes for altering laws.
Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

The Midnight Ride of Sybil Ludington

Paul Revere’s midnight ride is legendary, but the story of a similar ride made by a teenaged girl named Sybil Ludington is less well-known. Her journey through the rough countryside of Putnam County, New York, was of equal importance to the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Though her ride helped win a battle, General George Washington visited her family farm to personally thank the brave girl.

Which choice would most effectively develop the main topic of this passage?

A) NO CHANGE
B) Sybil Ludington rode a horse, named “Star,” married a man named Edmund Ogden, and lived to the age of 77.
C) During the Revolutionary War, a number of people rode through the night to warn about impending battles.
D) Paul Revere went on to serve in the militia, and become a successful entrepreneur.

13

A) NO CHANGE
B) Whereas
C) Insofar as
D) Because
Before the Revolutionary War inaugurated, Sybil Ludington led a fairly stable and secure life. Her father, Henry Ludington, was a successful farmer and businessman. He had also served the British crown in the French and Indian War, and he remained a Loyalist until 1773, when he joined the rebel cause. Because of his extensive military experience, Henry Ludington was named a Colonel and commissioned to lead a regiment of the Continental Army made up of local men.

[1] In late April of 1777, British General William Tryon led a company of 2,000 men in an attack on Danbury, Connecticut, some 20 plus miles away from the Ludington home. [2] Riders were dispatched to find help in battling Tryon’s soldiers. [3] The British destroyed the munitions stored they’re by the Continental Army before setting all the homes owned by revolutionaries on fire. [4] On the night of April 26, 1777, one of these riders arrived at the Ludington farm. [5] Because it was planting season, Colonel Ludington’s regiment had disbanded; someone would have to spread the word that they must regroup. [6] The rider from Danbury was exhausted and the Colonel had to prepare for battle, so it was decided that Sybil, then 16, would go.

14. In early April of 1777, British General William Tryon led a company of 2,000 men in an attack on Danbury, Connecticut, some 20 plus miles away from the Ludington home.

A) NO CHANGE
B) initiated
C) broke out
D) blew up

15. He remained a Loyalist until 1773, when he joined the rebel cause.

A) NO CHANGE
B) until 1773 when he
C) until 1773. When he
D) until, 1773, when he

16. The British destroyed the munitions stored they’re by the Continental Army before setting all the homes owned by revolutionaries on fire.

A) NO CHANGE
B) their
C) there
D) they are

17. For the sake of cohesion of the paragraph, sentence 2 should be placed

A) where it is now.
B) after sentence 3.
C) after sentence 4.
D) before sentence 6.
She saddled her horse Star and set off into the dark night, made even darker, by a powerful rainstorm. Riding over muddy roads that ran through deep woods, Sybil stopped at the farmhouses of the militiamen and shouted, “The British are burning Danbury; muster at Ludington’s!” By the time Sybil returned home the next morning, she had ridden 40 miles and most of the 400 members of her father’s regiment were assembled at the farm. By this time, Sybil’s clothes were completely wet and muddy. They set off in pursuit of Tryon’s troops, whom they encountered in Ridgefield, Connecticut. As a result of that battle, Tryon withdrew his troops from Connecticut, never to return.

18. night, made even darker, by
   A) NO CHANGE
   B) night made even darker by
   C) night made even darker, by
   D) night, made even darker by

19. shouting
   A) NO CHANGE
   B) shouting
   C) to shout
   D) shouted

20. The writer is considering deleting this sentence. It should be
   A) kept, because it makes sense that Sybil would have been soaked after riding through the rain.
   B) kept, because it helps to explain why Sybil made her ride so quickly and how she inspired the assembled troops.
   C) deleted, because it interrupts the transition from information about assembled troops to their action with extraneous information.
   D) deleted, because Sybil’s personal comfort is not relevant to the story of her ride.
Shortly thereafter, General Washington visited the Ludington home to thank Sybil for one’s courageous ride. Although she rode twice as far as he did, Sybil never became as famous as Paul Revere. As a result, she has been honored for her role in history: there is a statue of her near the location of the farm in Carmel, New York, and the U.S. Postal Service also honored her with a stamp in 1975.

21. A) NO CHANGE  
   B) her  
   C) she  
   D) their

22. A) NO CHANGE  
   B) However,  
   C) Therefore,  
   D) In addition,
Math Test – No Calculator
25 MINUTES, 20 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 3 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1-15 ask you to solve a problem, select the best answer among four choices, and fill in the corresponding circle on your answer sheet. Questions 16-20 ask you to solve a problem and enter your answer in a grid provided on your answer sheet. There are detailed instructions on entering answers into the grid before question 14. You may use your test booklet for scratch work.

