

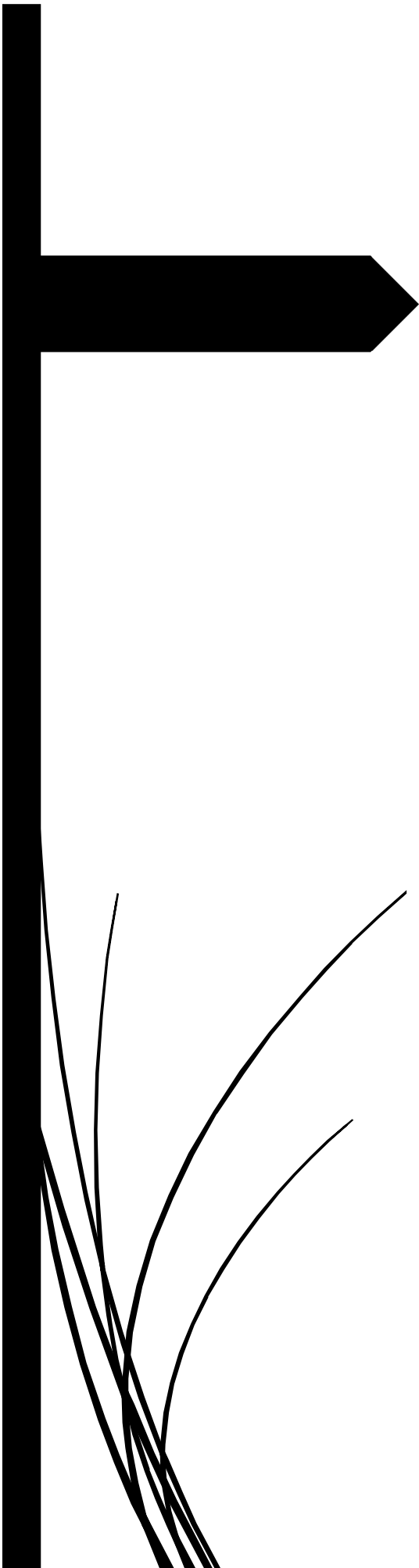


PARAGON

Efficient Improvement

Strategies and Advice for a Higher ACT Score

Luke Ramsey





PARAGON

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Test Date	Registration Deadline	(Late Fee Required)
September 12, 2015	August 7, 2015	August 8–21, 2015
October 24, 2015	September 18, 2015	September 19–October 2, 2015
December 12, 2015	November 6, 2015	November 7–20, 2015
February 6, 2016*	January 8, 2016	January 9–15, 2016
April 9, 2016	March 4, 2016	March 5–18, 2016
June 11, 2016**	May 6, 2016	May 7–20, 2016

*No test centers are scheduled in New York for the February test date.
**See [Non-Saturday](#) testing for information related to this test date.

Introduction

The ACT is, without a doubt, the single most important test you will take in high school. Your ACT score will help determine whether or not you go to college, how good of a college you can get in to, and how much scholarship money you receive from the college you choose. In short, this means more money in the long run; college graduates tend to make more money than high school graduates, and scholarship money will allow you to increase your future income without becoming saddled with student loans.

Despite this, few people spend significant time studying for the ACT. Tens of thousands of high school students will spend hours upon end completing homework assignments and projects. These same kids will spend hours more studying for various tests. And yet, they never put this same effort into studying for the ACT, the single most important test for their future. I believe the reason for this is the fact that the ACT can appear challenging and difficult to understand, and the practice books are massive—often several inches thick and more than a few pounds.

Given the lack of clear instruction but the massive amount of ACT prep available, students have no idea what to study; what advice is worth listening to; how far in advance to begin studying; which practice books are the best; and numerous other questions like these that leave students overwhelmed and at a loss for where to begin.

I scored a 25 on my first ACT. After a couple months studying, I managed a 30; and on my final test, after several months of intense studying, I scored a 35. This may sound impressive, but I assure you that with the proper study methods, strategies, and advice, you can achieve the same level of improvement. I'm not saying everyone is capable of a top score—but I am saying that with hard work and the knowledge of what to study, every student should be able to achieve the highest score they possibly can, given their natural abilities. In addition, students should be able to achieve this without forking over hundreds of dollars for ACT tutors or prep courses. I used nothing but library books and excellent (free) online resources to study, and I don't believe you need anything else in order to improve your score as I did.

