



SAT ESSAY TEST

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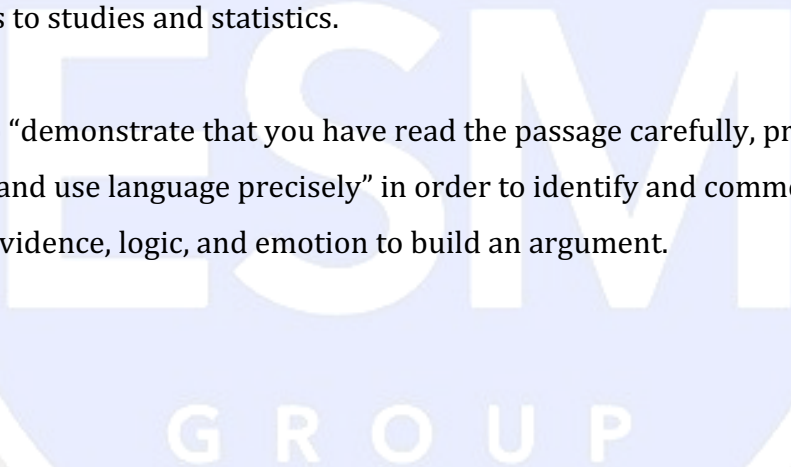
rSAT Essay Guidelines

The rSAT Essay: what is it, exactly?

The SAT Essay is an optional section that resembles a typical college essay assignment or an AP English essay in which you're asked to analyze a passage of text. It gives you the opportunity to show colleges that you are prepared to take their courses and write effectively, persuasively, and efficiently.

You will have 50 minutes to analyze an argument presented in a passage. The passage is two pages long, and in the sample materials, is taken from persuasive speeches by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Jimmy Carter, and op-eds from different newspapers, all of which are full of references to studies and statistics.

You are asked to “demonstrate that you have read the passage carefully, present a clear and logical analysis, and use language precisely” in order to identify and comment upon the author’s use of evidence, logic, and emotion to build an argument.



The Nuts and Bolts:

Optional: the redesigned SAT is optional. So far, most colleges are neither requiring nor recommending that students take the essay section. However, if students skip the essay section then apply to a school that requires it, they'll have to retake the entire exam. For that reason, it's best to just plan on taking the essay.

- Positioned at the end of the test/after both multiple-choice sections
- The passage included is long (650-750 words) and is designed to be the main focus of the task
- Number of prompts (questions) and responses (answers): 1 each
- Nature of the prompt: Analyze an argument
- Prompt does not vary: The general format and the prompt stay the same but the reading will change from test to test
- Supporting evidence to be used: Only include textual evidence that is included in the reading passage that is given to you
- Scores are complex: Each test-taker receives three analytic Essay scores (2-8 each): Reading, Writing, and Analysis. Scores are NOT combined with any other scores on the test given the Essay is now optional. Each 2-8 score is comprised of two different readers'/graders' scores (each on a 1-4 scale).

How do I do well on the Essay? How do I prepare?

To do well on the Essay, you will need to both understand what the prompt is asking you to do, as well as demonstrate strong reading, analysis, and writing skills as you compose a response to the Essay prompt.

Since the passage is quite long (about the same length as the longest passage on the SAT Reading Test), you must annotate the passage and spend a decent amount of time reading, selectively rereading, analyzing, and finding the evidence for the author's argument.

Remember: the Essay prompt will never change. Thus, you must familiarize yourself with a methodical approach to analyzing and commenting upon the author's argument and use of evidence. Practice, practice, practice, and get feedback from a writing coach or your academic mentor.

Note that you are not asked to present your own opinion; instead, you are asked to evaluate the persuasiveness and rhetoric of the author's argument. Your essay should not explain whether you agree with the author's claims, but rather explain how the author builds an argument to persuade his/her audience. Stick with the standard five-paragraph essay: introduction with a strong thesis, three body paragraphs with introductory sentences and transitions, and a conclusion.

You should spend the first 10 minutes reading and annotating the passage, then about 5 minutes outlining what you are going to write. Then spend the rest of the time writing and proofreading.

The Prompt

The prompt is nearly identical on every single administration of the SAT. Thus, students must read it carefully now and be sure that they understand what it's asking them to do.

Here it is:

“As you read the passage below, consider how [the author] uses

- *evidence, such as facts or examples, to support claims.*
- *reasoning to develop ideas and to connect claims and evidence.*
- *stylistic or persuasive elements, such as word choice or appeals to emotion, to add power to the ideas expressed.*

Write an essay in which you explain how [the author] builds an argument to persuade [his/her] audience that [author's claim]. In your essay, analyze how [the author] uses one or more of the features listed above (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of [his/her] argument. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage. Your essay should not explain whether you agree with [the author's] claims, but rather explain how the author builds an argument to persuade [his/her] audience.”

