

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

ÁLGEBRA INTEGRADA

Martes, 17 de junio de 2008 – 9:15 a.m. a 12:15 p.m., solamente

Escriba su nombre en letras de molde:

Escriba el nombre de su escuela en letras de molde:

Escriba su nombre y el nombre de su escuela en los recuadros de arriba en letras de molde.

No se permite papel de borrador para ninguna parte de este examen, pero usted puede usar los espacios en blanco de este folleto como papel de borrador. Una hoja perforada de papel de borrador cuadriculado está provista al final de este folleto para cualquier pregunta para la cual sea útil un gráfico, aunque no se requiere. Usted puede remover esta hoja del folleto. Cualquier trabajo que se realice en esta hoja de papel de borrador cuadriculado *no* será calificado.

Las fórmulas que podría necesitar para contestar algunas preguntas de este examen se encuentran al final de este examen. La hoja está perforada para que pueda removerla de este folleto.

Este examen contiene cuatro partes, con un total de 39 preguntas. Usted debe contestar todas las preguntas de este examen. Registre sus respuestas a las preguntas de selección múltiple de la Parte I, usando un lápiz No. 2 en la hoja separada de respuestas que se le dio. Escriba sus respuestas a las preguntas de las Partes II, III y IV directamente en este folleto. Todo el trabajo para las partes II, III y IV debe estar escrito con bolígrafo, excepto los gráficos y dibujos, que deben hacerse con lápiz. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc.

Cuando usted haya terminado el examen, debe firmar la declaración impresa al final de la hoja de respuestas, indicando que usted no tenía ningún conocimiento ilegal de las preguntas o de las respuestas antes del examen y que no ha dado ni ha recibido ayuda en contestar ninguna de las preguntas durante el examen. Su hoja de respuestas no puede ser aceptada si usted no firma esta declaración.

Aviso: Una calculadora para graficar y una regla tienen que estar disponibles para su uso mientras toma este examen.

El uso de cualquier aparato destinado a la comunicación está estrictamente prohibido mientras esté realizando el examen. Si usted utiliza cualquier aparato destinado a la comunicación, aunque sea brevemente, su examen será invalidado y no se calculará su calificación.

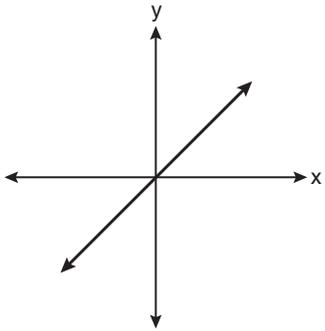
NO ABRA ESTE FOLLETO DE EXAMEN HASTA QUE SE LE INDIQUE.

Parte I

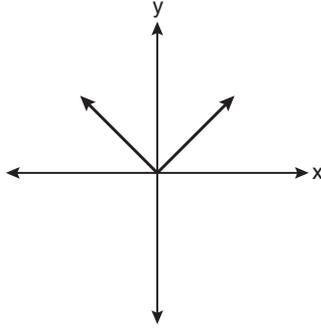
Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. No se dará crédito parcial. Para cada pregunta, anote sus respuestas usando un lápiz no. 2 en la hoja separada de respuestas que se le dio. [60]

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

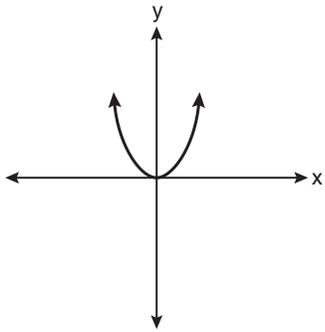
1 ¿Qué gráfico representa una función lineal?



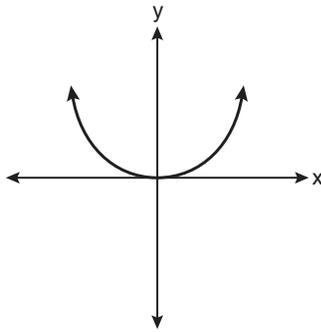
(1)



(3)



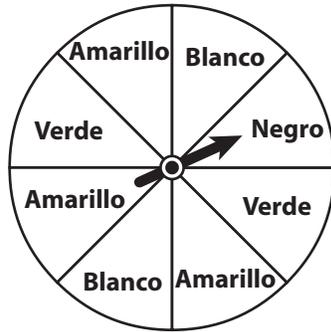
(2)



(4)

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

- 2 Una aguja giratoria está dividida en ocho regiones iguales, como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama.