NOTES

1. You may not use a calculator.
2. Variables and expressions represent real numbers unless stated otherwise.
3. Figures are drawn to scale unless stated otherwise.
4. Figures lie in a plane unless stated otherwise.
5. The domain of a function $f$ is defined as the set of all real numbers $x$ for which $f(x)$ is also a real number, unless stated otherwise.

REFERENCE

There are 360° in a circle.
The sum of the angles in a triangle is 180°.
The number of radians of arc in a circle is $2\pi$. 
1. \[ x + 6 + 2x = 5x \]
   What is the value of \( x \) in the above equation?
   A) 2
   B) 3
   C) 4
   D) 5

2. If \[ a^2 + 3a + 1 = c \] and \[ -4a + 5 = d \], which of the following is equal to \( c + d \)?
   A) \( a^2 + a + 6 \)
   B) \( a^2 - a + 6 \)
   C) \( a^2 + 7a - 4 \)
   D) 6

3. Which inequality is represented by the graph above?
   A) \( y \geq |x - 2| \)
   B) \( y \geq |x + 2| \)
   C) \( y \leq |x - 2| \)
   D) \( y \leq |x + 2| \)

4. Sophie and Jazmin have the same amount of money to invest in the stock market. If Sophie lends $15,000 to Jazmin, Jazmin has twice as much money as Sophie. How much money did Jazmin have originally?
   A) $10,000
   B) $30,000
   C) $45,000
   D) $60,000
Which function best represents the parabola above?

A) \( y = \frac{2}{5} (x - 5)^2 \)

B) \( y = \frac{2}{5} (x + 5)^2 \)

C) \( y = \frac{2}{5} x + 5 \)

D) \( y = \frac{2}{5} x - 5 \)

Luca pays $1195 per month for rent plus 10 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) used for electricity. If Luca used \( x \) kWh in one month, which expression best represents the amount of money in dollars Luca needs to pay for his apartment?

A) 1195 + 0.1x

B) (1195 + 0.1)x

C) 1195 + 10x

D) (1195 + 1)x

Which of the following equations has the same slope as \( 2y + 6x = 5 \)?

A) \( x + 3y = 1 \)

B) \( 3x = -y + 5 \)

C) \( y - 3x = 4 \)

D) \( 6y = 2x - 1 \)
In the figure above, $AC || DF$ and $BD || CE$. What is the value of $x - y$?

A) 30  
B) 60  
C) 90  
D) 12

The graph above is a parabola whose equation is $y = ax^2 + b$. If $y = -ax^2 + b$ were drawn on the same graph, how many $x$-intercepts would the resulting graph have?

A) 0  
B) 1  
C) 2  
D) Need more information

In the above equation, what is the value of $x + y$?

A) 3  
B) 10  
C) 12  
D) 15

Which of the following is equivalent to the expression above?

A) $x^2 - 1$  
B) $(x - 1)^2$  
C) $(x + 1)^2$  
D) $x^2 + 1$
Math Test – Calculator
55 MINUTES, 38 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 4 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

**DIRECTIONS**

Questions 1-30 ask you to solve a problem, select the best answer among four choices, and fill in the corresponding circle on your answer sheet. Questions 31-38 ask you to solve a problem and enter your answer in the grid provided on your answer sheet. There are detailed instructions on entering answers into the grid before question 31. You may use your test booklet for scratch work.

**NOTES**

1. You **may** use a calculator.
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3. Figures are drawn to scale unless stated otherwise.
4. Figures lie in a plane unless stated otherwise.
5. The domain of a function $f$ is defined as the set of all real numbers $x$ for which $f(x)$ is also a real number, unless stated otherwise.

**REFERENCE**

- $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
- $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
- Special Triangles
- $V = \frac{1}{3}lwh$
- $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
- $A = lw$
- $V = lwh$
- $V = \pi rh$
- $A = \pi r^2$
- $C = 2\pi r$
- $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

There are $360^\circ$ in a circle.
The sum of the angles in a triangle is $180^\circ$.
The number of radians of arc in a circle is $2\pi$. 
A recipe that makes $c$ cupcakes requires $e$ eggs. If Grant wants to make 40 cupcakes, how many eggs will he need, in terms of $c$ and $e$?