How is the Essay scored?

You will receive 3 separate scores on the essay (each will be on a 2-8 scale):

- Reading: How well you demonstrated your understanding of the passage
- Analysis: How well you analyzed the passage and explained how the author builds his/her argument in order to persuade the reader
- Writing: How skillfully you wrote your response

Since the essay is now optional, the Essay scores are no longer combined with the multiple-choice writing questions. The Essay score will only be given separately from the rest of the test.

Examples with scores and score explanations:

Sample Essay 1:

Prompt 1:

As you read the passage below, consider how Paul Bogard uses:

- 1. Evidence, such as facts or examples to support claims*
 - 2. Reasoning to develop ideas and to connect claims and evidence*
 - 3. Stylistic or persuasive elements, such as word choice or appeals to emotion, to add power to the ideas expressed.*
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**Adapted from Paul Bogard, "Let There Be Dark." ©2012 by Los Angeles Times.
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At my family's cabin on a Minnesota lake, I knew woods so dark that my hands disappeared before my eyes. I knew night skies in which meteors left smoky trails across sugary spreads of stars. But now, when 8 of 10 children born in the United States will never know a sky dark enough for the Milky Way, I worry we are rapidly losing night's natural darkness before realizing its worth. This winter solstice, as we cheer the days' gradual movement back toward light, let us also remember the irreplaceable value of darkness.

All life evolved to the steady rhythm of bright days and dark nights. Today, though, when we feel the closeness of nightfall, we reach quickly for a light switch. And too little darkness, meaning too much artificial light at night, spells trouble for all.

Already the World Health Organization classifies working the night shift as a probable human carcinogen, and the American Medical Association has voiced its unanimous support for "light pollution reduction efforts and glare reduction efforts at both the national and state levels." Our bodies need darkness to produce the hormone melatonin,

which keeps certain cancers from developing, and our bodies need darkness for sleep. Sleep disorders have been linked to diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease and depression, and recent research suggests one main cause of “short sleep” is “long light.” Whether we work at night or simply take our tablets, notebooks and smartphones to bed, there isn’t a place for this much artificial light in our lives.

The rest of the world depends on darkness as well, including nocturnal and crepuscular species of birds, insects, mammals, fish and reptiles. Some examples are well known—the 400 species of birds that migrate at night in North America, the sea turtles that come ashore to lay their eggs—and some are not, such as the bats that save American farmers billions in pest control and the moths that pollinate 80% of the world’s flora. Ecological light pollution is like the bulldozer of the night, wrecking habitat and disrupting ecosystems several billion years in the making. Simply put, without darkness, Earth’s ecology would collapse....

In today’s crowded, louder, more fast-paced world, night’s darkness can provide solitude, quiet and stillness, qualities increasingly in short supply. Every religious tradition has considered darkness invaluable for a soulful life, and the chance to witness the universe has inspired artists, philosophers and everyday stargazers since time began. In a world awash with electric light...how would Van Gogh have given the world his “Starry Night”? Who knows what this vision of the night sky might inspire in each of us, in our children or grandchildren?

Yet all over the world, our nights are growing brighter. In the United States and Western Europe, the amount of light in the sky increases an average of about 6% every year. Computer images of the United States at night, based on NASA photographs, show that what was a very dark country as recently as the 1950s is now nearly covered with a blanket of light. Much of this light is wasted energy, which means wasted dollars. Those of us over 35 are perhaps among the last generation to have known truly dark nights. Even the northern lake where I was lucky to spend my summers has seen its darkness diminish.

It doesn’t have to be this way. Light pollution is readily within our ability to solve, using new lighting technologies and shielding existing lights. Already, many cities and towns

across North America and Europe are changing to LED streetlights, which offer dramatic possibilities for controlling wasted light. Other communities are finding success with simply turning off portions of their public lighting after midnight. Even Paris, the famed “city of light,” which already turns off its monument lighting after 1 a.m., will this summer start to require its shops, offices and public buildings to turn off lights after 2 a.m. Though primarily designed to save energy, such reductions in light will also go far in addressing light pollution. But we will never truly address the problem of light pollution until we become aware of the irreplaceable value and beauty of the darkness we are losing.

Write an essay in which you explain how Paul Bogard builds an argument to persuade his audience that natural darkness should be preserved. In your essay, analyze how Bogard uses one or more of the features in the directions that precede the passage (or features of your own choice) to strengthen the logic and persuasiveness of his argument. Be sure that your analysis focuses on the most relevant features of the passage.

