



TEST NINJAS

PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

STUDENT TEST BOOK

Test Ninjas SAT® Combined Expression of Ideas · Rhetorical Synthesis + Transitions Module

Reading & Writing · 10 questions · Combined question pool

10

QUESTIONS

1

MODULE

STUDENT NAME

DATE

INSTRUCTOR

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Read the directions for each section carefully.
- Work only in the section your instructor assigns.
- Choose one answer for each multiple-choice question.
- Record student-produced responses clearly in the space provided.
- Do not use the answer key until the practice session is complete.

TEST INFORMATION

TIMING

Self-paced · no fixed limit

MATERIALS

Pencil · scratch paper

SCORING

Practice only · unofficial

STOP Do not open this test book until instructed.

STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I understand that this practice assessment is unofficial and that any resulting score is an estimate.

STUDENT INITIALS

PRACTICE ASSESSMENT · 2026 EDITION

Published by Test Ninjas

Test Ninjas creates independent practice assessments and instructional resources designed to support focused academic preparation.

DOCUMENT

**Test Ninjas SAT® Combined Expression of Ideas · Rhetorical
Synthesis + Transitions Module**

PUBLISHER

Test Ninjas · test-ninjas.com

EDITION IDENTIFIER

TEST NINJAS · PRACTICE-EDITION · 2026.07

Copyright and permitted use

© 2026 Test Ninjas. All rights reserved. Except for third-party names, trademarks, and material expressly identified otherwise, the original questions, explanations, selection, arrangement, and page design in this publication are protected by applicable copyright law.

A lawful purchaser or authorized user may print copies for personal study or for students in one class or instructional group that the user directly teaches. This limited permission does not transfer ownership and does not permit sharing beyond that group.

Uses requiring prior written permission

No other part of this publication may be copied, reproduced, adapted, translated, distributed, transmitted, publicly displayed, uploaded, resold, sublicensed, or stored in a shared repository. The content may not be scraped, bulk-extracted, incorporated into another question bank or commercial product, or used to train, tune, benchmark, or evaluate an automated system without prior written permission from Test Ninjas.

For permissions or licensing inquiries, use the contact information provided at test-ninjas.com.

Independent publication and score notice

SAT® is a registered trademark of the College Board, which is not affiliated with, and does not endorse, this product.

This is an independent, unofficial practice publication. It is not an official test form, and its questions, timing guidance, answer explanations, score estimates, and percentile references are provided for educational use only. Test Ninjas makes reasonable efforts to maintain accuracy, but published test specifications and scoring practices may change.



SECTION

**Expression of
Ideas •
Rhetorical
Synthesis +
Transitions
Practice**Combined Module • 10
QUESTIONS**DIRECTIONS**

The questions in this section measure important reading and writing skills. Read each passage and question carefully, then choose the best answer based on the text. Each multiple-choice question has one correct answer.

1

RHETORICAL SYNTHESIS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Agricultural scientist Dr. Omar Haddad studied how drought affects the yields of three grain crops.
- His 2022 study measured the drop in yield for sorghum, corn, and wheat under drought conditions.
- Corn showed a 40% drop in yield under drought conditions.
- Wheat showed a 25% drop in yield.
- Sorghum showed only a 12% drop in yield, the smallest of the three crops.
- A crop's yield is the amount of grain that it produces.

The student wants to compare how drought affected the three crops while emphasizing that sorghum was the most drought resistant. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A) Dr. Haddad's study found that corn, wheat, and sorghum all showed lower yields under drought, dropping by 40%, 25%, and 12%, respectively.
- B) Of Dr. Haddad's three crops, sorghum was the most drought resistant, with only a 12% yield drop, compared with 25% for wheat and 40% for corn.
- C) Dr. Haddad's 2022 study showed that drought affects grain crops differently, with corn showing the largest yield drop at 40%.
- D) Although all three crops in Dr. Haddad's study lost yield under drought, the drops ranged from 12% to 40%.

2

TRANSITIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Ecologist Elizabeth Derryberry and colleagues compared historical and recent recordings of male white-crowned sparrows in San Francisco. As low-frequency city noise increased over time, the minimum frequencies of the birds' songs also rose. _____ the birds raised the pitch of their lowest notes, the part of the song most likely to be drowned out by low-frequency urban noise.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) For example,
- C) Specifically,
- D) As a result,



3 RHETORICAL SYNTHESIS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Barn owls and snowy owls are two species of owl found in North America.
- Both are birds of prey that hunt small animals.
- The barn owl hunts mainly at night, when it is most active.
- The snowy owl is often active during the day.
- The snowy owl has a rounded face and white feathers marked with dark spots.

