

COLLEGE BOARD + RHODE ISLAND

SAT Suite of Assessments: Alignment to Rhode Island Standards







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Executive Summary

While the College Board's redesigned SAT Suite of Assessments was not designed to assess the attainment of any single set of standards, its tests measure knowledge and skills that the best available evidence shows are essential for college and career readiness and success. The SAT Suite, which includes the redesigned SAT®, PSAT/NMSQT® and PSATTM 10, and PSATTM 8/9, provides states and schools with a longitudinal, evidence-based assessment system that measures growth in relation to essential college and career readiness and success outcomes from grade 8 through grade 12. The College Board is

committed to ensuring that students are ready to make successful transitions to college and career by the time they leave high school. This report demonstrates that the SAT Suite strongly aligns with your state's standards and thereby supports your students' progress toward educational and workplace success.

The key features of the redesigned SAT Suite's English language arts/literacy—related assessments are

- the use of a specified range of text complexity consistent with college and workforce training requirements;
- an emphasis on source analysis and use of evidence;
- the inclusion of data and informational graphics, which students must analyze in conjunction with text;
- a focus on words in context and on word choice for rhetorical effect;
- attention to a core set of important English language conventions and to effective written expression; and
- the requirement that students work with texts across a wide range of disciplines.

The key features of the redesigned SAT Suite's math assessments are

- a strong focus on content that matters most for college and career readiness;
- an emphasis on rich applied problems in real-life settings where the use of mathematical practices is integrated with the content;
- a balance of fluency, conceptual understanding, and application items within and across all content topics;
- an emphasis on problem solving and data analysis; and
- the inclusion of both calculator and no-calculator portions as well as strategic attention to the use of a calculator as a tool.

The heart of the report is a series of tables indicating both the alignment of the Rhode Island standards to the elements measured by the SAT Suite of Assessments and the alignment of the elements measured by the SAT Suite of Assessments to the Rhode Island standards. As these tables and the

The alignment of the Rhode Island state standards with the SAT Suite of Assessments is strong to very strong. There is a very strong alignment between the Rhode Island state standards in reading, writing, and language and the Reading Test, the Writing and Language Test, and the SAT Essay in the SAT Suite. In Math, the alignment of the Rhode Island state standards and the SAT Suite is strong. The SAT Suite of Assessments do not assess speaking and listening and therefore, we do not align to the Rhode Island state standards in speaking and listening.



associated documentation demonstrate, the alignment between Rhode Island's standards and the SAT Suite is robust.

Summary of the English Language Arts/Literacy alignment:

Alignment of Rhode Island standards to SAT Suite assessments

- Anchors (aligned to SAT, including Essay): All of the Rhode Island Reading and Language Anchor Standards are addressed in whole or in part on the redesigned SAT. Seven of the ten Rhode Island Writing Anchor Standards are addressed in whole or in part. (Standards regarding technology use [W.CCR.6] and conducting research [W.CCR.7, W.CCR.8] are not aligned to.)
 Speaking and listening are not addressed on the SAT and are thus not aligned to.
- Grades 11–12 ELA/Literacy (aligned to SAT, including Essay): Seven of the nine Reading Standards for Literature 11–12 and all of the Reading Standards for Informational Text 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part on the redesigned SAT. (RL.11–12.7, requiring synthesis of multiple literary texts, was not aligned to, as the SAT Reading Test's paired-passage format is restricted to history/social studies and science texts; RL.11–12.9, which requires demonstration of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century US literature, is largely outside of the Reading Test domain.) Seven of the ten Writing Standards 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part. (As with the anchor standards, W.11–12.6, W.11–12.7, and W.11–12.8 were not aligned to.) All of the Language "progressive" standards applicable to grades 11–12 are aligned to, as are all of the Language Standards 11–12, in whole or in part.
- Grades 11–12 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects (aligned to SAT, not including Essay): While the SAT Suite assessments are not tests of history/social studies and science content knowledge, they do address aspects of literacy in these subject areas. Nine of the ten Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part, the lone exception being RH.11–12.8, which requires external validation or critique of an author's argument. Nine out of ten of the Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part, the lone exception being RST.11–12.3, which is concerned with following a multistep procedure. Four of the nine Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part. As with the ELA/Literacy counterparts, standards pertaining to technology use (WHST.11–12.6) and research (WHST.11–12.7, WHST.11–12.8) are not addressed; because the Essay task does not involve analyzing a history/social studies, science, or technical source, WHST.11–12.9 and WHST.11–12.10 are not aligned to.
- Grades 9–10 ELA/Literacy (aligned to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10): Seven of the nine Reading Standards for Literature 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part. Not aligned to are RL.9–10.7, which focuses on artistic media, and RL.9–10.9, which focuses on a very specific form of intertextuality. Nine of the ten Reading Standards for Informational Text 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part. Not aligned to is RI.9–10.7, which focuses on different mediums for accounts. Five of the ten Writing Standards 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part, the difference from 11–12 accounted for by the fact that the latter was also aligned to the SAT Essay. Five of the six Language Standards 9–10 are aligned to, with L.9–10.3a, concerning use of style manuals, being out of the testing domain.
- Grades 9–10 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects (aligned to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10): All ten of the Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part. Eight of the ten Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 9–10 are aligned to; RST.9–10.3 (following multistep procedures)



- and RST.9–10.9 (comparing and contrasting findings presented in a text to those from other sources) are not addressed. As with grades 11–12, four of the nine Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 9–10 are aligned to, the exceptions again pertaining to technology (WHST.9–10.6), research (WHST.9–10.7, WHST.9–10.8), source use (WHST.9–10.9), and direct writing (WHST.9–10.10).
- Grade 8 ELA/Literacy (aligned to PSAT 8/9): Seven of the nine Reading Standards for Literature 8 are addressed in whole or in part. Not aligned to are RL.8.7, which involves filmed and live productions of stories or dramas, and RL.8.9, which (like RL.9–10.9) focuses on a very specific form of intertextuality. Nine of the ten Reading Standards for Informational Text 8 are aligned to, the exception being Rl.8.7, which concerns the use of media. As was true for grades 9–10, five of the ten Writing Standards 8 are addressed in whole or in part, with elements of research, source use, and direct writing not aligned to. All six of the Language Standards 8 are aligned to in whole or in part.
- Grade 8 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects (aligned to PSAT 8/9): All ten of the Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 8 are addressed in whole or in part. As was true for grades 9–10, eight of the ten Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 8 are aligned to, with the same sorts of exceptions: RST.8.3 (following multistep procedures) and RST.8.9 (comparing and contrasting information from a text to that gained from other sources). In a similar vein, four of the nine Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 8, with the omissions again being related to technology (WHST.8.6), research (WHST.8.7, WHST.8.8), source use (WHST.8.9), and direct writing (WHST.8.10).
- Inclusion of the redesigned SAT's Essay improves the alignment in numerous ways, including by addressing Writing standards not directly measured by the selected-response SAT Writing and Language Test.

Alignment of SAT Suite assessments to Rhode Island standards

- All but two of the elements in the SAT Suite of Assessments are addressed directly by Rhode Island standards.
- The two exceptions are text complexity in Writing and Language, which is not addressed by Rhode Island standards, and the SAT Essay's requirement for accuracy in representation of source texts, which is implicit in Rhode Island's research-related standards (for example, in the provision in W.8.8 to avoid plagiarism).

Summary of the Math alignment:

• The alignment between the redesigned SAT content specifications and the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics is strong in the Number and Quantity, Algebra, Functions, Modeling, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability conceptual categories. The SAT's domain sampling approach covers standards from 20 of the 22 domains within these conceptual categories. The two domains not covered, Vector and Matrix Quantities (from Number and Quantity) and Using Probability to Make Decisions (from Statistics and Probability), are intentionally excluded as they are composed entirely of (+) standards. The (+) standards throughout the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics are intended as preparation for advanced courses and are not essential for all students to learn to be college and career ready.



- Ideas from the conceptual category of Modeling are interspersed in problems aligned to the other conceptual categories, as suggested by the standards themselves in the statement, "Modeling is best interpreted not as a collection of isolated topics, but rather in relation to the other standards." Modeling is emphasized throughout the redesigned SAT Math Test.
- All skills measured in the redesigned SAT appear in the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics.
- Additionally, an emphasis on the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematical Practice is apparent throughout the redesigned SAT. In order to do well on the varied item types they will see, students must make sense of problems and persevere in solving them (Math Practice 1). Students have many opportunities to make use of structure (Math Practice 7) in the Heart of Algebra and Passport to Advanced Math domains, while they must evaluate claims (Math Practice 3) in the Problem Solving and Data Analysis domain. They represent quantities in context with mathematical relationships and interpret their results (Math Practice 2) in all three of those domains. Mathematical modeling (Math Practice 4) is especially important in Heart of Algebra and Passport to Advanced Math. Finally, students must solve a carefully selected set of items that rewards strategic, rather than indiscriminant, use of the calculator in the Calculator portion of the Math Test (Math Practice 5).
- The alignment between the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications and the Rhode
 Island Standards for High School Mathematics is strong in Algebra and Functions. PSAT/NMSQT
 and PSAT 10 content specifications also draw from the conceptual categories of Number and
 Quantity, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability.
- All skills measured in the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 appear in the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 include ideas from the conceptual
 category of Modeling and aligned to the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematical Practice
 interspersed in problems aligned to other conceptual categories.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 have a cross-disciplinary focus, drawing topics from Science and Social Studies.
- The alignment between the PSAT 8/9 content specifications and the Rhode Island Standards for Grades 6, 7, and 8 is strong in Expressions and Equations and in Statistics and Probability. There is also a strong alignment between the PSAT 8/9 content specifications and the Grade 8 Functions content category, the Grade 6 Ratios and Proportional Relationships content category, and the High School Mathematics Algebra and Functions content categories. PSAT 8/9 content specifications also draw from the conceptual categories of Grade 7 and High School Geometry as well as High School Number and Quantity, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability.
- All skills measured in the PSAT 8/9 appear in the Rhode Island Standards for grades 6, 7, 8, or High School Mathematics.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT 8/9 includes ideas from the conceptual category of Modeling and aligned to the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematical Practice interspersed in problems aligned to other conceptual categories.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT 8/9 has a cross-disciplinary focus, drawing topics from Science and Social Studies.

The redesigned SAT Suite of Assessments aligns well with the Rhode Island standards. Both have been designed to promote in a clear and transparent way the goal of college and career readiness and success



for all students, and both are grounded in high-quality evidence about essential postsecondary requirements.



Section 1: Introduction

This report conveys the results of a College Board–conducted alignment study between the SAT Suite of Assessments and state standards.

The SAT Suite of Assessments measures the knowledge and skills that the best available evidence shows are essential for college and career readiness and success. The College Board works in partnership with states, districts, and schools to prepare all students to attain their post—high school educational goals, and our evidence-based assessments align closely with high-quality state standards that focus on essential college and career readiness and success outcomes.

While the revised SAT Suite of Assessments are not specifically aligned to any single set of standards; they measure the skills and knowledge that most current research and evidence shows are essential for college and career success, and are focused on what is familiar to students in their classrooms today regardless of their location. The College Board is committed to ensuring that students are ready to make successful transitions to college and career by the time they leave high school. This report shows that the SAT Suite of Assessments strongly aligns with your state's standards and thereby supports your students' progress toward educational and workplace readiness and success.

The SAT Suite of Assessments

The SAT Suite of Assessments (consisting of the SAT, PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10, and PSAT 8/9) focuses on the knowledge and skills that high-quality research shows are essential for college and career readiness and success. The assessments reflect the work students are doing in classrooms across the country.

The SAT Suite makes it easier for students to navigate a path through high school, college, and career by providing unmatched benefits to students, educators, and states/districts, including

- focused, clear, and useful assessments that reflect the knowledge and skills that research shows are essential for college and career readiness and success;
- free, personalized, focused practice resources for all students;
- college opportunities through scholarships, fee waivers, and AP credit; and
- career opportunities through powerful career-planning partnerships and a focus on coding and STEM.

The assessments in the SAT Suite are scored on the same underlying scale, which provides a powerful tool for measuring growth. Taken together, these assessments provide benchmarks and consistent feedback, showing student progress over time and allowing teachers to accelerate students who are either ahead or behind.

PSAT 8/9. Taken in the fall or spring of eighth or ninth grade, the PSAT 8/9 serves as a foundation for student progress in high school and helps ensure students are on target for being college and career ready by the time they leave high school.



PSAT/NMSQT and **PSAT 10.** Students take the PSAT/NMSQT in the fall of tenth or eleventh grade (though only eleventh graders are eligible for the National Merit Scholarship Program); some schools may instead deliver the PSAT™ 10 in the spring of students' tenth-grade year. Both assessments cover the same content domain and serve as a "check-in" on student progress and to pinpoint areas for development.

SAT. The SAT is offered throughout the school year and provides a powerful connection to college. Most students take the SAT for the first time during the spring of their junior year and a second time during the fall of their senior year.

The Alignment Approach

Point-by-point technical alignments between a test's or program's domain and a state's standards have been the centerpiece of traditional alignment study reports. Such alignments are valuable in that they illustrate in detail how and to what extent specific elements of a state's standards are assessed by an assessment program. They also identify any content in the assessments that is not included in the state's standards. Point-by-point alignments, however, tell only part of the story. While it is critical to know how well the elements of assessments and standards align, these types of studies often miss how well the broader aims and emphases of the assessment and standards mesh. Even extensive overlap between the elements of assessment and standards is not a guarantee that the two programs are well aligned at a broad, conceptual level.

As section 2 of this report outlines, several dominant themes emerge from in-depth study of educational standards and research literature on what knowledge and skills are most valuable in both postsecondary education and workforce training. For instance, a principal theme is that students are generally better served by learning core knowledge and skills in depth rather than undertaking a surface-level exploration of a wider range of topics. Therefore, it makes sense to identify the evidence-based core knowledge and skills on which college and career readiness and success rely and then to develop tests of that core. This has been the College Board's approach in redesigning its SAT Suite of Assessments.

Another important theme is that, even for assessments (such as the College Board's) concentrated on measuring attainment of core knowledge and skills, it is a practical impossibility to assess every possible element in depth in a reasonable time frame. However, when each element belongs to a cohesive knowledge and skill domain, as is the case with the SAT Suite's assessments, careful, strategic sampling of that domain permits valid and reliable inferences about an examinee's level of learning. Careful domain sampling enables tests of reasonable length and time to render technically sound educational measurements.

This report includes both conceptual and point-by-point alignments in a way that we believe is open, clear, transparent, and reader friendly. Section 2 outlines the evidentiary foundation for key elements of the redesigned SAT Suite's Reading Tests, Writing and Language Tests, Essay (SAT only), and Math Tests. For a detailed account of the test specifications for the redesigned SAT (which also applies to the PSAT/NMSQT, PSAT 10, and PSAT 8/9), please refer to *Test Specifications for the Redesigned SAT* at https://www.collegeboard.org/pdf/sat/delivering-opportunity/test_specifications_for_the_redesigned_sat_102414.pdf.



Sections 3 through 6 detail the technical alignment between the redesigned assessments and the state standards. Section 3 provides a summary of the match between the key features of the redesigned SAT Suite assessments and the state standards. Sections 4, 5, and 6 offer point-by-point comparisons of assessment domains to standards, presented first with the state's standards as the organizing principle and second with the elements of the redesigned assessments as the principle.



Section 2: Evidentiary Foundation

This section outlines the evidence base supporting the redesigned SAT Suite of Assessments. The discussion focuses first on Evidence-Based Reading and Writing (Reading; Writing and Language) and the optional Essay (SAT only) and then on Math. The section offers a global description of the key evidence undergirding the major choices guiding the redesign of the SAT Suite. As new evidence about the essential requirements for college and career readiness and success emerges from our ongoing research, we will incorporate it in our evidence base and document the results.

For a detailed account of the evidence base, see "The Redesigned SAT: Evidentiary Foundation," section II of the *Test Specifications for the Redesigned SAT* at https://www.collegeboard.org/pdf/sat/delivering-opportunity/test specifications for the redesigned sat 102414.pdf.

Evidence-Based Reading and Writing; Essay

The Evidence-Based Reading and Writing (ERW) section of each assessment in the SAT Suite is composed of two required multiple-choice tests:

- a Reading Test focused on the assessment of students' comprehension and reasoning skills
 in relation to appropriately challenging prose passages (sometimes paired, or associated
 with one or more informational graphics) across a range of content areas; and
- a Writing and Language Test focused on the assessment of students' revising and editing skills in the context of extended prose passages (sometimes associated with one or more informational graphics) across a range of content areas.

The optional **Essay (SAT only)** is focused on the assessment of students' skill in developing a cogent and clear written analysis of a provided source text.

The scores on the Reading Test and the Writing and Language Test are multiplied by ten and combined to yield an Evidence-Based Reading and Writing section score. The three scores yielded by the SAT Essay (Reading, Analysis, Writing) complement those from the multiple-choice English language arts/literacy assessments but are not combined with them or with each other.

A number of key design elements strongly supported by evidence are interwoven throughout the Evidence-Based Reading and Writing and the Essay sections of the assessments. These include

- the use of a specified range of text complexity aligned to college and career readiness levels
 of reading, based on extensive research on requirements for reading and comprehension in
 college, career, and life;
- an emphasis on source analysis and use of evidence, based on current curricular and career emphases;
- the inclusion of data and informational graphics, which students must analyze in conjunction with text, based on studies showing the ever-increasing importance of visual displays of information;



- a focus on relevant words in context and on word choice for rhetorical effect, based on studies going back nearly a century;
- attention to a core set of important English language conventions and to effective written expression, based on recent research in metalinguistic understanding; and
- the requirement that students work with texts across a wide range of disciplines, based on extensive research showing the importance of developing discipline-specific literacy skills.

Math

The overall aim of the Math section in each of the SAT Suite's assessments is to assess students' fluency with, understanding of, and ability to apply the mathematical concepts, skills, and practices that are most strongly prerequisite and useful for a range of college majors and careers. The Math Test rewards a much stronger command of fewer, more important topics than has traditionally been assessed. To succeed on the Math Test, students need to exhibit command of mathematical practices, fluency with mathematical procedures, and conceptual understanding of mathematical ideas. In keeping with the best available evidence on essential college and career readiness and success outcomes, the assessment also provides opportunities for students to engage with rich applied problems.

Among the key evidence-based design elements that shape the Math Test are

- a focus on content that matters most for college and career readiness and success, based on extensive research and on national surveys of teachers of mathematics;
- an emphasis on problem solving and data analysis in real-world settings where the use of mathematical practices is integrated with content, based on recent studies and on recent results of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA);
- a balance of fluency, conceptual understanding, and application items within and across all content topics; and
- the inclusion of both calculator and no-calculator portions as well as attention to the use of a calculator as a tool, based on clear data reflecting the expectations of postsecondary instructors of mathematics.

Summary

All of the tests that are part of the redesigned SAT Suite of Assessments are informed by evidence about essential requirements for college and career readiness and success and are designed to measure robustly students' attainment of those key requirements. The Reading, Writing and Language, and (optional; SAT only) Essay sections of the assessments share a focus on text—its complexity, its use of evidence, its relationship to data, its disciplinary roots—and on language, particularly its use in communicating information and ideas clearly and purposefully. The redesigned SAT Suite also supports sustained attention on a core of math concepts, skills, and understandings rather than encouraging a race through a vast array of math soon forgotten. An important element of math is that knowing a few things very well gives students a wide-ranging readiness. The math in the SAT Suite reflects what



students can expect to see and use throughout a range of college courses, workforce training programs, and career opportunities.

The College Board's commitment to focus across all the sections in the SAT Suite can be summed up as follows: The redesigned assessments are not mysterious or tricky. They are completely transparent. They focus on the knowledge and skills that are worthy of practice. They are designed to offer clear signals to instruction and to resemble the best of classroom work and work outside of the classroom. The redesigned assessments are reliable, measuring durable knowledge and skills needed in all levels of postsecondary education, work, and life. Rather than covering a great number of topics and concepts that most examinees will never see again, the assessments focus on study of a deep core that students can draw upon again and again in college and career.



Section 3: Rhode Island Standards Alignment Summary

Section 3 outlines the alignment of the SAT Suite of Assessments to Rhode Island's standards conducted by the College Board and provides a high-level summary of the results.

English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment Summary

The College Board's Assessment Design and Development English Language Arts/Literacy team conducted the following alignments between the SAT Suite of Assessments and the Rhode Island Standard for English Language Arts:

(1) Rhode Island's English Language Arts/Literacy standards (including college and career readiness anchor standards; grades 11–12, grades 9–10, and grade 8 English Language Arts standards [including SAT-applicable Language "progressive" standards]; and grades 11–12, grades 9–10, and grades 6–8 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects standards) to the redesigned SAT Suite Reading, Writing and Language, and Essay testing domains; and the redesigned SAT Suite Reading, Writing and Language, and (optional; SAT only) Essay testing domains to Rhode Island's English Language Arts/Literacy standards (anchors and grades 11–12, 9–10, and 8).

The overall alignment is clear and robust, as summarized below.

- Anchors (aligned to SAT, including Essay): All of the Rhode Island Reading and Language Anchor Standards are addressed in whole or in part on the redesigned SAT. Seven of the ten Rhode Island Writing Anchor Standards are addressed in whole or in part. (Standards regarding technology use [W.CCR.6] and conducting research [W.CCR.7, W.CCR.8] are not aligned to.)
 Speaking and listening are not addressed on the SAT and are thus not aligned to.
- Grades 11–12 ELA/Literacy (aligned to SAT, including Essay): Seven of the nine Reading Standards for Literature 11–12 and all of the Reading Standards for Informational Text 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part on the redesigned SAT. (RL.11–12.7, requiring synthesis of multiple literary texts, was not aligned to, as the SAT Reading Test's paired-passage format is restricted to history/social studies and science texts; RL.11–12.9, which requires demonstration of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century US literature, is largely outside of the Reading Test domain.) Seven of the ten Writing Standards 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part. (As with the anchor standards, W.11–12.6, W.11–12.7, and W.11–12.8 were not aligned to.) All of the Language "progressive" standards applicable to grades 11–12 are aligned to, as are all of the Language Standards 11–12, in whole or in part.
- Grades 11–12 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects (aligned to SAT, not including Essay): While the SAT Suite assessments are not tests of history/social studies and science content knowledge, they do address aspects of literacy in these subject areas. Nine of the ten Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part, the lone exception being RH.11–12.8, which requires external validation or critique of an author's argument. Nine out of ten of the Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part, the lone exception being RST.11–12.3, which is concerned with following a multistep procedure. Four of the nine Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12 are addressed in whole or in part. As with the ELA/Literacy counterparts, standards



- pertaining to technology use (WHST.11–12.6) and research (WHST.11–12.7, WHST.11–12.8) are not addressed; because the Essay task does not involve analyzing a history/social studies, science, or technical source, WHST.11–12.9 and WHST.11–12.10 are not aligned to.
- Grades 9–10 ELA/Literacy (aligned to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10): Seven of the nine Reading Standards for Literature 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part. Not aligned to are RL.9–10.7, which focuses on artistic media, and RL.9–10.9, which focuses on a very specific form of intertextuality. Nine of the ten Reading Standards for Informational Text 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part. Not aligned to is RI.9–10.7, which focuses on different mediums for accounts. Five of the ten Writing Standards 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part, the difference from 11–12 accounted for by the fact that the latter was also aligned to the SAT Essay. Five of the six Language Standards 9–10 are aligned to, with L.9–10.3a, concerning use of style manuals, being out of the testing domain.
- Grades 9–10 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects (aligned to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10): All ten of the Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 9–10 are addressed in whole or in part. Eight of the ten Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 9–10 are aligned to; RST.9–10.3 (following multistep procedures) and RST.9–10.9 (comparing and contrasting findings presented in a text to those from other sources) are not addressed. As with grades 11–12, four of the nine Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 9–10 are aligned to, the exceptions again pertaining to technology (WHST.9–10.6), research (WHST.9–10.7, WHST.9–10.8), source use (WHST.9–10.9), and direct writing (WHST.9–10.10).
- Grade 8 ELA/Literacy (aligned to PSAT 8/9): Seven of the nine Reading Standards for Literature 8 are addressed in whole or in part. Not aligned to are RL.8.7, which involves filmed and live productions of stories or dramas, and RL.8.9, which (like RL.9–10.9) focuses on a very specific form of intertextuality. Nine of the ten Reading Standards for Informational Text 8 are aligned to, the exception being Rl.8.7, which concerns the use of media. As was true for grades 9–10, five of the ten Writing Standards 8 are addressed in whole or in part, with elements of research, source use, and direct writing not aligned to. All six of the Language Standards 8 are aligned to in whole or in part.
- Grade 8 Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects (aligned to PSAT 8/9): All ten of the Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 8 are addressed in whole or in part. As was true for grades 9–10, eight of the ten Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 8 are aligned to, with the same sorts of exceptions: RST.8.3 (following multistep procedures) and RST.8.9 (comparing and contrasting information from a text to that gained from other sources). In a similar vein, four of the nine Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 8, with the omissions again being related to technology (WHST.8.6), research (WHST.8.7, WHST.8.8), source use (WHST.8.9), and direct writing (WHST.8.10).
- Inclusion of the redesigned SAT's Essay improves the alignment in numerous ways, including by addressing Writing standards not directly measured by the selected-response SAT Writing and Language Test.

Alignment of SAT Suite assessments to Rhode Island standards

 All but two of the elements in the SAT Suite of Assessments are addressed directly by Rhode Island standards.



 The two exceptions are text complexity in Writing and Language, which is not addressed by Rhode Island standards, and the SAT Essay's requirement for accuracy in representation of source texts, which is implicit in Rhode Island's research-related standards (for example, in the provision in W.8.8 to avoid plagiarism).

Math Alignment Summary

The College Board's Assessment Design and Development Math team conducted the following alignments between the SAT Suite of Assessments and Rhode Island's standards:

- (1) the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematics, Grades 6, 7, 8, and High School (including Number and Quantity, Algebra, Functions, Modeling, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability) to the redesigned SAT Suite Math testing domains; and
- (2) the redesigned SAT Suite Math testing domains to the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematics, Grades 6, 7, 8, and High School.

The overall alignment is again clear and robust, as summarized below.

