

A Parent Tutorial for Understanding 2006 PSAT/NMSQT® Results

PSAT/NMSQT Score Report

Take a look at your student's PSAT/NMSQT® Score Report. Notice that each section of the test—Critical Reading, Mathematics, and Writing Skills—has its own color-coded column. Within each color-coded section is a great deal of information that provides a thorough review of performance and ways to improve academic skills.

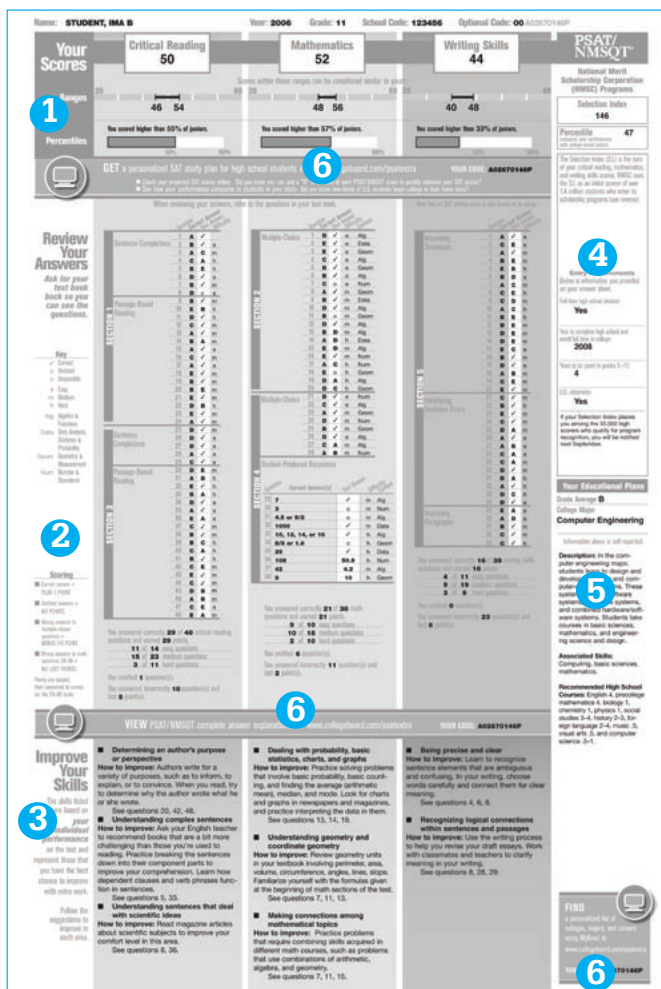
1 Scores:

- Each PSAT/NMSQT score—Critical Reading, Math, and Writing Skills—is based on a scale of 20 to 80.
- The **score ranges** show how much scores might vary if students were to take the PSAT/NMSQT repeatedly without learning additional skills. In other words, the scores within this range are considered “equal” statistically.
- **Percentiles** compare your student’s performance with those of other students. Eleventh-graders are compared with all eleventh-graders who took the test; tenth-graders and younger students are compared to all tenth-graders who took the test.
- Information on accessing your high school student’s online **College Planning Package**.

2 “Review Your Answers” Section: This section shows the correct answer, the student’s response, and the difficulty level of the question. (Math questions also indicate the general math area covered in the question.) Students should have received their test book along with their Score Report. At the bottom of this section is an overview showing the number of correct answers for each level of difficulty and the number of points subtracted for wrong answers. Encourage your child to use the test book and Score Report to go over questions she or he got wrong. Did she or he really not know the answer? Make a careless error? Guess instead of leaving the question blank?

3 “Improve Your Skills” Section: This section shows some specific skills that need improvement. These were identified based upon the pattern of responses across test questions. For each student, we give personalized feedback for up to three critical reading and math skills and up to two writing skills. This does not necessarily mean that these are the only skills that need improvement. However, the skills listed here are the ones that can be best improved through additional attention and learning. Share this information with teachers, as these skills affect classroom performance and are important for success in college.

4 National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) Programs: NMSC cosponsors the PSAT/NMSQT, which stands for Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test. High school students enter NMSC programs, usually as eleventh-graders, by taking the PSAT/NMSQT and meeting other published entry requirements. NMSC uses the Selection Index score—the sum of the critical reading,



mathematics, and writing skills scores—as an initial screen of students who enter its programs and to designate groups of students to be honored. If the Selection Index has an asterisk, see the NMSC section on the back of the Score Report. NMSC will notify principals of students whose Selection Index scores qualify them for recognition. For more information about NMSC scholarship programs, visit nationalmerit.org.

5 Your Educational Plans: Before the test, each student provided information on her or his grade point average and the college major she or he is considering pursuing. In this section, the College Board provides important information about the indicated major, including recommended high school courses that will help prepare students for college-level work.

6 Information About Your High School Student's Personalized College Planning Package: See the reverse side to learn about this free online resource.

Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test
sponsored by



PSAT/NMSQT Online College Planning Package

High school students who take the PSAT/NMSQT receive a free personalized College Planning Package online at collegeboard.com/psatextra. Using a unique access code that will be printed on their Score Report, students will be able to access:

- **Complete answer explanations for every question on the PSAT/NMSQT.** Students should use these to learn from the questions they answered incorrectly.
- **Personalized SAT study plan.** Students receive projected SAT score ranges, state percentiles, higher-level SAT math question practice, and sample student-written SAT essays—all designed to help them do their best on the SAT.
- **Personalized college and career planning with MyRoad™.** Students can find the colleges, majors, and careers that are right for them. They can learn about their personality type and receive major and career suggestions with the Personality Profiler.

Use collegeboard.com/parents to help your child reach his or her important education and career goals:

Visiting collegeboard.com/parents makes it easier for you to help your student have a successful experience preparing for and applying to college. You'll find expert advice to keep you informed throughout the college planning process, including:

- Ways to encourage your student to start thinking about life after high school
- Strategies for financing your student's education
- Help with curriculum planning to realize your student's specific career goals
- Information and resources you need to help your student prepare to perform his or her best on the SAT
- Practical advice and online tools to find the right college for your student's needs and goals

What happens now?

With the help of teachers and counselors, students should use the information provided on the PSAT/NMSQT Score Report to improve their academic skills and plan for their postsecondary goals. Here are some other suggestions for students:

- Review high school transcripts and select courses for upcoming semesters that will prepare for education and career goals.
- Take challenging courses: Consider AP® and honors courses.
- Tenth-graders should take the PSAT/NMSQT again in eleventh grade to enter competitions conducted by National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Eleventh-graders should register for the SAT, and possibly SAT Subject Tests™, this spring. (Online at collegeboard.com.)
- Be involved in extracurricular and community activities. College admissions officials look for academic competence and preparation (types/levels of academic courses taken and grades received), but they also look for how a student will contribute to the college community. What do students do outside of the school day? Are they involved in music, art, athletics, student government, volunteer work, employment, etc.? The quality of students' involvement is important. What is the depth of their commitment? Are they assuming leadership roles? Are they making a contribution to the school or community?