I compiled this advice so that students can improve their ACT scores and reach their full potential, both in the classroom and beyond. I also want to save students time by explaining what I have learned, so that you won't have to waste countless hours sifting through the internet for advice on what to study, as I did.

Studying for the ACT is an activity with an incredibly high “return on investment.” The hours you spend studying for this test may bring you tens of thousands of dollars in future income, as well as a better college experience and more scholarship money. The time you spend studying for the ACT may bring the highest “hourly pay” of any job you will ever have. Put in the time studying now, and enjoy the rewards later. When you look back on your high school years, there are some things you may regret, but I can promise you this: ten years from now, twenty years from now, fifty years from now, you will not regret having studied to improve your ACT score.

You can contact me about any questions you may have at **FreeACTprep@gmail.com**.

I wish you all the best of luck!

General Advice: Making a Plan

- Your first step to making a plan is to set a goal for your score. Set your goal score high! A higher ACT score always helps, and you may surprise yourself by how much you can achieve when you set your mind to it. If you believe a 25 is the absolute highest score you could ever get, then make your goal a 27 or 28, and study like you believe you can reach that goal. Even if you come up short, it doesn't matter—it's always better to set a goal too high and miss than to set a goal too low and reach it.
- Of course, your goal score may be lower if it is your first time taking the test, if you are not yet a junior or a senior, or if you don't have much time to study for the test. But generally speaking, set high goals for yourself, especially on the ACT.
- After deciding on a goal score, you should pick a date to take the test. I personally like the September ACT the most, because you have the opportunity to study a few minutes daily over the summer, rather than trying to fit in school, homework, possibly a job or a sport, and ACT studying together during the school year.
- After you have decided on the date, you should plan out when you are going to study. Literally write out a plan for how much you are going to study per day, and on which days of the week, and write down your goal score as well. Believe me, you will study much more efficiently if you plan out 20-30 minutes per day to study rather than just studying 20-30 minutes here or there with no set plan.
- By extension, it's a good idea to plan out a few days in advance what you are going to study on each day. Planning is so important to success on the ACT! If you know when you are going to study and what you are going to study each day and you stick with the plan, you will get so much more from your study time than if you try to study a little bit here and there without a plan for when, how long, or what you are going to study.
- This is unrelated, but I just want to point out that the advice above is not specific to the ACT. In school, in sports, at work, whatever—it is always helpful to write down your goals and write out a detailed plan for how you will achieve them.

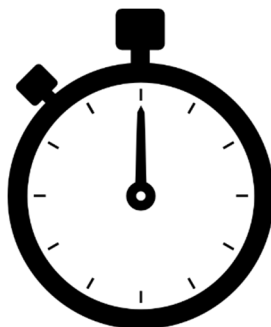
WHETHER YOU THINK
YOU CAN
OR YOU THINK YOU CAN'T,
YOU'RE RIGHT.

~ ~ ~

Henry Ford

General Advice: Improving your Score

- The best way to improve your score is to take practice tests and review the answers. You don't necessarily need to review every single question, but if you are even a little bit unsure of a question, or you think there's a better way to solve it (if it's math), then you should mark the question so that you can review it later on. If you truly “never make the same mistake twice” on the ACT, you will improve your score significantly, because the same kind of questions often appear over and over.
- As far as practice tests go, the most accurate practice tests are those in *The Real ACT Prep Guide*. This is a must-have book for studying, as it was created by the makers of the ACT and contains five past ACT tests with detailed explanations for every question.
- Other than this book, you can find old “official practice tests” for free online. Unfortunately, although the answers are given, they are not explained.
- As far as other books with practice tests go, all of the ACT books by the major test prep companies (Princeton Review, Barron's, Kaplan) are pretty similar, although the *1,296 ACT Practice Questions* book by Princeton Review was my personal favorite. It has six full-length practice tests, and they seemed very similar to the actual ACT.
- Besides taking practice tests, you can improve your score by learning more material. This mainly applies to the Math and English sections, which are mostly knowledge-based. The online “SparkNotes ACT” is an excellent (and free) resource for learning and reviewing important concepts, particularly for the Math and English sections, though it is somewhat helpful for the Reading and Science Reasoning sections as well. Just google “SparkNotes ACT” and you will find the website.
- In my opinion, the best book for advice/tips/strategies is Barron's *ACT 36*. Most ACT review books have some basic tips and advice for each individual section, but *ACT 36* is by far the most thorough and in-depth. The advice in this book is not specific to students aiming for a 36—it's just far more detailed and in-depth than any of the other ACT prep books.
- Remember: When studying, you don't have to take a full practice test all at once, or even a full section all at once! If you only want to study for 20 minutes, for example, you could set a timer for 20 minutes and work on the Science Reasoning section of a practice test for 20 minutes. Alternatively, you could decide to do two passages of the Reading section or just the first ten questions of the Math section (for example). It's easy to break up the practice tests into manageable chunks of time, so don't be intimidated by the length of the practice tests when studying!



