

Craft and Structure

SAT · SAT · SAT

Scope and prerequisites

Digital SAT framework; original paper practice is nonadaptive and gives no scaled-score prediction.

- Determine words in context
- Analyse text structure and purpose
- Compare related texts and viewpoints

Prerequisites: Sentence meaning; contrast and explanation clues.

Explain and choose the method

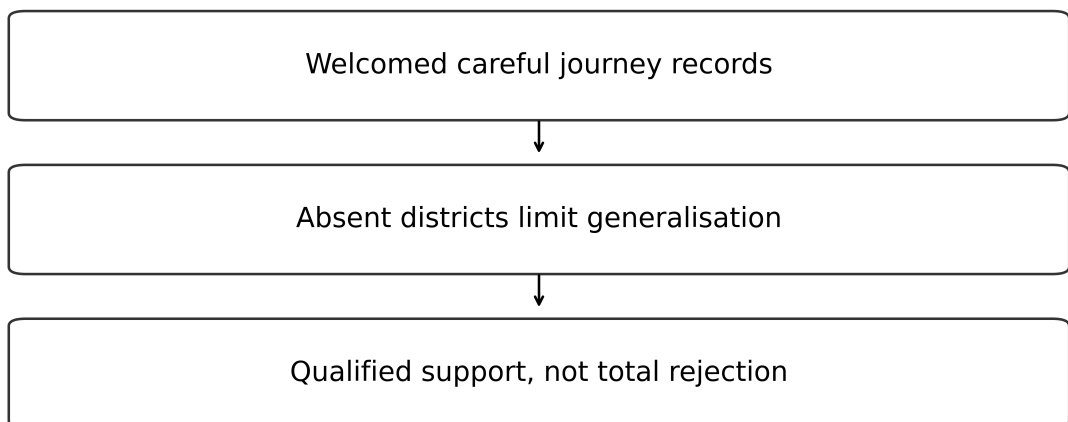
Replace a tested word with your own plain phrase before viewing options. The sentence controls the meaning.

Find what a sentence does: presents evidence, qualifies a claim, explains a method or introduces a contrast.

Separate the author's view from a quoted view. Reporting a claim does not always endorse it.

Cross-text questions ask about a relationship. Identify the exact point of agreement or disagreement, not the shared topic.

A word in context must fit the relationship, not just a dictionary entry. In “The evidence is thin, so the conclusion remains provisional”, provisional means open to revision. It does not mean temporary employment or physical thinness. Paraphrase before choosing.



Original diagram of the worked relationship; read the full wording and qualifications.

Existing worked example: Text 1: A small trial suggests the filter could help. Text 2: The trial is too small to establish effectiveness. Both allow that the trial is limited. Text 2 is more cautious about the conclusion; it does not say the filter certainly fails.

Complete original context

Original passage: The reviewers welcomed the survey’s careful record of individual journeys, but they gave its city-wide conclusions only qualified support. The routes had been chosen for convenience, and several districts were absent. One reviewer called the record illuminating: it made previously overlooked travel difficulties easier to understand. Another cautioned that extending the conclusions would require a broader sample. The authors accepted this reservation and proposed a second survey.

Independent practice and checked reasoning

This overview is completed through the detailed skill sequence: 23, 24, 25. Work those references and sheets in order; this orientation does not replace them.

■ Transfer 1

Explain qualified, illuminating and reservation in this passage. Quote a clue for each.

Reasoning: Qualified means limited or conditional, supported by absent districts and a need for broader sampling. Illuminating means revealing or clarifying, supported by difficulties becoming easier to understand. Reservation means a concern or limitation, supported by caution about extending conclusions; it is not a booked seat.

■ Transfer 2

Compare “The reviewers dismissed the survey” with “The reviewers endorsed its conclusions without reservation”. Why does neither fit?

Reasoning: Dismissed ignores their welcome for its careful records. Endorsed without reservation erases the sampling concern. The attitude combines appreciation of the records with limited support for broader conclusions.

■ Transfer 3

Replace illuminating with revealing, dazzling or visible. Which best preserves meaning and why do the others fail here?

Reasoning: Revealing preserves the idea that the record makes difficulties understood. Dazzling introduces brilliance or admiration beyond the stated clarification. Visible describes perceptibility, not the survey’s explanatory contribution. This is a contextual meaning decision, not a rule that those words are always wrong.

Limits and next use

The everyday meaning of a word may differ from its meaning in the supplied sentence. All tasks here are public original practice with authored guidance. They are not official questions or fresh diagnostics. Existing protected tests and mocks remain separate.