- The alignment between the redesigned SAT content specifications and the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics is strong in the Number and Quantity, Algebra, Functions, Modeling, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability conceptual categories. The SAT's domain sampling approach covers standards from 20 of the 22 domains within these conceptual categories. The two domains not covered, Vector and Matrix Quantities (from Number and Quantity) and Using Probability to Make Decisions (from Statistics and Probability), are intentionally excluded as they are composed entirely of (+) standards. The (+) standards throughout the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics are intended as preparation for advanced courses and are not essential for all students to learn to be college and career ready.
- Ideas from the conceptual category of Modeling are interspersed in problems aligned to the other conceptual categories, as suggested by the standards themselves in the statement, "Modeling is best interpreted not as a collection of isolated topics, but rather in relation to the other standards." Modeling is emphasized throughout the redesigned SAT Math Test.
- All skills measured in the redesigned SAT appear in the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics.
- Additionally, an emphasis on the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematical Practice is apparent throughout the redesigned SAT. In order to do well on the varied item types they will see, students must make sense of problems and persevere in solving them (Math Practice 1). Students have many opportunities to make use of structure (Math Practice 7) in the Heart of Algebra and Passport to Advanced Math domains, while they must evaluate claims (Math Practice 3) in the Problem Solving and Data Analysis domain. They represent quantities in context with mathematical relationships and interpret their results (Math Practice 2) in all three of those domains. Mathematical modeling (Math Practice 4) is especially important in Heart of Algebra and Passport to Advanced Math. Finally, students must solve a carefully selected set of items that rewards strategic, rather than indiscriminant, use of the calculator in the Calculator portion of the Math Test (Math Practice 5).



- The alignment between the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications and the Rhode
 Island Standards for High School Mathematics is strong in Algebra and Functions. PSAT/NMSQT
 and PSAT 10 content specifications also draw from the conceptual categories of Number and
 Quantity, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability.
- All skills measured in the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 appear in the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 include ideas from the conceptual
 category of Modeling and aligned to the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematical Practice
 interspersed in problems aligned to other conceptual categories.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 have a cross-disciplinary focus, drawing topics from Science and Social Studies.
- The alignment between the PSAT 8/9 content specifications and the Rhode Island Standards for Grades 6, 7, and 8 is strong in Expressions and Equations and in Statistics and Probability. There is also a strong alignment between the PSAT 8/9 content specifications and the Grade 8 Functions content category, the Grade 6 Ratios and Proportional Relationships content category, and the High School Mathematics Algebra and Functions content categories. PSAT 8/9 content specifications also draw from the conceptual categories of Grade 7 and High School Geometry as well as High School Number and Quantity, Geometry, and Statistics and Probability.
- All skills measured in the PSAT 8/9 appear in the Rhode Island Standards for grades 6, 7, 8, or High School Mathematics.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT 8/9 includes ideas from the conceptual category of Modeling and aligned to the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematical Practice interspersed in problems aligned to other conceptual categories.
- Like the redesigned SAT, the PSAT 8/9 has a cross-disciplinary focus, drawing topics from Science and Social Studies.



Section 4: State Standards Alignment Tables—SAT

The detailed results of the alignments between Rhode Island's standards and the knowledge and skills assessed by the redesigned SAT are presented in this section. The English Language Arts/Literacy alignment results are presented in tables 1 through 14 and are followed by the Math alignment results in tables 15 and 16. Tables 1 through 11 (English Language Arts/Literacy) and table 15 (Math) show Rhode Island's standards in the left-hand column and aligned SAT content specifications in the right-hand column. Tables 12 through 14 (English Language Arts/Literacy) and table 16 (Math) present the SAT content specifications in the left-hand column and aligned Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column.

English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment: Rhode Island's Standards to SAT

Tables 1 through 11 detail the SAT-Rhode Island alignment using Rhode Island's standards as the organizing principle. In selected cases, a partial or otherwise qualified alignment was noted through the use of red text. A partial or qualified alignment was indicated only when College Board staff felt that doing so identified an essential agreement that respected the spirit of the element being incompletely aligned to. Additional explanatory notes (also in red, in the right-hand column) are included to help illuminate College Board's methodology.

Table 1: College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Reading	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
1. Read closely to determine what the text says	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
explicitly and to make logical inferences from it;	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the	text.
text.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will
	draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions
	from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	Essay—Reading
	Speaking is not assessed.



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Reading	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and	Determining central ideas and themes: The
analyze their development; summarize the key	student will identify explicitly stated central ideas
supporting details and ideas.	or themes in text and determine implicit central
	ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a
	reasonable summary of a text or of key
	information and ideas in text.
	Essay—Reading
3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and	Understanding relationships: The student will
ideas develop and interact over the course of a	identify explicitly stated relationships or determine
text.	implicit relationships between and among
	individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect,
	comparison-contrast, sequence).
	Essay—Reading
4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
a text, including determining technical,	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in
connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.	text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will
	draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions
	from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The
	student will determine the meaning of words and
	phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine
	how the selection of specific words and phrases or
	the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes
	meaning and tone in text.
	Essay—Reading
	Essay—Analysis



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Reading	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
stanza) relate to each other and the whole.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Essay—Analysis
	Reading Test and Essay passages are generally too short to allow for "larger portions" to be meaningfully present.
6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
	Essay—Analysis
7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.	Analyzing quantitative information: The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that information to information presented in text.
	Media and purely visual information are not included, although informational graphics, such as tables, graphs, and charts, are included on the Reading Test.
8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.
	Essay—Analysis



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Reading	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
9. Analyze how two or more texts address similar	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will
themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to	synthesize information and ideas from paired
compare the approaches the authors take.	texts.
10. Read and comprehend complex literary and	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the SAT
informational texts independently and proficiently.	Reading Test represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–10 to postsecondary
	entry.
	Essay—Reading
	Passages on the Essay are "informational texts" and "literary nonfiction" per Rhode Island's
	standards and fall within the range of high school—
	level reading difficulty.



Table 2: Reading Standards for Literature 11–12: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature 11- -12	SAT Reading Test
1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
uncertain.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	Students are asked on the Reading Test to cite the best evidence for the answer to a particular question or in support of a given point or conclusion.
2. Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
	Reading Test passages may or may not have multiple themes or central ideas.



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Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature 11- -12	SAT Reading Test
3. Analyze the impact of the author's choices	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will
regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the	describe the overall structure of a text.
action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
	Drama is not included on the Reading Test.
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone,	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature 11-	
-12	SAT Reading Test
6. Analyze a case in which grasping point of view	Analyzing point of view: The student will
requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a	determine the point of view or perspective from
text from what is really meant (e.g., satire,	which a text is related or the influence this point of
sarcasm, irony, or understatement).	view or perspective has on content and style.
	Such texts are within the Reading Test domain but
	are not guaranteed to appear on any given test
	form.
7. Analyze multiple interpretations of a story,	
drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production	
of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating	
how each version interprets the source text.	
8. (Not applicable to literature)	
9. Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-,	A given Reading Test form may include a work of
nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century	classic US literature. Multiple literature texts are
foundational works of American literature,	not included.
including how two or more texts from the same	
period treat similar themes or topics.	
10. By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the SAT
literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in	Reading Test represent a specified range of text
the grades 11-CCR text complexity band	complexities from grades 9–10 to postsecondary
proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high	entry.
end of the range.	
	Scaffolding is not available during the summative
By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend	Reading Test. Drama and poetry are not included
literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at	on the Reading Test.
the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity	
band independently and proficiently.	



Table 3: Reading Standards for Informational Text 11–12: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational Text 11–12	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
uncertain.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	Essay—Reading
2. Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text. Summarizing: The student will identify a
	reasonable summary of a text or of key
	information and ideas in text.
	Essay—Reading
	Reading Test and Essay passages may or may not have multiple central ideas.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational Text 11–12	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
3. Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).
	Essay—Reading
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Essay—Reading Essay—Analysis
	The passages in any given Reading or Essay administration may or may not include extended study of a particular term.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
Text 11–12	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
5. Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will
structure an author uses in his or her exposition or	describe the overall structure of a text.
argument, including whether the structure makes	
points clear, convincing, and engaging.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
	will analyze the relationship between a particular
	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Essay—Analysis
6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose	Analyzing point of view: The student will
in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly	determine the point of view or perspective from
effective, analyzing how style and content	which a text is related or the influence this point of
contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.	view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the
	main or most likely purpose of a text or of a
	particular part of a text (typically, one or more
	paragraphs).
	Essay—Analysis
7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of	Analyzing quantitative information: The student
information presented in different media or	will analyze information presented quantitatively
formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in	in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or
words in order to address a question or solve a	relate that information to information presented
problem.	in text.
	Media and purely visual information are not
	included, although informational graphics, such as
	tables, graphs, and charts, are included on the
	Reading Test. Students are not asked to solve
	problems.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
	SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay
Text 11–12 8. Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs). Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text. Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness. Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim. The Reading Test includes either a selection from a US founding document or a selection from a text in the Great Global Conversation; Essay includes an argument written for a broad audience. Reading Test passages may or may not assess the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational Text 11-12 **SAT Reading Test and SAT Essay** 9. Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and Determining central ideas and themes: The nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents student will identify explicitly stated central ideas of historical and literary significance (including The or themes in text and determine implicit central Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the ideas or themes from text. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, Analyzing word choice: The student will determine purposes, and rhetorical features. how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text. Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text. Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs). Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text. Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness. Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim. The Reading Test includes either a selection from a US founding document or a selection from a text in the Great Global Conversation. 10. By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend Text complexity: The passages/pair on the SAT literary nonfiction in the grades 11-CCR text Reading Test represent a specified range of text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as complexities from grades 9-10 to postsecondary needed at the high end of the range. entry. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend Essay—Reading literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and Passages on the Essay are "informational texts" proficiently. and "literary nonfiction" per Rhode Island's standards and fall within the range of high schoollevel reading difficulty. Scaffolding is not available during the summative Reading Test.



Table 4: College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	structures to accomplish needed rhetorical
	purposes.
	Essay—Analysis
	Essay—Writing
2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique,	Essay—Analysis Essay—Writing Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic
well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.	sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Fictional narratives are not included on the Writing and Language Test.
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	Essay—Analysis
	Essay—Writing
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun person and number: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared. Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Writing	SAT Writing and Language Test and SAT Essay
	Essay—Writing
	The Writing and Language Test is a test of revision and editing. Time does not typically permit students taking the Essay to rewrite or try a new approach. Students taking the Essay may plan, but their planning is not scored.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.	
7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.	
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational	Essay—Reading
texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	Essay—Analysis
	Passages on the Essay are "informational texts" and "literary nonfiction" per Rhode Island's standards. On the Essay, students are required to draw evidence from an argument written for a broad audience.
10. Write routinely over extended time frames	Essay—Analysis
(time for research, reflection, and revision) and	Essay—Writing
shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or	The Escay is a timed single sitting assessment. The
two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.	The Essay is a timed, single-sitting assessment. The Essay task is consistent from administration to
	administration.



Table 5: Writing Standards 11-12: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Writing Standards 11-12

- 1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
- a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay

Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.

Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.

Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.

Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.

Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.

Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.

Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.

Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.

Essay—Analysis



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12 **SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay** Essay—Writing Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain 2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic information clearly and accurately through the sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas effective selection, organization, and analysis of clearly and effectively. a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new Support: The student will add, revise, or retain element builds on that which precedes it to create information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., statistics) intended to support claims or points in headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and text. multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or most significant and relevant facts, extended delete information and ideas in text for the sake of definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other relevance to topic and purpose. information and examples appropriate to the Quantitative information: The student will relate audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions and information presented quantitatively in such forms syntax to link the major sections of the text, create as graphs, charts, and tables to information cohesion, and clarify the relationships among presented in text. complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific Logical sequence: The student will revise text as vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, needed to ensure that information and ideas are simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of presented in the most logical order. the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The objective tone while attending to the norms and student will revise text as needed to improve the conventions of the discipline in which they are beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to writing. ensure that transition words, phrases, or f. Provide a concluding statement or section that sentences are used effectively to connect follows from and supports the information or information and ideas. explanation presented (e.g., articulating Precision: The student will revise text as needed to implications or the significance of the topic). improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice. Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose. Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes. Essay—Analysis Essay—Writing



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12	SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay
	Formatting and multimedia are not used in the Writing and Language Test or Essay.
3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively. Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text. Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose. Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Fictional narratives are not included on the Writing and Language Test.
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12	SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay
	information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Essay—Analysis Essay—Writing
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12	SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay
	information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12	SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun person and number: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12	SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay
<u> </u>	the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.
	Essay—Writing
	The Writing and Language Test is a test of revision and editing. Time does not typically permit students taking the Essay to rewrite or try a new approach. Students taking the Essay may plan, but their planning is not scored.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.	
7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under	



Rhode Island Writing Standards 11–12	SAT Writing and Language and SAT Essay
investigation.	
8. Gather relevant information from multiple	
authoritative print and digital sources, using	
advanced searches effectively; assess the	
strengths and limitations of each source in terms	
of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate	
information into the text selectively to maintain	
the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and over	
reliance on any one source and following a	
standard format for citation.	
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational	Essay—Reading
texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	Essay—Analysis
a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to	
literature (e.g., "Demonstrate knowledge of	Passages on the Essay are "informational texts"
eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-	and "literary nonfiction" per Rhode Island's
century foundational works of American literature,	standards. On the Essay, students are required to
including how two or more texts from the same	draw evidence from an argument written for a
period treat similar themes or topics").	broad audience. See the relevant Reading
b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to	standards for alignment details.
literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate	
the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the	
application of constitutional principles and use of	
legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case	
majority opinions and dissents] and the premises,	
purposes, and arguments in works of public	
advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential	
addresses]").	
10. Write routinely over extended time frames	Essay—Analysis
(time for research, reflection, and revision) and	Essay—Writing
shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or	
two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.	The Essay is a timed, single-sitting assessment. The
	Essay task is consistent from administration to
	administration.

Note: The College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Speaking and Listening and the Speaking and Listening standards 11–12 are not included here as the SAT does not measure speaking and listening and therefore does not align with any of these standards.



Table 6: College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Language: RI to SAT

	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Language	and SAT Essay
1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun person and number: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Language	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
	correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	Essay—Writing
	Speaking is not assessed.
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.



	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Language	and SAT Essay
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will
	recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary
	punctuation appears in a sentence.
	Essay—Writing
3. Apply knowledge of language to understand	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
how language functions in different contexts, to	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in
make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.	text.
comprehensive terry missing or meeting	Determining implicit meanings: The student will
	draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions
	from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The
	student will determine the meaning of words and
	phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine
	how the selection of specific words and phrases or
	the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes
	meaning and tone in text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to
	improve the exactness or content
	appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed
	to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to
	eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as
	necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and
	tone to purpose.
	Southern The student Wasser
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical
	purposes.
	· ·
	Essay—Reading
	Essay—Analysis
	Essay—Writing
	Listening is not assessed.
4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown	Determining explicit meanings: The student will



Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Language	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
materials, as appropriate.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Essay—Reading
	Vocabulary strategies are not directly assessed. Students do not have access to reference materials.
5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Essay—Reading Essay—Analysis
	Essay—Writing
6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in



	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Rhode Island Anchor Standards for Language	and SAT Essay
sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and	text.
listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
CAPI COSTOTI.	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Essay—Reading Essay—Analysis Essay—Writing
	Speaking and listening are not assessed. Acquisition of vocabulary knowledge is not directly assessed.



Table 7: Language "Progressive" Standards 11–12: RI to SAT

Note: Only those "progressive" standards applicable to grades 11–12 are included in this table. The various PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 as well as PSAT 8/9 alignments to Rhode Island standards indicate the minor alignment variations for those programs. "Items in a series" and "parallel structure" are treated as distinct testing points in the SAT, PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10, and PSAT 8/9 domains, as indicated throughout this document.

Rhode Island "Progressive" Standards for Language 11–12	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent	Subject-verb agreement: The student will
agreement	recognize and correct lack of agreement between
	subject and verb.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will
	recognize and correct lack of agreement between
	pronoun and antecedent.
	Essay—Writing
Choose words and phrases for effect	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to
	improve the exactness or content
	appropriateness of word choice.
	Essay—Writing
Produce complete sentences, recognizing and	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize
correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.	and correct grammatically incomplete sentences
	(e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and run-
	ons).
	Essay—Writing
Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g.,	Frequently confused words: The student will
to/too/two; there/their).	recognize and correct instances in which a word or
	phrase is confused with another (e.g.,
	accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize
	and correct cases in which possessive determiners
	(its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're),
	and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Essay—Writing
Choose punctuation for effect.	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will
	recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending
	punctuation in cases in which the context makes
	the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will



Rhode Island "Progressive" Standards for Language 11–12	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
Language 11-12	correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.	Essay—Writing Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.	Essay—Writing Pronoun person and number: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).	Essay—Writing Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.	Essay—Writing Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun person and number: The student will



Rhode Island "Progressive" Standards for	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Language 11–12	and SAT Essay
	recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within



Rhode Island "Progressive" Standards for	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Language 11–12	and SAT Essay
	sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.
	Essay—Writing
	Speaking is not assessed.
Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Essay—Writing
Maintain consistency in style and tone.	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Essay—Writing
Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).



Rhode Island "Progressive" Standards for Language 11–12	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
	Essay—Writing
Choose language that expresses ideas precisely	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to
and concisely, recognizing and eliminating	improve the exactness or content
wordiness and redundancy.	appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Essay—Writing
Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will
voice and mood.	recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb
	tense, voice, and mood within and between
	sentences.
	Essay—Writing
Use parallel structure.	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and
	correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Essay—Writing

Table 8: Language Standards 11–12: RI to SAT

	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Rhode Island Language Standards 11–12	and SAT Essay
1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize
standard English grammar and usage when writing	and correct grammatically incomplete sentences
or speaking.	(e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and run-
a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter	ons).
of convention, can change over time, and is	
sometimes contested.	Subordination and coordination: The student will
b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage,	recognize and correct problems in coordination
consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Webster's	and subordination in sentences.
Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern	
American Usage) as needed.	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and
	correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	NA different and a second of The standard will assess to
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize
	and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g.,
	misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will
	recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb
	tense, voice, and mood within and between
	sentences.



Rhode Island Language Standards 11–12	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
	Pronoun person and number: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	Essay—Writing
	Speaking is not assessed. Students do not have access to reference materials.
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	Essay—Writing



	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Rhode Island Language Standards 11–12	and SAT Essay
a. Observe hyphenation conventions.	
b. Spell correctly.	Determining a soulist assessing as The student will
3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
orday or complex conto inner reading.	Syntax: The student will use various sentence
	structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Essay—Reading
	Essay—Writing
	Listening is not assessed. Students do not have
	access to reference materials.
4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
flexibly from a range of strategies.	Determining involved we are in an Theoretical will
a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions
function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	from text.
b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The
changes that indicate different meanings or parts	student will determine the meaning of words and
of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).	phrases in context.
c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries,	Essay—Reading
thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its	Students are assessed on passages, not directly on "content." Students' flexible use of strategies is not
precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.	directly assessed. Reference materials are not available to students.
d. Verify the preliminary determination of the	
meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the	
inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).	
5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole,	
paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions



	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test,
Rhode Island Language Standards 11–12	and SAT Essay
b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Essay—Reading Essay—Analysis Essay—Writing
6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.



Rhode Island Language Standards 11–12	SAT Reading Test, SAT Writing and Language Test, and SAT Essay
	Essay—Reading Essay—Analysis Essay—Writing
	Speaking and listening are not assessed. Acquisition of vocabulary knowledge is not directly assessed.



Table 9: Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 11–12: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 11–12	SAT Reading Test
1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
3. Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
where the text leaves matters untertain.	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies 11–12	SAT Reading Test
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	The passages in any given Reading administration may or may not include extended study of a particular term.
5. Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
contribute to the whole.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Primary sources (in the form of US founding documents and texts in the Great Global Conversation) are included but are not always "complex."
6. Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies 11–12	SAT Reading Test
7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and	a claim or counterclaim. Analyzing multiple texts: The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts. Passages from US founding documents and texts in the Great Global Conversation may be (but are not necessarily) paired. Social science passages are not paired. Analyzing quantitative information: The student will analyze information presented quantitatively
media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.	in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that information to information presented in text. Media and purely visual information are not included, although informational graphics, such as tables, graphs, and charts, are included on the Reading Test. Students are not asked to solve problems.
8. Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.	
9. Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.
	The Reading Test includes one passage pair as well as a number of items requiring cross-text "bridging." Pairing may involve either primary and secondary sources or both, depending on test administration.
10. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the SAT Reading Test represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–10 to postsecondary entry.



Table 10: Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 11–12: RI to SAT

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Reading
1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
any gape or meanagement and account	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	While Reading Test passages often do include technical elements, they are better understood as being narrative, informative/explanatory, or argumentative in genre.
2. Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
3. Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text	
4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 11–12 texts and topics</i> .	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	
Science and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Reading
	from text.
	Students are assessed on passages, not directly on topics.
5. Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).
	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.	Analyzing quantitative information: The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that information to information presented in text.
	Media and purely visual information are not included, although informational graphics, such as tables, graphs, and charts, are included on the Reading Test. Students are not asked to solve problems.
8. Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other courses of	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
challenging conclusions with other sources of information.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Reading
	information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how ar author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.
	While Reading Test passages often do include technical elements, they are better understood as being narrative, informative/explanatory, or argumentative in genre. Students have no direct means of externally validating or critiquing passages.
9. Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process,	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.
phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.	The Reading Test includes one passage pair as well as a number of items requiring cross-text "bridging." Pairing may or may not involve science, depending on test administration. Conflicting information may be noted and analyzed but cannot be resolved through external validation.
10. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the SAT Reading Test represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–10 to postsecondary entry.
	While Reading Test passages often do include technical elements, they are better understood as being narrative, informative/explanatory, or argumentative in genre.



<u>Table 11: Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12: RI to SAT</u>

Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12

- 1. Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific* content.
- a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

SAT Writing and Language

Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.

Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.

Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.

Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.

Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.

Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.

Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.

The Writing and Language Test does not directly address precise concerns about audience. Writing



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Writing and Language
Subjects 11–12	and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections.
2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g.,	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively. Support: The student will add, revise, or retain
headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended	information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor,	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
implications or the significance of the topic).	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Formatting and multimedia are not used in the Writing and Language Test. The Writing and Language Test does not directly address such



udience concerns as identified in (b) and (d), pove. Writing and Language passages are too
hove. Writing and Language passages are too
ort to have distinct sections.
oposition: The student will add, revise, or retain
entral ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic entences, and the like to structure text and envey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
upport: The student will add, revise, or retain formation and ideas (e.g., details, facts, atistics) intended to support claims or points in ext.
ocus: The student will add, revise, retain, or elete information and ideas in text for the sake of elevance to topic and purpose.
uantitative information: The student will relate formation presented quantitatively in such forms graphs, charts, and tables to information resented in text.
ogical sequence: The student will revise text as eeded to ensure that information and ideas are resented in the most logical order.
troductions, conclusions, and transitions: The udent will revise text as needed to improve the eginning or ending of a text or paragraph to asure that transition words, phrases, or entences are used effectively to connect formation and ideas.
yle and tone: The student will revise text as ecessary to ensure consistency of style and tone ithin a text or to improve the match of style and one to purpose.
roposition: The student will add, revise, or retain
entral ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic entences, and the like to structure text and
onvey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
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Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Writing and Language
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Writing and Language
	(e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun person and number: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will



History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Writing and Language
300)0003 11 12	recognize and correct instances in which a word or
	phrase is confused with another (e.g.,
	accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and
	correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will
	recognize and correct cases in which a given
	expression is inconsistent with standard written
	English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will
	recognize and correct inappropriate uses of endin
	punctuation in cases in which the context makes
	the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will
	correctly use and recognize and correct
	inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and
	dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within
	sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will
	recognize and correct inappropriate uses of
	possessive nouns and pronouns as well as
	differentiate between possessive and plural forms
	The state of the s
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use an
	recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons
	to separate items in a series.
	to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The
	student will correctly use punctuation (commas,
	parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and
	parenthetical sentence elements as well as
	recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or
	essential sentence elements are inappropriately
	set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will
	recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary
	punctuation appears in a sentence.
	paristación appears in a sentence.



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 11–12	SAT Writing and Language
Subjects 11–12	The Writing and Language Test is a test of revision
	and editing.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to	
produce, publish, and update individual or shared	
writing products in response to ongoing feedback,	
including new arguments or information.	
7. Conduct short as well as more sustained	
research projects to answer a question (including a	
self-generated question) or solve a problem;	
narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate;	
synthesize multiple sources on the subject,	
demonstrating understanding of the subject under	
investigation.	
8. Gather relevant information from multiple	
authoritative print and digital sources, using	
advanced searches effectively; assess the	
strengths and limitations of each source in terms	
of the specific task, purpose, and audience;	
integrate information into the text selectively to	
maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and	
overreliance on any one source and following a	
standard format for citation.	
9. Draw evidence from informational texts to	
support analysis, reflection, and research.	
10. Write routinely over extended time frames	
(time for reflection and revision) and shorter time	
frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range	
of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and	
audiences	



English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment: SAT to Rhode Island's Standards

Tables 12 through 14 detail the SAT-Rhode Island alignment using SAT content specifications as the organizing principle. In the interest of brevity, the Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column are presented in their abbreviated form (consistent with how they are numbered and lettered in Rhode Island standards documents).