¿Qué evento es más probable que ocurra en una rotación?

- (1) La flecha caerá en una zona verde o blanca.
 - (2) La flecha caerá en una zona verde o negra.
 - (3) La flecha caerá en una zona amarilla o negra.
 - (4) La flecha caerá en una zona amarilla o verde.
- 3 Una escuela quiere añadir un programa mixto de fútbol. Se hará una encuesta para determinar el interés de los estudiantes en el programa. Con el fin de obtener una muestra imparcial, ¿a qué grupo debería encuestar la escuela?
- (1) a todo tercer estudiante que entre al edificio
 - (2) a todos los miembros del equipo de fútbol americano
 - (3) a todos los miembros de la clase de teatro de la Sra. Zimmer
 - (4) a todos los estudiantes que tienen clase de francés en el segundo periodo
- 4 Factorizada, la expresión $16x^2 - 25y^2$ es equivalente a
- (1) $(4x - 5y)(4x + 5y)$
 - (2) $(4x - 5y)(4x - 5y)$
 - (3) $(8x - 5y)(8x + 5y)$
 - (4) $(8x - 5y)(8x - 5y)$

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

7 ¿Cuál es el producto de $-3x^2y$ y $(5xy^2 + xy)$?

- (1) $-15x^3y^3 - 3x^3y^2$ (3) $-15x^2y^2 - 3x^2y$
(2) $-15x^3y^3 - 3x^3y$ (4) $-15x^3y^3 + xy$

8 El equipo de bolos (*bowling*) de la Escuela Secundaria Lincoln debe elegir presidente, vicepresidente y secretario. Si el equipo tiene 10 miembros, ¿qué expresión se podría usar para determinar el número de maneras en que se podría elegir a los funcionarios?

- (1) ${}_3P_{10}$ (3) ${}_{10}P_3$
(2) ${}_7P_3$ (4) ${}_{10}P_7$

9 Lenny construyó un cubo en la clase de tecnología. Cada borde medía 1.5 cm. ¿Cuál es el volumen del cubo en centímetros cúbicos?

- (1) 2.25 (3) 9.0
(2) 3.375 (4) 13.5

10 ¿Qué par ordenado es una solución del sistema de ecuaciones $y = x$ e $y = x^2 - 2$?

- (1) $(-2, -2)$ (3) $(0, 0)$
(2) $(-1, 1)$ (4) $(2, 2)$

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

13 ¿Cuál es la mitad de 2^6 ?

(1) 1^3

(3) 2^3

(2) 1^6

(4) 2^5

14 ¿Qué ecuación representa una línea que es paralela a la línea $y = -4x + 5$?

(1) $y = -4x + 3$

(3) $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 3$

(2) $y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 5$

(4) $y = 4x + 5$

15 ¿Cuál es el producto de $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1}$ y $\frac{x + 3}{3x - 3}$ expresado en la forma más simple?

(1) x

(3) $x + 3$

(2) $\frac{x}{3}$

(4) $\frac{x + 3}{3}$

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

19 ¿Qué conjunto de datos describe una situación que se podría clasificar como cualitativa?

- (1) las elevaciones de las cinco montañas más altas del mundo
- (2) las edades de presidentes en el momento de su inauguración
- (3) las opiniones de estudiantes con respecto a los almuerzos de la escuela
- (4) las tallas de zapatos de los jugadores del equipo de baloncesto

20 ¿Cuál es la pendiente de la línea que pasa por los puntos $(-6,1)$ y $(4,-4)$?

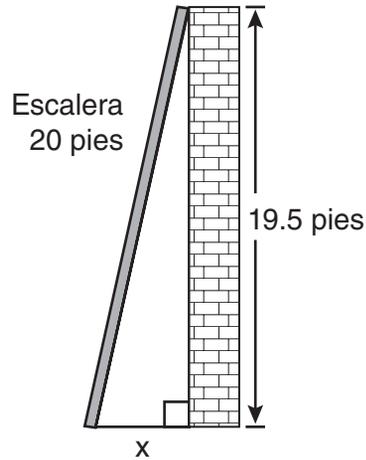
- (1) -2
- (2) 2
- (3) $-\frac{1}{2}$
- (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

21 Los estudiantes de una clase de noveno grado midieron sus estaturas, e , en centímetros. La estatura del estudiante más bajo fue 155 cm, y la estatura del estudiante más alto fue 190 cm. ¿Qué desigualdad representa el rango de las estaturas?

