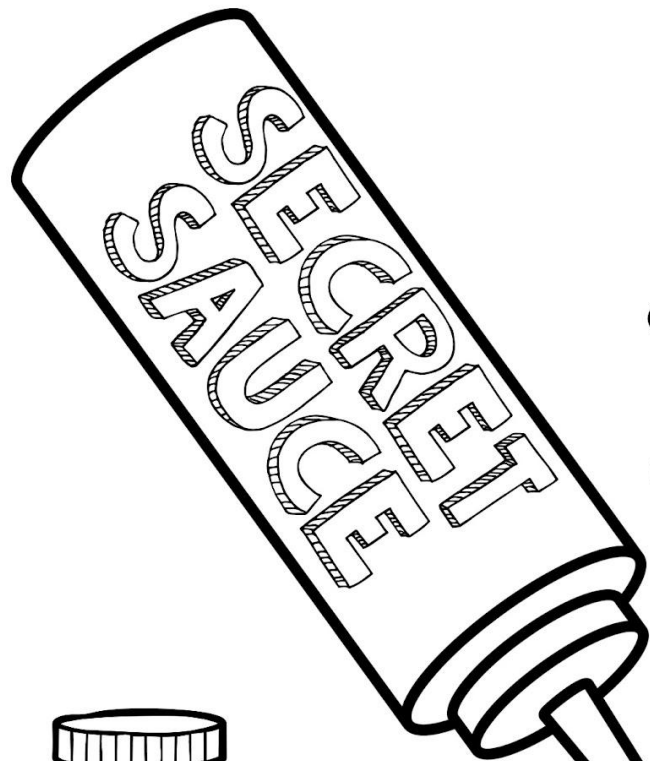
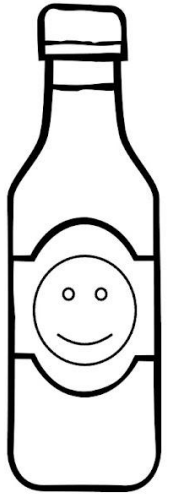




STAY POSITIVE

A _____ mindset can help you feel more confident and reduce stress. Remind yourself that you have _____ and you are capable of doing well. If you encounter a difficult question or section, take a deep _____ and stay calm.
You can do this!

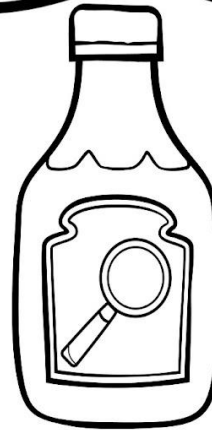


READ

THE DIRECTIONS

Read the directions for each _____ of the test. Some questions may have specific _____ or require you to show your work or write a certain type of response. Make sure you _____ what is expected of you.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

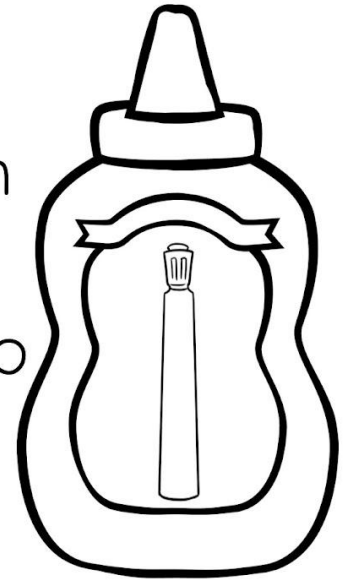


READ CAREFULLY

Take your _____ and read each question and answer option carefully. Make sure you understand what is being asked before choosing an answer. Pay attention to key _____ and phrases, such as "not" or "except."

USE YOUR RESOURCES

You may be _____ to use certain resources, such as a highlighter or scratch paper. Use these _____ to your _____, and make sure you are familiar with how to use them before the test.

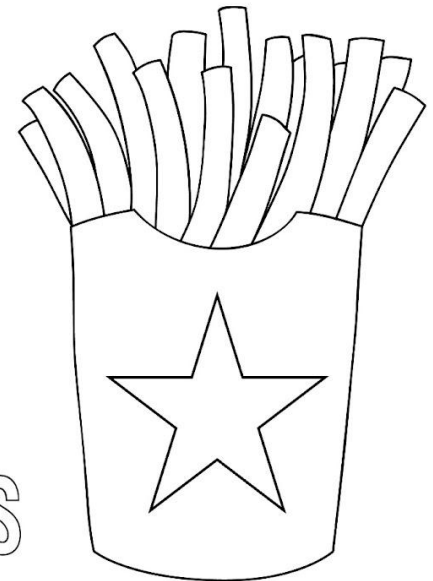


4. _____
5. _____

ANSWER EVERY QUESTION

Even if you are _____ of an answer, it is important to attempt every _____. You may be able to eliminate some answer options and make an _____ guess.