A) $\frac{40 \times e}{c}$
B) $\frac{40}{e}$
C) $\frac{e}{40 \times c}$
D) $\frac{1}{40 \times e}$

A linear function has two coordinates: $(-2, -5)$ and $(-5, -3)$. What is the slope of this function?

A) $\frac{-3}{2}$
B) $\frac{2}{3}$
C) $\frac{2}{3}$
D) $\frac{3}{2}$

A chessboard has 64 squares. If one grain of sand is placed on the first square, two on the second, four on the third, and so on, with the number of grains doubling each time, how many grains of sand will be on the 64th square?

A) 64
B) $64^2$
C) $2^{63}$
D) $2^{64}$

In 2014, shoppers spent $31$ billion on gift cards, 13.9% of which were for coffee shops. If 27% of coffee shop gift cards go unused, what is the approximate value of these unused cards?

A) $1.16$ billion
B) $4.31$ billion
C) $6.55$ billion
D) $8.37$ billion
A bakery uses the equation $3b - c = p$ to determine its profits in dollars, $p$, based on the number of loaves of bread, $b$, that they produce, and $c$, their fixed cost. Which of the following correctly explains this equation?

A) The more bread the company produces, the less profit it can expect to make.
B) Fixed cost increases with every loaf of bread that the company produces.
C) Every loaf of bread produced increases the company’s profit by three dollars.
D) Profit remains the same regardless of how much bread the company produces.

Which of the following equations is not equal to the equation above?

A) $3x + 4y = 6z$
B) $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}y = z$
C) $x + \frac{4}{3}y = 2z$
D) $x + y = \frac{3}{2}z$

According to the equation above, what is the value of $f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$?

A) $\frac{2}{3}$
B) $1$
C) $5$
D) $6$
11 Snails travel at a speed of about 13 mm per second. How many minutes would it take for a snail to climb the 169 m tall Washington Monument?

A) 36  
B) 77  
C) 130  
D) 217

12 The chart above displays the growth of the number websites on the Internet from 2005 to 2014. Which of the following periods had the greatest percentage growth in number of websites?

A) 2005-2007  
B) 2006-2008  
C) 2007-2009  
D) 2008-2010

13 If the percent increase of the length of a rectangle is $L$, and the percent increase of the width of the same rectangle is $W$, which of the following expressions represents the percent increase in the area of the rectangle?

A) $L \times W$  
B) $\frac{W}{L}$  
C) $L(W + 1) + W$  
D) $L(W + 1)$

14 The chart above displays the growth of the number websites on the Internet from 2005 to 2014. Which of the following is a possible value of $b$, in terms of $x$, that satisfies the system of equations above?

A) $b = -\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\right)$  
B) $b = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x + 3)$  
C) $b = -5x + 3$  
D) $b = -6(x - 6)$
SCORING YOUR TEST
PART 6

To score your tests, first use the answer key to mark each of your responses right or wrong. Then, calculate your raw score for each section by counting up the number of correct responses. Use the tables below to help you calculate your scores:

<table>
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<th>Raw Score (# of Questions Correct)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Reading</td>
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<td>2. Writing and Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Math: No-Calculator</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Math: Calculator</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Raw Score for Reading (Section 1) | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ |

Raw Score for Writing and Language (Section 2) | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ |

Raw Score for Math (Section 3 + 4) | ______ | ______ | ______ | ______ |

SCALED SCORES

Once you have found your raw score for each section, convert it into an approximate scaled test score using the following chart. To find a scaled test score for each section, find the row in the Raw Score column which corresponds to your raw score for that section, then check the column for the section you are scoring in the same row. For example, if you had a raw score of 48 for Reading, then your scaled Reading test score would be 39. Keep in mind that these scaled scores are estimates only. Your actual SAT score will be scaled against the scores of all other high school students taking the test on your test date.
<table>
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<th>Reading Scaled Score</th>
<th>Writing Scaled Score</th>
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Use the table below to record your scaled scores:

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**ESSAY SCORE**

Estimate your essay score by assigning your essay a score out of 1-4 in each scoring area listed below. Have a trusted reader check your work. For more information on essay scoring criteria, see Chapter 4 of Ivy Global's New SAT Guide.

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<th>Scoring Area</th>
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# Area Score Conversion

You can look up your area score out of 800 below. To find your overall score, combine your area score for Reading + Writing with your area score for Math to get your total score out of 1600.

## Reading + Writing

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### MATH

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Use the table below to record your area scores and to calculate your overall score:

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