- (1) $155 < e < 190$
- (2) $155 \leq e \leq 190$
- (3) $e \geq 155$ ó $e \leq 190$
- (4) $e > 155$ ó $e < 190$

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

- 25 Don colocó una escalera contra el lado de su casa, como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama.



¿Qué ecuación se podría usar para encontrar la distancia, x , desde el pie de la escalera hasta la base de la casa?

- (1) $x = 20 - 19.5$ (3) $x = \sqrt{20^2 - 19.5^2}$
(2) $x = 20^2 - 19.5^2$ (4) $x = \sqrt{20^2 + 19.5^2}$

- 26 ¿Qué valor de x es una solución de $\frac{5}{x} = \frac{x + 13}{6}$?

- (1) -2 (3) -10
(2) -3 (4) -15

- 27 La Sra. Ayer pinta el exterior de la caja de juguetes de su hijo, incluyendo la tapa y el fondo. La caja de juguetes mide 3 pies de largo, 1.5 pies de ancho y 2 pies de altura. ¿Cuál es el área total de la superficie que pintará?

- (1) 9.0 pies^2 (3) 22.5 pies^2
(2) 13.5 pies^2 (4) 27.0 pies^2

28 ¿Cuál es $\frac{\sqrt{32}}{4}$ expresada en la forma radical más simple?

(1) $\sqrt{2}$

(3) $\sqrt{8}$

(2) $4\sqrt{2}$

(4) $\frac{\sqrt{8}}{2}$

29 Considere el gráfico de la ecuación $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, cuando $a \neq 0$. Si a se multiplica por 3, ¿qué es verdadero acerca del gráfico de la parábola resultante?

(1) El vértice está 3 unidades por encima del vértice de la parábola original.

(2) La nueva parábola está 3 unidades a la derecha de la parábola original.

(3) La nueva parábola es más ancha que la parábola original.

(4) La nueva parábola es más angosta que la parábola original.

30 Kathy planea comprar un automóvil que se deprecia (pierde valor) a una tasa de 14% por año. El costo inicial del automóvil es \$21,000. ¿Qué ecuación representa el valor, v , del automóvil después de 3 años?

(1) $v = 21,000(0.14)^3$

(3) $v = 21,000(1.14)^3$

(2) $v = 21,000(0.86)^3$

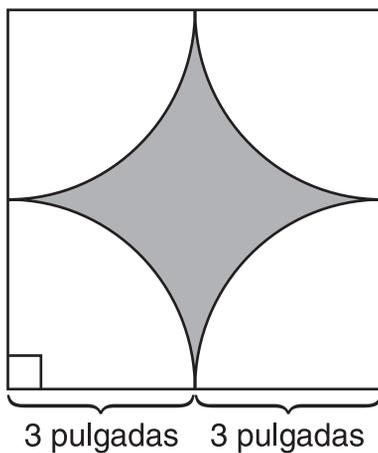
(4) $v = 21,000(0.86)(3)$

Parte II

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente un punto. Todas las respuestas se deben escribir con bolígrafo, menos los gráficos y los dibujos, los cuales deben realizarse con lápiz. [6]

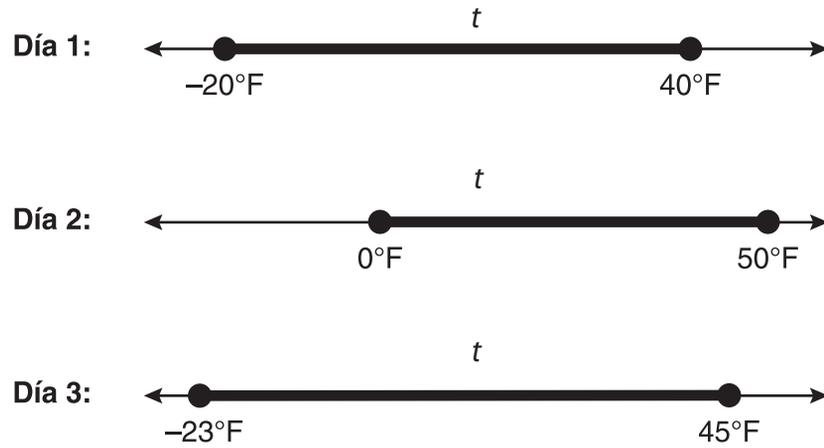
- 31 Tom condujo 290 millas de su universidad a su casa y usó 23.2 galones de gasolina. Su hermana, Ann, condujo 225 millas de su universidad a su casa y usó 15 galones de gasolina. ¿El vehículo de quién gastó menos gasolina por milla? Justifique su respuesta.