Table 12: SAT Reading Test: SAT to RI

SAT Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
Text Complexity	R.CCR.10
The passages/pair on the SAT Reading Test represent a specified	RL.11-12.10
range of text complexities from grades 9–10 to postsecondary entry.	RI.11-12.10
	RH.11-12.10
	RST.11-12.10
Information and Ideas	
The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in	R.CCR.1
text.	R.CCR.4
	RL.11-12.1
	RL.11-12.4
	RI.11–12.1
	R1.11-12.3
	RI.11-12.4
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.4
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11-12.3a
	L.11-12.4a
	L.11-12.5a
	L.11-12.6
	RH.11-12.1
	RH.11-12.4
	RST.11-12.1
	RST.11-12.4
	RST.11–12.8



SAT Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions	R.CCR.1
from text.	R.CCR.4
	RL.11–12.1
	RL.11-12.4
	RI.11-12.1
	RI.11-12.3
	RI.11-12.4
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.4
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11-12.3a
	L.11-12.4a
	L.11-12.5a
	L.11-12.6
	RH.11–12.1
	RH.11-12.4
	RST.11–12.1
	RST.11-12.4
	RST.11–12.8
The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the	R.CCR.1
information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a	RL.11-12.1
text to a new, analogous situation.	RI.11-12.1
,	RI.11-12.3
	RH.11–12.1
	RST.11–12.1
	RST.11-12.8
The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given	R.CCR.1
claim or point.	RL.11-12.1
'	RI.11-12.1
	RH.11–12.1
	RH.11-12.3
	RST.11-12.1
The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in	R.CCR.2
text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.	RL.11–12.2
,	RI.11–12.2
	RI.11–12.9
	RH.11–12.2
	RST.11–12.2
The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key	R.CCR.2
information and ideas in text.	RL.11–12.2
	RI.11–12.2
	RH.11–12.2
	RST.11–12.2
	1/21.11_17.7



SAT Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine	R.CCR.3
implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or	RI.11–12.3
ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).	RH.11–12.3
	RST.11–12.5
The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in	R.CCR.4
context.	RL.11-12.4
	RI.11–12.4
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.4
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11-12.4a
	L.11–12.5a
	L.11–12.5b
	L.11-12.6
	RH.11–12.4
Rhetoric	
The student will determine how the selection of specific words and	R.CCR.4
phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning	RL.11–12.4
and tone in text.	RI.11–12.4
	RI.11–12.9
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11-12.5a
	L.11–12.6
	RH.11–12.4
The student will describe the overall structure of a text.	R.CCR.5
	RL.11-12.3
	RI.11–12.5
	RH.11-12.5
	RST.11-12.5
The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part	R.CCR.5
of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.	RL.11-12.3
	RL.11-12.5
	RI.11–12.5
	RI.11–12.9
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11-12.5a
	L.11-12.6
	RH.11–12.1
	RH.11–12.5
	RST.11-12.5
	RST.11-12.6
	RST.11-12.8



SAT Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will determine the point of view or perspective from	R.CCR.6
which a text is related or the influence this point of view or	RL.11-12.3
perspective has on content and style.	RL.11–12.6
	RI.11–12.6
	RH.11–12.6
The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text	R.CCR.6
or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).	RL.11-12.3
	RI.11–12.6
	RI.11–12.8
	RI.11–12.9
	RST.11–12.6
The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in	R.CCR.8
text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.	RI.11–12.8
	RI.11–12.9
	RH.11–12.6
	RST.11-12.8
The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.	R.CCR.8
	RI.11–12.8
	RI.11–12.9
	RH.11–12.6
	RST.11–12.1
	RST.11–12.8
The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence	R.CCR.8
to support a claim or counterclaim.	RI.11–12.8
	RI.11–12.9
	RH.11–12.6
	RST.11–12.8
Synthesis	
The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.	R.CCR.9
	RH.11–12.6
	RH.11–12.9
	RST.11–12.9
The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in	R.CCR.7
such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that	RI.11-12.7
information to information presented in text.	RH.11–12.7
	RST.11–12.7



Table 13: SAT Writing and Language Test: SAT to RI

SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
Text Complexity	
The passages on the SAT Writing and Language Test represent a	
specified range of text complexities from grades 9–10 to	
postsecondary entry.	
Expression of Ideas	
The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims,	W.CCR.1
counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and	W.CCR.2
convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11–12.3a
	W.11-12.4
	W.11–12.5
	WHST.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.2a
	WHST.11–12.4
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g.,	W.CCR.1
details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1b
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11–12.2d
	W.11–12.3b
	W.11–12.3d
	W.11-12.4
	W.11-12.5
	WHST.11–12.1b
	WHST.11–12.2b
	WHST.11–12.2d
	WHST.11-12.4
	WHST.11–12.5



SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas	W.CCR.1
in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11-12.1b
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11-12.2d
	W.11–12.3b
	W.11–12.3d
	W.11-12.4
	W.11-12.5
	WHST.11-12.1b
	WHST.11–12.2b
	WHST.11-12.2d
	WHST.11-12.4
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such	W.CCR.1
forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.	W.CCR.2
To the de graphs, on a region to the control in control	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1b
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11–12.4
	W.11–12.5
	WHST.11–12.1b
	WHST.11–12.2b
	WHST.11–12.4
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information	W.CCR.1
and ideas are presented in the most logical order.	W.CCR.2
and facus are presented in the most region order.	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11–12.3a
	W.11–12.3a W.11–12.3c
	W.11–12.30 W.11–12.4
	W.11–12.4 W.11–12.5
	WHST.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.1a WHST.11–12.2a
	WHST.11–12.2a
	WHST.11-12.4 WHST.11-12.5
	VVII31.11-12.3



SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or	W.CCR.1
ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words,	W.CCR.2
phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information	W.CCR.3
and ideas.	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.1c
	W.11–12.1e
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11–12.2c
	W.11-12.2f
	W.11–12.3a
	W.11–12.3c
	W.11–12.3e
	W.11-12.4
	W.11-12.5
	WHST.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.1c
	WHST.11–12.1e
	WHST.11–12.2a
	WHST.11–12.2c
	WHST.11–12.2e
	WHST.11-12.4
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or	W.CCR.1
content appropriateness of word choice.	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1c
	W.11–12.2d
	W.11–12.3d
	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.3.3a—progressive
	L.7.3a—progressive
	L.11–12.5b
	L.11–12.6
	WHST.11–12.1c
	WHST.11–12.2d
	WHST.11–12.5



SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of	W.CCR.1
word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.5
	W.11-12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.7.3a—progressive
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of	W.CCR.1
style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and	W.CCR.2
tone to purpose.	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1d
	W.11–12.2d
	W.11–12.2e
	W.11–12.3d
	W.11-12.4
	W.11-12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.6.3b—progressive
	WHST.11–12.1d
	WHST.11–12.2d
	WHST.11-12.4
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish	W.CCR.1
needed rhetorical purposes.	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.3
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1c
	W.11–12.2c
	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.11–12.3a
	WHST.11–12.1c
	WHST.11–12.2c
	WHST.11-12.5
Standard English Conventions	W 000 5
The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete	W.CCR.5
sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and run-ons).	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.4.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5



SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and	W.CCR.5
subordination in sentences.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11-12.1a
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure	W.CCR.5
in sentences.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.9-10.1a—progressive
	L.11-12.1a
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier	W.CCR.5
placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).	W.11-12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.7.1c—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb	W.CCR.5
tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.	W.11-12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.5.1d—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.1d—progressive
	L.11-12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in	W.CCR.5
pronoun person and number within and between sentences.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1c—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11-12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or	W.CCR.5
ambiguous antecedents.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1d—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5



SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive	W.CCR.5
determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and	W.11–12.5
adverbs (there) are confused with each other.	L.CCR.1
	L.4.1g—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.CCR.5
pronoun and antecedent.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.3.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.CCR.5
subject and verb.	W.11–12.5
Subject and verb.	L.CCR.1
	L.3.1f—progressive L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recently and connect ball of concernant bathers.	
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.CCR.5
nouns.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or	W.CCR.5
phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except,	W.11–12.5
allusion/illusion).	L.CCR.1
	L.4.1g—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms	W.CCR.5
are compared.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11–12.1a
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given	W.CCR.5
expression is inconsistent with standard written English.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.11-12.1a
	WHST.11-12.5



SAT Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending	W.CCR.5
punctuation in cases in which the content makes the intent clear.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.2
	L.4.3b—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will correctly use and recognize and correct	W.CCR.5
inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate	W.11–12.5
sharp breaks in thought within sentences.	L.CCR.2
,	L.4.3b—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of	W.CCR.5
possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between	W.11–12.5
possessive and plural forms.	L.CCR.2
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.11–12.5
The student will correctly use and recognize and correct	W.CCR.5
inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes	W.11–12.5
semicolons) to separate items in a series.	L.CCR.2
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.9–10.1a—progressive
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses,	W.CCR.5
dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence	W.11–12.5
elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive	L.CCR.2
or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with	L.6.1e—progressive
punctuation.	L.6.2a—progressive
	WHST.11-12.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary	W.CCR.5
punctuation appears in a sentence.	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.2
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.11-12.5



Table 14: SAT Essay: SAT to RI

SAT Essay	Rhode Island Standards
Reading	
Comprehension of the source text	R.CCR.1
	R.CCR.2
	R.CCR.3
	R.CCR.4
	RI.11-12.1
	RI.11-12.2
	RI.11-12.3
	RI.11-12.4
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.4
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11–12.3a
	L.11-12.4a
	L.11-12.5a
	L.11–12.5b
	L.11-12.6
Understanding of central ideas, important details, and their	R.CCR.1
interrelationship	R.CCR.2
	R.CCR.3
	R.CCR.4
	RI.11–12.1
	RI.11–12.2
	RI.11–12.3
	RI.11–12.4
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.4
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11–12.3a
	L.11–12.4a
	L.11–12.5a
	L.11–12.5b
	L.11–12.6
Accuracy in representation of the source text (i.e., no errors of fact	Implicit in Rhode Island's
or interpretation introduced)	research-related standards
Use of textual evidence (quotations, paraphrases, or both) to	R.CCR.1
demonstrate understanding of the source text	RI.11–12.1
demonstrate understanding of the source text	W.CCR.9
	W.11–12.9
	vv.11—12.3



SAT Essay	Rhode Island Standards
Analysis	
Analysis of the source text and understanding of the analytical task	R.CCR.4
	R.CCR.5
	R.CCR.6
	R.CCR.8
	RI.11-12.4
	RI.11–12.5
	RI.11–12.6
	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.9
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.1b
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11–12.4
	W.11–12.9
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11–12.3a
	L.11–12.5a
	L.11-12.6
Evaluation of the author's use of evidence, reasoning, and/or	R.CCR.4
stylistic and persuasive elements, and/or features chosen by the	R.CCR.5
student	R.CCR.6
	R.CCR.8
	RI.11–12.4
	RI.11–12.5
	RI.11–12.6
	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.9
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.1b
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11–12.4
	W.11–12.9
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.11–12.3a
	L.11–12.5a
	L.11-12.6



SAT Essay	Rhode Island Standards
Support for claims or points made in the response	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.11–12.1b
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11–12.2d
	W.11-12.4
Focus on features of the text most relevant to addressing the task	W.CCR.1
-	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.11–12.1b
	W.11–12.2b
	W.11–12.2d
	W.11-12.4
Writing	
Use of a central claim	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11-12.4
	W.11–12.5
Use of effective organization and progression of ideas	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1a
	W.11–12.1c
	W.11–12.1e
	W.11–12.2a
	W.11–12.2c
	W.11–12.2f
	W.11–12.4
	W.11–12.5
Use of varied sentence structures	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1c
	W.11–12.2c
	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.11–12.3a



SAT Essay	Rhode Island Standards
Employment of precise word choice	W.CCR.1
	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1c
	W.11-12.2d
	W.11-12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.CCR.5
	L.CCR.6
	L.3.3a—progressive
	L.7.3a—progressive
	L.11–12.5b
	L.11-12.6
Maintenance of a consistent, appropriate style and tone	W.CCR.1
and tone	W.CCR.2
	W.CCR.4
	W.CCR.5
	W.11–12.1d
	W.11–12.2d
	W.11–12.2e
	W.11-12.4
	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.3
	L.6.3b—progressive
Command of the conventions of standard written English	W.CCR.5
Communic of the conventions of standard written English	W.11–12.5
	L.CCR.1
	L.CCR.2
	L.3.1f—progressive
	L.4.1f—progressive
	L.4.1g—progressive
	L.4.3b—progressive
	L.5.1d—progressive
	L.6.1c—progressive
	L.6.1d—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.6.2a—progressive
	L.7.1c—progressive
	L.8.1d—progressive
	L.9–10.1a—progressive
	L.11-12.1a
	L.11–12.1a
	L.11–12.2b
Overall task	L.11 12.2V
Timed, on-demand writing task	W.CCR.10
Times, on demand writing task	W.11–12.10
	VV.II-IZ.IU



Math Alignment: Rhode Island's Standards and SAT

The alignment between the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics and the SAT Math Test is shown in tables 15 and 16. Table 15, Rhode Island High School Math Standards Alignment: RI to SAT, details the Rhode Island-SAT alignment using Rhode Island's standards as the organizing principle. A standard is considered aligned if the content covered by the Rhode Island standard is measured on the SAT. For those standards that are covered, the SAT content dimensions are presented in the right-hand column. If the SAT column is blank, the knowledge or skill covered by the standard is not assessed on the SAT.

Table 16, SAT Math Test Alignment: SAT to RI, details the SAT-Rhode Island alignment using SAT content specifications as the organization principle. In this table, the complete SAT content specifications are shown with the relevant Rhode Island standards aligned to each SAT content dimension.

Table 15: Rhode Island High School Math Standards Alignment: RI to SAT

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Number and Quantity	SAT Math Test
N-RN The Real Number System	
Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.	
1. Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational	
exponents follows from extending the properties of integer	
exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in	
terms of rational exponents.	
2. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents	Passport to advanced math
using the properties of exponents.	Equivalent expressions
Use properties of rational and irrational numbers.	
3. Explain why the sum or product of two rational numbers is	
rational; that the sum of a rational number and an irrational	
number is irrational; and that the product of a nonzero rational	
number and an irrational number is irrational.	
N-Q Quantities	
Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	
1. Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the	Problem solving and data
solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units	analysis
consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the	Ratios, rates, proportional
origin in graphs and data displays.	relationships, and units
2. Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive	
modeling.	
3. Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on	
measurement when reporting quantities.	
N-CN The Complex Number System	
Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers.	
1. Know there is a complex number <i>i</i> such that	Additional topics in math
$i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form $a + bi$ with a and b real.	Complex numbers



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Number and Quantity	SAT Math Test
2. Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex	Additional topics in math Complex numbers
numbers.	Complex name ers
Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.	
7. Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	SAT Math Test
A-SSE Seeing Structure in Expressions	
Interpret the structure of expressions	
1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its	Heart of algebra
context.	Linear functions
a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	Linear equations in two variables
b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or	Passport to advanced math
more of their parts as a single entity.	Equivalent expressions
	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
2. Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite	Heart of algebra
it.	Linear functions
	Linear equations in two variables
	Passport to advanced math
	Equivalent expressions
	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems	



	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	SAT Math Test
	3. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to	Passport to advanced math
	reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the	Nonlinear functions
	expression.	
	a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the	
	function it defines.	
	b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to	
	reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.	
	c. Use the properties of exponents to transform	
	expressions for exponential functions.	
	4. Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series	
	(when the common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve	
	problems.	
Α-,	APR Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions	
Ш	Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials	
	1. Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the	Passport to advanced math
	integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of	Equivalent expressions
	addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and	
	multiply polynomials.	
	Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of	
	polynomials	
	2. Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$	Passport to advanced math
	and a number a , the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a)$	Nonlinear functions
	= 0 if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.	
	3. Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are	Passport to advanced math
	available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the	Nonlinear equations in one
	function defined by the polynomial.	variable and systems of
		equations in two variables
	Use polynomial identities to solve problems	
	4. Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe	
	numerical relationships.	
	Rewrite rational expressions	
	6. Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write	Passport to advanced math
	a(x)/b(x) in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and	Equivalent expressions.
	r(x) are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree	
	of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more	
	complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	
A-(CED Creating Equations	
	Create equations that describe numbers or relationships	
	1. Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them	Heart of algebra
	to solve problems.	Linear equations in one variable
		Linear inequalities in one or two
		variables



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	SAT Math Test
2. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	Heart of algebra Linear functions
3. Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in two variables Linear inequalities in one or two variables
4. Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
A-REI Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	
Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning	
1. Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in one variable
Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.	Linear equations in two variables
	Systems of two linear equations in two variables
	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
2. Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
Solve equations and inequalities in one variable	III two variables
3. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in one variable
	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
	Problem solving and data analysis



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	SAT Math Test
	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots
 4. Solve quadratic equations in one variable. a. Use the method of completing the square to transform any quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form (x – p)² = q that has the same solutions. Derive the quadratic formula from this form. b. Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for x² = 49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex solutions and write them as a ± bi for real numbers a and b. Solve systems of equations 5. Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a 	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
 multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions. 6. Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately (e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two variables. 7. Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a 	Heart of algebra Systems of two linear equations in two variables Passport to advanced math
quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically.	Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically	
10. Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).	Heart of algebra Linear equations in two variables Nonlinear functions
11. Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of the equations $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; find the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the functions, make tables of values, or find successive approximations. Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear, polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic functions.	
12. Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the corresponding half-planes.	Heart of algebra Linear inequalities in one or two variables



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	SAT Math Test
F-IF Interpreting Functions	S/II Madii 1880
Understand the concept of a function and use function notation	
1. Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to	Heart of algebra
another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is	Linear functions
an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of f	Passport to advanced math
corresponding to the input x . The graph of f is the graph of the equation $y = f(x)$.	Nonlinear functions
2. Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their	Heart of algebra
domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in terms of a context.	Linear functions
	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
3. Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers.	
Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context	
4. For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of	Heart of algebra Linear functions
the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a	Emedi functions
verbal description of the relationship.	Passport to advanced math
·	Nonlinear functions
5. Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.	
6. Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.	
Analyze functions using different representations	
7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features	Heart of algebra
of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.	Linear functions
a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.	Problem solving and data analysis
b. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined	One variable data: Distributions
functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. c. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when	and measures of center and spread
suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	
e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing	Passport to advanced math
intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	Nonlinear functions



	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	SAT Math Test
	8. Write a function defined by an expression in different but	Heart of algebra
	equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the function.	Linear functions
	a. Use the process of factoring and completing the square	Passport to advanced math
	in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context. b. Use the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions.	Nonlinear functions
	9. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a	Heart of algebra
	different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	Linear functions
		Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
F-E	BF Building Functions	
	Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities	
	1. Write a function that describes a relationship between two	Heart of algebra
	quantities.	Linear functions
	a. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process,	
	or steps for calculation from a context.	Passport to advanced math
	b. Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations.	Nonlinear functions
	2. Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.	
	Build new functions from existing functions	
	3. Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, k $f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology.	
	4. Find inverse functions. a. Solve an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	SAT Math Test
F-LE Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	
Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential	
models and solve problems	
1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with	Heart of algebra
linear functions and with exponential functions.	Linear functions
a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences	
over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by	Problem solving and data
equal factors over equal intervals.	analysis
b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at	Ratios, rates, proportional
a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.	relationships, and units
c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or	Two-variable data: Models and
decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.	scatterplots
dilottici.	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
2. Construct linear and exponential functions, including	Heart of algebra
arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a	Linear functions
description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include	
reading these from a table).	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
3. Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing	
exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly,	
quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.	
4. For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to	
$ab^{ct} = d$ where a , c , and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or	
e; evaluate the logarithm using technology.	
Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model	
5. Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in	Heart of algebra
terms of a context.	Linear functions
	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
F-TF Trigonometric Functions	
Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle	
1. Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc	Additional topics in math
on the unit circle subtended by the angle.	Circles
2. Explain how the unit circle in the coordinate plane enables the	Additional topics in math
extension of trigonometric functions to all real numbers,	Circles
interpreted as radian measures of angles traversed	
counterclockwise around the unit circle.	
Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions	
5. Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena	
with specified amplitude, frequency, and midline.	
Prove and apply trigonometric identities	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	SAT Math Test
8. Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$ and use it	
to find $sin(\theta)$, $cos(\theta)$, or $tan(\theta)$ given $sin(\theta)$, $cos(\theta)$, or $tan(\theta)$ and	
the quadrant of the angle.	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Modeling	SAT Math Test
Modeling Standards: Modeling is best interpreted not as a collection of isolated topics but rather in relation to other standards. Making mathematical models is a Standard for Mathematical Practice, and specific modeling standards appear throughout the high school	An emphasis on modeling is apparent throughout the redesigned SAT Math Test
standards indicated by a star symbol.	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	SAT Math Test
G-CO Congruence	
Experiment with transformations in the plane	
1. Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	Additional topics in math Lines, angles, and triangles Right angles and trigonometry
	Circles
2. Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch).	
3. Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	
4. Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.	
5. Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	
Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions	
6. Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	SAT Math Test
7. Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to	
show that two triangles are congruent if and only if	
corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles	
are congruent.	
8. Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and	
SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid	
motions.	
Prove geometric theorems	
9. Prove theorems about lines and angles.	Additional topics in math
	Lines, angles, and triangles
10. Prove theorems about triangles.	Additional topics in math
	Lines, angles, and triangles
11. Prove theorems about parallelograms.	
Make geometric constructions	
12. Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools	
and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective	
devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.).	
13. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular	
hexagon inscribed in a circle.	
G-SRT Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry	
Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations	
1. Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a	
center and a scale factor:	
a. A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of	
the dilation to a parallel line, and leaves a line passing through	
the center unchanged.	
b. The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in	
the ratio given by the scale factor.	
2. Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of	
similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain	
using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for	
triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and	
the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.	
3. Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the	
AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.	
Prove theorems involving similarity	
4. Prove theorems about triangles.	Additional topics in math
	Lines, angles, and triangles
5. Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve	Additional topics in math
problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.	Lines, angles, and triangles
Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right	
triangles	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	SAT Math Test
6. Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are	Additional topics in math
properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of	Right triangles and trigonometry
trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	
7. Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine	Additional topics in math
of complementary angles.	Right triangles and trigonometry
8. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to	Additional topics in math
solve right triangles in applied problems.	Right triangles and trigonometry
G-C Circles	
Understand and apply theorems about circles	
1. Prove that all circles are similar.	
2. Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles,	Additional topics in math
radii, and chords.	Circles
3. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle,	Additional topics in math
and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a	Circles
circle.	
Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circle	Additional tractación de
5. Derive using similarity the fact that the length of the arc	Additional topics in math
intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define	Circles
the radian measure of the angle as the constant of	
proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector. G-GPE Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	
Translate between the geometric description and the equation	
for a conic section	
Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using	Additional topics in math
the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the	Circles
center and radius of a circle given by an equation.	G. G
2. Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.	
Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems	
algebraically	
4. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems	
algebraically.	
5. Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and	Heart of algebra
use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of	Linear equations in two variables
a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through	
a given point).	
6. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given	
points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.	
7. Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas	
of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.	
G-GMD Geometric Measurement and Dimension	
Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems	
1. Give an informal argument for the formulas for the	
circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder,	
pyramid, and cone.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	SAT Math Test
3. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and	Additional topics in math
spheres to solve problems.	Area and volume
Visualize relationships between two-dimensional and three-	
dimensional objects	
4. Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-	
dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects	
generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.	
G-MG Modeling with Geometry	
Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations	
1. Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to	
describe objects (e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as	
a cylinder).	
2. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in	Problem solving and data
modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic	analysis
foot).	Ratios, rates, proportional
	relationships, and units
3. Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g.,	
designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or	
minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on	
ratios).	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	SAT Math Test
S-RI Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable	
Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).	Problem solving and data analysis One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
2. Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	Problem solving and data analysis One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
3. Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	Problem solving and data analysis One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and	
Probability	SAT Math Test
4. Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a	
normal distribution and to estimate population percentages.	
Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is	
not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to	
estimate areas under the normal curve.	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and	
quantitative variables	
5. Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way	Problem solving and data
frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of	analysis
the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative	Probability and conditional
frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the	probability
data.	probability
6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot,	Problem solving and data
and describe how the variables are related.	analysis
a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data	Two variable data: Models and
to solve problems in the context of the data.	scatterplots
b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and	Seatter prots
analyzing residuals.	
c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a	
linear association.	
Interpret linear models	
	Duckleys asking and date
7. Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant	Problem solving and data
term) of a linear model in the context of the data.	analysis
	Two variable data: Models and
	scatterplots
	Heart of algebra
O Community (voice to the plane) and intermediate a semilation	Linear equations in two variables
8. Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.	
9. Distinguish between correlation and causation.	
S-IC Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions	
Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical	
experiments	
1. Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about	Problem solving and data
population parameters based on a random sample from that	analysis
population.	Inference from sample statistics
	and margin of error
2. Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a	
given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation.	
Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys,	
experiments, and observational studies	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	SAT Math Test
3. Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.	SAT Machinese
4. Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.	
5. Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.	
6. Evaluate reports based on data.	Problem solving and data analysis Evaluating statistical claims: Observational studies and experiments
S-CP Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability	
Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data	
1. Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").	
2. Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.	
3. Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B.	
4. Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities.	Problem solving and data analysis Probability and conditional probability
5. Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations.	
Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model 6. Find the conditional probability of <i>A</i> given <i>B</i> as the fraction of	
<i>B</i> 's outcomes that also belong to <i>A</i> , and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	
7. Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	



Table 16: SAT Math Test Alignment: SAT to RI

The following table details the SAT-Rhode Island alignment using SAT content specifications as the organizing principle. In the interest of brevity, the Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column are presented in their abbreviated form (consistent with how they are numbered and lettered in Rhode Island standards documents).

SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
SAT HEART OF ALGEBRA	
Linear equations in one variable	
Create and use linear equations in one variable to solve	A-CED.A.1
problems in a variety of contexts.	A-REI.B.3
Create a linear equation in one variable, and when in context	
interpret solutions in terms of the context.	See also these relevant precursors:
Solve a linear equation in one variable making strategic use of	8-EE.C.7
algebraic structure.	
For a linear equation in one variable,	
o interpret a constant, variable, factor or term in a context;	
o determine the conditions under which the equation has no	
solution, a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions.	
Fluently solve a linear equation in one variable.	
Linear functions	
Create and use linear functions to solve problems in a variety	A-SSE.A.1
of contexts.	A-SSE.A.2
Create a linear function to model a relationship between two	A-SSE.A.2
quantities.	F-BF.A.1
For a linear function that represents a context	F-IF.C.8
a. interpret the meaning of an input/output pair, constant,	A-CED.A.2
variable, factor, or term based on the context, including	F-IF.A.1
situations where seeing structure provides an advantage;	F-IF.A.2
b. given an input value, find and/or interpret the output value	F-IF.B.4
using the given representation;	F-IF.C.7a
c. given an output value, find and/or interpret the input value	F-IF.C.9
using the given representation, if it exists.	F-BF.A.1b
Make connections between verbal, tabular, algebraic, and	F-LE.A.1b
graphical representations of a linear function, by	F-LE.A.2
a. deriving one representation from the other;	F-LE.B.5
b. identifying features of one representation given another	
representation;	
c. determining how a graph is affected by a change to its	
equation.	
Write the rule for a linear function given two input/output	
pairs or one input/output pair and the rate of change.	
Linear equations in two variables	



SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Create and use a linear equation in two variables to solve	A-SSE.A.1
problems in a variety of contexts.	A-SSE.A.2
• Create a linear equation in two variables to model a constraint	A-CED.A.3
or condition on two quantities.	A-REI.D.10
For a linear equation in two variables that represents a	G-GPE.B.5
context	S-RI.C.7
o interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term based	
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	
provides an advantage;	
o given a value of one quantity in the relationship, find a value	
of the other, if it exists.	
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	
representations of a linear equation in two variables by	
o deriving one representation from the other;	
o identifying features of one representation given the other	
representation;	
o determining how a graph is affected by a change to its	
equation.	
Write an equation for a line given two points on the line, one	
point and the slope of the line, or one point and a parallel or	
perpendicular line.	
Systems of two linear equations in two variables	
Create and use a system of two linear equations in two	A.REI.C.6
variables to solve problems in a variety of contexts.	
Create a system of linear equations in two variables, and when	
in context interpret solutions in terms of the context.	
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	
representations of the system by deriving one representation	
from the other.	
• Solve a system of two linear equations in two variables making	
strategic use of algebraic structure.	
• For a system of linear equations in two variables,	
o interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term based	
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	
provides an advantage;	
o determine the conditions under which the system has no	
solution, a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions.	
• Fluently solve a system of linear equations in two variables.	
Linear inequalities in one or two variables	



SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Create and use linear inequalities in one or two variables to	A-CED.A.1
solve problems in a variety of contexts.	A-CED.A.3
Create linear inequalities in one or two variables, and when in	A-REI.B.3
context interpret the solutions in terms of the context.	A.REI.D.12
For linear inequalities in one or two variables, interpret a	
constant, variable, factor, or term, including situations where	
seeing structure provides an advantage.	
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	
representations of linear inequalities in one or two variables by	
deriving one from the other.	
Given a linear inequality or system of linear inequalities,	
interpret a point in the solution set.	
SAT PROBLEM SOLVING AND DATA ANALYSIS	
Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units	
Items will requires students to solve problems by using a	A-REI.B.3
proportional relationship between quantities, calculating or	F-LE.1
using a ratio or rate, and/or using units, derived units, and unit	N-Q.A.1
conversion.	G-MG.A.2
Apply proportional relationships, ratios, rates and units in a	Modeling
wide variety of contexts. Examples include but are not limited to	
scale drawings and problems in the natural and social sciences.	See also these relevant precursors:
Solve problems involving	6-RP.A.3b;
o derived units including those that arise from products (e.g.,	6-RP.A.3c;
kilowatt-hours) and quotients (e.g., population per square	6-RP.A.3d;
kilometer)	7-RP.A.1;
o unit conversion including currency exchange and conversion	7-RP.A.2b; 7-RP.A.3.
between different measurement systems.	/-RP.A.3.
Understand and use the fact that when two quantities are in a	
proportional relationship, if one changes by a scale factor, then	
the other also changes by the same scale factor.	
Percentages	
Use percentages to solve problems in a variety of contexts.	Modeling;
Examples include, but are not limited to, discounts, interest,	
taxes, tips, and percent increases and decreases for many	See also these relevant precursors:
different quantities.	6.RP.A.3c;
Understand and use the relationship between percent change	7-RP.A.3
and growth factor (5% and 1.05, for example); include	
percentages greater than or equal to 100%.	
One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and	
spread	
Choose an appropriate graphical representation for a given	S-RI.A.1
data set.	S-RI.A.2
Interpret information from a given representation of data in	S-RI.A.3
context.	F-IF.C.7
Analyze and interpret numerical data distributions	
,	l .



SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
represented with frequency tables, histograms, dot plots, and boxplots. • For quantitative variables, calculate, compare, and interpret	
mean, median, and range. Interpret (but don't calculate) standard deviation.	
Compare distributions using measures of center and spread, including distributions with different means and the same	
standard deviations and ones with the same mean and different standard deviations. • Understand and describe the effect of outliers on mean and	
median. • Given an appropriate data set, calculate the mean.	
Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots	
Using a model that fits the data in a scatterplot, compare values predicted by the model to values given in the data set.	A-REI.B.3 F-LE.1
Interpret the slope and intercepts of the line of best fit in context.	S-RI.B.6a S-RI.B.6c
 Given a relationship between two quantities, read and interpret graphs and tables modeling the relationship. Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line 	S-RI.C.7
graph; fit linear, quadratic, and exponential models. • Select a graph that represents a context, identify a value on a graph, or interpret information on the graph.	
 For a given function type (linear, quadratic, exponential), choose the function of that type that best fits given data. Compare linear and exponential growth. 	
• Estimate the line of best fit for a given scatterplot; use the line to make predictions.	
Probability and conditional probability	CDLDE
Use one- and two-way tables, tree diagrams, area models, and other representations to find relative frequency, probabilities, and conditional probabilities.	S-RI.B.5 S-CP.A.4
 Compute and interpret probability and conditional probability in simple contexts. Understand formulas for probability, and conditional 	
probability in terms of frequency. Inference from sample statistics and margin of error	
Use sample mean and sample proportion to estimate population mean and population proportion. Utilize, but do not calculate, margin of error.	S-IC.A.1
• Interpret margin of error; understand that a larger sample size generally leads to a smaller margin of error.	
Evaluating statistical claims: Observational studies and experiments	



CAT Moth Tost	Dhodo Island Math Standards
• With random samples, describe which population the results	Rhode Island Math Standards S-IC.B.6
can be extended to.	3-IC.B.0
Given a description of a study with or without random	
assignment, determine whether there is evidence for a causal	
relationship.	
Understand why random assignment provides evidence for a	
causal relationship.	
 Understand why a result can be extended only to the 	
population from which the sample was selected.	
SAT PASSPORT TO ADVANCED MATH	
Equivalent expressions	
Make strategic use of algebraic structure and the properties of	N-RN.A.2
operations to identify and create equivalent expressions,	A-SSE.A.1a
including	A-SSE.A.2
o rewriting simple rational expressions;	A-APR.A.1
o rewriting expressions with rational exponents and radicals;	A-APR.D.6
o factoring polynomials.	
Fluently add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.	
Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in	
two variables	
Make strategic use of algebraic structure, the properties of	A-SSE.A.1
operations, and reasoning about equality to	A-SSE.A.2
o solve quadratic equations in one variable presented in a wide	A-APR.B.3
variety of forms; determine the conditions under which a	A-CED.A.4
quadratic equation has no real solutions, 1 real solution, or 2	A-REI.A.2
real solutions;	A-REI.B.4
o solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable;	A.REI.C.7
o identify when the procedures used to solve a simple rational	
or radical equation in one variable lead to an equation with	
solutions that do not satisfy the original equation (extraneous	
solutions);	
o solve polynomial equations in one variable that are written in	
factored form;	
o solve linear absolute value equations in one variable;	
o solve systems of linear and nonlinear equations in two variables, including relating the solutions to the graphs of the	
equations in the system.	
• Given a nonlinear equation in one variable that represents a	
context, interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term	
based on the context, including situations where seeing	
structure provides an advantage.	
Given an equation or formula in two or more variables that	
represents a context, view it as an equation in a single variable	
of interest where the other variables are parameters and solve	
for the variable of interest.	



SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Fluently solve quadratic equations in one variable, written as a	
quadratic expression in standard form equal to zero, where	
using the quadratic formula or completing the square is the	
most efficient method for solving the equation.	
Nonlinear functions	
Create and use quadratic or exponential functions to solve	A-SSE.A.1
problems in a variety of contexts.	A-SSE.A.2
For a quadratic or exponential function,	A-SSE.B.3
o identify or create an appropriate function to model a	A-APR.B.2
relationship between quantities;	A-REI.D.10
o use function notation to represent and interpret input/output	A-REI.D.1
pairs in terms of a context and points on the graph;	F-IF.A.1
o for a function that represents a context, interpret the meaning	F-IF.A.2
of an input/output pair, constant, variable, factor, or term based	F-IF.B.4 F-IF.C.7b
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	F-IF.C.76 F-IF.C.7c
provides an advantage; o determine the most suitable form of the expression	F-IF.C.7c F-IF.C.7e
representing the output of the function to display key features	F-IF.C.7e
of the context, including selecting the form of a quadratic that	F-IF.C.8b
displays the initial value, the zeros, or the extreme value;	F-IF.C.9
selecting the form of an exponential that displays the initial	F-BF.A.1a
value, the end-behavior (for exponential decay), or the doubling	F-LE.A.1a
or halving time;	F-LE.A.1c
o make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	F-LE.A.2
representations of the function, by given one representation,	F-LE.B.5
selecting another representation; identifying features of one	-
representation given the another representation, including	
maximum and minimum values of the function; determining	
how a graph is affected by a change to its equation, including a	
vertical shift or scaling of the graph.	
For a factorable or factored polynomial or simple rational	
function,	
o use function notation to represent and interpret input/output	
pairs in terms of a context and points on the graph;	
o understand and use the fact that for the graph of y = f(x), the	
solutions to f(x) = 0 correspond to x-intercepts of the graph and	
f(0) corresponds to the y-intercept of the graph; interpret these	
key features in terms of a context;	
o identify the graph given an algebraic representation of the	
function and an algebraic representation given the graph (with	
or without a context).	
SAT ADDITIONAL TOPICS IN MATH	
Area and volume	



	SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
	Solve real-world and mathematical problems about a	G-GMD.A.3
1 1 -	eometric figure or an object that can be modeled by a	
1 1 -	eometric figure using given information such as length, area,	
	urface area, or volume.	
	Apply knowledge that changing by a scale factor of k changes	
	l lengths by a factor of k, changes all areas by a factor of k2,	
	nd changes all volumes by a factor of k3.	
	Demonstrate procedural fluency by selecting the correct area	
or	volume formula and correctly calculating a specified value.	
Liı	nes, angles, and triangles	
•	Use concepts and theorems relating to congruence and	G-CO.A.1
sir	milarity of triangles to solve problems.	G-CO.C.9
•	Determine which statements may be required to prove certain	G-CO.C.10
re	elationships or to satisfy a given theorem.	G-SRT.B.4
•	Apply knowledge that changing by a scale factor of k changes	G-SRT.B.5
all	I lengths by a factor of k, but angle measures remain	
ur	nchanged.	
•	Know and directly apply relevant theorems such as	
0	the vertical angle theorem;	
0	triangle similarity and congruence criteria;	
0	triangle angle sum theorem;	
0	the relationship of angles formed when a transversal cuts	
pa	arallel lines.	
Ri	ght triangles and trigonometry	
	Solve problems in a variety of contexts using	G-CO.A.1
	the Pythagorean theorem;	G-SRT.C.6
0	right triangle trigonometry;	G-SRT.C.7
	properties of special right triangles.	G-SRT.C.8
•	Use similarity to calculate values of sine, cosine, and tangent.	
•	Understand that when given one side length and one acute	
ar	ngle measure in a right triangle, the remaining values can be	
de	etermined.	
• !	Solve problems using the relationship between sine and	
СС	osine of complementary angles.	
•	Fluently apply properties of special right triangles to	
de	etermine side-lengths and calculate trigonometric ratios of 30,	
45	5, and 60 degrees.	
Ci	rcles	



SAT Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Use definitions, properties, and theorems relating to circles	F-TF.A.1
and parts of circles, such as radii, diameters, tangents, angles,	F-TF.A.2
arcs, arc lengths, and sector areas to solve problems.	G-CO.A.1
Solve problems using	G-C.A.2
o radian measure;	G-C.A.3
o trigonometric ratios in the unit circle.	G-C.B.5
Create an equation to represent a circle in the xy-plane.	G-GPE.A.1
Describe how	
o a change to the equation representing a circle in the xy-plane	
affects the graph of the circle;	
o a change in the graph of the circle affects the equation of the	
circle.	
 Understand that the ordered pairs that satisfy an equation of 	
the form $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$ form a circle when plotted in the	
xy-plane.	
• Convert between angle measures in degrees and radians.	
Complete the square in an equation representing a circle to	
determine properties of the circle when it is graphed in the xy-	
plane, and use the distance formula in problems related to	
circles.	
Complex numbers	
Apply knowledge and understanding of the complex number	N-CN.A.1
system to add, subtract, multiply and divide with complex	N-CN.A.2
numbers and solve problems.	



Section 5: State Standards Alignment Tables—PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

The detailed results of the alignments conducted between Rhode Island's standards and the knowledge and skills assessed by the redesigned PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 are presented in this section. The English Language Arts/Literacy alignment results are presented in tables 17 through 25 and are followed by the Math alignment results in tables 26 and 27. Tables 17 through 23 (English Language Arts/Literacy) and table 26 (Math) show Rhode Island's standards in the left-hand column and aligned PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications in the right-hand column. Tables 24 and 25 (English Language Arts/Literacy) and table 27 (Math) present the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications in the left-hand column and aligned Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column.

English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment: Rhode Island's Standards to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Tables 17 through 23 detail the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10—Rhode Island alignment using Rhode Island's standards as the organizing principle. In selected cases, a partial or otherwise qualified alignment was noted through the use of red text. A partial or qualified alignment was indicated only when College Board staff felt that doing so identified an essential agreement that respected the spirit of the element being incompletely aligned to. Additional explanatory notes (also in red, in the right-hand column) are included to help illuminate College Board's methodology.

Table 17: Reading Standards for Literature 9–10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature	
Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
objective summary of the text.	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key
	information and ideas in text. Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).
	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g.,	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Works of literature on the test may be authored by people from or outside the United States. Prior knowledge of world literature is not directly assessed.
7. Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).	
8. (Not applicable to literature)	
9. Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	
10. By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Tests represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–12.
By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	



Table 18: Reading Standards for Informational Text 9–10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational Text Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
·	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
3. Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect,
that are drawn between them.	comparison-contrast, sequence). Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
Text Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
5. Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
section or chapter).	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
	Reading Test passages are too short to have defined "larger portions."
6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
7. Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.	



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
Text Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
TCu3Offilig.	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.
	Sufficiency is a subjective judgment not assessed by the multiple-choice Reading Test questions. Students are not asked to identify "false statements," which would require external validation. Students may be asked to recognize weaknesses or inconsistencies in authors' reasoning but not to identify fallacies by name.
9. Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington's Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech, King's "Letter	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
from Birmingham Jail"), including how they address related themes and concepts.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.
	The Reading Test includes either a selection or pair from a US founding document or documents, or a selection or pair from a text or texts in the Great Global Conversation.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
Text Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
10. By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literacy nonfiction in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Tests represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–12.
By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	



Table 19: Writing Standards 9–10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9-10

- 1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
- a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test

Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.

Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.

Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.

Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.

Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.

Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.

Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.

Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test
- V	Writing and Language items address topics, not texts. Sufficiency is a subjective judgment not assessed by the multiple-choice Writing and Language Test questions. The Writing and Language Test does not directly address the particular audience concerns identified in (b), above. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections.
2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the
e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.	beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	Test
	tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence
	structures to accomplish needed rhetorical
	purposes.
	Formatting and multimedia are not used in the Writing and Language Test. Sufficiency is a subjective judgment not assessed by the multiple-choice Writing and Language Test questions. The Writing and Language Test does not directly
	address the particular audience concern identified in (b), above. Writing and Language passages are
	too short to have distinct sections.
3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
denterent whole.	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The
d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.	student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test
	within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Fictional narratives are not included on the Writing and Language Test.
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	Test
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	Test
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun number and person: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	Test
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.
	The Writing and Language Test is a test of revision and editing.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared	



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Writing Standards Grades 9–10	Test
writing products, taking advantage of technology's	
capacity to link to other information and to display	
information flexibly and dynamically.	
7. Conduct short as well as more sustained	
research projects to answer a question (including a	
self-generated question) or solve a problem;	
narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate;	
synthesize multiple sources on the subject,	
demonstrating understanding of the subject under	
investigation.	
8. Gather relevant information from multiple	
authoritative print and digital sources, using	
advanced searches effectively; assess the	
usefulness of each source in answering the	
research question; integrate information into the	
text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas,	
avoiding plagiarism and following a standard	
format for citation.	
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational	
texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	
a. Apply grades 9-10 Reading standards to	
literature (e.g., "Analyze how an author draws on	
and transforms source material in a specific work	
[e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic	
from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws	
on a play by Shakespeare]").	
b. Apply <i>grades 9-10 Reading standards</i> to literary	
nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the	
argument and specific claims in a text, assessing	
whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is	
relevant and sufficient; identify false statements	
and fallacious reasoning").	
10. Write routinely over extended time frames	
(time for research, reflection, and revision) and	
shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or	
two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.	

Note: The Speaking and Listening standards 9–10 are not included here as neither the PSAT/NMSQT nor PSAT 10 measures speaking and listening and therefore neither aligns with any of these standards.

Table 20: Language Standards 9–10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Language Standards Grades 9-10	Test
1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to
standard English grammar and usage when writing	improve the exactness or content appropriateness
or speaking.	of word choice.
a. Use parallel structure.* b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose. Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical
or presentations.	purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Speaking and presentations are not assessed.
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within
a. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive	sentences.
adverb) to link two or more closely related	
independent clauses.	Capitalization and spelling are not assessed on the Writing and Language Test.
b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.	writing and Language Test.
c. Spell correctly.	
3. Apply knowledge of language to understand	
how language functions in different contexts, to	



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Language Standards Grades 9–10	Test
make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.	
 a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, Turabian's <i>Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type. 4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
a word or phrase.b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).	Students are assessed on passages, not directly on content. Students' flexible use of strategies is not directly assessed. Reference materials are not
c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.	available to students.
d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).	
5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Rhode Island Language Standards Grades 9–10	Test
	how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Speaking and listening are not assessed. Acquisition of vocabulary knowledge is not directly assessed.



<u>Table 21: Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 9–10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT</u>

10

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
3. Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
5. Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
key points or advance an explanation or analysis.	describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
	will analyze the relationship between a particular
	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing point of view: The student will
	determine the point of view or perspective from
	which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will
	synthesize information and ideas from paired texts
	Passages from US founding documents and texts in the Great Global Conversation may be (but are not necessarily) paired. Social science passages are not paired.
7. Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.	Analyzing quantitative information: The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that information to information presented in text.
	Purely digital texts do not appear on the Reading Test, though print versions of digitally published texts do.
8. Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an
	author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.
9. Compare and contrast treatments of the same	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will
topic in several primary and secondary sources.	synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
	The Reading Test contains one pair of passages.
10. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the
history/social studies texts in the grades 9–10 text	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Tests
complexity band independently and proficiently.	represent a specified range of text complexities
	from grades 9–12.



<u>Table 22: Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 9–10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10</u>

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	While Reading Test passages often do include technical elements, they are better understood as being narrative, informative/explanatory, or argumentative in genre.
2. Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; trace the text's explanation or depiction of a complex process, phenomenon, or concept; provide an accurate summary of the text.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).
3. Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks, attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.	
4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 9–10 texts</i> and topics.	text. Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Students are assessed on passages, not directly on topics.
5. Analyze the structure of the relationships among concepts in a text, including relationships among key terms (e.g., force, friction, reaction force, energy).	Understanding relationships: The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).
	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, defining the question the author seeks to address.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
7. Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.	Analyzing quantitative information: The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that information to information presented in text.
	Students must draw information and ideas from graphics but do not graphically represent information and ideas. Mathematical representations are not assessed.
8. Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem.	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.



Dhada Island Daading Standards for Literacy in	
Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	DSAT/NIMSOT and DSAT 10 Pooding Tost
Science and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.
9. Compare and contrast findings presented in a text to those from other sources (including their own experiments), noting when the findings support or contradict previous explanations or accounts.	
10. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Tests represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–12.
	While Reading Test passages often do include technical elements, they are better understood as being narrative, informative/explanatory, or argumentative in genre.



<u>Table 23: Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 9–</u> 10: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical	
Subjects Grades 9–10	

- 1. Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific* content.
- a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a disciplineappropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test

Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.

Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.

Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.

Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.

Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.

Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.

Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.

The Writing and Language Test does not directly address the particular audience concerns identified



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical **PSAT/NMSQT** and **PSAT 10** Writing and Language **Subjects Grades 9–10** Test in (b), above. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections. 2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain the narration of historical events, scientific central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic procedures/experiments, or technical processes. sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and effectively. and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., Support: The student will add, revise, or retain headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. statistics) intended to support claims or points in text. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or details, quotations, or other information and delete information and ideas in text for the sake of examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge relevance to topic and purpose. of the topic. Quantitative information: The student will relate c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas presented in text. and concepts. Logical sequence: The student will revise text as d. Use precise language and domain-specific needed to ensure that information and ideas are vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic presented in the most logical order. and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The readers. student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to e. Establish and maintain a formal style and ensure that transition words, phrases, or objective tone while attending to the norms and sentences are used effectively to connect conventions of the discipline in which they are information and ideas. writing. Precision: The student will revise text as needed to f. Provide a concluding statement or section that improve the exactness or content appropriateness follows from and supports the information or of word choice. explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose. Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test
	Formatting and multimedia are not used in the Writing and Language Test. The Writing and Language Test does not directly address such audience concerns as identified in (b) and (d), above. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections.
3. (Not applicable as a separate requirement)	
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language
Subjects Grades 9–10	Test
new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.	sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test
	Sentence formation: These questions focus on editing text to correct problems with forming grammatically complete and standard sentences.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Inappropriate shifts in construction: These questions focus on editing text to correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood and pronoun person and number.
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.
	Pronoun number and pronoun: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 9–10	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.
	The Writing and Language Test is a test of revision and editing.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically. 7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. 8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	
9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	
10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	



English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 to Rhode Island's Standards Tables 24 and 25 detail the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10—Rhode Island alignment using PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications as the organizing principle. In the interest of brevity, the Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column are presented in their abbreviated form (consistent with how they are numbered and lettered in Rhode Island standards documents).

Table 24: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 to RI

PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
Text Complexity	RL.9-10.10
The passages/pair on the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Tests	RI.9-10.10
represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 9–12.	RH.9-10.10
	RST.9-10.10
Information and Ideas	
The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in	RL.9-10.1
text.	RL.9-10.4
	RI.9-10.1
	RI.9-10.4
	RI.9-10.9
	L.9-10.4a
	L.9–10.5a
	L.9-10.6
	RH.9-10.1
	RH.9-10.4
	RST.9-10.1
	RST.9-10.4
The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions	RL.9-10.1
from text.	RL.9-10.4
	RI.9-10.1
	RI.9-10.4
	RI.9–10.9
	L.9-10.4a
	L.9–10.5a
	L.9-10.6
	RH.9-10.1
	RH.9–10.4
	RST.9-10.1
	RST.9-10.4
The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the	RL.9-10.1
information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a	RI.9-10.1
text to a new, analogous situation.	RI.9–10.9
	RH.9–10.1
	RST.9-10.1
The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given	RL.9-10.1
claim or point.	RI.9-10.1
	RH.9-10.1
	RST.9-10.1



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in	RL.9-10.2
text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.	RI.9-10.2
·	RI.9-10.9
	RH.9-10.2
	RST.9-10.2
The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key	RL.9-10.2
information and ideas in text.	RI.9-10.2
	RH.9-10.2
	RST.9-10.2
The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine	RL.9-10.3
implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or	RI.9-10.3
ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).	RH.9-10.3
	RST.9-10.2
	RST.9-10.5
The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in	RL.9-10.4
context.	RI.9-10.4
	L.9-10.4a
	L.9-10.5a
	L.9-10.5b
	L.9-10.6
	RH.9-10.4
Rhetoric	
The student will determine how the selection of specific words and	RL.9-10.4
phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning	RI.9-10.4
and tone in text.	L.9–10.5a
	L.9-10.6
The student will describe the overall structure of a text.	RL.9-10.3
	RL.9-10.5
	RL.9–10.5 RI.9–10.5
	RI.9–10.5
The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5
The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.	RI.9–10.5 RH.9–10.5 RST.9–10.5
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2
	RI.9–10.5 RH.9–10.5 RST.9–10.5 RL.9–10.2 RL.9–10.3
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.5
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.5 RI.9-10.2 RI.9-10.3 RI.9-10.5
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.5 RI.9-10.2 RI.9-10.3 RI.9-10.5 L.9-10.5a
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.5 RI.9-10.2 RI.9-10.3 RI.9-10.5
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.5 RI.9-10.2 RI.9-10.3 RI.9-10.5 L.9-10.5a
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.5 RI.9-10.3 RI.9-10.5 L.9-10.5 L.9-10.6
	RI.9-10.5 RH.9-10.5 RST.9-10.5 RL.9-10.2 RL.9-10.3 RL.9-10.2 RI.9-10.3 RI.9-10.5 L.9-10.5 L.9-10.5a L.9-10.6 RH.9-10.5



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will determine the point of view or perspective from	RL.9-10.3
which a text is related or the influence this point of view or	RL.9-10.6
perspective has on content and style.	RI.9-10.6
	RH.9-10.6
The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text	RI.9-10.5
or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).	RI.9-10.6
	RST.9-10.6
The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in	RI.9-10.8
text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.	RH.9-10.8
	RST.9-10.8
The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.	RI.9-10.8
	RH.9-10.8
	RST.9-10.8
The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence	RI.9-10.8
to support a claim or counterclaim.	RH.9-10.8
	RST.9-10.8
Synthesis	
The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.	RI.9-10.9
(Note: These skills listed may be tested with either single or paired	RH.9-10.6
passages.)	RH.9-10.9
The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in	RH.9-10.7
such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that	RST.9-10.7
information to information presented in text.	