NOW YOU
CAN
DIP
INTO SUCCESS



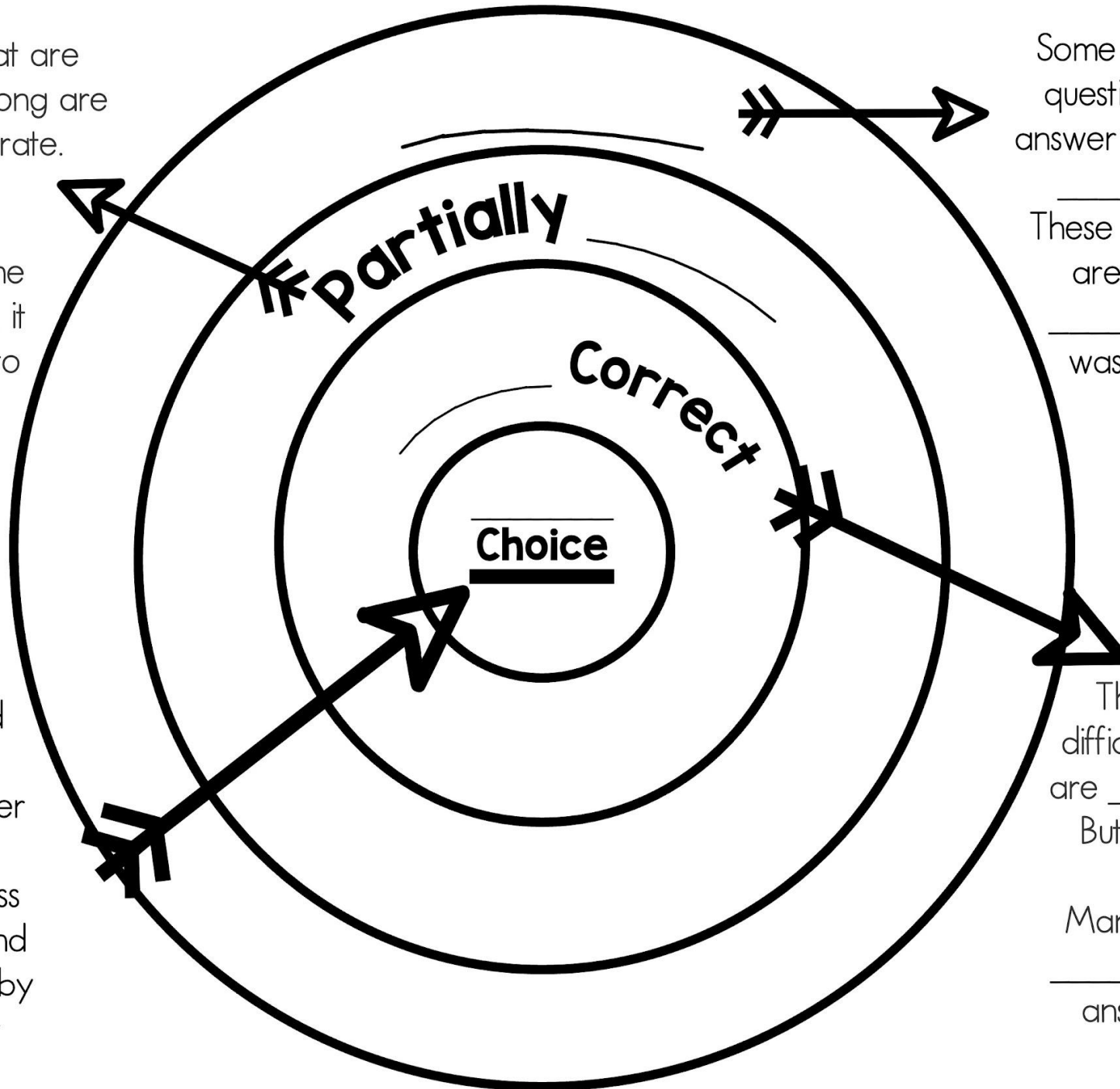
AIM FOR A BULLSEYE

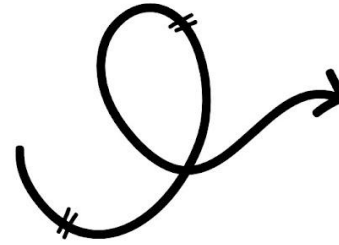
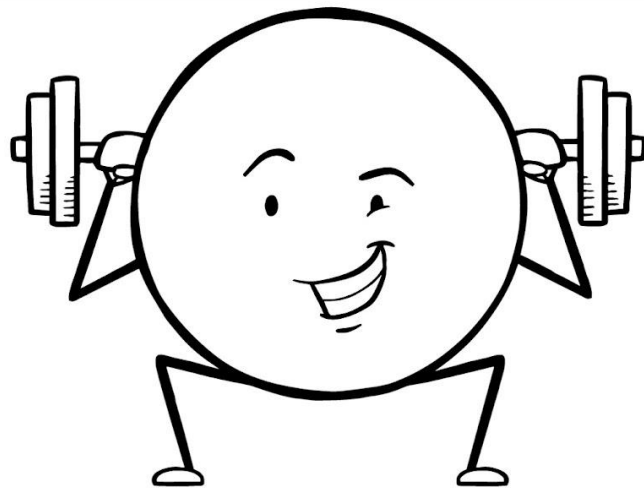
Answers that are _____ wrong are often accurate. They state a fact or detail _____ in the text. However, it is not related to the question that was asked.