- 32** Un diseñador creó el logotipo que se muestra abajo. El logotipo consiste en un cuadrado y cuatro cuartos de círculo de igual tamaño.



Expresa, en términos de π , el área exacta, en pulgadas cuadradas, de la región sombreada.

33 Maureen observa la variación de las temperaturas exteriores durante tres días. Ella registra la siguiente información.



Expresa la intersección de los tres conjuntos como una desigualdad en términos de temperatura, t .

Parte III

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 3 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente un punto. Todas las respuestas se deben escribir con bolígrafo, menos los gráficos y los dibujos, los cuales deben realizarse con lápiz. [9]

34 Peter comienza su año de kinder (jardín de infancia) pudiendo deletrear 10 palabras. Él va a aprender a deletrear 2 palabras nuevas cada día.

Escriba una desigualdad que se pueda usar para determinar cuántos días, d , le toma a Peter poder deletrear *al menos* 75 palabras.

Use esta desigualdad para determinar el número mínimo de días enteros que le tomará poder deletrear *al menos* 75 palabras.

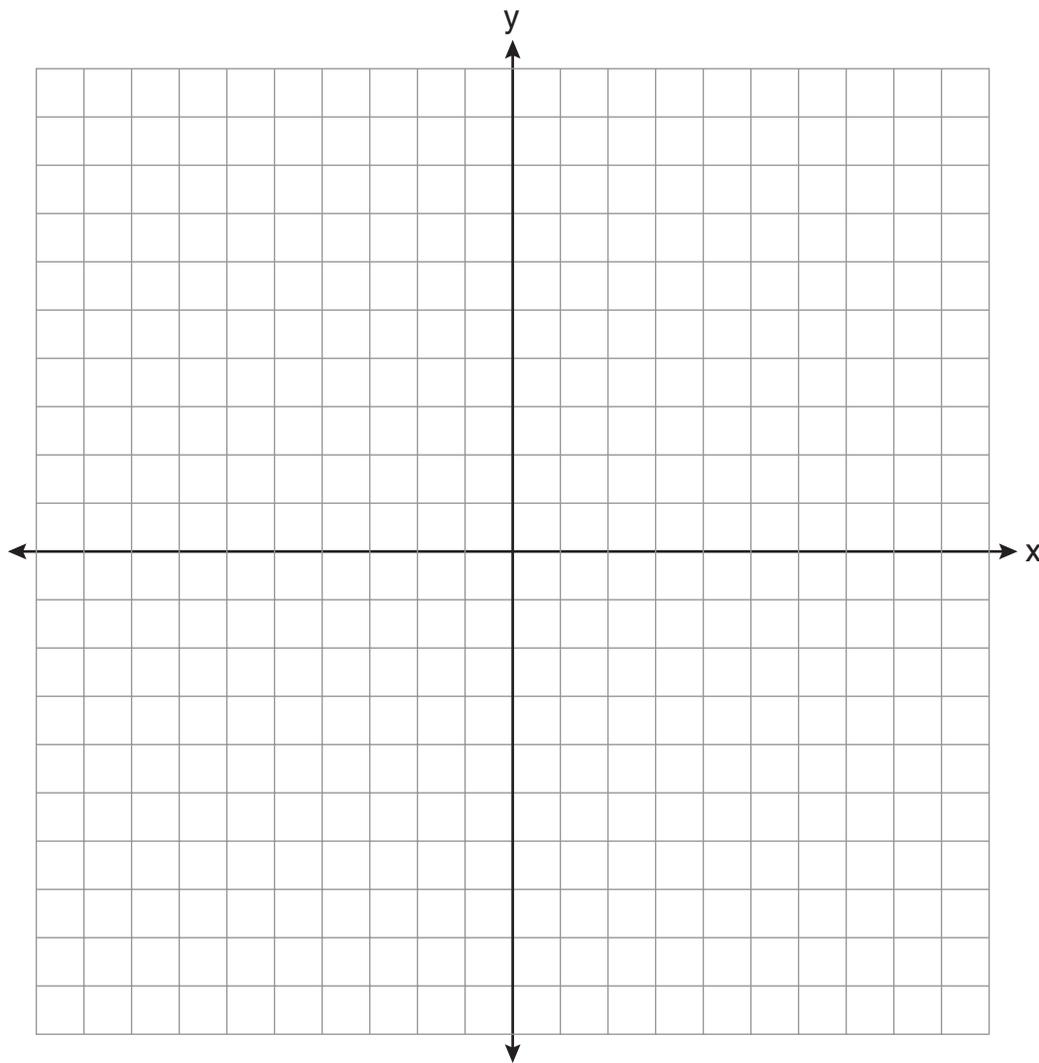
35 La tienda de discos Hudson tiene una rebaja por cierre definitivo. Los DC (discos compactos) normalmente se venden por \$18.00. Durante la primera semana de la rebaja, todos los DC se venderán por \$15.00.