Table 25: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 to RI

PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
Text Complexity	
The passages on the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and	
Language Tests represent a specified range of text complexities from	
grades 9–12.	
Expression of Ideas	
The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims,	W.9–10.1a
counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and	W.9–10.2a
convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.	W.9–10.3a
	W.9–10.4
	W.9–10.5
	WHST.9-10.1a
	WHST.9–10.2a
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g.,	W.9–10.1b
details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.	W.9–10.2b
	W.9–10.3b
	W.9–10.3d
	W.9-10.4
	W.9–10.5
	WHST.9–10.1b
	WHST.9–10.2b
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas	W.9–10.1b
in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.	W.9–10.2b
	W.9–10.3b
	W.9–10.3d
	W.9–10.4
	W.9–10.5
	WHST.9–10.2b
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such	W.9–10.1b
forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.	W.9–10.2b
	W.9–10.4
	W.9–10.5
	WHST.9-10.1b
	WHST.9–10.2b
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information	W.9–10.1a
and ideas are presented in the most logical order.	W.9–10.2a
	W.9–10.3a
	W.9–10.3c
	W.9-10.4
	W.9-10.5
	WHST.9-10.1a
	WHST.9-10.2a
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or	W.9–10.1a
ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words,	W.9–10.1c
phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information	W.9–10.1e
and ideas.	W.9–10.2a
	W.9–10.2c
	W.9-10.2f
	W.9–10.3a
	W.9–10.3c
	W.9–10.3e
	W.9-10.4
	W.9-10.5
	WHST.9-10.1a
	WHST.9-10.1c
	WHST.9-10.1e
	WHST.9-10.2a
	WHST.9-10.2c
	WHST.9-10.2f
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or	W.9–10.1c
content appropriateness of word choice.	W.9–10.2d
	W.9–10.3d
	W.9-10.5
	L.3.3a—progressive
	L.7.3a—progressive
	L.9-10.1b
	L.9-10.5b
	L.9-10.6
	WHST.9-10.1c
	WHST.9-10.2d
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of	W.9-10.5
word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).	L.7.3a—progressive
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	WHST.9-10.5



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of	W.9–10.1d
style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and	W.9–10.2e
tone to purpose.	W.9–10.3d
	W.9–10.4
	W.9–10.5
	L.6.3b—progressive
	L.9-10.1b
	WHST.9-10.1d
	WHST.9-10.2d
	WHST.9-10.2e
	WHST.9-10.4
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish	W.9–10.1c
needed rhetorical purposes.	W.9–10.2c
	W.9–10.5
	W.9–10.5b
	L.6.3a—progressive
	L.9-10.1b
	WHST.9-10.1c
	WHST.9-10.2c
	WHST.9-10.5
Standard English Conventions	
The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete	W.9–10.5
sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and run-ons).	L.4.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.9-10.1b
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and	W.9–10.5
subordination in sentences.	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.9-10.1b
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure	W.9–10.5
in sentences.	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.9-10.1a
	L.9-10.1b
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier	W.9-10.5
placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.7.1c—progressive
	L.9-10.1b
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb	W.9-10.5
tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.	L.5.1d—progressive
, ,	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.1d—progressive



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in	W.9-10.5
pronoun person and number within and between sentences.	L.6.1c—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9–10.5
The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or	W.9-10.5
ambiguous antecedents.	L.6.1d—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive	W.9–10.5
determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and	L.4.1g—progressive
adverbs (there) are confused with each other.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.9–10.5
pronoun and antecedent.	L.3.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.9–10.5
subject and verb.	L.3.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.9–10.5
nouns.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or	W.9–10.5
phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except,	L.4.1g—progressive
allusion/illusion).	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms	W.9–10.5
are compared.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given	W.9–10.5
expression is inconsistent with standard written English.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending	W.9–10.5
punctuation in cases in which the content makes the intent clear.	L.4.3b—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will correctly use and recognize and correct	W.9–10.5
inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate	L.4.3b—progressive
sharp breaks in thought within sentences.	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.9-10.2a
	L.9–10.2b
	WHST.9–10.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of	W.9–10.5
possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between	L.6.1e—progressive
possessive and plural forms.	WHST.9–10.5



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will correctly use and recognize and correct	W.9–10.5
inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes	L.6.1e—progressive
semicolons) to separate items in a series.	L.9–10.1a
	WHST.9-10.5
The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses,	W.9–10.5
dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence	L.6.1e—progressive
elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive	L.6.2a—progressive
or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with	WHST.9-10.5
punctuation.	
The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary	W.9–10.5
punctuation appears in a sentence.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.9–10.5



Math Alignment: Rhode Island's Standards and PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

The alignment between the Rhode Island Standards for High School Mathematics and the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test is shown in tables 26 and 27. Table 25, Rhode Island High School Math Standards Alignment: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10, details the Rhode Island—PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 alignment using Rhode Island's standards as the organizing principle. A standard is considered aligned if the content covered by the Rhode Island standard is measured on the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10. For those standards that are covered, the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content dimensions are presented in the right-hand column. If the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 column is blank, the knowledge or skill covered by the standard is not assessed on the PSAT/NMSQT or PSAT 10.

Table 27, Rhode Island High School Math Standards Alignment: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 to RI, shows the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10–Rhode Island alignment using PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications as the organizing principle. In this table, the complete PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications are shown with the relevant Rhode Island standards aligned to each PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content dimension.

Table 26: Rhode Island High School Math Standards Alignment: RI to PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Number and Quantity	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
N-RN The Real Number System	
Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.	
Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational	
exponents follows from extending the properties of integer	
exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in	
terms of rational exponents.	
2. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents	
using the properties of exponents.	
Use properties of rational and irrational numbers.	
3. Explain why the sum or product of two rational numbers is	
rational; that the sum of a rational number and an irrational	
number is irrational; and that the product of a nonzero rational	
number and an irrational number is irrational.	
N-Q Quantities	
Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	
1. Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the	Problem solving and data
solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units	analysis
consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the	Ratios, rates, proportional
origin in graphs and data displays.	relationships, and units
2. Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive	
modeling.	
3. Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on	
measurement when reporting quantities.	
N-CN The Complex Number System	
Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Number and Quantity	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
1. Know there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form $a + bi$ with a and b real.	
2. Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.	
Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.	
7. Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	

	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	Test
A-SSE Seeing Structure in Expressions	
Interpret the structure of expressions	
1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its	Heart of algebra
context.	Linear functions
a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, and coefficients.	Linear equations in two variables
b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or	Passport to advanced math
more of their parts as a single entity.	Equivalent expressions
	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
2. Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite	Heart of algebra
it.	Linear functions
	Linear equations in two variables
	Passport to advanced math
	Equivalent expressions
	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems	



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	Test
3. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to	Passport to advanced math
reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the	Nonlinear functions
expression.	
a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the	
function it defines.	
b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to	
reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.	
c. Use the properties of exponents to transform	
expressions for exponential functions.	
4. Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series	
(when the common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve	
problems.	
A-APR Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions	
Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials	
1. Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the	Passport to advanced math
integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of	Equivalent expressions
addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and	
multiply polynomials.	
Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of	
polynomials	
2. Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$ and a number a , the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a)$	
= 0 if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.	
3. Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are	
available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the	
function defined by the polynomial.	
Use polynomial identities to solve problems	
4. Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe	
numerical relationships.	
Rewrite rational expressions	
6. Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write	
a(x)/b(x) in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and	
r(x) are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree	
of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more	
complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	
A-CED Creating Equations	
Create equations that describe numbers or relationships	
1. Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them	Heart of algebra
to solve problems.	Linear equations in one variable
	Linear inequalities in one or two variables



	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
	2. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	Heart of algebra Linear functions
	3. Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in two variables Linear inequalities in one or two variables
	4. Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
Α	-REI Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning	
	Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.	
	2. Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
	Solve equations and inequalities in one variable	
	3. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in one variable Linear inequalities in one or two variables
		Problem solving and data analysis Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	Test
4. Solve quadratic equations in one variable.	Passport to advanced math
a. Use the method of completing the square to transform	Nonlinear equations in one
any quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p)^2 =$	variable and systems of
q that has the same solutions. Derive the quadratic formula from	equations in two variables
this form.	
b. Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 =$	
49), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic	
formula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the	
equation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex	
solutions and write them as $a \pm bi$ for real numbers a and b .	
Solve systems of equations	
5. Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables,	
replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a	
multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.	
6. Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately	Heart of algebra
(e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two	Systems of two linear equations
variables.	in two variables
7. Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a	Passport to advanced math
quadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically.	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
Represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically	
10. Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is	Heart of algebra
the set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often forming a curve (which could be a line).	Linear equations in two variables
	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
11. Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs	
of the equations $y = f(x)$ and	
y = g(x) intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; find	
the solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the	
functions, make tables of values, or find successive	
approximations. Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear,	
polynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic	
functions.	
12. Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a	Heart of algebra
half-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict	Linear inequalities in one or two
inequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear	variables
inequalities in two variables as the intersection of the	
corresponding half-planes.	

	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	Test
F-IF Interpreting Functions	
Understand the concept of a function and use function notation	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
1. Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the	Heart of algebra Linear functions
domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of f	Passport to advanced math
corresponding to the input x . The graph of f is the graph of the equation $y = f(x)$.	Nonlinear functions
2. Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in	Heart of algebra Linear functions
terms of a context.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
3. Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers.	
Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context	
4. For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a	Heart of algebra Linear functions
verbal description of the relationship.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
5. Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.	
6. Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified	
interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph. Analyze functions using different representations	
7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases.	Heart of algebra Linear functions
a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima.	Problem solving and data analysis
b. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. c. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
8. Write a function defined by an expression in different but equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the	Heart of algebra Linear functions
function. a. Use the process of factoring and completing the square	Passport to advanced math
in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context. b. Use the properties of exponents to interpret	Nonlinear functions



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	Test
expressions for exponential functions.	
9. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	Heart of algebra Linear functions Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
F-BF Building Functions	
Build a function that models a relationship between two quantities	
Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities. a. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation from a context.	Heart of algebra Linear functions Passport to advanced math
b. Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations.	Nonlinear functions
2. Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.	
Build new functions from existing functions	
3. Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, k $f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology.	
4. Find inverse functions. a. Solve an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse.	



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	Test
F-LE Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	
Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems	
Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with linear functions and with exponential functions. a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences	Heart of algebra Linear functions
over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals. b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at	Problem solving and data analysis Ratios, rates, proportional
a constant rate per unit interval relative to another. c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to another.	relationships, and units Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots
	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include).	Heart of algebra Linear functions
reading these from a table).	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
3. Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly, quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.	
4. For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to $ab^{ct} = d$ where a , c , and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or e ; evaluate the logarithm using technology.	
Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model	
5. Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in terms of a context.	Heart of algebra Linear functions
	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear functions
F-TF Trigonometric Functions	
Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle	
1. Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc on the unit circle subtended by the angle.	
Explain how the unit circle in the coordinate plane enables the extension of trigonometric functions to all real numbers, interpreted as radian measures of angles traversed	
counterclockwise around the unit circle.	
Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions	
5. Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena with specified amplitude, frequency, and midline.	
Prove and apply trigonometric identities	



Ī		PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
l	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	Test
Ī	8. Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$ and use it	
	to find $sin(\theta)$, $cos(\theta)$, or $tan(\theta)$ given $sin(\theta)$, $cos(\theta)$, or $tan(\theta)$ and	
	the quadrant of the angle.	

	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Modeling	Test
Modeling Standards: Modeling is best interpreted not as a collection of isolated topics but rather in relation to other standards. Making	An emphasis on modeling is apparent throughout the
mathematical models is a Standard for Mathematical Practice, and	redesigned PSAT 10 Math Test.
specific modeling standards appear throughout the high school	See for example
standards indicated by a star symbol.	Problem solving and data
	analysis
	Ratios, rates, proportional
	relationships, and units
	Percentages

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
G-CO Congruence	
Experiment with transformations in the plane	
1. Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	Additional topics in math Lines, angles, and triangles Right angles and trigonometry
2. Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch).	
3. Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	
4. Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.	
5. Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another. Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions	



	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math
Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	Test
6. Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform	
figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given	
figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in	
terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	
7. Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to	
show that two triangles are congruent if and only if	
corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles	
are congruent.	
8. Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and	
SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid	
motions.	
Prove geometric theorems	
9. Prove theorems about lines and angles.	Additional topics in math
	Lines, angles, and triangles
10. Prove theorems about triangles.	Additional topics in math
	Lines, angles, and triangles
11. Prove theorems about parallelograms.	
Make geometric constructions	
12. Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools	
and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective	
devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.).	
13. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular	
hexagon inscribed in a circle.	
G-SRT Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry	
Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations	
Onderstand similarity in terms of similarity transformations	
1. Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a	
center and a scale factor:	
a. A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of	
the dilation to a parallel line, and leaves a line passing through	
the center unchanged.	
b. The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in	
the ratio given by the scale factor.	
2. Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of	
similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain	
using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for	
triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and	
the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of angles and	
3. Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the	
AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.	
Prove theorems involving similarity	
4. Prove theorems about triangles.	Additional topics in math
יי. דוטיב נוובטובוווג מטטענ נוומווצובג.	Lines, angles, and triangles
	Lines, angles, and triangles



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
5. Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve	Additional topics in math
problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.	Lines, angles, and triangles
Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right	
triangles	
6. Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are	
properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of	
trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	
7. Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine	
of complementary angles.	
8. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to	Additional topics in math
solve right triangles in applied problems.	Right triangles and trigonometry
G-C Circles	
Understand and apply theorems about circles	
1. Prove that all circles are similar.	
2. Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles,	
radii, and chords.	
3. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle,	
and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a	
circle.	
Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circle	
5. Derive using similarity the fact that the length of the arc	
intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define	
the radian measure of the angle as the constant of	
proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector.	
G-GPE Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	
Translate between the geometric description and the equation	
for a conic section	
1. Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using	
the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the	
center and radius of a circle given by an equation.	
2. Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.	
Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems	
algebraically	
4. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.	
5. Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and	Heart of algebra
use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of	Linear equations in two variables
a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through	Linear equations in two variables
a given point).	
6. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given	
points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.	
7. Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas	
of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.	
G-GMD Geometric Measurement and Dimension	
O GIVID Geometric ivicasarement and Dimension	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems	
1. Give an informal argument for the formulas for the	
circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder,	
pyramid, and cone.	
3. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and	Additional topics in math
spheres to solve problems.	Area and volume
Visualize relationships between two-dimensional and three-	
dimensional objects	
4. Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-	
dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects	
generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.	
G-MG Modeling with Geometry	
Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations	
1. Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to	
describe objects (e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as	
a cylinder).	
2. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in	Problem solving and data
modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic	analysis
foot).	Ratios, rates, proportional
	relationships, and units
3. Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g.,	
designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or	
minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on	
ratios).	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
S-RI Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable	
1. Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).	Problem solving and data analysis
	One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
2. Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile	Problem solving and data analysis
range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
3. Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the	Problem solving and data
context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	analysis One variable data: Distributions



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
	and measures of center and spread
4. Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables	
5. Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.	Problem solving and data analysis Probability and conditional probability
6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.	Problem solving and data analysis Two variable data: Models and scatterplots
Interpret linear models	
7. Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.	Problem solving and data analysis Two variable data: Models and scatterplots Heart of algebra
8. Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation	Linear equations in two variables
coefficient of a linear fit.	
9. Distinguish between correlation and causation.	
S-IC Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions	
Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments	
Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.	
Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation.	
Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test
3. Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.	
4. Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.	
5. Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.	
6. Evaluate reports based on data.	
S-CP Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability Understand independence and conditional probability and use	
them to interpret data	
1. Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").	
2. Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.	
3. Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B.	
4. Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities.	
5. Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations.	
Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model	
6. Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B's outcomes that also belong to A, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	
7. Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	



Table 27: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test Alignment: PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 to RI

The following table details the PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10–Rhode Island alignment using PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 content specifications as the organizing principle. In the interest of brevity, the Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column are presented in their abbreviated form (consistent with how they are numbered and lettered in Rhode Island standards documents).

PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 HEART OF ALGEBRA	
Linear equations in one variable	
Create and use linear equations in one variable to solve	A-CED.A.1
problems in a variety of contexts.	A-REI.B.3
• Create a linear equation in one variable, and when in context	
interpret solutions in terms of the context.	See also these relevant precursors:
Solve a linear equation in one variable making strategic use of	6.EE.A.2a
algebraic structure.	6.EE.A.2b
• For a linear equation in one variable,	6.EE.A.2c
o interpret a constant, variable, factor or term in a context;	6-EE.B.6
o determine the conditions under which the equation has no	6-EE.B.7
solution, a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions.	6-EE.C.9
• Fluently solve a linear equation in one variable.	7-EE.B.3
	7-EE.B.4a
	7-EE.B.4b
	8-EE.C.7a
	8-EE.C.7b
Linear functions	
Create and use linear functions to solve problems in a variety	A-SSE.A.1
of contexts.	A-SSE.A.2
Create a linear function to model a relationship between two	A-SSE.A.2
quantities.	F-BF.A.1
For a linear function that represents a context	F-IF.C.8
a. interpret the meaning of an input/output pair, constant,	A-CED.A.2
variable, factor, or term based on the context, including	F-IF.A.1
situations where seeing structure provides an advantage;	F-IF.A.2
b. given an input value, find and/or interpret the output value	F-IF.B.4
using the given representation;	F-IF.C.7a
c. given an output value, find and/or interpret the input value	F-IF.C.9
using the given representation, if it exists.	F-BF.A.1b
Make connections between verbal, tabular, algebraic, and	F-LE.A.1b
graphical representations of a linear function, by	F-LE.A.2
a. deriving one representation from the other;	F-LE.B.5
b. identifying features of one representation given another	
representation;	See also these relevant precursors:
c. determining how a graph is affected by a change to its	6.EE.A.2a
equation.	6.EE.A.2b
Write the rule for a linear function given two input/output	6.EE.A.2c
pairs or one input/output pair and the rate of change.	6-EE.B.6



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
1 3A1/141413Q1 dilu F3A1 10 Matil Test	6-EE.B.7
	6-EE.C.9
	7-EE.A.1
	7-EE.B.3
	7-EE.B.4a
	7-EE.B.4b
	8-EE-B.5
	8-EE.B.6
	8-F.A.1
	8-F.A.2
	8-F.A.3
	8-F.B.4
	8-F.B.5
Linear equations in two variables	
Create and use a linear equation in two variables to solve	A-SSE.A.1
problems in a variety of contexts.	A-SSE.A.2
Create a linear equation in two variables to model a cons	traint A-CED.A.3
or condition on two quantities.	A-REI.D.10
For a linear equation in two variables that represents a	G-GPE.B.5
context	S-RI.C.7
o interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term ba	sed
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	See also these relevant precursors:
provides an advantage;	6-EE.A.3
o given a value of one quantity in the relationship, find a va	llue 6-EE.B.6
of the other, if it exists.	6-EE.B.7
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graph	ical 6-EE.C.9
representations of a linear equation in two variables by	7-EE.B.3
o deriving one representation from the other;	7-EE.B.4a
o identifying features of one representation given the othe	
representation;	8-EE-B.5
o determining how a graph is affected by a change to its	8-EE.B.6
equation.	8-EE.B.8a
Write an equation for a line given two points on the line,	
point and the slope of the line, or one point and a parallel of	or 8-EE.B.8c
perpendicular line.	
Systems of two linear equations in two variables	



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Create and use a system of two linear equations in two	A.REI.C.6
variables to solve problems in a variety of contexts.	
• Create a system of linear equations in two variables, and when	See also these relevant precursors:
in context interpret solutions in terms of the context.	6-EE.B.6
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	6-EE.B.7
representations of the system by deriving one representation	6-EE.C.9
from the other.	7-EE.B.3
	7-EE.B.4a
• Solve a system of two linear equations in two variables making	
strategic use of algebraic structure.	7-EE.B.4b
• For a system of linear equations in two variables,	
o interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term based	
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	
provides an advantage;	
o determine the conditions under which the system has no	
solution, a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions.	
• Fluently solve a system of linear equations in two variables.	
Linear inequalities in one or two variables	
Create and use linear inequalities in one or two variables to	A-CED.A.1
solve problems in a variety of contexts.	A-CED.A.3
• Create linear inequalities in one or two variables, and when in	A-REI.B.3
context interpret the solutions in terms of the context.	A.REI.D.12
• For linear inequalities in one or two variables, interpret a	
constant, variable, factor, or term, including situations where	See also these relevant precursors:
seeing structure provides an advantage.	6-EE.B.6
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	6-EE.B.7
representations of linear inequalities in one or two variables by	6-EE.C.9
deriving one from the other.	7-EE.B.3
Given a linear inequality or system of linear inequalities,	7-EE.B.4a
interpret a point in the solution set.	7-EE.B.4b
PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 PROBLEM SOLVING AND DATA ANALYSIS	
Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units	
	A 251 2 2
Items will requires students to solve problems by using a	A-REI.B.3
proportional relationship between quantities, calculating or	F-LE.A.1
using a ratio or rate, and/or using units, derived units, and unit	N-Q.A.1,
conversion.	G-MG.A.2
Apply proportional relationships, ratios, rates and units in a	Modeling
wide variety of contexts. Examples include but are not limited to	
scale drawings and problems in the natural and social sciences.	See also these relevant precursors:
Solve problems involving	6-RP.A.3a;
o derived units including those that arise from products (e.g.,	6-RP.A.3b;
kilowatt-hours) and quotients (e.g., population per square	6-RP.A.3c;
kilometer)	6-RP.A.3d;
o unit conversion including currency exchange and conversion	7-RP.A.1;
o unit conversion including currency exchange and conversion	7-RP.A.2a;



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
between different measurement systems.	7-RP.A.2b;
• Understand and use the fact that when two quantities are in a	7-RP.A.2c;
proportional relationship, if one changes by a scale factor, then	7-RP.A.2d;
the other also changes by the same scale factor.	7-RP.A.3.
	7-G.A.1
Percentages • Use percentages to solve problems in a variety of contexts	Modeling
 Use percentages to solve problems in a variety of contexts. Examples include, but are not limited to, discounts, interest, 	Modeling;
	See also these relevant precursors:
taxes, tips, and percent increases and decreases for many different quantities.	6.RP.A.3c;
·	7-RP.A.3
• Understand and use the relationship between percent change	7-NF.A.3
and growth factor (5% and 1.05, for example); include	
percentages greater than or equal to 100%. One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and	
spread	
Choose an appropriate graphical representation for a given	S-RI.A.1
data set.	S-RI.A.2
• Interpret information from a given representation of data in	S-RI.A.3
context.	F-IF.C.7
Analyze and interpret numerical data distributions	
represented with frequency tables, histograms, dot plots, and	See also these relevant precursors:
boxplots.	6-SP.A.2
• For quantitative variables, calculate, compare, and interpret	6-SP.A.3
mean, median, and range. Interpret (but don't calculate)	6-SP.B.4
standard deviation.	6-SP.B.5a
Compare distributions using measures of center and spread,	6-SP.B.5b
including distributions with different means and the same	6-SP.B.5c
standard deviations and ones with the same mean and different	7-SP.B.3
standard deviations.	7-SP.B.4
• Understand and describe the effect of outliers on mean and	
median.	
• Given an appropriate data set, calculate the mean.	
Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots	



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
• Using a model that fits the data in a scatterplot, compare	A-REI.B.3
values predicted by the model to values given in the data set.	F-LE.A.1
• Interpret the slope and intercepts of the line of best fit in	S-RI.B.6a
context.	S-RI.B.6c
 Given a relationship between two quantities, read and 	S-RI.C.7
interpret graphs and tables modeling the relationship.	
• Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line	See also these relevant precursors:
graph; fit linear models.	8-SP.A.1
• Select a graph that represents a context, identify a value on a	8-SP.A.2
graph, or interpret information on the graph.	8-SP.A.3
 For a given function type (linear, quadratic, exponential), 	
choose the function of that type that best fits given data.	
 Compare linear and exponential growth. 	
• Estimate the line of best fit for a given scatterplot; use the line	
to make predictions.	
Probability and conditional probability	
Use one- and two-way tables, tree diagrams, area models, and	S-RI.B.5,
other representations to find relative frequency, probabilities,	
and conditional probabilities.	See also these relevant precursors:
• Compute and interpret probability and conditional probability	7-SP.C.5
in simple contexts.	7-SP.C.6
	7-SP.C.7a
	7-SP.C.7b
	7-SP.C.8a
	7-SP.C.8b
	7-SP.C.8c
Inference from sample statistics and margin of error	
• Use sample mean and sample proportion to estimate	
population mean and population proportion.	See also these relevant precursors:
	7-SP.A.1
	7-SP.A.2
SAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 PASSPORT TO ADVANCED MATH	
Equivalent expressions	
Make strategic use of algebraic structure and the properties of	
operations to identify and create equivalent expressions,	A-SSE.A.2
including factoring polynomials.	A-APR.A.1
 Fluently add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. 	
	See also these relevant precursors:
	6-EE.A.4
	7-EE.A.1
	8-EE.A.1
	8-EE.A.2
Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in	
two variables	



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Make strategic use of algebraic structure, the properties of	A-SSE.A.1
operations, and reasoning about equality to	A-SSE.A.2
o solve quadratic equations in one variable presented in a wide	A-CED.A.4
variety of forms; determine the conditions under which a	A-REI.A.2
quadratic equation has no real solutions, 1 real solution, or 2	A-REI.B.4
real solutions;	A.REI.C.7
o solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable;	7 CINELICE.
o solve linear absolute value equations in one variable;	
o solve systems of linear and nonlinear equations in two	
variables, including relating the solutions to the graphs of the	
equations in the system.	
Given a nonlinear equation in one variable that represents a	
context, interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term	
based on the context, including situations where seeing	
structure provides an advantage.	
Given an equation or formula in two or more variables that	
represents a context, view it as an equation in a single variable	
of interest where the other variables are parameters and solve	
for the variable of interest.	
 Fluently solve quadratic equations in one variable, written as a 	
quadratic expression in standard form equal to zero, where	
using the quadratic formula or completing the square is the	
most efficient method for solving the equation.	
Nonlinear functions	
Create and use quadratic or exponential functions to solve	A-SSE.A.1
problems in a variety of contexts.	A-SSE.A.2
For a quadratic or exponential function,	A-SSE.B.3
o identify or create an appropriate function to model a	A-REI.D.10
relationship between quantities;	F-IF.A.1
o use function notation to represent and interpret input/output	F-IF.A.2
pairs in terms of a context and points on the graph;	F-IF.B.4
o for a function that represents a context, interpret the meaning	F-IF.C.7b
of an input/output pair, constant, variable, factor, or term based	F-IF.C.7e
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	F-IF.C.8a
provides an advantage;	F-IF.C.8b
o determine the most suitable form of the expression	F-IF.C.9
representing the output of the function to display key features	F-BF.A.1a
of the context, including	F-LE.A.1a
(i) selecting the form of a quadratic that displays the initial	F-LE.A.1c
value, the zeros, or the extreme value;	F-LE.A.2
(ii) selecting the form of an exponential that displays the initial	F-LE.B.5
value, the end-behavior (for exponential decay), or the doubling	
or halving time;	See also these relevant precursors:
o make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	7-EE.A.2
representations of the function, by	8-F.A.1
(i) given one representation, selecting another representation;	8-F.A.2



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
(ii) identifying features of one representation given the another representation, including maximum and minimum values of the function.	8-F.B.5
PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 ADDITIONAL TOPICS IN MATH	
Area and volume	
 Solve real-world and mathematical problems about a geometric figure or an object that can be modeled by a geometric figure using given information such as length, area, surface area, or volume. Apply knowledge that changing by a scale factor of k changes all lengths by a factor of k, changes all areas by a factor of k², and changes all volumes by a factor of k³. Demonstrate procedural fluency by selecting the correct area or volume formula and correctly calculating a specified value. 	G-GMD.A.3
Lines, angles, and triangles	
 Use concepts and theorems relating to congruence and similarity of triangles to solve problems. Determine which statements may be required to prove certain relationships or to satisfy a given theorem. Apply knowledge that changing by a scale factor of k changes all lengths by a factor of k, but angle measures remain unchanged. Know and directly apply relevant theorems such as o the vertical angle theorem; o triangle similarity and congruence criteria; o triangle angle sum theorem; o the relationship of angles formed when a transversal cuts parallel lines. Right triangles and trigonometry 	G-CO.A.1 G-CO.C.9 G-CO.C.10 G-SRT.B.4 G-SRT.B.5



PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
 Solve problems in a variety of contexts using the Pythagorean theorem; Fluently apply properties of special right triangles to determine side-lengths and calculate trigonometric ratios of 30, 45, and 60 degrees. 	G-CO.A.1



Section 6: State Standards Alignment Tables—PSAT 8/9

The detailed results of the alignments conducted between Rhode Island's standards and the knowledge and skills assessed by the redesigned PSAT 8/9 are presented in this section. The English Language Arts/Literacy alignment results are presented in tables 28 through 36 and are followed by the Math alignment results in tables 37 and 38. Tables 28 through 34 (English Language Arts/Literacy) and table 37 (Math) show Rhode Island's standards in the left-hand column and aligned PSAT 8/9 content specifications in the right-hand column. Tables 35 and 36 (English Language Arts/Literacy) and table 38 (Math) present the PSAT 8/9 content specifications in the left-hand column and aligned Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column.