Some multiple-choice questions may have answer options that are _____ wrong. These answer options are designed to _____ you and waste your time.

_____ accurate and best fits. Look for answer options that directly address the question and are supported by _____ or reasoning.

These are more difficult because they are _____ correct. But not always the best answer. Many times, the little _____ within these answers make the difference.

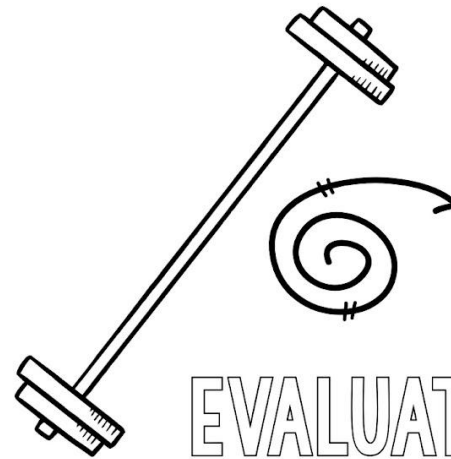




There are some important test-taking _____ words that you might see on the test. It's _____ to know these words to know exactly what is being asked and how you should answer the _____.

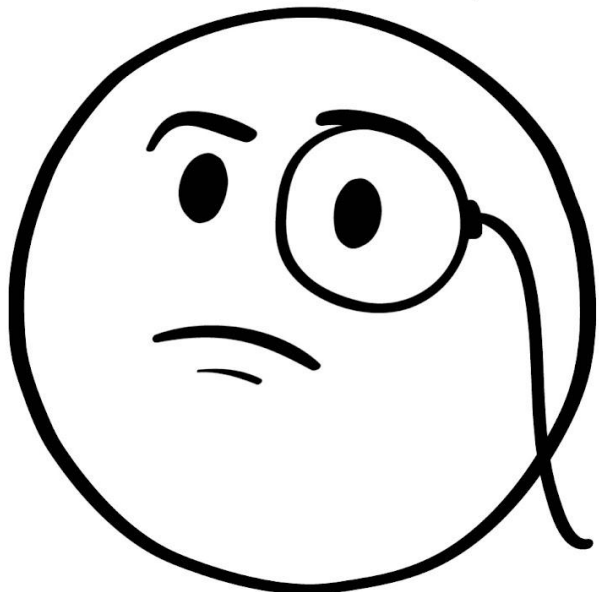
POWER WORDS

_____ means to examine something in detail and break it down into its components. When you analyze something, you look _____ at it to better _____ it. For example, you might be asked to analyze a poem or a passage of text.

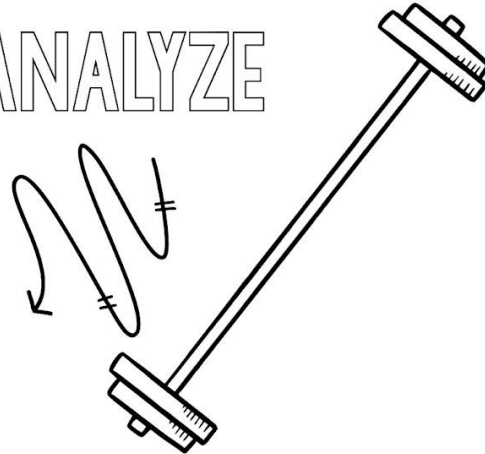


EVALUATE

Evaluate means to assess the _____ and weaknesses of something and form an _____ about it. When you evaluate something, you _____ it based on what you've learned. For example, you might be asked to evaluate the effectiveness of an argument in an essay.