Escrita como fracción, ¿cuál es la tasa de descuento?

¿Cómo se expresa esta tasa en forma de porcentaje? Redondee su respuesta al *centésimo de un por ciento más cercano*.

Durante la segunda semana de la rebaja, los mismos DC estarán rebajados en un 25% del precio *original*. ¿Cuál es el precio de un DC durante la segunda semana de la rebaja?

36 Grafique la ecuación $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$ en el siguiente conjunto de ejes.
Usando el gráfico, determine las raíces de la ecuación $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$.



Parte IV

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 4 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente un punto. Todas las respuestas se deben escribir con bolígrafo, menos los gráficos y los dibujos, los cuales deben realizarse con lápiz. [12]

37 Un contratista necesita 54 pies cuadrados de ladrillos para construir un camino rectangular. El largo del camino es 15 pies más que el ancho.

Escriba una ecuación que se podría usar para determinar las dimensiones del camino. Resuelva esta ecuación para determinar el largo y el ancho, en pies, del camino.

38 Sophie midió un trozo de papel que tenía 21.7 cm por 28.5 cm. El trozo de papel mide en realidad 21.6 cm por 28.4 cm.

Determine el número de centímetros cuadrados que hay en el área del trozo de papel usando las medidas de Sophie.

Determine el número de centímetros cuadrados que hay en el área real del trozo de papel.

Determine el error relativo al calcular el área. Exprese su respuesta como un decimal al *milésimo más cercano*.

Sophie no cree que haya una cantidad significativa de error. ¿Está de acuerdo o en desacuerdo? Justifique su respuesta.

39 Los precios de siete automóviles de carrera que se vendieron la semana pasada aparecen en la siguiente tabla.

Precio por automóvil de carrera	Número de automóviles de carrera
\$126,000	1
\$140,000	2
\$180,000	1
\$400,000	2
\$819,000	1

¿Cuál es la media del valor de estos automóviles de carrera, en dólares?