Your essay should not explain whether you agree with Bogard’s claims, but rather explain how Bogard builds an argument to persuade his audience.

Essay response (received a perfect 4/4/4 score):

In response to our world's growing reliance on artificial light, writer Paul Bogard argues that natural darkness should be preserved in his article "Let There be dark". He effectively builds his argument by using a personal anecdote, allusions to art and history, and rhetorical questions.

Bogard starts his article off by recounting a personal story – a summer spent on a Minnesota lake where there was "woods so dark that [his] hands disappeared before [his] eyes." In telling this brief anecdote, Bogard challenges the audience to remember a time where they could fully amass themselves in natural darkness void of artificial light. By drawing in his readers with a personal encounter about night darkness, the author means to establish the potential for beauty, glamour, and awe-inspiring mystery that genuine darkness can possess. He builds his argument for the preservation of natural darkness by reminiscing for his readers a first-hand encounter that proves the "irreplaceable value of darkness." This anecdote provides a baseline of sorts for readers to find credence with the author's claims.

Bogard's argument is also furthered by his use of allusion to art – Van Gogh's "Starry Night" – and modern history – Paris' reputation as "The City of Light". By first referencing "Starry Night", a painting generally considered to be undoubtedly beautiful, Bogard establishes that the natural magnificence of stars in a dark sky is definite. A world absent of excess artificial light could potentially hold the key to a grand, glorious night sky like Van Gogh's according to the writer. This urges the readers to weigh the disadvantages of our world consumed by unnatural, vapid lighting. Furthermore, Bogard's alludes to Paris as "the famed 'city of light'". He then goes on to state how Paris has taken steps to exercise more sustainable lighting practices. By doing this, Bogard creates a dichotomy between Paris' traditionally alluded-to name and the reality of what Paris is becoming – no longer "the city of light", but moreso "the city of light...before 2 AM". This furthers his line of argumentation because it shows how steps can be and are being taken to preserve natural darkness. It shows that even a city that is literally famous for being constantly lit can practically

address light pollution in a manner that preserves the beauty of both the city itself and the universe as a whole.

Finally, Bogard makes subtle yet efficient use of rhetorical questioning to persuade his audience that natural darkness preservation is essential. He asks the readers to consider “what the vision of the night sky might inspire in each of us, in our children or grandchildren?” in a way that brutally plays to each of our emotions. By asking this question, Bogard draws out heartfelt ponderance from his readers about the affecting power of an untainted night sky. This rhetorical question tugs at the readers’ heartstrings; while the reader may have seen an unobscured night skyline before, the possibility that their child or grandchild will never get the chance sways them to see as Bogard sees. This strategy is definitively an appeal to pathos, forcing the audience to directly face an emotionally-charged inquiry that will surely spur some kind of response. By doing this, Bogard develops his argument, adding gutthral power to the idea that the issue of maintaining natural darkness is relevant and multifaceted.

Writing as a reaction to his disappointment that artificial light has largely permeated the prescence of natural darkness, Paul Bogard argues that we must preserve true, unaffected darkness. He builds this claim by making use of a personal anecdote, allusions, and rhetorical questioning.

This response scored a 4/4/4.**Reading—4:**

This response demonstrates thorough comprehension of the source text through skillful use of paraphrases and direct quotations. The writer briefly summarizes the central idea of Bogard's piece (*natural darkness should be preserved; we must preserve true, unaffected darkness*), and presents many details from the text, such as referring to the personal anecdote that opens the passage and citing Bogard's use of *Paris' reputation as "The City of Light."* There are few long direct quotations from the source text; instead, the response succinctly and accurately captures the entirety of Bogard's argument in the writer's own words, and the writer is able to articulate how details in the source text interrelate with Bogard's central claim. The response is also free of errors of fact or interpretation. Overall, the response demonstrates advanced reading comprehension.

Analysis—4:

This response offers an insightful analysis of the source text and demonstrates a sophisticated understanding of the analytical task. In analyzing Bogard's use of *personal anecdote, allusions to art and history, and rhetorical questions*, the writer is able to explain carefully and thoroughly how Bogard builds his argument over the course of the passage. For example, the writer offers a possible reason for why Bogard chose to open his argument with a personal anecdote, and is also able to describe the overall effect of that choice on his audience (*In telling this brief anecdote, Bogard challenges the audience to remember a time where they could fully amass themselves in natural darkness void of artificial light. By drawing in his readers with a personal encounter...the author means to establish the potential for beauty, glamour, and awe-inspiring mystery that genuine darkness can possess.... This anecdote provides a baseline of sorts for readers to find credence with the author's claims*). The cogent chain of reasoning indicates an understanding of the overall effect of Bogard's personal narrative both in terms of its function in the passage and how it affects his audience. This type of insightful analysis is evident throughout the response and indicates advanced analytical skill.