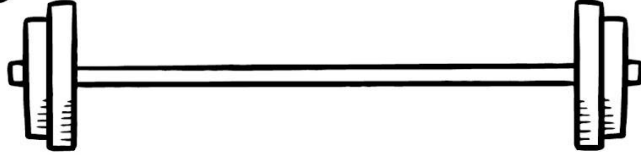
ANALYZE





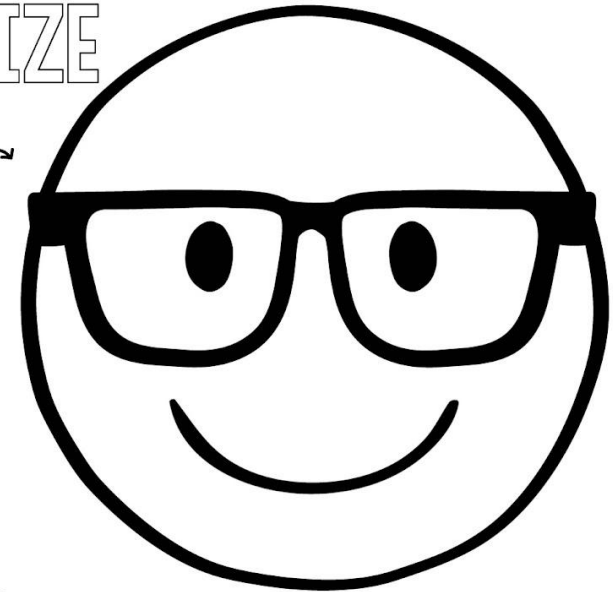
INFER

Infer means to draw a _____ based on evidence and reasoning. When you infer something, you're using what you know to make an _____ guess about something you don't know for _____. For example, you might be asked to infer the meaning of a word based on the context of a sentence.



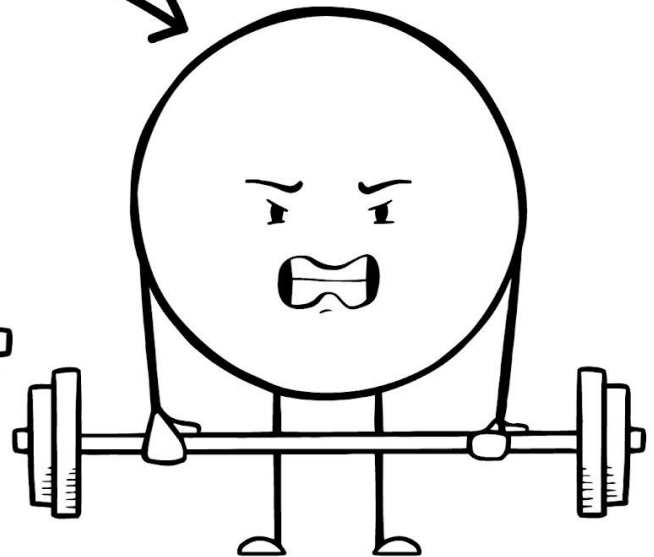
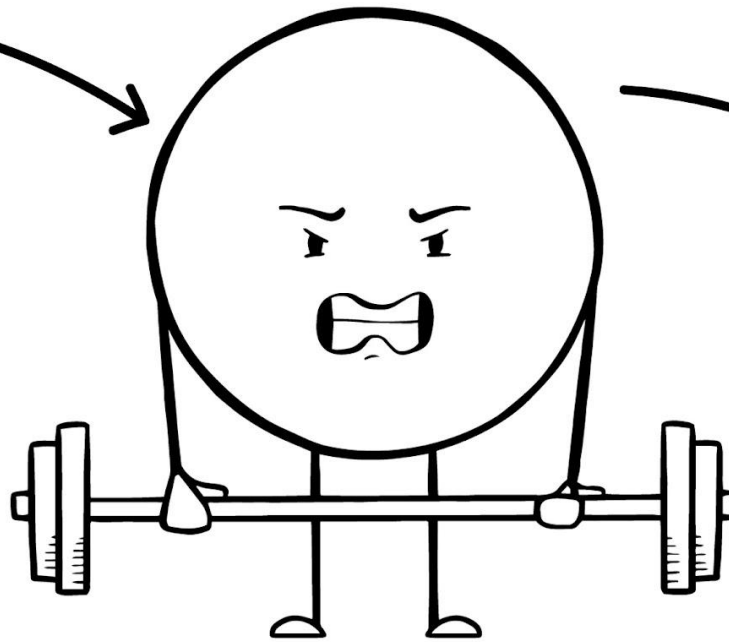
SYNTHESIZE

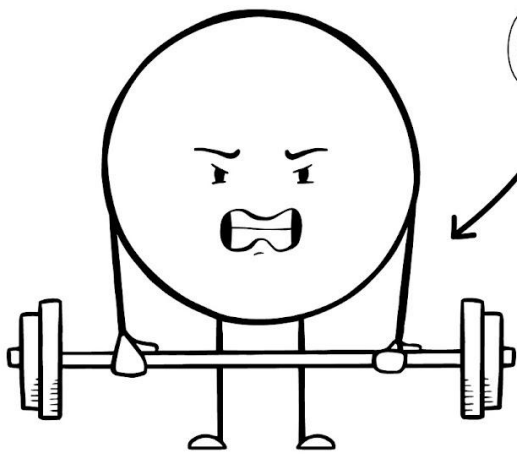
Synthesize means to _____ ideas or information from multiple sources to create a new understanding. When you _____ something, you're taking what you've learned from different _____ and putting it together in a new way. For example, you might be asked to synthesize information from multiple articles to form an argument.