General Advice: Test Day

- Make sure you have your pencils, calculator, admission ticket, photo ID, watch, and snack (if you want one) ready to go the night before the test. The ACT starts pretty early in the morning, so it's best not to be scrambling around looking for things at the last minute.
- Get plenty of sleep the night before the test! Don't even think about staying up late and studying! Your brain functions far better on eight or more hours of sleep than on seven hours or less. Eat a good breakfast, too!
- Pay special attention to the first few questions of the test. After a few questions, you should stop feeling as nervous and settle into a rhythm. However, on the first few questions, you may be extremely nervous, and therefore prone to making stupid mistakes. So pay close attention to the first few questions and make sure you aren't making a dumb mistake!
- If you are unsure about the answer to a question, try to eliminate answer choices that seem incorrect. If you are completely lost on a question, then skip it, mark it, and come back later if you have time.
- Never leave a question blank! If you are down to the last minute and you still have several unanswered questions, it is best to just fill in the same letter for the remaining questions. You will always have a chance to get a question right if you guess—you will never get a correct answer by leaving a question blank.
- Time is very limited and valuable on the ACT. Don't waste any of it! If you finish all of the questions and then finish those you skipped, you should spend the remaining time reviewing your answers.
- One final note: the sections of the ACT sometimes change format slightly. There might be an extra section but fewer questions on the science reasoning section, or there might be a different type of passage on the reading section. You won't know of these changes ahead of time, so if you encounter a slight change in format, just use commonsense to adapt your strategy and don't panic.

ACT Checklist

- ❖ Admission Ticket
- ❖ Photo ID
- ❖ Two No. 2 pencils and an eraser
- ❖ Calculator (preferably a graphing calculator)
- ❖ A watch (no alarm)
- ❖ Water and a snack

English Section: 75 questions, 45 minutes

- I scored a 27 on the English section my first time taking the ACT; I scored a 36 on the English section on my final test.
- The English section is probably the easiest section on which to improve your score. It's mostly knowledge-based, but there is far less knowledge that you need to know for the English section than the Math section!
- "SparkNotes ACT English" is pretty helpful for review, and I recommend you look through it to make sure you understand all of the important grammatical concepts. Doing that alone should improve your score by a few points. The English section really does ask the same type of questions over and over, so if you know the key rules and concepts, you should be able to get a great score.
- In addition to "SparkNotes ACT English," you should be able to learn and solidify many grammatical concepts just by taking practice tests and reviewing the answers.
- Apart from knowing the grammatical concepts, I think it's critical to actually read the passages and answer the questions as you go, rather than just skipping around to the questions. This is because at the end of each passage, there are two or three questions asking about the passage as a whole, about whether a certain sentence should be included, about how effective the conclusion is, things like that. If you read the passage as you go, then these questions will be easy and take very little time.
- Note that I'm NOT saying you should read the passages in-depth like the passages on the Reading section; I'm just saying you should read them lightly as you go, and answer the grammatical questions as you encounter them.
- Hopefully, timing shouldn't be much of an issue on this section. Although you have far less time per question on the English section than on any other section, the grammar questions should really only take 10-15 seconds each, at most.
- Questions in this section are often "You know it or you don't," so don't spend a long time trying to figure out the answer to a question. Skip a grammar question if you aren't sure of the answer, and you should have time to come back to it after you finish the remaining questions.
- I know there isn't a ton of advice here, but that's because the ACT English section is very straightforward, and it's probably the easiest section on which to improve your score.
- Stay calm, confident, and focused, and keep an eye on the clock when you take the actual test.