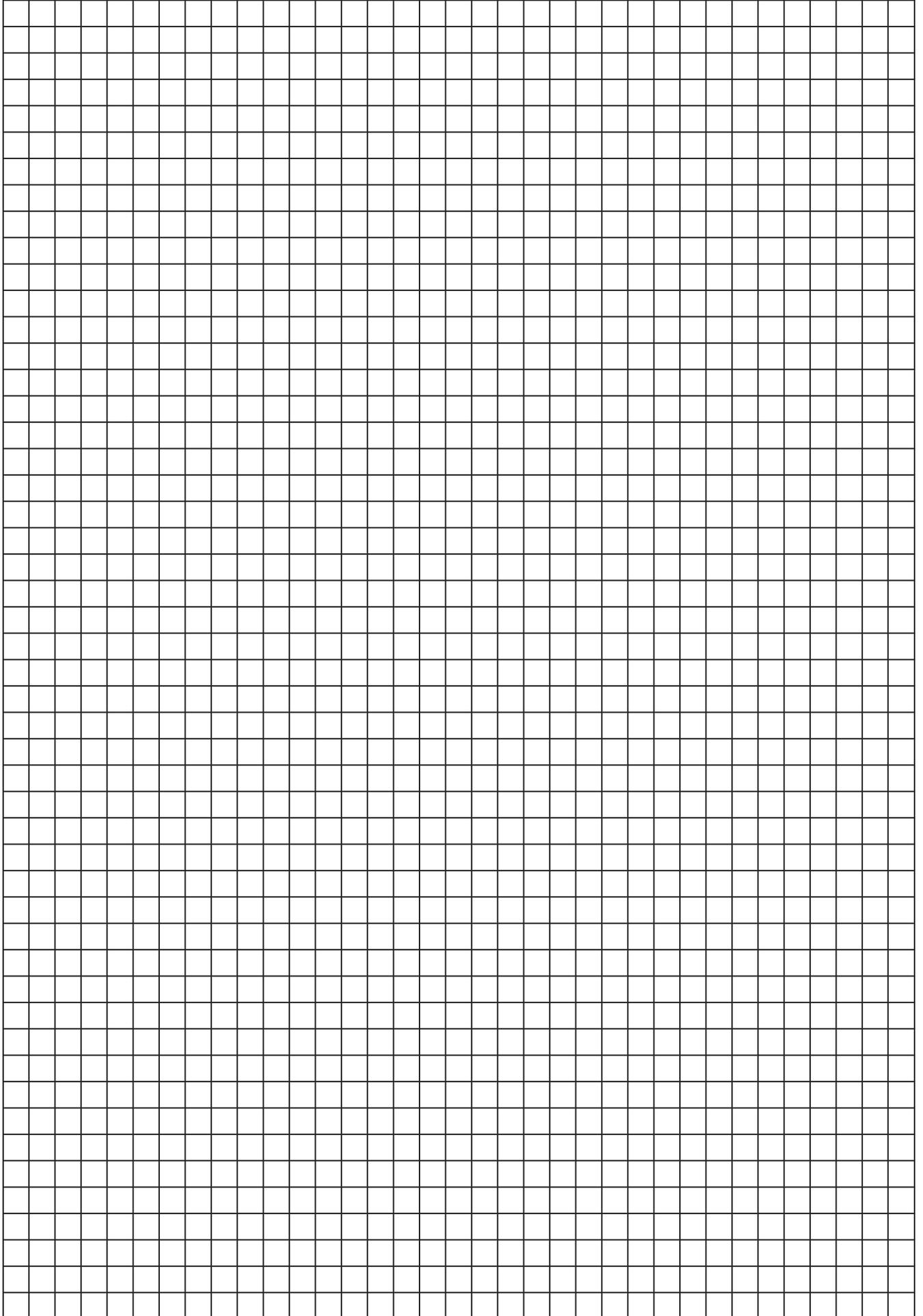
¿Cuál es la mediana del valor de estos automóviles de carrera, en dólares?

Enuncie cuál de estas medidas de tendencia central representa mejor el valor de los siete automóviles de carrera. Justifique su respuesta.