COMPARE

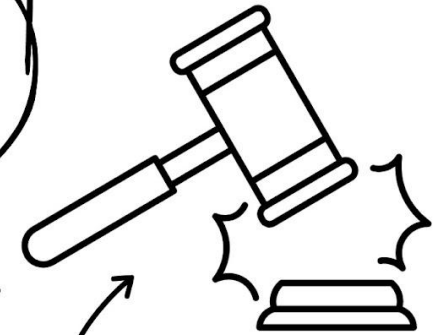
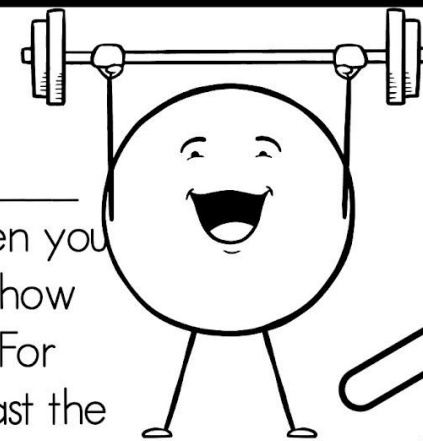
_____ means to identify similarities between two or more things. When you compare something, you're looking at how they're _____. For example, you might be asked to compare two _____ in a story.





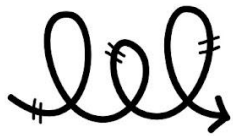
CONTRAST

Contrast means to highlight the _____ between two or _____ things. When you contrast something, you're looking at how they're _____ from each other. For example, you might be asked to contrast the themes of two different stories.

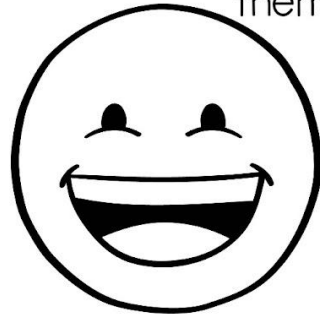


JUSTIFY

Justify means to _____ evidence or reasoning to support a claim or position. When you justify something, you're showing _____ you believe what you _____. For example, you might be asked to justify your answer with evidence from the text.



SUMMARIZE

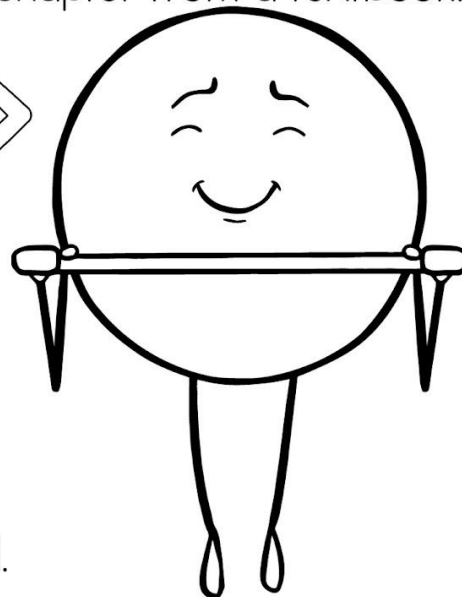


Let me tell you about this great story!

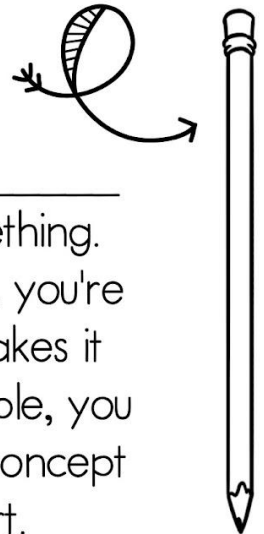
Summarize means to _____ describe the main points or ideas of a longer text or discussion. When you _____ something, you're condensing it into a _____ version. For example, you might be asked to summarize a chapter from a textbook.

EXCERPT >>>

An excerpt is a short _____ taken from a longer text. When you see an excerpt on a test, you're only seeing a _____ part of the larger _____. For example, you might be asked to analyze an excerpt from a novel.



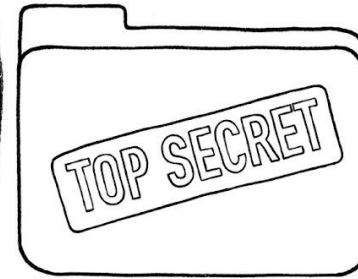
ILLUSTRATE



Illustrate means to provide _____ or visual aids to explain something. When you illustrate something, you're _____ it in a way that makes it easier to _____. For example, you might be asked to illustrate a concept with a diagram or a chart.