Writing—4:

The response is cohesive and demonstrates highly effective use and command of language. The response contains a precise central claim (*He effectively builds his argument by using personal anecdote, allusions to art and history, and rhetorical questions*), and the body paragraphs are tightly focused on those three elements of Bogard's text. There is a clear, deliberate progression of ideas within paragraphs and throughout the response. The writer's brief introduction and conclusion are skillfully written and encapsulate the main ideas of Bogard's piece as well as the overall structure of the writer's analysis. There is a consistent use of both precise word choice and well-chosen turns of phrase (*the natural magnificence of stars in a dark sky is definite, our world consumed by unnatural, vapid lighting, the affecting power of an untainted night sky*). Moreover, the response features a wide variety in sentence structure and many examples of sophisticated sentences (*By doing this, Bogard creates a dichotomy between Paris' traditionally alluded-to name and the reality of what Paris is becoming – no longer "the city of light", but moreso "the city of light...before 2AM"*). The response demonstrates a strong command of the conventions of written English. Overall, the response exemplifies advanced writing proficiency.

Sample essay 2:**Prompt is the same as in #1****Essay response (received a 2/2/2 score):**

In Paul Bogard's essay "Let there be Dark" he emphasizes the importance of natural darkness. Bogard begins his argument by first providing a story from his personal experience, appealing to the reader by adding imagery. "I knew night skies in which meteors left smoky trails across sugary spreads of stars." In this sentence, Bogard depicts the beauty of natural darkness using detail. Bogard continues with comparing his personal perspective of natural darkness in the past to society's perspective in the present. "Today, though, when we feel the closeness of night fall, we reach quickly for a light switch." Implying that the times have definitely changed and natural darkness's value has been lost in society, replaced with artificial light. This example gives Bogard a sense of voice and his use of comparison is definitely effective.

Bogard supports his claims about natural darkness's underrated value by providing the reader with evidence of health problems that the opposite replacement, artificial light, can cause. "Our bodies need darkness to produce the hormone melatonin, which keeps certain cancers from developing." Oh, no! Not cancer! Right there is a quick attention grabber to any reader previously bored by Bogard's constant opinions because now there are facts, and a fact relating to the reader is the best persuasion, especially when it relates to their health or well-being. Cancer, because who wants a terminal illness over an action as simple as flipping a switch on a night light when it's too dark for your comfort?

This response scored a 2/2/2.

Reading—2: This writer demonstrates some comprehension of the passage. In the first paragraph, the writer conveys the passage's broad central point—*the importance of natural darkness*. The writer also shows an understanding of the comparison Bogard draws between his own past and the present day (*the times have definitely changed and natural darkness's value has been lost in society, replaced with artificial light*). In the paragraph that follows, the writer briefly cites Bogard's point about the negative health implications of too much artificial light. However, this is the last evidence of understanding the writer

provides, as the essay ends almost immediately afterward. Overall, the writer has demonstrated partial understanding of the source text.

Analysis—2: The response offers some limited analysis of the source text, demonstrating partial understanding of the analytical task. The writer identifies Bogard's use of *imagery* in the story of meteors in the night sky and then asserts that this imagery appeals to reader, but the writer offers no further discussion of Bogard's use of imagery or how imagery contributes to his argument. The writer also refers to the comparison Bogard makes between his youth and current times and says that the comparison gives Bogard a *sense of voice*, but the writer doesn't explain why this comparison contributes to an authorial voice or how establishing a particular voice serves Bogard's argument. The writer offers one additional point of analysis, asserting that Bogard's reference to cancer is a *quick attention grabber* and that the use of a *fact relating to the reader is the best persuasion, especially when it relates to their health or well-being*. However, the writer does not elaborate on this point. In each instance of analysis in this short response, the writer identifies the use of evidence or rhetorical features, but asserts rather than explains the importance of those elements. Overall, this response demonstrates partially successful analysis.

Writing—2: This response demonstrates limited cohesion and some skill in the use of language. Although the writer offers a central claim that guides the essay, there is no indication of an introduction or conclusion to frame ideas. Overall, sentences are clear and the writer generally observes the conventions of standard written English. However, by the end of this short response, the writer has deviated from a formal style and objective tone (*Oh, no! Not cancer! Right there is a quick attention grabber to any reader previously bored by Bogard's constant opinions*). The essay abruptly concludes with a rhetorical question that also somewhat strays from a formal tone (*Cancer, because who wants a terminal illness over an action as simple as flipping a switch on a night light when it's too dark for your comfort?*). On the whole, this response offers some evidence of cohesion and control of language.