They're walking to their car over there.

They're = they are

Their = possession

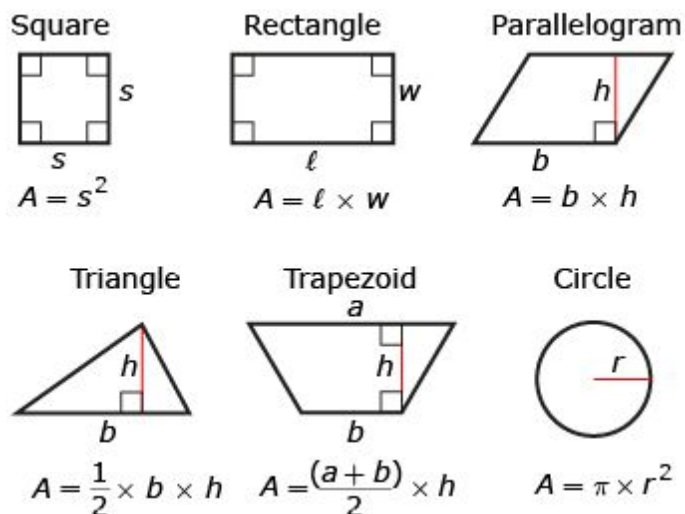
There = location

Math Section: 60 questions, 60 minutes

- I scored a 25 on the Math section my first time taking the ACT; I scored a 36 on the Math section on my final test.
- The Math section is mostly knowledge-based, so learning and reviewing concepts is the best and most important way to improve your score.
- As far as knowledge goes, "SparkNotes ACT Math" covers pretty much every concept that might appear on the test. Learning/reviewing these concepts should allow you to improve your score by several points.
- Taking practice tests and reviewing the answers will also help you learn and solidify new concepts, so even if you haven't taken math courses all the way through Trig, you should be able to hold your own on the more difficult questions.
- As with any section of the ACT, timing is tricky on the Math section; you must strike a perfect balance by moving quickly through the first 30-40 questions, which are easier, without being careless. Developing this "perfect balance" will only come by taking many practice tests and finding your own ideal pace.
- If you aren't 90% sure that you know how to solve a problem, then skip it immediately. You can come back to it later. Plus, I have found that if you can't remember some key concept to solving a problem, you may remember how to solve it by getting a fresh look at the question twenty minutes later after you answer the other questions.
- Sometimes, if you have been trying to solve a problem for a full 45 seconds or so, you will think, "I have to figure this one out since I have already spent this much time on it!" Then you proceed to spend another 2-3 minutes trying to solve it, and you may or may not even figure it out. This phenomenon is completely understandable, but DON'T DO IT! It will waste tons of time and sink your score. (I'm speaking from experience here!)
- If you are unsure of how to solve a problem, you can often plug in the answer choices to find the correct answer. The good thing about the Math section is that there are often multiple ways to solve the problem, and many problems can be solved just by plugging in the answer choices. Sometimes this method is faster even if you know how to solve the problem!
- If you ever need to solve for x , where x is the only variable, then just put all of the x 's on one side, set it equal to zero, and graph it. The points where the line crosses the x axis are the solutions. You probably knew this already, but it's very important, and it can be a huge time-saver if you need to solve for x in a complicated equation.
- Along those same lines, I advise you to really understand how your calculator works and how to solve certain types of questions with it. Of course, you should avoid being dependent on your calculator, but it can be a huge time-saver if you know how to use your calculator effectively. Obviously, a graphing calculator of some sort is ideal for the ACT.
- Underline what the question is asking, or at least check to make sure you answered what the question is asking for after you find the answer. Oftentimes a question will ask for one thing, but you solve for something else, and the question includes what you solved

for as one of the answer choices. For example, a question might list the side of a square as $(5x-7)$ and give you $\text{area}=30$ and ask you to solve for the perimeter, but you mistakenly mark the answer you get by solving for x without plugging it into the perimeter equation.