FIND TEXT EVIDENCE

3 - GATHER EVIDENCE



You need to gather all the _____ you need to support your answer. Look for specific _____, statistics, or quotes that make connections, and show your _____. Use scratch paper or a highlighting tool to collect your proof.

4 - BUILD YOUR CASE

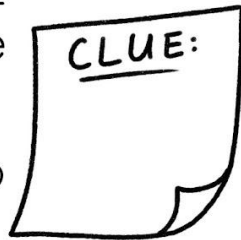
Use your evidence to write a clear and _____ response that answers the question. Make sure you use your evidence _____ to support your answer.



2 -

INVESTIGATE SOURCES

Including _____ a passage, looking at a chart or graph, or _____ to a recording. Make sure you understand the source so you can use it _____ in your writing.

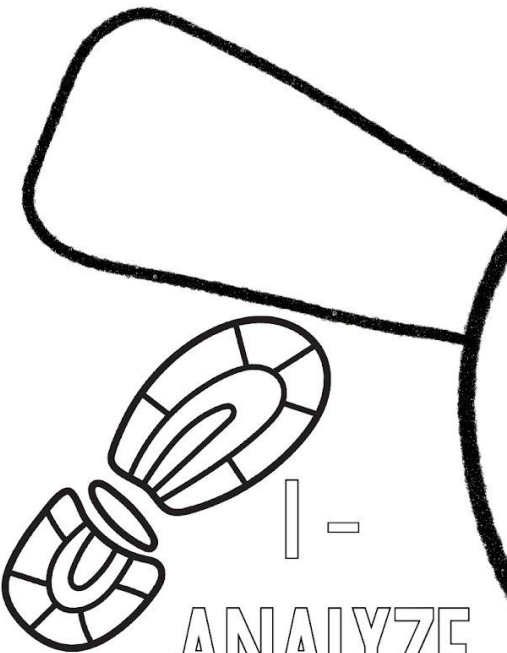


Like a detective needs to gather clues and _____ to solve a case, you need to gather evidence to _____ your writing. This comes in handy for short answers and the essay portion.

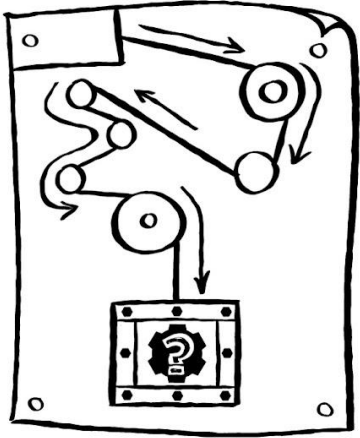
1 - ANALYZE

THE QUESTION

You need to _____ the question and figure out what kind of _____ you need to support your answer. Look for key _____ in the question that tell you what kind of evidence you need to find.

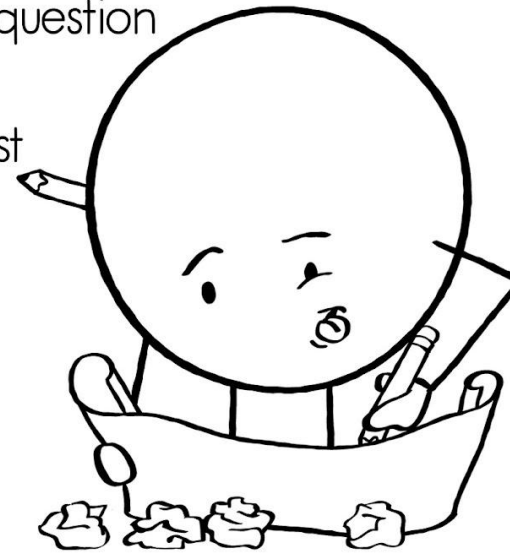
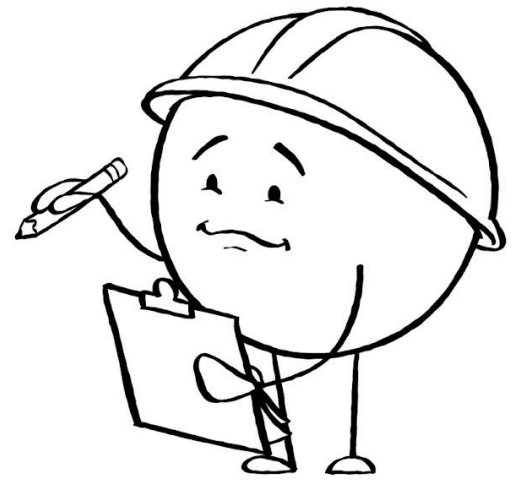


CONSTRUCTING EXTENDED RESPONSE



START WITH THE BLUEPRINTS

You need to read the prompt to _____ what the question is asking and what their response should look like. Just like a builder can't _____ a building without first reading the blueprints, you can't write an extended response without first _____ the prompt.