The student wants to emphasize a difference between the two owls. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A) The barn owl hunts mainly at night, whereas the snowy owl is often active during the day.
- B) Barn owls and snowy owls are two species of owl that can both be found in North America.
- C) The snowy owl has a rounded face and white feathers that are marked with dark spots.
- D) Like the snowy owl, the barn owl is a bird of prey that hunts small animals.

4 TRANSITIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

To harvest salt by hand, workers along the coast of Portugal first guide seawater into a series of shallow clay ponds. Next, they let the warm sun and steady wind evaporate the water over several days until glittering crystals form on the surface. _____ they carefully rake the crystals into small mounds and gather them to dry.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Instead,
- B) Likewise,
- C) Finally,
- D) For example,

5 RHETORICAL SYNTHESIS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Plant-based milks are popular dairy alternatives, and their nutritional content varies by source.
- One cup of almond milk contains about 1 gram of protein.
- One cup of oat milk contains about 3 grams of protein.
- One cup of soy milk contains about 8 grams of protein.
- Protein is a nutrient the body uses to build and repair tissues.

The student wants to compare the protein content of the three plant-based milks while emphasizing that soy milk provides the most protein. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A) Among the three plant-based milks, the amount of protein varies, ranging from about 1 gram to about 8 grams of protein per cup.
- B) Among the three plant-based milks, soy milk provides the most protein, with about 8 grams per cup, compared with 3 grams for oat milk and 1 gram for almond milk.
- C) With about 3 grams of protein per cup, oat milk contains more protein than almond milk, which has about 1 gram.
- D) Almond milk, oat milk, and soy milk are popular dairy alternatives that each provide protein, a nutrient used to build and repair tissues.

6 TRANSITIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

At first glance, the abstract paintings of Alma Thomas, with their shimmering mosaics of color, seem to depict nothing at all. _____ Thomas maintained that her work was inspired by the natural world; the patterns of light on her garden and the view of Earth from space both shaped her vivid compositions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Similarly,
- C) As a result,
- D) Indeed,



7

RHETORICAL SYNTHESIS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- For centuries, the blue pigment ultramarine was made by grinding lapis lazuli, a semi-precious stone mined mainly in Afghanistan.
- Because the stone was rare and difficult to transport, natural ultramarine was more expensive than gold.
- Many Renaissance painters reserved the pigment for only the most important parts of a painting.
- In the 1820s, chemist Jean-Baptiste Guimet developed a synthetic ultramarine that was chemically similar but far cheaper to produce.
- Synthetic ultramarine soon became widely available to painters across Europe.

The student wants to explain why the development of synthetic ultramarine was significant for painters. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A) Natural ultramarine was made by grinding lapis lazuli, a semiprecious stone that was mined mainly in Afghanistan.
- B) Because synthetic ultramarine was cheap and widely available, painters no longer had to reserve the costly blue pigment for only the most important details.
- C) In the 1820s, chemist Jean-Baptiste Guimet developed a synthetic ultramarine that was chemically similar to the natural pigment but cheaper to produce.
- D) Renaissance painters reserved natural ultramarine, a pigment more expensive than gold, for only the most important parts of a painting.

8

TRANSITIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

To prepare traditional Moroccan mint tea, a host first steeps green tea leaves in boiling water for several minutes. Fresh mint and sugar are then added to the pot and left to infuse. _____ the host pours the tea from high above the glasses to create a light foam on top.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) For example,
- C) Instead,
- D) Finally,



9

RHETORICAL SYNTHESIS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Lithium-ion batteries power most phones and electric cars, but lithium is expensive and hard to mine.
- Sodium-ion batteries use sodium, a material that is cheaper and more abundant than lithium.
- In 2015, sodium-ion batteries could store only about 90 watt-hours of energy per kilogram (Wh/kg).
- By 2023, some sodium-ion batteries reached about 160 Wh/kg.
- Lithium-ion batteries can store roughly 250 Wh/kg.
- Sodium-ion batteries are not yet used in most electric cars because they still store less energy than lithium-ion batteries do.