- This kind of mistake is very easy to make, which is why it's so important to find the perfect balance of speed and caution. Knowing how to do a problem won't help if you make a careless mistake. All of that to say, pay close attention to what the question is asking for!
- The last ten questions can be anywhere from semi-difficult to diabolical. Don't spend too much time on any one of the last ten questions, unless those are the only questions you have left to complete. Still, try to stay confident with these questions; a question may seem impossible, but remember, the solution to any question can be traced back to some concept from Trig, Algebra II, Algebra I, or Geometry.
- If you truly have no idea how to solve a problem, just try something! I guarantee that you are more likely to figure out a problem by trying to work it out on paper than by staring at the question in the hopes that the answer will pop into your head. You may surprise yourself by how often you can figure out a seemingly impossible question just by attempting to solve it on paper, even if you initially have no idea how to do it.
- Of course, if you have no idea no idea how to solve a problem, you should skip it; the advice in the paragraph above only applies if you are finished with all other questions.
- One final point: You should take some time to learn the formulas for the different shapes, especially the 2D shapes like circles and parallelograms, but also the 3D shapes like cylinders and rectangular prisms. The SAT lists the formulas for you, but the ACT doesn't, so you'll just have to memorize them. There are always volume and surface area questions, so learning the formulas alone could boost your score by a few points.
- Above all, try to stay calm, confident, and focused, and pay close attention to the clock during the actual test.



Reading Section: 40 questions, 35 minutes

- I scored a 23 on the Reading section my first time taking the ACT; I scored a 34 on the Reading section on my final test.
- The Reading section is probably the most difficult section on which to improve your score, but with practice and good strategy, you should be able to bring up your score significantly.
- One good strategy is to choose the type of passage you are most comfortable with to do first. I can't tell you which passage is the "easiest," but with practice, you may find that you're best at the fiction passage but less comfortable with the natural sciences passage, for example. Doing the type of passage you are most comfortable with first will allow you to move quickly, gain confidence, and get lots of questions right, right from the start.
- First things first, you **HAVE** to read the passage. It may seem like a time-saving strategy to go straight to the questions, but it really wastes time, because you will have to refer back to the passage and search for the answer on every single question. If you read the passage thoroughly, making notes and paying attention to detail, then you should be able to answer most of the questions without even glancing back at the passage.
- As you are reading the passage, it's important to keep certain things in mind which show up as questions over and over: theme, tone, relationships between characters, audience, purpose, point of view, setting, structure, etc. If you keep these things in mind as you read, you should be able to drastically improve your score and go much faster as well.
- An excellent strategy for remembering more information is to annotate the passage. As those of you who have taken an AP English course know, annotation is often painful and tedious; however, it is actually quite useful on the ACT. I'm sure that at some point, you have had this experience: You read the passage, and after you finish, you think, "What on EARTH did I just read?" I know it happened to me many times when I first began studying. By underlining character names and key sentences, making notes in the margins, and keeping theme, tone, and the other key concepts in mind, you will be able to recall information from the passage far better than you would otherwise.
- This a great strategy to use when taking practice tests: After you finish each paragraph in a passage, ask yourself, "What does this passage tell me, and how does it relate to the passage as a whole?" Basically, ask yourself, "What does this paragraph add to the passage?" Then answer these questions in your head. This exercise will allow you to think critically and pay better attention to detail and understand what each paragraph adds to the passage. By annotating the passage, literally asking yourself what each paragraph adds to the passage as a whole, and keeping in mind theme, tone, etc., you will become much better at recalling information and answering the questions quickly and easily.
- The strategy I recommend (and a lot of high-scoring people do this) is to take about three minutes reading the passage and five minutes answering the questions. If you do this for all four passages, that totals 32 minutes, which leaves you a three-minute cushion in case you need to take an extra minute for one or two of the passages. You are probably thinking, "I can't answer ten reading questions in only five minutes! Get outta here, son!" And I used to think the same thing. But once you get really good at annotating the

passages and remembering key ideas and details, you should be able to answer all of the questions in five minutes without much trouble.