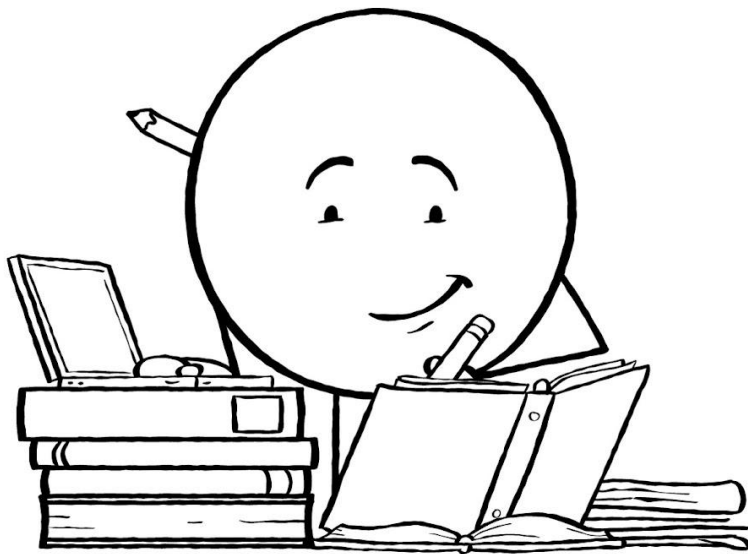
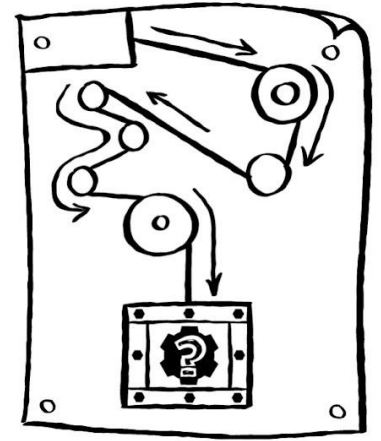
UNDERSTANDING THE BLUEPRINTS

1. Read the prompt carefully: The first step is to read the _____ carefully and make sure you understand what it's asking you to do.
2. Highlight key words: Look for key words in the prompt, such as "analyze," "compare," "contrast," or "_____."
3. Eliminate unnecessary information: Sometimes, writing prompts can include _____ that is not directly relevant to the task at hand. Make sure you eliminate any _____ information to avoid confusion.
4. Break down complex instructions: If the prompt has _____ instructions or multiple parts, break it _____ into smaller, manageable steps.



5. Consider the audience: Consider who your _____ is and what their expectations might be. The _____ prompt might tell you who your audience is.

6. Think about the purpose: Think about why you're writing this _____ and the overall _____ of the assignment. This will help you stay focused and make sure your writing is effective.



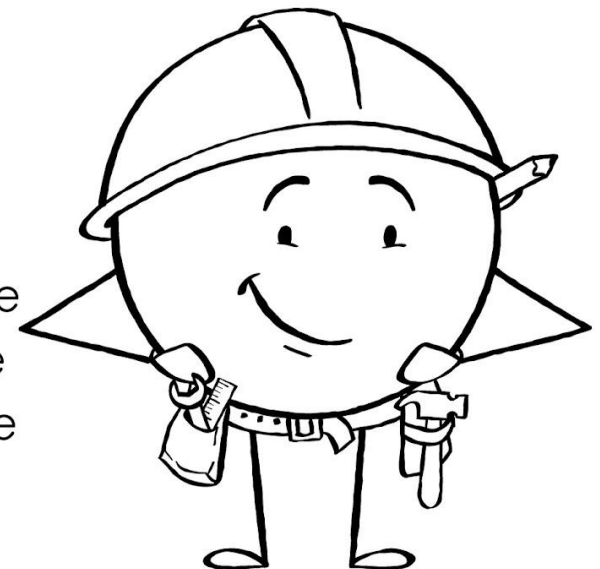
GET ORGANIZED

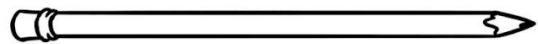
Before starting construction, a builder creates a list of the _____ supplies and materials, then organizes them by category.

You should create an outline or graphic _____ to organize your thoughts and gather supporting evidence.

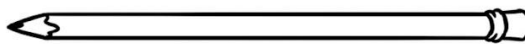
LAYING THE FOUNDATION

Just as a foundation sets the _____ for the rest of the building, the introduction sets the tone for the rest of the essay. It should grab the reader's _____, provide a clear thesis statement, and preview the main points of the essay.