English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment: Rhode Island's Standards to PSAT 8/9

Tables 28 through 34 detail the PSAT 8/9–Rhode Island alignment using Rhode Island's standards as the organizing principle. In selected cases, a partial or otherwise qualified alignment was noted through the use of red text. A partial or qualified alignment was indicated only when College Board staff felt that doing so identified an essential agreement that respected the spirit of the element being incompletely aligned to. Additional explanatory notes (also in red, in the right-hand column) are included to help illuminate College Board's methodology.

Table 28: Reading Standards for Literature 8: RI to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature	
Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
1. Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text. Determining implicit meanings: The student will
	draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text. Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply
	information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation. Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the
	textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature	
Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and	Determining central ideas and themes: The
analyze its development over the course of the	student will identify explicitly stated central ideas
text, including its relationship to the characters,	or themes in text and determine implicit central
setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.	ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a
	reasonable summary of a text or of key
	information and ideas in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
	will analyze the relationship between a particular
	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
incidents in a story or drama propel the action,	will analyze the relationship between a particular
reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Drama is not assessed.
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone,	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will
	draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine
	how the selection of specific words and phrases or
	the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes
	meaning and tone in text.
	The outside knowledge required to test allusions to
	other texts is not part of the Reading Test domain.
5. Compare and contrast the structure of two or	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will
more texts and analyze how the differing structure	synthesize information and ideas from paired
of each text contributes to its meaning and style.	texts.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literature	
Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
6. Analyze how differences in the points of view of	Analyzing point of view: The student will
the characters and the audience or reader (e.g.,	determine the point of view or perspective from
created through the use of dramatic irony) create	which a text is related or the influence this point of
such effects as suspense or humor.	view or perspective has on content and style.
	Such texts are within the Reading Test domain but
	not guaranteed to appear in any given test
	administration.
7. Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live	
production of a story or drama stays faithful to or	
departs from the text or script, evaluating the	
choices made by the director or actors.	
8. (Not applicable to literature)	
9. Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on	
themes, patterns of events, or character types	
from myths, traditional stories, or religious works	
such as the Bible, including describing how the	
material is rendered new.	
10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the PSAT
literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at	8/9 Reading Test represent a specified range of
the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band	text complexities from grades 6–10.
independently and proficiently.	



Table 29: Reading Standards for Informational Text 8: RI to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational Text Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
1. Cite the textual evidence that most strongly	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in
as well as inferences drawn from the text.	text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the
	information and ideas in a text or apply
	information and ideas in a text to a new,
	analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze	Determining central ideas and themes: The
its development over the course of the text,	student will identify explicitly stated central ideas
including its relationship to supporting ideas;	or themes in text and determine implicit central
provide an objective summary of the text.	ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a
	reasonable summary of a text or of key
	information and ideas in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
	will analyze the relationship between a particular
	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
3. Analyze how a text makes connections among	Understanding relationships: The student will
and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or	identify explicitly stated relationships or determine
events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect,
categories).	comparison-contrast, sequence).
	companison contrast, sequence,.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
Text Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	The outside knowledge required to test allusions to other texts is not part of the Reading Test domain.
5. Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Informational	
Text Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
7. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.	
8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text. Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness. Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a claim or counterclaim.
	Sufficiency is a subjective judgment not assessed by the multiple-choice Reading Test questions. Reading Test passages generally do not contain irrelevant evidence, as the test's passage selection criteria favor well-reasoned arguments.
9. Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts. The paired passages that appear on the Reading Test may or may not contain conflicting
10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	information. Text complexity: The passages/pair on the PSAT 8/9 Reading Test represent a specified range of text complexities from grades 6–10.



Table 30: Writing Standards 8: RI to PSAT 8/9

Table 30. Writing Standards 0. Nr to 1 3AT 6/3		
Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	
Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and	
a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.	convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.	
b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.	
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.	
d. Establish and maintain a formal style.	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information	
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument	presented in text.	
presented.	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.	
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.	
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.	
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.	
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.	
	The Writing and Language Test does not ask	



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
	students to evaluate the accuracy and credibility of sources. Writing and Language items address topics, not texts. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections.
2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.e. Establish and maintain a formal style.	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a	Formatting and multimedia are not used in the Writing and Language Test. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections. Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively. Support: The student will add, revise, or retain
narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events.	information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text. Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose. Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
 d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events. 	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas. Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice. Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	Fictional narratives are not included on the Writing and Language Test. Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
	presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).
	Subordination and coordination: The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and subordination in sentences.
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
	recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb
	tense, voice, and mood within and between
	sentences.
	Pronoun number and person: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
g standards drade o	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.
	Guidance and support are not available on the summative Writing and Language Test. The Writing and Language Test is a test of revision and editing.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.	
7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.	
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a	



Rhode Island Writing Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
standard format for citation.	and the same and t
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational	
texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	
a. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literature	
(e.g., "Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws	
on themes, patterns of events, or character types	
from myths, traditional stories, or religious works	
such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new").	
inaterial is rendered new j.	
b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary	
nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the	
argument and specific claims in a text, assessing	
whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence	
is relevant and sufficient; recognize when	
irrelevant evidence is introduced").	
10. Write routinely over extended time frames	
(time for research, reflection, and revision) and	
shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or	
two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks,	
purposes, and audiences.	

Note: The Speaking and Listening 8 standards are not included here as the PSAT 8/9 does not measure speaking and listening and therefore does not align with any of these standards.

Table 31: Language Standards 8: RI to PSAT 8/9

	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test and PSAT 8/9 Writing and
Rhode Island Language Standards Grade 8	Language Test
1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize
standard English grammar and usage when writing	and correct grammatically incomplete sentences
or speaking.	(e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and run-
	ons).
a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds,	
participles, infinitives) in general and their function	Subordination and coordination: The student will
in particular sentences.	recognize and correct problems in coordination
	and subordination in sentences.
b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive	
voice.	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and
	correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.
c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative,	
interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.	Modifier placement: The student will recognize
	and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g.,
d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in	misplaced or dangling modifiers).
verb voice and mood.	
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will
	recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb
	tense, voice, and mood within and between
	sentences.
	Speaking is not assessed. Students are expected to
	understand but not directly explain the function of
2 Demonstrate assumed of the assumetime of	verbals in general or in particular sentences.
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will
standard English capitalization, punctuation, and	correctly use and recognize and correct
spelling when writing.	inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and
a Usa nunctuation (samma allineis dash) to	dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.	sentences.
indicate a pause of break.	Ellipsis use is not directly assessed on the Writing
b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission.	and Language Test. Capitalization and spelling are
b. Ose an empsis to indicate an ornission.	not assessed on the Writing and Language Test.
c. Spell correctly.	not assessed on the writing and Language rest.
Use knowledge of language and its conventions	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will
when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.	recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb
when when go speaking, reading, or insterning.	tense, voice, and mood within and between
a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in	sentences.
the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve	
particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or	Speaking and listening are not assessed. Despite
the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a	the wording of the testing point, items may
state contrary to fact).	sometimes ask students to make appropriate shifts
,	as well.
4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
	O



Rhode Island Language Standards Grade 8

and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on *grade 8 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *precede*, *recede*, *secede*).
- c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.
- d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
- 5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).

PSAT 8/9 Reading Test and PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test

identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.

Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.

Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.

Students are assessed on passages, not directly on content. Students' flexible use of strategies is not directly assessed. Reference materials are not available to students.

Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.

Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.

Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.

Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.

Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.



Rhode Island Language Standards Grade 8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test and PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
comprehension or expression.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
	Analyzing word choice: The student will determine how the selection of specific words and phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning and tone in text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Acquisition of vocabulary knowledge is not directly assessed.



Table 32: Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies 6–8: RI to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis	Determining explicit meanings: The student will
of primary and secondary sources.	identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
2. Determine the central ideas or information of a	Determining central ideas and themes: The
primary or secondary source; provide an accurate	student will identify explicitly stated central ideas
summary of the source distinct from prior	or themes in text and determine implicit central
knowledge or opinions.	ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a
	reasonable summary of a text or of key
	information and ideas in text.
3. Identify key steps in a text's description of a	Summarizing: The student will identify a
process related to history/social studies (e.g., how	reasonable summary of a text or of key
a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).	information and ideas in text.
·	Understanding relationships: The student will
	identify explicitly stated relationships or determine
	implicit relationships between and among
	individuals, events, or ideas (e.g., cause-effect,
	comparison-contrast, sequence).



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
studies.	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Interpreting words and phrases in context: The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.
5. Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).	Analyzing point of view: The student will determine the point of view or perspective from which a text is related or the influence this point of view or perspective has on content and style.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
7. Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.	Analyzing quantitative information: The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that information to information presented in text.
	Purely digital texts do not appear on the Reading Test, though print versions of digitally published texts do.
8. Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence to support a



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
	claim or counterclaim.
9. Analyze the relationship between a primary and	Analyzing multiple texts: The student will
secondary source on the same topic.	synthesize information and ideas from paired
	texts.
	The Reading Test includes one passage pair as well as a number of items requiring cross-text "bridging." Pairing may involve either primary and secondary sources or both, depending on test administration.
10. By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend	Text complexity: The passages/pair on the PSAT
history/social studies texts in the grades 6–8 text	8/9 Reading Test represent a specified range of
complexity band independently and proficiently.	text complexities from grades 6–10.



Table 33: Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6–8: RI to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	DO 1 0 10 D 11 D 1
Science and Technical Subjects Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Using analogical reasoning: The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a text to a new, analogous situation.
	Citing textual evidence: The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given claim or point.
	While Reading passages often do include technical elements, they are better understood as being narrative, informative/explanatory, or
	argumentative in genre.
2. Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.	Determining central ideas and themes: The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.
	Summarizing: The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key information and ideas in text.
3. Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.	
4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 6–8 texts and topics</i> .	Determining explicit meanings: The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in text.
	Determining implicit meanings: The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions from text.
	Students are assessed on passages, not directly on topics.



Rhode Island Reading Standards for Literacy in	
Science and Technical Subjects Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize	Analyzing overall text structure: The student will
a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic.	describe the overall structure of a text.
	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
	will analyze the relationship between a particular
	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an	Analyzing part-whole relationships: The student
explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing	will analyze the relationship between a particular
an experiment in a text.	part of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.
	Analyzing purpose: The student will determine the
	main or most likely purpose of a text or of a
	particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).
7. Integrate quantitative or technical information	Analyzing quantitative information: The student
expressed in words in a text with a version of that	will analyze information presented quantitatively
information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart,	in such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or
diagram, model, graph, or table).	relate that information to information presented
	in text.
8. Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgment	Analyzing claims and counterclaims: The student
based on research findings, and speculation in a	will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly
text.	stated in text or determine implicit claims and
	counterclaims from text.
	Assessing reasoning: The student will assess an
	author's reasoning for soundness.
	Analyzing evidence: The student will assess how an
	author uses or fails to use evidence to support a
	claim or counterclaim.
9. Compare and contrast the information gained	
from experiments, simulations, video, or	
multimedia sources with that gained from reading	
a text on the same topic.	
10. By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend	The passages/pair on the PSAT 8/9 Reading Test
science/technical texts in the grades 6–8 text	represent a specified range of text complexities
complexity band independently and proficiently.	from grades 6–10.
	While Reading passages often do include technical
	elements, they are better understood as being
	narrative, informative/explanatory, or
	argumentative in genre.



<u>Table 34: Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 6–8:</u> RI to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in		
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical		
Subjects		
Grades 6–8		

- 1. Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific* content.
- a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.
- b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test

Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.

Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.

Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.

Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.

Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.

Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.

Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.

Syntax: The student will use various sentence



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 6-8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
	structures to accomplish needed rhetorical
	purposes.
	Writing and Language items address topics, not texts. The Writing and Language Test does not ask students to evaluate the credibility of sources. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections.



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 6–8

- 2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test

Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.

Support: The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g., details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.

Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.

Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.

Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.

Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.

Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.

Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.

Formatting and multimedia are not used in the Writing and Language Test. Writing and Language passages are too short to have distinct sections.

3. (Not applicable as a separate requirement)



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical	
Subjects	
Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the	Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain
development, organization, and style are	central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic
appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	sentences, and the like to structure text and
	convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly
	and effectively.
	Composite The student will add varies on notain
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain
	information and ideas (e.g., details, facts,
	statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.
	text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or
	delete information and ideas in text for the sake of
	relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate
	information presented quantitatively in such forms
	as graphs, charts, and tables to information
	presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as
	needed to ensure that information and ideas are
	presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The
	student will revise text as needed to improve the
	beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to
	ensure that transition words, phrases, or
	sentences are used effectively to connect
	information and ideas.
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as
	necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone
	within a text or to improve the match of style and
5. With some guidance and support from peers	tone to purpose. Proposition: The student will add, revise, or retain
and adults, develop and strengthen writing as	central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, topic
needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or	sentences, and the like to structure text and
trying a new approach, focusing on how well	convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly
purpose and audience have been addressed.	and effectively.
	Support: The student will add, revise, or retain
	information and ideas (e.g., details, facts,
	statistics) intended to support claims or points in



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical	
Subjects Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
0.0000	text.
	Focus: The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.
	Quantitative information: The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.
	Logical sequence: The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information and ideas are presented in the most logical order.
	Introductions, conclusions, and transitions: The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words, phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information and ideas.
	Precision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or content appropriateness of word choice.
	Concision: The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).
	Style and tone: The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and tone to purpose.
	Syntax: The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish needed rhetorical purposes.
	Sentence boundaries: The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and runons).



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in		
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical		
Subjects Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	
	Subordination and coordination: The student will	
	recognize and correct problems in coordination	
	and subordination in sentences.	
	Parallel structure: The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure in sentences.	
	Modifier placement: The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).	
	Verb tense, mood, and voice: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.	
	Pronoun number and pronoun: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun person and number within and between sentences.	
	Pronoun clarity: The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or ambiguous antecedents.	
	Possessive determiners: The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and adverbs (there) are confused with each other.	
	Pronoun-antecedent agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between pronoun and antecedent.	
	Subject-verb agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between subject and verb.	
	Noun agreement: The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between nouns.	
	Frequently confused words: The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or phrase is confused with another (e.g.,	



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in	
History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical	
Subjects Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
Grades 6	accept/except, allusion/illusion).
	Logical comparison: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms are compared.
	Conventional expression: The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given expression is inconsistent with standard written English.
	End-of-sentence punctuation: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending punctuation in cases in which the context makes the intent clear.
	Within-sentence punctuation: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate sharp breaks in thought within sentences.
	Possessive nouns and pronouns: The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between possessive and plural forms.
	Items in a series: The student will correctly use and recognize and correct inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes semicolons) to separate items in a series.
	Nonrestrictive and parenthetical elements: The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with punctuation.
	Unnecessary punctuation: The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary punctuation appears in a sentence.
	Guidance and support are not available on the



Rhode Island Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects Grades 6–8	PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test
	summative Writing and Language Test. The
	Writing and Language Test is a test of revision and
	editing.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to	
produce and publish writing and present the	
relationships between information and ideas	
clearly and efficiently.	
7. Conduct short research projects to answer a	
question (including a self-generated question),	
drawing on several sources and generating	
additional related, focused questions that allow for	
multiple avenues of exploration.	
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print	
and digital sources, using search terms effectively;	
assess the credibility and accuracy of each source;	
and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions	
of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a	
standard format for citation.	
9. Draw evidence from informational texts to	
support analysis, reflection, and research.	
10. Write routinely over extended time frames	
(time for reflection and revision) and shorter time	
frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range	
of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and	
audiences.	



English Language Arts/Literacy Alignment: PSAT 8/9 to Rhode Island's Standards

Tables 35 and 36 detail the PSAT 8/9-Rhode Island alignment using PSAT 8/9 content specifications as the organizing principle. In the interest of brevity, the Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column are presented in their abbreviated form (consistent with how they are numbered and lettered in Rhode Island standards documents).

Table 35: PSAT 8/9 Reading Test: PSAT 8/9 to RI

PSAT 8/9 Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
Text Complexity	RL.8.10
The passages/pair on the PSAT 8/9 Reading Test represent a	RI.8.10
specified range of text complexities from grades 6–10.	RH.8.10
	RST.8.10
Information and Ideas	
The student will identify information and ideas explicitly stated in	RL.8.1
text.	RL.8.4
	RI.8.1
	RI.8.4
	L.8.4a
	L.8.5a
	L.8.5b
	L.8.6
	RH.8.1
	RH.8.4
	RST.8.1
	RST.8.4
The student will draw reasonable inferences and logical conclusions	RL.8.1
from text.	RL.8.4
	RI.8.1
	RI.8.4
	L.8.4a
	L.8.5a
	L.8.5b
	L.8.6
	RH.8.1
	RH.8.4
	RST.8.1
	RST.8.4
The student will extrapolate in a reasonable way from the	RL.8.1
information and ideas in a text or apply information and ideas in a	RI.8.1
text to a new, analogous situation.	RH.8.1
	RST.8.1
The student will cite the textual evidence that best supports a given	RL.8.1
claim or point.	RI.8.1
	RH.8.1
	RST.8.1



PSAT 8/9 Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will identify explicitly stated central ideas or themes in	RL.8.2
text and determine implicit central ideas or themes from text.	RI.8.2
·	RH.8.2
	RST.8.2
The student will identify a reasonable summary of a text or of key	RL.8.2
information and ideas in text.	RI.8.2
	RH.8.2
	RH.8.3
	RST.8.2
The student will identify explicitly stated relationships or determine	RI.8.3
implicit relationships between and among individuals, events, or	RH.8.3
ideas (e.g., cause-effect, comparison-contrast, sequence).	
The student will determine the meaning of words and phrases in	RL.8.4
context.	RI.8.4
	L.8.4a
	L.8.5a
	L.8.5b
	L.8.5c
	L.8.6
	RH.8.4
Rhetoric	W1.0.4
The student will determine how the selection of specific words and	RL.8.4
phrases or the use of patterns of words and phrases shapes meaning	RI.8.4
and tone in text.	L.8.5b
and tone in text.	L.8.6
The student will describe the overall structure of a text.	RL.8.3
The student will describe the overall structure of a text.	RH.8.5
	RST.8.5
The student will analyze the relationship between a particular part	RL.8.2
of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.	RL.8.3
of a text (e.g., a sentence) and the whole text.	RI.8.2
	RI.8.5
	L.8.5b
	L.8.6
	RH.8.5
	RST.8.5
The student will determine the naint of view or necessative frame	RST.8.6
The student will determine the point of view or perspective from	RL.8.3
which a text is related or the influence this point of view or	RL.8.6
perspective has on content and style.	RI.8.6
	RH.8.6
The student will determine the main or most likely purpose of a text	RL.8.3
or of a particular part of a text (typically, one or more paragraphs).	RI.8.6
	RH.8.6
	RST.8.6



PSAT 8/9 Reading Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will identify claims and counterclaims explicitly stated in	RI.8.6
text or determine implicit claims and counterclaims from text.	RI.8.8
·	RH.8.6
	RH.8.8
	RST.8.8
The student will assess an author's reasoning for soundness.	RI.8.6
	RI.8.8
	RH.8.6
	RH.8.8
	RST.8.8
The student will assess how an author uses or fails to use evidence	RI.8.6
to support a claim or counterclaim.	RI.8.8
	RH.8.6
	RH.8.8
	RST.8.8
Synthesis	
The student will synthesize information and ideas from paired texts.	RL.8.5
(Note: These skills listed may be tested with either single or paired	RI.8.9
passages.)	RH.8.9
The student will analyze information presented quantitatively in	RH.8.7
such forms as graphs, tables, and charts and/or relate that	RST.8.7
information to information presented in text.	



Table 36: PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test: PSAT 8/9 to RI

PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
Text Complexity	
The passages on the PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test represent	
a specified range of text complexities from grades 6–10.	
Expression of Ideas	
The student will add, revise, or retain central ideas, main claims,	W.8.1a
counterclaims, topic sentences, and the like to structure text and	W.8.2a
convey arguments, information, and ideas clearly and effectively.	W.8.3a
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	WHST.8.1a
	WHST.8.2a
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5
The student will add, revise, or retain information and ideas (e.g.,	W.8.1b
details, facts, statistics) intended to support claims or points in text.	W.8.2b
	W.8.3b
	W.8.3d
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	WHST.8.1b
	WHST.8.2b
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5
The student will add, revise, retain, or delete information and ideas	W.8.1b
in text for the sake of relevance to topic and purpose.	W.8.2b
	W.8.3b
	W.8.3d
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	WHST.8.1b
	WHST.8.2b
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5
The student will relate information presented quantitatively in such	W.8.1b
forms as graphs, charts, and tables to information presented in text.	W.8.2b
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	WHST.8.1b
	WHST.8.2b
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5



PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will revise text as needed to ensure that information	W.8.1a
and ideas are presented in the most logical order.	W.8.2a
	W.8.3a
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	WHST.8.1a
	WHST.8.1e
	WHST.8.2a
	WHST.8.2f
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the beginning or	W.8.1a
ending of a text or paragraph to ensure that transition words,	W.8.1c
phrases, or sentences are used effectively to connect information	W.8.1e
and ideas.	W.8.2a
	W.8.2c
	W.8.2f
	W.8.3a
	W.8.3c
	W.8.3e
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	WHST.8.1a
	WHST.8.1c
	WHST.8.1e
	WHST.8.2a
	WHST.8.2c
	WHST.8.2f
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the exactness or	W.8.1c
content appropriateness of word choice.	W.8.2d
	W.8.3d
	W.8.5
	L.3.3a—progressive
	L.7.3a—progressive
	L.8.5c
	L.8.6
	WHST.8.1c
	WHST.8.2d
	WHST.8.5
The student will revise text as needed to improve the economy of	W.8.5
word choice (i.e., to eliminate wordiness and redundancy).	L.7.3a—progressive
	WHST.8.5



PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will revise text as necessary to ensure consistency of	W.8.1d
style and tone within a text or to improve the match of style and	W.8.2e
tone to purpose.	W.8.3d
	W.8.4
	W.8.5
	L.6.3b—progressive
	WHST.8.1d
	WHST.8.2e
	WHST.8.4
	WHST.8.5
The student will use various sentence structures to accomplish	W.8.1c
needed rhetorical purposes.	W.8.2c
	W.8.5
	L.6.3a—progressive
	WHST.8.1c
	WHST.8.2c
	WHST.8.5
Standard English Conventions	
The student will recognize and correct grammatically incomplete	W.8.5
sentences (e.g., rhetorically inappropriate fragments and run-ons).	L.4.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.1a
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in coordination and	W.8.5
subordination in sentences.	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.1a
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in parallel structure	W.8.5
in sentences.	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.1a
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct problems in modifier	W.8.5
placement (e.g., misplaced or dangling modifiers).	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.7.1c—progressive
	L.8.1a
The state of the second of the	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb	W.8.5
tense, voice, and mood within and between sentences.	L.5.1d—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.1b
	L.8.3a
The desired Manager Control of the C	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in	W.8.5
pronoun person and number within and between sentences.	L.6.1c—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5



PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will recognize and correct pronouns with unclear or	W.8.5
ambiguous antecedents.	L.6.1d—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which possessive	W.8.5
determiners (its, your, their), contractions (it's, you're, they're), and	L.4.1g—progressive
adverbs (there) are confused with each other.	L.6.1e—progressive
•	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.8.5
pronoun and antecedent.	L.3.1f—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.8.5
subject and verb.	L.3.1f—progressive
y	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct lack of agreement between	W.8.5
nouns.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct instances in which a word or	W.8.5
phrase is confused with another (e.g., accept/except,	L.4.1g—progressive
allusion/illusion).	L.6.1e—progressive
unusion, musion,	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which unlike terms	W.8.5
are compared.	L.6.1e—progressive
are compared.	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct cases in which a given	W.8.5
expression is inconsistent with standard written English.	L.6.1e—progressive
expression is inconsistent with standard written English.	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of ending	W.8.5
punctuation in cases in which the content makes the intent clear.	
punctuation in cases in which the content makes the intent clear.	L.4.3b—progressive
	L.6.1e—progressive
The student will connectly use and recognize and sourcet	WHST.8.5
The student will correctly use and recognize and correct	W.8.5
inappropriate uses of colons, semicolons, and dashes to indicate	L.4.3b—progressive
sharp breaks in thought within sentences.	L.6.1e—progressive
	L.8.2a
	WHST.8.5
The student will recognize and correct inappropriate uses of	W.8.5
possessive nouns and pronouns as well as differentiate between	L.6.1e—progressive
possessive and plural forms.	WHST.8.5
The student will correctly use and recognize and correct	W.8.5
inappropriate uses of punctuation (commas and sometimes	L.5.2a—progressive
semicolons) to separate items in a series.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5



PSAT 8/9 Writing and Language Test	Rhode Island Standards
The student will correctly use punctuation (commas, parentheses,	W.8.5
dashes) to set off nonrestrictive and parenthetical sentence	L.6.1e—progressive
elements as well as recognize and correct cases in which restrictive	L.6.2a—progressive
or essential sentence elements are inappropriately set off with	WHST.8.5
punctuation.	
The student will recognize and correct cases in which unnecessary	W.8.5
punctuation appears in a sentence.	L.6.1e—progressive
	WHST.8.5

Math Alignment: Rhode Island's Standards and PSAT 8/9

The alignment between the Rhode Island Standards for Mathematics, Grades 6, 7, 8, and High School, and the PSAT 8/9 Math Test is shown in tables 37 and 38. Table 37, Rhode Island Math Standards Alignment: RI to PSAT 8/9, details the Rhode Island-PSAT 8/9 alignment using Rhode Island's standards as the organizing principle. A standard is considered aligned if the content covered by the Rhode Island standard is measured on the PSAT 8/9. For those standards that are covered, the PSAT 8/9 content dimensions are presented in the right-hand column. If the PSAT 8/9 column is blank, the knowledge or skill covered by the standard is not assessed on the PSAT 8/9.