- This will take practice, of course—you will likely need much more time to complete the reading sections on your first few practice tests.
- Along those same lines, don't worry about timing at first when you take practice tests. You must be able to answer most of the questions correctly before you try to get faster. This seems counter-intuitive, but trust me on this one! You get faster by getting better at answering the questions, not the other way around.
- This is just a tip, not a strategy: If you are unsure of a question, try to eliminate answer choices that seem too extreme. If an answer choice says "always" or "never" or seems extremely positive, negative, or controversial in some way, it is probably incorrect.
- If you aren't 99% sure of the answer to a question, just move on to the next question and come back to it after you finish the other questions in the passage. With the Math section, I said you should skip a question if you aren't 90% sure. The reason I'm saying skip it in the Reading section if you aren't 99% sure is that you will often figure out the answer just by answering the other questions. As you answer the other questions, you will gain a better understanding of the passage, and likely will find the answer to the question(s) you couldn't figure out.
- If you are finished answering the questions to a passage but still can't figure out one of the questions, then quickly try to eliminate wrong answers, take your best guess, and move on. You should still mark it in case you have extra time at the end of the test, but realize that it will be difficult to come back to a question you have skipped after you have moved on to another passage.
- DO NOT get stuck on a question for 2-3 minutes. There is simply not enough time in this section to think about a question for multiple minutes. Every question is worth one point, no more and no less, so you are only hurting yourself by spending a long time on a difficult question.
- If you aren't sure of the answer to a question, sometimes it helps to ask, "Why is this answer choice wrong?" rather than just trying to figure out which one is right.
- Although it may not seem like it, each question DOES have a clear right answer. The ACT people would get in big trouble if it seemed like there were multiple right answers, so there has to be a specific line/word/name in the passage that they can point to and say, "This line is why choice C this is the right answer." Having this mindset will allow you to know what to look for when trying to find the right answer, even if the question seems to have multiple possibilities.
- I know that's a ton of strategy and advice, but after a few practice tests, this stuff should become second-nature. Like I said with the previous sections, just try to keep your composure, stay confident, and pay close attention to the clock during the actual test.
- One final note: One of the best ways to improve your score on the Reading section is to read more. As you can imagine, people who read a lot tend to do better on this section than those who don't.

Science Reasoning Section: 40 questions, 35 minutes

- I scored a 21 on the Science Reasoning section my first time taking the ACT; I scored a 34 on the Science Reasoning section on my final test.
- The Science Reasoning section seems pretty bizarre, but it's not terribly difficult to bring up your score. The first step to a high score on this section is to realize that the Science Reasoning section is not as difficult or obscure as it seems. The intimidation factor often gets to people before they even get to the questions; you must avoid getting too focused on trying to understand the unfamiliar symbols and terms.
- Thankfully, this section is NOT a test of your scientific knowledge. It's just a test of your ability to interpret charts and graphs quickly and accurately. It's basically just reading comprehension with graphs and charts.
- This section is called "science reasoning" for a reason—you don't need much scientific knowledge to earn a high score. When I got a 34 on the Science Reasoning section, I had taken non-AP chemistry and was in the middle of non-AP biology. That's it! No physics, no AP science courses at all. And that goes to show that you don't need to be a science genius to get a high score (Thank goodness!).
- When you ignore the bizarre symbols and terms, you will start to realize that the answers to most of the questions are right there in the data. Most of the questions are literally just asking you to identify some point on a chart or graph, or to make an inference based on that point. Even if you don't understand what the experiment/study is trying to test, just remember: the answer to most of the questions can be found in the data, and you should be able to identify key points and trends in the data pretty easily with a little practice.
- As far as reading the passages goes, this is what I recommend: Only spend 20-30 seconds reading the written info and making sense of the data. You really only need a very basic understanding of what's going on, and sometimes you don't even need that! As you are taking the 20-30 seconds, you should be asking two questions: 1. What is the purpose of this experiment/study? 2. What kind of data is located in each chart/graph? Question #1 will give you a basic understanding of the experiment, and question #2 will allow you to quickly navigate the data for answers once you start on the questions.
- An excellent strategy for choosing the order of the passages is to do the passages with five questions first, then the passages with six questions, then the one with seven. The three five-question passages tend to be the easiest, so that's why I recommend this. Doing the easiest passages first will allow you to rack up points early on, move quickly, and gain confidence.
- The passages aren't in order, so you will have to find the five-question passages and be careful on bubbling, but I think it's definitely worth it. It will take some practice to get used to this strategy, but once you get the hang of it, this strategy should help you to manage your time more efficiently and improve your score.
- Along those same lines, I recommend aiming for four minutes per passage for the five-question passages, five minutes per passage on the six-minute passages, and six minutes

for the seven-question passage. That adds up to 33 minutes, so you will have a two-minute cushion in case you need a little extra time on one of the passages.