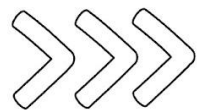




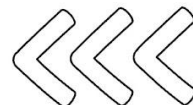
BUILD IT



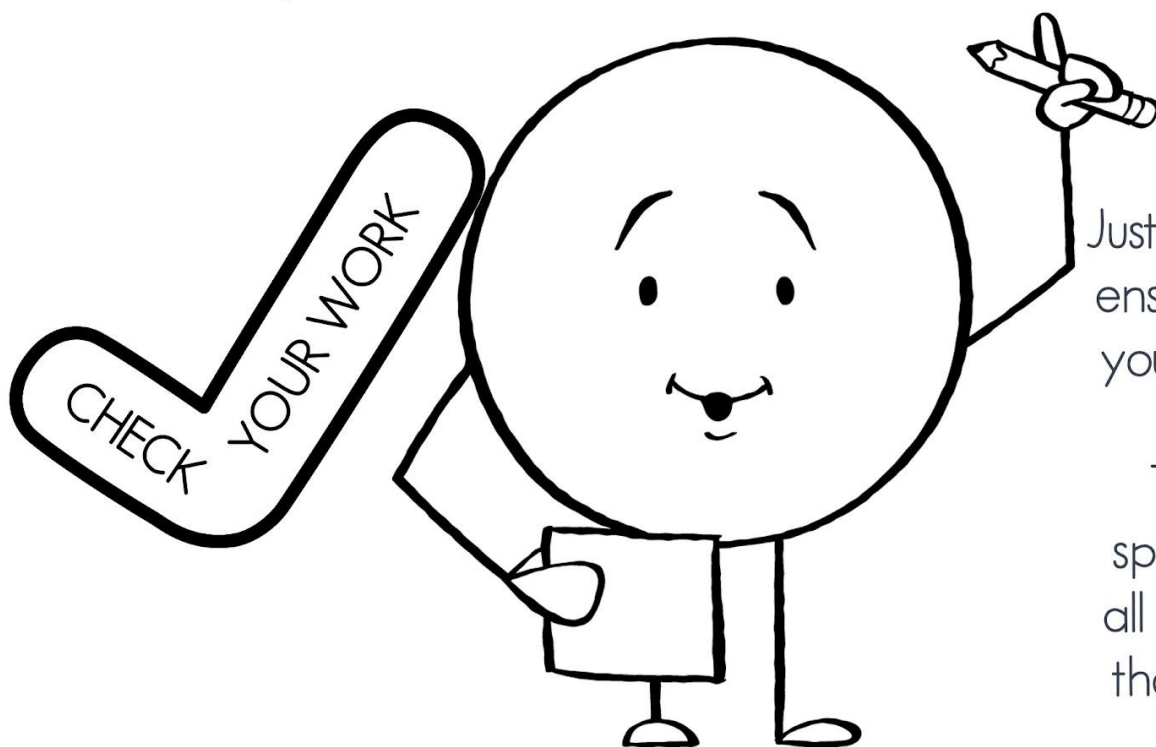
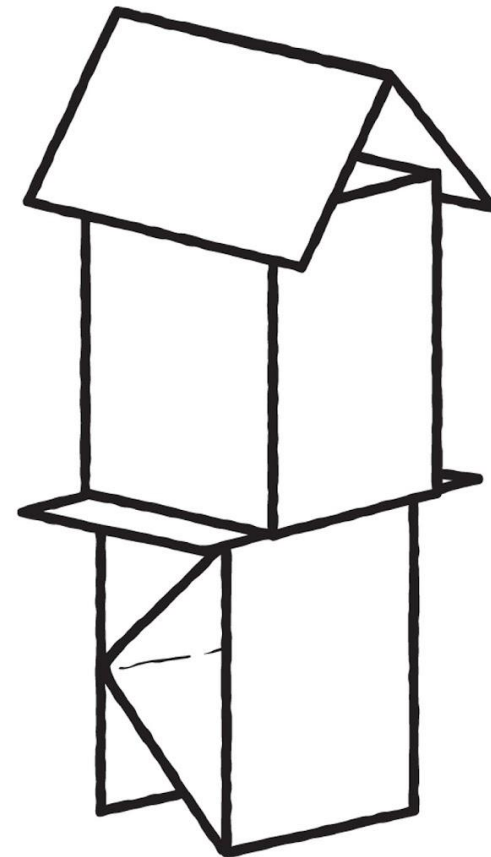
The body paragraphs are like the walls and roof of a house, providing support and _____ for the overall structure. Each paragraph should focus on a single main idea, provide _____ evidence, and connect back to the thesis statement.



FINISHING TOUCHES



The conclusion is like the finishing touches of a house, bringing everything _____ and leaving a lasting impression. It should summarize the main points of the essay, restate the thesis in a new way, and leave the reader with a sense of _____.



FINAL INSPECTION

Just as a builder completes a final inspection to ensure that the house is ready for occupancy, you should go back and _____ their work before _____ their essay.

This final inspection involves checking for spelling and grammar errors, _____ that all sources are properly cited, and confirming that the response meets the requirements of the prompt.