SAT/PSAT CHEAT SHEET

READING

GENERAL STRATEGIES

- 1. Identify key details in question.
- 2. Read the title.
- 3. Read a sentence above and below given line numbers.
- 4. Pick the literal and obvious answer.

SUMMARY QUESTIONS

- 1. Do them last.
- 2. Reread hotspots:
 - Title
 - Intro/Concluding Paragraphs
 - Thesis (last sentence of 1st paragraph)
 - Topic Sentences (1st sentence of paragraphs)
- 3. Review other questions in the passage for clues.

VOCABULARY

- 1. Forget what you think the word means.
- 2. Ignore the answer choices.
- 3. Make up your own definition for the word in context.
- 4. Read a sentence above and below the line.
- 5. Plug in the answer choices.

EVIDENCE-BASED QUESTIONS

- 1. Choose the line number that matches key details in previous question.
- 2. Choose answer in previous question that matches line number.

DATA QUESTIONS

- 1. Look at the key spots:
 - Title of the Graph or Table
 - Columns/Rows
 - X and Y Axes
 - Legend/Key
 - Source
- 2. No assumptions: the answer is in the data.

PASSAGE QUESTIONS

- 1. Do 1 passage at a time.
- 2. Make a quick mental summary of each passage
- 3. Usually, the authors disagree.

- WRITING

GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

- 1. Choose the shortest answer.
 - Deleting is always the shortest answer.
 - Shortest in number of words, not number of letters
 - This includes punctuation
- 2. Look at how the answers are different.
- 3. Similar answers are probably wrong.
- 4. Keep related words together.
- Keep the same style as the rest of the sentence or paragraph:
 - Tense
 - Tone
 - Number
- 6. Identify the main noun and main verb in the sentence.
- 7. Choose the most boring answer

TRANSITIONS

- 1. Read the sentence before and after the sentence, and pick the one that best matches the relationship.
- 2. Transitions are options: delete if given the option.
- Transitions cannot combine sentences with a comma; therefore, they usually come after a semicolon or period.

BEST COMBINES UNDERLINED SENTENCES

- 1. Shortest answer
- 2. Least repetitive
- 3. Keeps the same structure
- 4. Doesn't change the meaning

MOVING/ADDING/DELETING SENTENCES

- 1. Read in the right place (this sentence, following sentence, Sentence 5).
- 2. Read the sentences before and after.
- 3. Do not worry about length.
- 4. The answer is almost never "undermines."
- 5. If one part of the answer is wrong, the whole answer is wrong.

REPLACING SENTENCES

- 1. Match the key details in the sentence.
- 2. Read in the right place (this sentence, following sentence, preceding sentence, etc...)
- 3. Match the sentence before and after.
- 4. Most specific answer is usually correct.

MATH

GENERAL STRATEGIES

- 1. Use formula sheet.
- 2. Use the answer choices as clues.
- 3. Read the question 2 times.
- 4. Underline the last sentence.
- 5. Use your calculator

ALGEBRA

- 1. Get to one variable.
- 2. Do the opposite.
- 3. For systems of equations: eliminate or substitute.

GEOMETRY

- 1. Make right angles and use the Pythagorean theorem.
- 2. Find a radius.
- 3. Fill in angle measures.
- 4. Distance Formula = Pythagorean Theorem = Circle Equation

STATISTICS

- 1. All surveys are biased and flawed.
- 2. Avoid extreme answers.

LINEAR ALGEBRASlope-Intercept FormSlope FormulaMidpoint Formula $y = mx + b$ $m = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$ $\left(\frac{(x_1 + x_2) \cdot (y_1 + y_2)}{2}\right)$ $m = slope$ $Distance Formula$ $b = y$ -int $Distance Formula$ $d = \sqrt{[(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2]}$
PARABOLASStandard FormVertex Standard FormVertex Form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ $vertex = \frac{-b}{2a}$ $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ Quadratic Equation $vertex = (h, k)$ $x-int = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
GEOMETRY RadiansArc LengthRadiansDegrees $\times \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)$ Arc Length = Radius \times RadiansDegrees = Radians $\times \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)$ Circle EquationDegrees in a Polygon $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$ $(n-2) \times 180$ $n = number of sides.$
TRIGONOMETRY Sine/Cosine RelationshipSOHCAHTOA $sin(x^{\circ}) = cos(90 - x^{\circ})$ $cos(x^{\circ}) = sin(90 - x^{\circ})$ $sin = \frac{opp}{hyp}$ $cos = \frac{adj}{hyp}$
STATISTICS Percentage ChangeSCIENCEPercentage Change = $\left(\frac{New - Old}{Old}\right)$ Speed = $\frac{Distance}{Time}$ Density = $\frac{Mass}{Volume}$