The student wants to emphasize the rapid improvement of sodium-ion batteries while acknowledging a remaining limitation. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A) Sodium-ion batteries improved from about 90 Wh/kg in 2015 to about 160 Wh/kg in 2023, though they still store less energy than lithium-ion batteries, limiting their use in cars.
- B) While lithium-ion batteries can store roughly 250 Wh/kg, sodium-ion batteries use sodium, a material that is cheaper and more abundant than lithium.
- C) Sodium-ion batteries have improved rapidly in recent years, storing far more energy now than they were able to store back in 2015.
- D) Because sodium-ion batteries still store less energy than lithium-ion batteries do, they are not yet used in most electric cars.

10

TRANSITIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

The soaring, sweeping forms of architect Zaha Hadid's buildings can look as though they were generated entirely by computer software. _____ digital tools were essential to realizing her designs, but the fluid shapes first took form in the hundreds of freehand sketches and paintings she produced at the start of each project.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Instead,
- B) For instance,
- C) Therefore,
- D) Granted,



QUICK REFERENCE

Answer Key

Correct responses by section

EXPRESSION OF IDEAS · RHETORICAL SYNTHESIS + TRANSITIONS PRACTICE · COMBINED MODULE

1 B

2 C

3 A

4 C

5 B

6 A

7 B

8 D

9 A

10 D

DIGITAL SAT PRACTICE

Score Ranges and Scaling

Questions are first marked correct or incorrect, and there is no penalty for a wrong answer. Official Digital SAT section scores are not produced by a single fixed raw-score curve. College Board uses multistage adaptive testing and Item Response Theory, so a score depends on the questions administered, their characteristics—including difficulty—and the student’s full response pattern. Equating keeps scores comparable across different test forms and dates.

Approximate Raw-to-Scaled Conversion

These broad bands are an unofficial planning reference for a standard 54-question Reading and Writing section and 44-question Math section. Actual conversions are test-specific, depend on the second-module route and response pattern, and can differ even when two students have the same number correct. Custom-length modules cannot be converted with this table.

RAW SCORE R&W / 54	RAW SCORE MATH / 44	APPROXIMATE SCALED SECTION SCORE
52–54	43–44	780–800
48–51	40–42	720–770
44–47	36–39	660–710
40–43	32–35	600–650
35–39	28–31	540–590
30–34	23–27	480–530
24–29	18–22	420–470
18–23	13–17	360–410
12–17	8–12	300–350
6–11	4–7	250–290
0–5	0–3	200–240

How to read the estimate: A raw score such as 52 of 54 may fall in a very high Reading and Writing range, but an official score cannot be inferred from raw count alone. Do not assume a fixed point loss for missing an easy or difficult question; the official model evaluates item characteristics and the overall response pattern.

Methodology: College Board, “How Are Scores Calculated?” and “Scoring and Equating.” Planning ranges are Test Ninjas estimates, not official College Board conversion tables.

DIGITAL SAT PRACTICE

SAT Score Percentiles: Where Do You Rank?

A percentile shows the percentage of recent SAT takers whose scores were equal to or below yours. The table uses College Board's SAT User Percentile—not its separate nationally representative percentile. Among students in the graduating class of 2024 who took the SAT, the mean total score was 1024. In the current SAT-user table, a 1400 is approximately the 93rd percentile.

Approximate SAT User Percentiles

Percentile reference groups and published values can change over time. Use this table for context, not as an admission forecast.

COMPOSITE SCORE	SAT USER PERCENTILE
1600	99+
1550	99
1500	98
1450	96
1400	93
1350	90
1300	86
1250	82
1200	76
1150	70
1100	63
1050	56
1000	48
950	41
900	33
850	25
800	18

Sources: College Board SAT User Percentiles and the 2024 Total Group SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report. Values checked July 2026.



TEST NINJAS PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

End of Practice Assessment

You have reached the end of this document. Review your work only when your instructor or testing conditions allow.

Test Ninjas SAT® Combined Expression of Ideas • Rhetorical Synthesis + Transitions Module

TEST NINJAS • PRACTICE-EDITION • 2026.07

Published by Test Ninjas • test-ninjas.com

© 2026 Test Ninjas. All rights reserved.

SAT® is a registered trademark of the College Board, which is not affiliated with, and does not endorse, this product.