Table 38, Rhode Island Math Standards Alignment: PSAT 8/9 to RI, shows the PSAT 8/9-Rhode Island alignment using PSAT 8/9 content specifications as the organizing principle. In this table, the complete PSAT 8/9 content specifications are shown with the relevant Rhode Island standards aligned to each PSAT 8/9 content dimension.

Table 37: Rhode Island Math Standards Alignment: RI to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: Ratios and	
Proportional Relationships	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Understand ratio concepts and use ratio reasoning to	o solve problems.
1. Understand the concept of a ratio and use ratio	Problem solving and data analysis
language to describe a ratio relationship between	
two quantities. For example, "The ratio of wings to	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
beaks in the bird house at the zoo was 2:1, because	
for every 2 wings there was 1 beak." "For every	
vote candidate A received, candidate C received	
nearly three votes."	
2. Understand the concept of a unit rate a/b	Problem solving and data analysis
associated with a ratio a:b with b ≠ 0, and use rate	
language in the context of a ratio relationship. For	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
example, "This recipe has a ratio of 3 cups of flour	
to 4 cups of sugar, so there is 3/4 cup of flour for	
each cup of sugar." "We paid \$75 for 15	
hamburgers, which is a rate of \$5 per	
hamburger." ¹	



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: Ratios and	
Proportional Relationships	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
3. Use ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world	Problem solving and data analysis
and mathematical problems, e.g., by reasoning	
about tables of equivalent ratios, tape diagrams,	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
double number line diagrams, or equations.	Percentages
a. Make tables of equivalent ratios relating	
quantities with whole-number measurements, find	
missing values in the tables, and plot the pairs of	
values on the coordinate plane. Use tables to	
compare ratios.	
·	
b. Solve unit rate problems including those	
involving unit pricing and constant speed. For	
example, if it took 7 hours to mow 4 lawns, then at	
that rate, how many lawns could be mowed in 35	
hours? At what rate were lawns being mowed?	
c. Find a percent of a quantity as a rate per 100	
(e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the	
quantity); solve problems involving finding the	
whole, given a part and the percent.	
d. Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement	
units; manipulate and transform units	
appropriately when multiplying or dividing	
quantities.	

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Expectations for unit rates in this grade are limited to non-complex fractions.

Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: The	
Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Apply and extend previous understandings of multip	lication and division to divide fractions by fractions.
1. Interpret and compute quotients of fractions,	
and solve word problems involving division of	
fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction	
models and equations to represent the	
problem. For example, create a story context for	
$(2/3) \div (3/4)$ and use a visual fraction model to	
show the quotient; use the relationship between	
multiplication and division to explain that (2/3) ÷	
(3/4) = 8/9 because 3/4 of 8/9 is 2/3. (In general,	
$(a/b) \div (c/d) = ad/bc.$) How much chocolate will	
each person get if 3 people share 1/2 lb of	
chocolate equally? How many 3/4-cup servings are	
in 2/3 of a cup of yogurt? How wide is a	
rectangular strip of land with length 3/4 mi and	



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: The	
Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
area 1/2 square mi?.	and the state of t
Compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find 2. Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the	common factors and multiples.
standard algorithm.	
3. Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide	
multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm	
for each operation.	
4. Find the greatest common factor of two whole	
numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least	
common multiple of two whole numbers less than	
or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to	
express a sum of two whole numbers 1-100 with a	
common factor as a multiple of a sum of two	
whole numbers with no common factor. For	
example, express 36 + 8 as 4 (9 + 2).	
Apply and extend previous understandings of number	ers to the system of rational numbers.
5. Understand that positive and negative numbers	
are used together to describe quantities having	
opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature	
above/below zero, elevation above/below sea	
level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric	
charge); use positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in real-world contexts,	
explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation.	
6. Understand a rational number as a point on the	
number line. Extend number line diagrams and	
coordinate axes familiar from previous grades to	
represent points on the line and in the plane with	
negative number coordinates.	
a. Recognize opposite signs of numbers as	
indicating locations on opposite sides of 0 on the	
number line; recognize that the opposite of the	
opposite of a number is the number itself, e.g., -(-	
3) = 3, and that 0 is its own opposite.	
h Understand signs of numbers in ordered sairs as	
b. Understand signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate	
plane; recognize that when two ordered pairs	
differ only by signs, the locations of the points are	
related by reflections across one or both axes.	
c. Find and position integers and other rational	
numbers on a horizontal or vertical number line	
diagram; find and position pairs of integers and	



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: The	
Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
other rational numbers on a coordinate plane.	1 5711 575 1114111 1 255
7. Understand ordering and absolute value of	
rational numbers.	
a. Interpret statements of inequality as statements	
about the relative position of two numbers on a	
number line diagram. For example, interpret -3 > -	
7 as a statement that -3 is located to the right of -7	
on a number line oriented from left to right.	
b. Write, interpret, and explain statements of	
order for rational numbers in real-world	
contexts. For example, write -3 °C > -7 °C to express	
the fact that -3 $^{\circ}$ C is warmer than -7 $^{\circ}$ C.	
c. Understand the absolute value of a rational	
number as its distance from 0 on the number line;	
interpret absolute value as magnitude for a	
positive or negative quantity in a real-world	
situation. For example, for an account balance of -	
30 dollars, write -30 = 30 to describe the size of the debt in dollars.	
the debt in donars.	
d. Distinguish comparisons of absolute value from	
statements about order. For example, recognize	
that an account balance less than -30 dollars	
represents a debt greater than 30 dollars.	
8. Solve real-world and mathematical problems by	
graphing points in all four quadrants of the	
coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and	
absolute value to find distances between points	
with the same first coordinate or the same second	
coordinate.	

Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards:	
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions.	
1. Write and evaluate numerical expressions	
involving whole-number exponents.	
2. Write, read, and evaluate expressions in which	Heart of algebra
letters stand for numbers.	
	Linear equations in one variable
a. Write expressions that record operations with	Linear functions
numbers and with letters standing for	
numbers. For example, express the calculation	



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards:	
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
"Subtract y from 5" as 5 - y.	
h that's and of a constant star	
b. Identify parts of an expression using	
mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor,	
quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of	
an expression as a single entity. For example,	
describe the expression 2 $(8 + 7)$ as a product of two factors; view $(8 + 7)$ as both a single entity and	
a sum of two terms.	
d sum of two terms.	
c. Evaluate expressions at specific values of their	
variables. Include expressions that arise from	
formulas used in real-world problems. Perform	
arithmetic operations, including those involving	
whole-number exponents, in the conventional	
order when there are no parentheses to specify a	
particular order (Order of Operations). For	
example, use the formulas $V = s^3$ and $A = 6 s^2$ to	
find the volume and surface area of a cube with	
sides of length $s = 1/2$.	
3. Apply the properties of operations to generate	Heart of algebra
equivalent expressions. For example, apply the	
distributive property to the expression 3 (2 + x) to	Linear equations in two variables
produce the equivalent expression 6 + 3x; apply the	
distributive property to the expression 24x + 18y to	
produce the equivalent expression 6 $(4x + 3y)$;	
apply properties of operations to $y + y + y$ to	
produce the equivalent expression 3y.	Decement to advanced math
4. Identify when two expressions are equivalent (i.e., when the two expressions name the same	Passport to advanced math
number regardless of which value is substituted	Equivalent Expressions
into them). For example, the expressions $y + y + y$	Equivalent Expressions
and 3y are equivalent because they name the same	
number regardless of which number y stands for.	
Reason about and solve one-variable equations and	inequalities.
5. Understand solving an equation or inequality as	Heart of algebra
a process of answering a question: which values	
from a specified set, if any, make the equation or	Linear equations in one variable
inequality true? Use substitution to determine	Linear equations in two variables
whether a given number in a specified set makes	Systems of two linear equations in two variables
an equation or inequality true.	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
6. Use variables to represent numbers and write	Heart of algebra
expressions when solving a real-world or	
mathematical problem; understand that a variable	Linear equations in one variable
can represent an unknown number, or, depending	Linear functions



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards:	
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified	Linear equations in two variables
set.	Systems of two linear equations in two variables
	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
7. Solve real-world and mathematical problems by	Heart of algebra
writing and solving equations of the	
form $x + p = q$ and $px = q$ for cases in	Linear equations in one variable
which p , q and x are all nonnegative rational	Linear functions
numbers.	Linear equations in two variables
	Systems of two linear equations in two variables
	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
8. Write an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to	Heart of algebra
represent a constraint or condition in a real-world	
or mathematical problem. Recognize that	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
inequalities of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ have infinitely	
many solutions; represent solutions of such	
inequalities on number line diagrams.	
Represent and analyze quantitative relationships be	tween dependent and independent variables.
9. Use variables to represent two quantities in a	Heart of algebra
real-world problem that change in relationship to	
one another; write an equation to express one	Linear equations in one variable
quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in	Linear functions
terms of the other quantity, thought of as the	Linear equations in two variables
independent variable. Analyze the relationship	Systems of two linear equations in two variables
between the dependent and independent	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
variables using graphs and tables, and relate these	
to the equation. For example, in a problem	
involving motion at constant speed, list and graph	
ordered pairs of distances and times, and write the	
equation d = 65t to represent the relationship	
between distance and time.	

Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume.	
1. Find the area of right triangles, other triangles,	
special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing	
into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and	
other shapes; apply these techniques in the	
context of solving real-world and mathematical	
problems.	
2. Find the volume of a right rectangular prism	
with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit	
cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge	
lengths, and show that the volume is the same as	
would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of	
the prism. Apply the formulas $V = I w h$ and $V = b$	



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
h to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with	
fractional edge lengths in the context of solving	
real-world and mathematical problems.	
3. Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given	
coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to	
find the length of a side joining points with the	
same first coordinate or the same second	
coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context	
of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	
4. Represent three-dimensional figures using nets	
made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the	
nets to find the surface area of these figures. Apply	
these techniques in the context of solving real-	
world and mathematical problems.	

Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: Statistics	
and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Develop understanding of statistical variability.	
Recognize a statistical question as one that	
anticipates variability in the data related to the	
question and accounts for it in the answers. For	
example, "How old am I?" is not a statistical	
question, but "How old are the students in my	
school?" is a statistical question because one	
anticipates variability in students' ages.	
2. Understand that a set of data collected to	Problem solving and data analysis
answer a statistical question has a distribution	
which can be described by its center, spread, and	One variable data
overall shape.	
3. Recognize that a measure of center for a	Problem solving and data analysis
numerical data set summarizes all of its values	
with a single number, while a measure of variation	One variable data
describes how its values vary with a single number.	
Summarize and describe distributions.	
4. Display numerical data in plots on a number	Problem solving and data analysis
line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	
	One variable data
5. Summarize numerical data sets in relation to	Problem solving and data analysis
their context, such as by:	
	One variable data
a. Reporting the number of observations.	
h Baratha dha at a af tha at the	
b. Describing the nature of the attribute under	
investigation, including how it was measured and	
its units of measurement.	



Rhode Island Grade 6 Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
c. Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.	
d. Relating the choice of measures of center and variability to the shape of the data distribution and the context in which the data were gathered.	



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: Ratios &	DCAT 9/0 Math Tost
Proportional Relationships Analyze proportional relationships and use them to see them to see the second s	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Compute unit rates associated with ratios of	Problem solving and data analysis
fractions, including ratios of lengths, areas and	Troblem solving and data analysis
other quantities measured in like or different	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
units. For example, if a person walks 1/2 mile in	, , , , ,
each 1/4 hour, compute the unit rate as the	
complex fraction $^{1/2}/_{1/4}$ miles per hour, equivalently	
2 miles per hour.	
2. Recognize and represent proportional	Problem solving and data analysis
relationships between quantities.	
	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
a. Decide whether two quantities are in a	
proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for	
equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph	
is a straight line through the origin.	
is a straight line through the origin.	
b. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit	
rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and	
verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.	
c. Represent proportional relationships by	
equations. For example, if total cost t is	
proportional to the number n of items purchased	
at a constant price p, the relationship between the	
total cost and the number of items can be	
expressed as t = pn.	
d. Explain what a point (x, y) on the graph of a	
proportional relationship means in terms of the	
situation, with special attention to the points (0, 0)	
and (1, r) where r is the unit rate.	
3. Use proportional relationships to solve	Problem solving and data analysis
multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples:	
simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns,	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase	Percentages
and decrease, percent error.	

Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: The	
Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions.	
1. Apply and extend previous understandings of	
addition and subtraction to add and subtract	



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: The	
Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
a. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. For example, a hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged.	
b. Understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance $ q $ from p , in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	
c. Understand subtraction of rational numbers as adding the additive inverse, $p - q = p + (-q)$. Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts.	
d. Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract rational numbers.2. Apply and extend previous understandings of	
multiplication and division and of fractions to multiply and divide rational numbers.	
a. Understand that multiplication is extended from fractions to rational numbers by requiring that operations continue to satisfy the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. Interpret products of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	
b. Understand that integers can be divided, provided that the divisor is not zero, and every quotient of integers (with non-zero divisor) is a rational number. If p and q are integers, then - $(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-q)$. Interpret quotients of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.	



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: The Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
c. Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide rational numbers.	
d. Convert a rational number to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats.	
3. Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers. 1	

¹ Computations with rational numbers extend the rules for manipulating fractions to complex fractions.

Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards:		
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test	
Use properties of operations to generate equivalent	Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions.	
1. Apply properties of operations as strategies to	Passport to advanced math	
add, subtract, factor, and expand linear		
expressions with rational coefficients.	Equivalent expressions	
2. Understand that rewriting an expression in	Heart of algebra	
different forms in a problem context can shed light		
on the problem and how the quantities in it are	Linear functions	
related. For example, a + 0.05a = 1.05a means that		
"increase by 5%" is the same as "multiply by 1.05."	Passport to advanced math	
	Nonlinear functions	
Solve real-life and mathematical problems using nun	nerical and algebraic expressions and equations.	
3. Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical	Heart of algebra	
problems posed with positive and negative		
rational numbers in any form (whole numbers,	Linear equations in one variable	
fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically.	Linear functions	
Apply properties of operations to calculate with	Linear equations in two variables	
numbers in any form; convert between forms as	Systems of two linear equations in two variables	
appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of	Linear inequalities in one or two variables	
answers using mental computation and estimation		
strategies. For example: If a woman making \$25 an		
hour gets a 10% raise, she will make an additional		
1/10 of her salary an hour, or \$2.50, for a new		
salary of \$27.50. If you want to place a towel bar 9		
3/4 inches long in the center of a door that is 27		
1/2 inches wide, you will need to place the bar		
about 9 inches from each edge; this estimate can		
be used as a check on the exact computation.		
4. Use variables to represent quantities in a real-	Heart of algebra	
world or mathematical problem, and construct		
simple equations and inequalities to solve	Linear equations in one variable	



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards:	DCAT 9/0 Math Toot
Expressions and Equations problems by reasoning about the quantities.	PSAT 8/9 Math Test Linear functions
problems by reasoning about the quantities.	Linear equations in two variables
a. Solve word problems leading to equations of the	Systems of two linear equations in two variables
form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$, where p , q ,	Linear inequalities in one or two variables
and <i>r</i> are specific rational numbers. Solve	
equations of these forms fluently. Compare an	
algebraic solution to an arithmetic solution,	
identifying the sequence of the operations used in	
each approach. For example, the perimeter of a	
rectangle is 54 cm. Its length is 6 cm. What is its	
width?	
b. Solve word problems leading to inequalities of	
the form $px + q > r$ or $px + q < r$, where p , q ,	
and <i>r</i> are specific rational numbers. Graph the	
solution set of the inequality and interpret it in the	
context of the problem. For example: As a	
salesperson, you are paid \$50 per week plus \$3 per	
sale. This week you want your pay to be at least	
\$100. Write an inequality for the number of sales	
you need to make, and describe the solutions.	

Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Draw construct, and describe geometrical figures an	d describe the relationships between them.
1. Solve problems involving scale drawings of	Problem solving and data analysis
geometric figures, including computing actual	
lengths and areas from a scale drawing and	Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.	
2. Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and	
with technology) geometric shapes with given	
conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from	
three measures of angles or sides, noticing when	
the conditions determine a unique triangle, more	
than one triangle, or no triangle.	
3. Describe the two-dimensional figures that result	
from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane	
sections of right rectangular prisms and right	
rectangular pyramids.	
Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving	angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.
4. Know the formulas for the area and	
circumference of a circle and use them to solve	
problems; give an informal derivation of the	
relationship between the circumference and area	
of a circle.	
5. Use facts about supplementary,	



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a	
multi-step problem to write and solve simple	
equations for an unknown angle in a figure.	
6. Solve real-world and mathematical problems	
involving area, volume and surface area of two-	
and three-dimensional objects composed of	
triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right	
prisms.	

Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: Statistics	
and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Use random sampling to draw inferences about a po	pulation.
1. Understand that statistics can be used to gain	Problem solving and data analysis
information about a population by examining a	
sample of the population; generalizations about a	Inference from sample statistics and margin of
population from a sample are valid only if the	error
sample is representative of that population.	
Understand that random sampling tends to	
produce representative samples and support valid	
inferences.	
2. Use data from a random sample to draw	Problem solving and data analysis
inferences about a population with an unknown	
characteristic of interest. Generate multiple	Inference from sample statistics and margin of
samples (or simulated samples) of the same size to	error
gauge the variation in estimates or predictions. For	
example, estimate the mean word length in a book	
by randomly sampling words from the book;	
predict the winner of a school election based on	
randomly sampled survey data. Gauge how far off	
the estimate or prediction might be.	
Draw informal comparative inferences about two po	pulations.
3. Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of	Problem solving and data analysis
two numerical data distributions with similar	
variabilities, measuring the difference between the	One variable data
centers by expressing it as a multiple of a measure	
of variability. For example, the mean height of	
players on the basketball team is 10 cm greater	
than the mean height of players on the soccer	
team, about twice the variability (mean absolute	
deviation) on either team; on a dot plot, the	
separation between the two distributions of	
heights is noticeable.	
4. Use measures of center and measures of	Problem solving and data analysis
variability for numerical data from random	
samples to draw informal comparative inferences	One variable data
about two populations. For example, decide	



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: Statistics	
and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
whether the words in a chapter of a seventh-grade	
science book are generally longer than the words	
in a chapter of a fourth-grade science book.	
Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and	
5. Understand that the probability of a chance	Problem solving and data analysis
event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses	Dual-ability, and conditional analysis behility.
the likelihood of the event occurring. Larger numbers indicate greater likelihood. A probability	Probability and conditional probability
near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability	
around 1/2 indicates an event that is neither	
unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1	
indicates a likely event.	
6. Approximate the probability of a chance event	Problem solving and data analysis
by collecting data on the chance process that	•
produces it and observing its long-run relative	Probability and conditional probability
frequency, and predict the approximate relative	
frequency given the probability. For example,	
when rolling a number cube 600 times, predict that	
a 3 or 6 would be rolled roughly 200 times, but	
probably not exactly 200 times.	Ducklass salidas and data analysis
7. Develop a probability model and use it to find	Problem solving and data analysis
probabilities of events. Compare probabilities from a model to observed frequencies; if the agreement	Probability and conditional probability
is not good, explain possible sources of the	Probability and conditional probability
discrepancy.	
also epaney.	
a. Develop a uniform probability model by	
assigning equal probability to all outcomes, and	
use the model to determine probabilities of	
events. For example, if a student is selected at	
random from a class, find the probability that Jane	
will be selected and the probability that a girl will	
be selected.	
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b. Develop a probability model (which may not be	
uniform) by observing frequencies in data generated from a chance process. For example,	
find the approximate probability that a spinning	
penny will land heads up or that a tossed paper	
cup will land open-end down. Do the outcomes for	
the spinning penny appear to be equally likely	
based on the observed frequencies?	
8. Find probabilities of compound events using	Problem solving and data analysis
organized lists, tables, tree diagrams, and	
simulation.	Probability and conditional probability



Rhode Island Grade 7 Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
a. Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs.	
b. Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, tables and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language (e.g., "rolling double sixes"), identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event.	
c. Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events. For example, use random digits as a simulation tool to approximate the answer to the question: If 40% of donors have type A blood, what is the probability that it will take at least 4 donors to find one with type A blood?	

Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards to PSAT 8/9

Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: The	
Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Know that there are numbers that are not rational, a	and approximate them by rational numbers.
1. Know that numbers that are not rational are	
called irrational. Understand informally that every	
number has a decimal expansion; for rational	
numbers show that the decimal expansion repeats	
eventually, and convert a decimal expansion which	
repeats eventually into a rational number.	
2. Use rational approximations of irrational	
numbers to compare the size of irrational	
numbers, locate them approximately on a number	
line diagram, and estimate the value of	
expressions (e.g., π^2). For example, by truncating	
the decimal expansion of V2, show that V2 is	
between 1 and 2, then between 1.4 and 1.5, and	
explain how to continue on to get better	
approximations.	

Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards:	
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Work with radicals and integer exponents.	



Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards:	
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Know and apply the properties of integer	Passport to advanced math
exponents to generate equivalent numerical	·
expressions. For example, $3^2 \times 3^{-5} = 3^{-3} = 1/3^3 =$	Equivalent Expressions
1/27.	
2. Use square root and cube root symbols to	Passport to advanced math
represent solutions to equations of the	
form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational	Equivalent Expressions
number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect	
squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes.	
Know that V2 is irrational.	
3. Use numbers expressed in the form of a single	
digit times an integer power of 10 to estimate very	
large or very small quantities, and to express how many times as much one is than the other. <i>For</i>	
example, estimate the population of the United	
States as 3 times 10 ⁸ and the population of the	
world as 7 times 10°, and determine that the world	
population is more than 20 times larger.	
4. Perform operations with numbers expressed in	
scientific notation, including problems where both	
decimal and scientific notation are used. Use	
scientific notation and choose units of appropriate	
size for measurements of very large or very small	
quantities (e.g., use millimeters per year for	
seafloor spreading). Interpret scientific notation	
that has been generated by technology.	
Understand the connections between proportional r	
5. Graph proportional relationships, interpreting	Heart of algebra
the unit rate as the slope of the graph. Compare	Linconfinations
two different proportional relationships	Linear functions
represented in different ways. For example, compare a distance-time graph to a distance-time	Linear equations in two variables
equation to determine which of two moving	
objects has greater speed.	
6. Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m	Heart of algebra
is the same between any two distinct points on a	The state of any s
non-vertical line in the coordinate plane; derive	Linear functions
the equation y = mx for a line through the origin	Linear equations in two variables
and the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting	
the vertical axis at b.	
Analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simu	ltaneous linear equations.
7. Solve linear equations in one variable.	Heart of algebra
a. Give examples of linear equations in one	Linear equations in one variable
variable with one solution, infinitely many	Linear equations in one variable
Tanadic With one Joidton, infinitely filding	



Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards:	
Expressions and Equations	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
solutions, or no solutions. Show which of these possibilities is the case by successively transforming the given equation into simpler forms, until an equivalent equation of the form $x = a$, $a = a$, or $a = b$ results (where a and b are different numbers).	PSAT 6/9 WIGHT TEST
b. Solve linear equations with rational number coefficients, including equations whose solutions require expanding expressions using the distributive property and collecting like terms.	
8. Analyze and solve pairs of simultaneous linear equations. Output Description:	Heart of algebra Systems of two linear equations in two variables
a. Understand that solutions to a system of two linear equations in two variables correspond to points of intersection of their graphs, because points of intersection satisfy both equations simultaneously.	
b. Solve systems of two linear equations in two variables algebraically, and estimate solutions by graphing the equations. Solve simple cases by inspection. For example, $3x + 2y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 6$ have no solution because $3x + 2y$ cannot simultaneously be 5 and 6.	
c. Solve real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables. For example, given coordinates for two pairs of points, determine whether the line through the first pair of points intersects the line through the second pair.	

Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test	
Define, evaluate, and compare functions.		
1. Understand that a function is a rule that assigns	Heart of algebra	
to each input exactly one output. The graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output. ¹	Linear functions	
	Passport to advanced math	
	Nonlinear functions	
2. Compare properties of two functions each	Heart of algebra	



Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
represented in a different way (algebraically,	·
graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal	Linear functions
descriptions). For example, given a linear function	
represented by a table of values and a linear	Passport to advanced math
function represented by an algebraic expression,	
determine which function has the greater rate of	Nonlinear functions
change.	
3. Interpret the equation $y = mx + b$ as defining a	Heart of algebra
linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give	
examples of functions that are not linear. For	Linear functions
example, the function $A = s^2$ giving the area of a	
square as a function of its side length is not linear	
because its graph contains the points (1,1), (2,4)	
and (3,9), which are not on a straight line.	
Use functions to model relationships between quant	ities.
4. Construct a function to model a linear	Heart of algebra
relationship between two quantities. Determine	
the rate of change and initial value of the function	Linear functions
from a description of a relationship or from two (x,	
y) values, including reading these from a table or	
from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and	
initial value of a linear function in terms of the	
situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a	
table of values.	
5. Describe qualitatively the functional relationship	Heart of algebra
between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g.,	
where the function is increasing or decreasing,	Linear functions
linear or nonlinear). Sketch a graph that exhibits	
the qualitative features of a function that has been	Passport to advanced math
described verbally.	
	Nonlinear functions

¹ Function notation is not required for Grade 8.

Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Understand congruence and similarity using physica	l models, transparencies, or geometry software.
1. Verify experimentally the properties of	
rotations, reflections, and translations:	
a. Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to	
line segments of the same length.	
b. Angles are taken to angles of the same measure.	
2 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
c. Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.	
2. Understand that a two-dimensional figure is	
congruent to another if the second can be	



Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations,	
reflections, and translations; given two congruent	
figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the	
congruence between them.	
3. Describe the effect of dilations, translations,	
rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional	
figures using coordinates.	
4. Understand that a two-dimensional figure is	
similar to another if the second can be obtained	
from the first by a sequence of rotations,	
reflections, translations, and dilations; given two	
similar two-dimensional figures, describe a	
sequence that exhibits the similarity between	
them.	
5. Use informal arguments to establish facts about	
the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles,	
about the angles created when parallel lines are	
cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion	
for similarity of triangles. For example, arrange	
three copies of the same triangle so that the sum	
of the three angles appears to form a line, and give	
an argument in terms of transversals why this is so.	
Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.	
6. Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and	
its converse.	
7. Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine	
unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-	
world and mathematical problems in two and	
three dimensions.	
8. Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the	
distance between two points in a coordinate	
system.	
Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving	ng volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.
9. Know the formulas for the volumes of cones,	
cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-	
world and mathematical problems.	

Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: Statistics	
and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.	
Construct and interpret scatter plots for	Problem solving and data analysis
bivariate measurement data to investigate	
patterns of association between two quantities.	Two variable data
Describe patterns such as clustering, outliers,	
positive or negative association, linear association,	
and nonlinear association.	



Rhode Island Grade 8 Math Standards: Statistics	
and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
2. Know that straight lines are widely used to	Problem solving and data analysis
model relationships between two quantitative	6
variables. For scatter plots that suggest a linear	Two variable data
association, informally fit a straight line, and	
informally assess the model fit by judging the	
closeness of the data points to the line.	
3. Use the equation of a linear model to solve	Problem solving and data analysis
problems in the context of bivariate measurement	
data, interpreting the slope and intercept. For	Two variable data
example, in a linear model for a biology	
experiment, interpret a slope of 1.5 cm/hr as	
meaning that an additional hour of sunlight each	
day is associated with an additional 1.5 cm in	
mature plant height.	
4. Understand that patterns of association can also	
be seen in bivariate categorical data by displaying	
frequencies and relative frequencies in a two-way	
table. Construct and interpret a two-way table	
summarizing data on two categorical variables	
collected from the same subjects. Use relative	
frequencies calculated for rows or columns to	
describe possible association between the two	
variables. For example, collect data from students	
in your class on whether or not they have a curfew	
on school nights and whether or not they have	
assigned chores at home. Is there evidence that	
those who have a curfew also tend to have chores?	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards to PSAT 8/9

-	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Number and Quantity -RN The Real Number System	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
	<u>'</u>	
	Extend the properties of exponents to rational exponents.	
	1. Explain how the definition of the meaning of rational exponents follows from extending the properties of integer exponents to those values, allowing for a notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents.	
	2. Rewrite expressions involving radicals and rational exponents using the properties of exponents.	
	Use properties of rational and irrational numbers.	
	3. Explain why the sum or product of two rational numbers is rational; that the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational; and that the product of a nonzero rational	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Number and Quantity	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
number and an irrational number is irrational.	
N-Q Quantities	
Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.	
1. Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.	Problem solving and data analysis Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
Define appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.	
3. Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.	
N-CN The Complex Number System	
Perform arithmetic operations with complex numbers.	
1. Know there is a complex number i such that $i^2 = -1$, and every complex number has the form $a + bi$ with a and b real.	
2. Use the relation $i^2 = -1$ and the commutative, associative, and distributive properties to add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.	
Use complex numbers in polynomial identities and equations.	
7. Solve quadratic equations with real coefficients that have complex solutions.	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
A-SSE Seeing Structure in Expressions	
Interpret the structure of expressions	
1. Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its	Heart of algebra
context.	Linear functions
a. Interpret parts of an expression, such as terms, factors,	Linear equations in two variables
and coefficients.	
b. Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or	Passport to advanced math
more of their parts as a single entity.	Equivalent expressions
	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
2. Use the structure of an expression to identify ways to rewrite	Heart of algebra
it.	Linear functions
	Linear equations in two variables



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Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
	Passport to advanced math
	Equivalent expressions
	Nonlinear equations in one
	variable and systems of
	equations in two variables
	equations in two variables
	Nonlinear functions
Write expressions in equivalent forms to solve problems	
3. Choose and produce an equivalent form of an expression to	Passport to advanced math
reveal and explain properties of the quantity represented by the	Nonlinear functions
expression.	
a. Factor a quadratic expression to reveal the zeros of the	
function it defines.	
b. Complete the square in a quadratic expression to	
reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.	
c. Use the properties of exponents to transform	
expressions for exponential functions.	
4. Derive the formula for the sum of a finite geometric series	
(when the common ratio is not 1), and use the formula to solve	
problems.	
A-APR Arithmetic with Polynomials and Rational Expressions	
Perform arithmetic operations on polynomials	
1. Understand that polynomials form a system analogous to the	Passport to advanced math
integers, namely, they are closed under the operations of	Equivalent expressions
addition, subtraction, and multiplication; add, subtract, and	
multiply polynomials.	
Understand the relationship between zeros and factors of	
polynomials	
2. Know and apply the Remainder Theorem: For a polynomial $p(x)$	
and a number a , the remainder on division by $x - a$ is $p(a)$, so $p(a)$	
= 0 if and only if $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x)$.	
3. Identify zeros of polynomials when suitable factorizations are	
available, and use the zeros to construct a rough graph of the	
function defined by the polynomial.	
Use polynomial identities to solve problems	
4. Prove polynomial identities and use them to describe	
numerical relationships.	
Rewrite rational expressions	
6. Rewrite simple rational expressions in different forms; write	
a(x)/b(x) in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$, where $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $q(x)$, and	
r(x) are polynomials with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree	
of $b(x)$, using inspection, long division, or, for the more	
complicated examples, a computer algebra system.	
A-CED Creating Equations	



	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
	Create equations that describe numbers or relationships	1 5/11 5/5 Math 165t
	Create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them	Heart of algebra
	to solve problems.	Linear equations in one variable
		Linear inequalities in one or two variables
	2. Create equations in two or more variables to represent relationships between quantities; graph equations on coordinate axes with labels and scales.	Heart of algebra Linear functions
	3. Represent constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities, and interpret solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in two variables Linear inequalities in one or two variables
	4. Rearrange formulas to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations.	Passport to advanced math Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables
A.	-REI Reasoning with Equations and Inequalities	
	Understand solving equations as a process of reasoning and explain the reasoning	
	1. Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method.	
	2. Solve simple rational and radical equations in one variable, and give examples showing how extraneous solutions may arise.	
	Solve equations and inequalities in one variable	
	3. Solve linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.	Heart of algebra Linear equations in one variable
		Linear inequalities in one or two variables
		Problem solving and data analysis Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots



	Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Algebra	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
4	. Solve quadratic equations in one variable.	Passport to advanced math
	a. Use the method of completing the square to transform	Nonlinear equations in one
a	ny quadratic equation in x into an equation of the form $(x - p)^2 =$	variable and systems of
q	that has the same solutions. Derive the quadratic formula from	equations in two variables
tł	nis form.	
	b. Solve quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 =$	
4	9), taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic	
fo	ormula and factoring, as appropriate to the initial form of the	
е	quation. Recognize when the quadratic formula gives complex	
S	olutions and write them as $a \pm bi$ for real numbers a and b .	
	olve systems of equations	
5	. Prove that, given a system of two equations in two variables,	
re	eplacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a	
	nultiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.	
6	. Solve systems of linear equations exactly and approximately	Heart of algebra
(6	e.g., with graphs), focusing on pairs of linear equations in two	Systems of two linear equations
-	ariables.	in two variables
	. Solve a simple system consisting of a linear equation and a	Passport to advanced math
q	uadratic equation in two variables algebraically and graphically.	Nonlinear equations in one
		variable and systems of
		equations in two variables
-	epresent and solve equations and inequalities graphically	
	0. Understand that the graph of an equation in two variables is	Heart of algebra
	ne set of all its solutions plotted in the coordinate plane, often	Linear equations in two variables
fo	orming a curve (which could be a line).	
		Passport to advanced math
Н.		Nonlinear functions
	1. Explain why the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs	
	f the equations $y = f(x)$ and	
_	= g(x) intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$; find	
	ne solutions approximately, e.g., using technology to graph the	
	unctions, make tables of values, or find successive	
	pproximations. Include cases where $f(x)$ and/or $g(x)$ are linear,	
	olynomial, rational, absolute value, exponential, and logarithmic	
	unctions.	
	2. Graph the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a alf-plane (excluding the boundary in the case of a strict	
	, ,	
	nequality), and graph the solution set to a system of linear	
	nequalities in two variables as the intersection of the	
	orresponding half-planes.	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
F-IF Interpreting Functions	
Understand the concept of a function and use function notation	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
1. Understand that a function from one set (called the domain) to	Heart of algebra
another set (called the range) assigns to each element of the	Linear functions
domain exactly one element of the range. If f is a function and x is	
an element of its domain, then $f(x)$ denotes the output of f	Passport to advanced math
corresponding to the input x . The graph of f is the graph of the	Nonlinear functions
equation $y = f(x)$.	
2. Use function notation, evaluate functions for inputs in their	Heart of algebra
domains, and interpret statements that use function notation in	Linear functions
terms of a context.	
	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
3. Recognize that sequences are functions, sometimes defined	
recursively, whose domain is a subset of the integers.	
Interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the	
context	
4. For a function that models a relationship between two	Heart of algebra
quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of	Linear functions
the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a	
verbal description of the relationship.	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
5. Relate the domain of a function to its graph and, where	
applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.	
6. Calculate and interpret the average rate of change of a	
function (presented symbolically or as a table) over a specified	
interval. Estimate the rate of change from a graph.	
Analyze functions using different representations	
7. Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features	Heart of algebra
of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for	Linear functions
more complicated cases.	
a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show	Problem solving and data
intercepts, maxima, and minima.	analysis
b. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined	One variable data: Distributions
functions, including step functions and absolute value functions.	and measures of center and
c. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when	spread
suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior.	
e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing	Passport to advanced math
intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions,	Nonlinear functions
showing period, midline, and amplitude.	
8. Write a function defined by an expression in different but	Heart of algebra
equivalent forms to reveal and explain different properties of the	Linear functions
function.	
a. Use the process of factoring and completing the square	Passport to advanced math
in a quadratic function to show zeros, extreme values, and	Nonlinear functions
symmetry of the graph, and interpret these in terms of a context.	
b. Use the properties of exponents to interpret	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
expressions for exponential functions.	
S. Compare properties of two functions each represented in a	Heart of algebra
different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or	Linear functions
by verbal descriptions).	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
F-BF Building Functions	Nonlinear functions
Build a function that models a relationship between two	
quantities	
Write a function that describes a relationship between two	Heart of algebra
quantities.	Linear functions
a. Determine an explicit expression, a recursive process,	
or steps for calculation from a context.	Passport to advanced math
b. Combine standard function types using arithmetic operations.	Nonlinear functions
2. Write arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula, use them to model situations, and translate between the two forms.	
Build new functions from existing functions	
3. Identify the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ by $f(x) + k$, k $f(x)$, $f(kx)$, and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of k (both positive and negative); find the value of k given the graphs. Experiment with cases and illustrate an explanation of the effects on the graph using technology.	
4. Find inverse functions. a. Solve an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ for a simple function f that has an inverse and write an expression for the inverse.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
F-LE Linear, Quadratic, and Exponential Models	·
Construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential	
models and solve problems	
1. Distinguish between situations that can be modeled with	
linear functions and with exponential functions.	
a. Prove that linear functions grow by equal differences	
over equal intervals, and that exponential functions grow by	
equal factors over equal intervals.	
b. Recognize situations in which one quantity changes at	
a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.	
c. Recognize situations in which a quantity grows or	
decays by a constant percent rate per unit interval relative to	
another. 2. Construct linear and exponential functions, including	Heart of algebra
2. Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a	Heart of algebra Linear functions
description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include	Linear functions
reading these from a table).	Passport to advanced math
reading these from a table).	Nonlinear functions
3. Observe using graphs and tables that a quantity increasing	Nonineal functions
exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly,	
quadratically, or (more generally) as a polynomial function.	
4. For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to	
$ab^{ct} = d$ where a , c , and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or	
e; evaluate the logarithm using technology.	
Interpret expressions for functions in terms of the situation they model	
5. Interpret the parameters in a linear or exponential function in	Heart of algebra
terms of a context.	Linear functions
	Passport to advanced math
	Nonlinear functions
F-TF Trigonometric Functions	
Extend the domain of trigonometric functions using the unit circle	
1. Understand radian measure of an angle as the length of the arc	
on the unit circle subtended by the angle.	
2. Explain how the unit circle in the coordinate plane enables the	
extension of trigonometric functions to all real numbers,	
interpreted as radian measures of angles traversed	
counterclockwise around the unit circle.	
Model periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions	
5. Choose trigonometric functions to model periodic phenomena	
with specified amplitude, frequency, and midline.	
Prove and apply trigonometric identities	<u> </u>
8. Prove the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) = 1$ and use it	
to find $sin(\theta)$, $cos(\theta)$, or $tan(\theta)$ given $sin(\theta)$, $cos(\theta)$, or $tan(\theta)$ and	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Functions	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
the quadrant of the angle.	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Modeling	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
Modeling Standards: Modeling is best interpreted not as a collection	An emphasis on modeling is
of isolated topics but rather in relation to other standards. Making	apparent throughout the
mathematical models is a Standard for Mathematical Practice, and	redesigned PSAT 8/9 Math Test.
specific modeling standards appear throughout the high school	See for example
standards indicated by a star symbol.	Problem solving and data
	analysis
	Percentages

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
G-CO Congruence	
Experiment with transformations in the plane	
1. Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line,	
parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of	
point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular	
arc.	
2. Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g.,	
transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations	
as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other	
points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve	
distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus	
horizontal stretch).	
3. Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon,	
describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	
4. Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in	
terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line	
segments.	
5. Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or	
translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper,	
tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of	
transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	
Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions	
6. Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform	
figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given	
figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in	
terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	
7. Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to	
show that two triangles are congruent if and only if	
corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles	
are congruent.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
8. Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid	
motions.	
Prove geometric theorems	
9. Prove theorems about lines and angles.	
10. Prove theorems about triangles.	
11. Prove theorems about parallelograms.	
Make geometric constructions	
12. Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.).	
13. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular	
hexagon inscribed in a circle.	
G-SRT Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry	
Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations	
Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor:	
the center unchanged. b. The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in the ratio given by the scale factor.	
2. Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.	
3. Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the	
AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.	
Prove theorems involving similarity	
4. Prove theorems about triangles.	
5. Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve	
problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.	
Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right triangles	
6. Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	
7. Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles.	
8. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to	
solve right triangles in applied problems.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
G-C Circles	
Understand and apply theorems about circles	
1. Prove that all circles are similar.	
2. Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords.	
3. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle, and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.	
Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circle	
5. Derive using similarity the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define the radian measure of the angle as the constant of proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector.	
G-GPE Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations	
Translate between the geometric description and the equation for a conic section	
1. Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation.	
2. Derive the equation of a parabola given a focus and directrix.	
Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems	
algebraically	
4. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.	
5. Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).	Heart of algebra Linear equations in two variables
6. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.	
7. Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.	
G-GMD Geometric Measurement and Dimension	
Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems	
 Give an informal argument for the formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. 	
3. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems.	
Visualize relationships between two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects	
4. Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Geometry	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
G-MG Modeling with Geometry	
Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations	
1. Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder).	
2. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot).	Problem solving and data analysis Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units
3. Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g., designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on ratios).	

Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
S-RI Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable	
1. Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots).	Problem solving and data analysis One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
2. Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.	Problem solving and data analysis One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
3. Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers).	Problem solving and data analysis One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and spread
4. Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.	
Summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
5. Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data.	Problem solving and data analysis Probability and conditional probability
6. Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals. c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association. Interpret linear models	Problem solving and data analysis Two variable data: Models and scatterplots
7. Interpret the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the data.	Problem solving and data analysis Two variable data: Models and scatterplots Heart of algebra Linear equations in two variables
8. Compute (using technology) and interpret the correlation coefficient of a linear fit.	Effective equations in two variables
9. Distinguish between correlation and causation.	
S-IC Making Inferences and Justifying Conclusions	
Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments	
1. Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.	
2. Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation.	
Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies	
3. Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.	
4. Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.	
5. Use data from a randomized experiment to compare two treatments; use simulations to decide if differences between parameters are significant.	



Rhode Island High School Math Standards: Statistics and Probability	PSAT 8/9 Math Test
6. Evaluate reports based on data.	
S-CP Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability	
Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data	
1. Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or," "and," "not").	
2. Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.	
3. Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B.	
4. Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities.	
5. Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations.	
Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model	
6. Find the conditional probability of <i>A</i> given <i>B</i> as the fraction of <i>B</i> 's outcomes that also belong to <i>A</i> , and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	
7. Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	



Table 38: PSAT 8/9 Math Test Alignment: PSAT 8/9 to RI

The following table details the PSAT 8/9-Rhode Island alignment using PSAT 8/9 content specifications as the organizing principle. In the interest of brevity, the Rhode Island standards in the right-hand column are presented in their abbreviated form (consistent with how they are numbered and lettered in Rhode Island standards documents).

PSAT 8/9 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
PSAT 8/9 HEART OF ALGEBRA	
Linear equations in one variable	
Create and use linear equations in one variable to solve	6.EE.A.2a
problems in a variety of contexts.	6.EE.A.2b
Create a linear equation in one variable, and when in context	6.EE.A.2c
interpret solutions in terms of the context.	6-EE.B.5
Solve a linear equation in one variable making strategic use of	6-EE.B.6
algebraic structure.	6-EE.B.7
• For a linear equation in one variable,	6-EE.C.9
o interpret a constant, variable, factor or term in a context;	
• Fluently solve a linear equation in one variable.	7-EE.B.3
	7-EE.B.4a
	7-EE.B.4b
	8-EE.C.7a
	8-EE.C.7b
	A-CED.A.1
	A-REI.B.3
Linear functions	
• Create and use linear functions to solve problems in a variety	6.EE.A.2a
of contexts.	6.EE.A.2b
Create a linear function to model a relationship between two	6.EE.A.2c
quantities.	6-EE.B.6
 For a linear function that represents a context 	6-EE.B.7
a. interpret the meaning of an input/output pair, constant,	6-EE.C.9
variable, factor, or term based on the context, including	
situations where seeing structure provides an advantage;	7-EE.A.2
b. given an input value, find and/or interpret the output value	7-EE.B.3
using the given representation;	7-EE.B.4a
c. given an output value, find and/or interpret the input value	7-EE.B.4b
using the given representation, if it exists.	
Make connections between verbal, tabular, algebraic, and	8-EE-B.5
graphical representations of a linear function, by	8-EE.B.6
a. deriving one representation from the other;	8-F.A.1
b. identifying features of one representation given another	8-F.A.2
representation;	8-F.A.3
c. determining how a graph is affected by a change to its	8-F.B.4
equation.	8-F.B.5



PSAT 8/9 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Write the rule for a linear function given two input/output	A CCE A 4
pairs or one input/output pair and the rate of change.	A-SSE.A.1a
	A-SSE.A.1b
	A-SSE.A.2
	F-BF.A.1a
	A-CED.A.2
	F-IF.A.1
	F-IF.A.2
	F-IF.B.4
	F-IF.C.7a
	F-IF.C.8b
	F-IF.C.9
	F-LE.A.2
	F-LE.B.5
Linear equations in two variables	
Create and use a linear equation in two variables to solve	6-EE.A.3
problems in a variety of contexts.	6-EE.B.5
• Create a linear equation in two variables to model a constraint	6-EE.B.6
or condition on two quantities.	6-EE.B.7
• For a linear equation in two variables that represents a	6-EE.C.9
context	
o interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term based	7-EE.B.3
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	7-EE.B.4a
provides an advantage;	7-EE.B.4b
o given a value of one quantity in the relationship, find a value	
of the other, if it exists.	8-EE-B.5
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	8-EE.B.6
representations of a linear equation in two variables by	
o deriving one representation from the other;	A-SSE.A.1
o identifying features of one representation given the other	A-SSE.A.2
representation;	A-CED.A.3
o determining how a graph is affected by a change to its	A-REI.D.10
equation.	G-GPE.B.5
Write an equation for a line given two points on the line, one	S-RI.C.7
point and the slope of the line, or one point and a parallel or	5 m.c.,
perpendicular line.	
Systems of two linear equations in two variables	
Systems of two inical equations in two variables	



PSAT 8/9 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
Create and use a system of two linear equations in two	6-EE.B.5
variables to solve problems in a variety of contexts.	6-EE.B.6
Create a system of linear equations in two variables, and when	6-EE.B.7
in context interpret solutions in terms of the context.	6-EE.C.9
Make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	0-LL.C.3
representations of the system by deriving one representation	7-EE.B.3
from the other.	7-EE.B.4a
Solve a system of two linear equations in two variables making	7-EE.B.4b
, ,	7-EE.B.4D
strategic use of algebraic structure.	0 55 6 0
For a system of linear equations in two variables, integrate a solution appropriate translation of the state of t	8-EE.C.8
o interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term based	A DELC C
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	A.REI.C.6
provides an advantage;	
• Fluently solve a system of linear equations in two variables.	
Linear inequalities in one or two variables	
Create and use linear inequalities in two variable to solve	6-EE.B.5
problems in a variety of contexts.	6-EE.B.6
Create linear inequalities in one or two variables, and when in	6-EE.B.7
context interpret the solutions in terms of the context.	6-EE.B.8
For linear inequalities in one or two variables, interpret a	6-EE.C.9
constant, variable, factor, or term, including situations where	
seeing structure provides an advantage.	7-EE.B.3
Given a linear inequality interpret a point in the solution set.	7-EE.B.4a
	7-EE.B.4b
	A-CED.A.1
	A-CED.A.3
	A-REI.B.3
DOAT O/O DDODUSM COLVING AND DATA ANALYSIS	
PSAT 8/9 PROBLEM SOLVING AND DATA ANALYSIS Ratios, rates, proportional relationships, and units	
Items will requires students to solve problems by using a	6-RP.A.1
proportional relationship between quantities, calculating or	6-RP.A.2
using a ratio or rate, and/or using units, derived units, and unit	6-RP.A.3b
conversion.	6-RP.A.3c
Apply proportional relationships, ratios, rates and units in a	6-RP.A.3d
wide variety of contexts. Examples include but are not limited to	
scale drawings and problems in the natural and social sciences.	7-RP.A.1
Solve problems involving	7-RP.A.2b
o derived units including those that arise from quotients (e.g.,	7-RP.A.3
population per square kilometer)	7-G.A.1
o unit conversion including currency exchange and conversion	
between different measurement systems.	A-REI.B.3
• Understand and use the fact that when two quantities are in a	N-Q.A.1
proportional relationship, if one changes by a scale factor, then	G-MG.A.2



PSAT 8/9 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
the other also changes by the same scale factor.	Thiode Island Math Standards
the other also changes by the same scare ractors	
Percentages	
Use percentages to solve problems in a variety of contexts.	6.RP.A.3c
Examples include, but are not limited to, discounts, interest,	
taxes, tips, and percent increases and decreases for many	7-RP.A.3
different quantities.	
Understand and use the relationship between percent change	Modeling
and growth factor (5% and 1.05, for example); include	
percentages greater than or equal to 100%.	
One variable data: Distributions and measures of center and	
spread	
Choose an appropriate graphical representation for a given	6-SP.A.2
data set.	6-SP.A.3
Interpret information from a given representation of data in	6-SP.B.4
context.	6-SP.B.5a
Analyze and interpret numerical data distributions represented with frequency tables, birtograms, det plets, and	6-SP.B.5b 6-SP.B.5c
represented with frequency tables, histograms, dot plots, and boxplots.	0-38.6.30
For quantitative variables, calculate, compare, and interpret	7-SP.B.3
mean, median, and range.	7-SP.B.4
Compare distributions using measures of center and spread,	
including distributions with different means and the same	S-RI.A.1
standard deviations.	S-RI.A.2
Understand and describe the effect of outliers on mean and	S-RI.A.3
median.	F-IF.C.7
Given an appropriate data set, calculate the mean.	
Two-variable data: Models and scatterplots	
Using a model that fits the data in a scatterplot, compare	8-SP.A.1
values predicted by the model to values given in the data set.	8-SP.A.2
Interpret the slope and intercepts of the line of best fit in	8-SP.A.3
context.	
Given a relationship between two quantities, read and	A-REI.B.3
interpret graphs and tables modeling the relationship.	S-RI.B.6a
Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented in a scatterplot or line Analyze and interpret data represented i	S-RI.B.6c
graph; fit linear models.	S-RI.C.7



PSAT 8/9 Math Test	Rhode Island Math Standards
 Select a graph that represents a context, identify a value on a graph, or interpret information on the graph. Estimate the line of best fit for a given scatterplot; use the line to make predictions. 	
Probability and conditional probability	
Use one- and two-way tables, tree diagrams, area models, and other representations to find relative frequency, probabilities, and conditional probabilities. • Compute and interpret probability and conditional probability in simple contexts.	7-SP.C.5 7-SP.C.6 7-SP.C.7a 7-SP.C.7b 7-SP.C.8a 7-SP.C.8b
Información formación de distribuiros de distr	S-RI.B.5
Inference from sample statistics and margin of error	7.50.4.4
Use sample mean and sample proportion to estimate population mean and population proportion.	7-SP.A.1 7-SP.A.2
PSAT 8/9 PASSPORT TO ADVANCED MATH	
Equivalent expressions	
 Make strategic use of algebraic structure and the properties of operations to identify and create equivalent expressions, including factoring polynomials. 	6-EE.A.4 7-EE.A.1
Fluently add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.	8-EE.A.1 8-EE.A.2
	A-SSE.A.1a A-SSE.A.2 A-APR.A.1
Nonlinear equations in one variable and systems of equations in two variables	
Make strategic use of algebraic structure, the properties of operations, and reasoning about equality to	A-SSE.A.1 A-SSE.A.2
o solve quadratic equations in one variable presented in a wide variety of forms o solve systems of linear and nonlinear equations in two	A-CED.A.4 A-REI.B.4b A.REI.C.7
 variables, including relating the solutions to the graphs of the equations in the system. Given a nonlinear equation in one variable that represents a 	
context, interpret a solution, constant, variable, factor, or term based on the context, including situations where seeing	



DCAT 9/0 Math Tast	Phodo Island Math Standards
PSAT 8/9 Math Test structure provides an advantage.	Rhode Island Math Standards
Given an equation or formula in two or more variables that	
represents a context, view it as an equation in a single variable	
of interest where the other variables are parameters and solve	
for the variable of interest.	
• Fluently solve quadratic equations in one variable, written as a	
quadratic expression in standard form equal to zero, where	
using the quadratic formula or completing the square is the	
most efficient method for solving the equation.	
Nonlinear functions	
For a quadratic or exponential function,	7-EE.A.2
o use function notation to represent and interpret input/output	/ LL.A.2
pairs in terms of a context and points on the graph;	8-F.A.1
o for a function that represents a context, interpret the meaning	8-F.A.
of an input/output pair, constant, variable, factor, or term based	8-F.B.5
on the context, including situations where seeing structure	01.5.5
provides an advantage;	A-SSE.A.1
o make connections between tabular, algebraic, and graphical	A-SSE.A.2
representations of the function, by	A-SSE.B.3
i. given one representation, selecting another representation;	A-REI.D.10
ii. identifying features of one representation given the another	F-IF.A.1
representation	F-IF.A.2
representation	F-IF.B.4
	F-IF.C.7
	F-IF.C.8b
	F-IF.C.9
	F-BF.A.1
	F-LE.A.2
	F-LE.B.5