- Like I said with the reading section, you shouldn't worry too much about timing when you first begin taking practice tests. The critical thing is to be able to master the strategies and get most of the questions right. After you do that, then you can focus on timing and trying to be more efficient. But until you have mastered the strategies and you're getting most of the questions right, just ignore timing.
- You will get faster as you get better at answering the questions; don't try to force yourself to become faster, or you'll just waste your time. I know what you're probably thinking: "The toughest part of the science section is timing, but this guy is telling me to ignore timing (at first) as I'm studying!" But this studying strategy really does work. You must "get good" before you can get fast, or else you will just be answering incorrectly more quickly than before. You get faster by getting better at answering the questions, not the other way around!
- For the seven-question passage, it's critical to understand that this passage is basically just a reading comprehension passage about science. The only difference is that there will be multiple short passages where scientists give their opinion on something, rather than one long passage.
- The key to this passage is to be able to identify the ways the scientists' opinions differ. Most of the questions ask you to compare and contrast the opinions of two or more of the scientists in some way, so you will save time and get a better score if you pay careful attention to the way the opinions of the scientists differ.
- Since there are seven passages in this section, it will be more difficult than on the other sections to come back to a question that you have skipped once you have moved on to a different passage. For this reason, if you are unsure of a question, then quickly try to eliminate the wrong answers and take your best guess. You should still mark down the question in case you have extra time at the end, and getting a fresh look at a question can certainly help, but keep in mind that it may be tough to answer a question you have skipped after you move on to the other passages.
- Although I said this in my advice on the Reading section, it is worth repeating: DO NOT get stuck on a question and waste 2-3 minutes trying to figure it out. Each question is worth one point, no more and no less, so you are only hurting yourself by spending 2-3 minutes on a difficult question. This is especially true in the science section, because time is very limited, and you must be highly efficient in order to finish this section without having to rush near the end.
- One final note: The Science Reasoning section is more psychologically taxing than any other section. It comes at the end of the ACT, there are a bunch of obscure symbols and terms that you probably haven't seen, and you only have 35 minutes to complete 40 questions. Half of the battle to improve your score is learning to overcome your fear of this section. This only comes through knowing the best strategies, taking practice tests, and reviewing all of the answers. Remember, you don't have to be a science genius—you just have to be able to efficiently and accurately interpret data.

Final Note

Dear Student,

I hope you have found this study guide helpful as you try to improve your score. I also hope that you will take away more than just ACT advice from this study guide. The ACT is, without a doubt, the most important test you will take in your life up to this point. However, even more important are the other lessons I mentioned throughout this study guide: set your goals high, avoid repeating mistakes, and write down a plan for how to achieve your goals.

Studying for the ACT won't be particularly fun in the moment, but you will find it very rewarding, and you will develop persistence, precision, and attention to detail. It's important to realize that studying won't lead to a steady upward trend of improvement on each section. There will be off-days, there will be frustration, and there will be practice tests where you make careless mistakes that sink your score. Don't get discouraged! This happens to everyone. It certainly happened to me. Always learn from your mistakes and failures—but never dwell on them.

Lastly, I would like to thank all those who made *Efficient Improvement* possible. Completing a project of this magnitude is never a solo venture. My only role in the production of this study guide was recording the brilliant advice of numerous teachers and former students who are far more intelligent and experienced than I am. I also owe a great deal to the administrators and teachers who took the time to review this study guide and make it available to their students. There was no monetary incentive; they did it solely because they care about the success of their students, and for this I am incredibly grateful.

Once again, thank you for taking the time to read *Efficient Improvement*. I hope I have been some small help to you as you move forward. I wish you all the best in high school and beyond!

Sincerely,

Luke Ramsey

In loving memory of Rebecca Draper Townsend, an embodiment of compassion and generosity. You have been an inspiration to many.

1997-2015

Weekly Planner

Goal Score: Test Date: Week Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
English							
Math							
Reading							
Science							

“Reduce your plan to writing. The moment you complete this, you will have definitely given concrete form to the intangible desire.”

~ ~ ~

Napoleon Hill