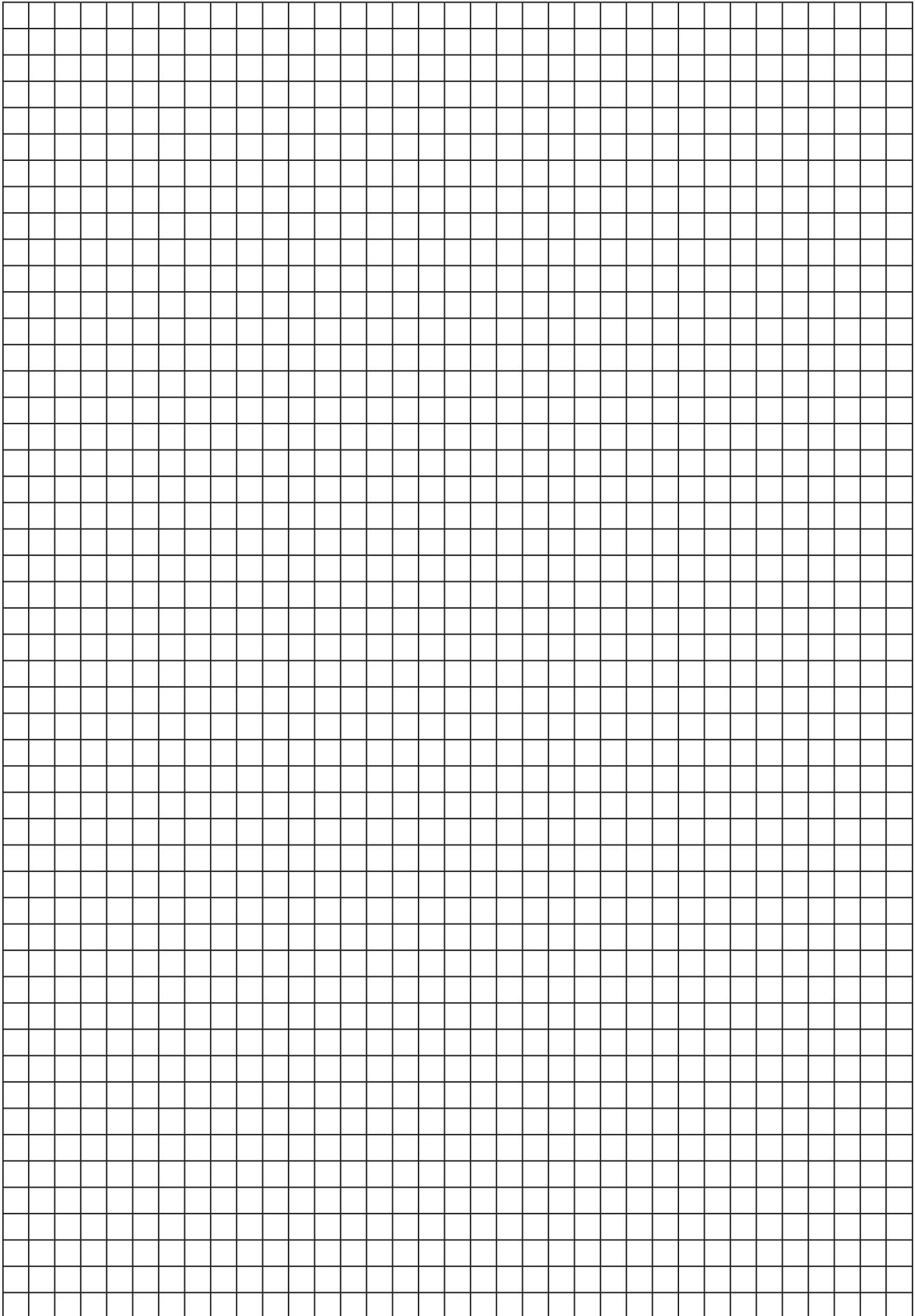
Papel cuadriculado de borrador — Esta hoja *no* será calificada.

Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada



Papel cuadriculado de borrador — Esta hoja *no* será calificada.



Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada

Hoja de Referencia

Razones trigonométricas	$\text{sen } A$	$= \frac{\textit{opuesto}}{\textit{hipotenusa}}$
	$\text{cos } A$	$= \frac{\textit{adyacente}}{\textit{hipotenusa}}$
	$\text{tan } A$	$= \frac{\textit{opuesto}}{\textit{adyacente}}$

Área	trapecio	$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$
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Volumen	cilindro	$V = \pi r^2 h$
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Área de superficie	prisma rectangular	$SA = 2lw + 2hw + 2lh$
	cilindro	$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Geometría analítica	$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
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FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

INTEGRATED ALGEBRA

Tuesday, June 17, 2008 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

SCORING KEY

Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures are to be followed for scoring student answer papers for the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra. More detailed information about scoring is provided in the publication *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra*.

Use only a No. 2 pencil in rating the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra. Do *not* attempt to correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind. Scoring overlays have been included in the package of scoring materials and must be used to score Part I, the multiple-choice section. When scoring the examination:

- **cut out** the rectangular space on the bottom of the scoring overlay to record the total Part I score
- **do not** punch holes in the scoring overlay
- **do not** make any marks on the answer sheet, other than in the spaces provided for recording scores
- **do not** machine scan the answer sheets. Marking up or scanning these answer sheets will interfere with the score collection.

Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct variations in the answers will be allowed. Units need not be given when the wording of the questions allows such omissions.

Each student's answer paper is to be scored by a minimum of three mathematics teachers. On the back of the student's answer sheet, raters must enter their initials in the boxes next to the questions they have scored and also write their name in the box under the heading "Rater's/Scorer's Name."

Raters should record the student's scores for all questions and the total raw score on the student's answer sheet. Make a careful record to be retained in the school of the total raw score earned by each student. The State Education Department will provide a recordkeeping form for this purpose as part of the detailed directions for administering and scoring the June 2008 Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra.

The conversion chart for the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> no later than Rating Day, Thursday, June 26, 2008.

Part I

Allow a total of 60 credits, 2 credits for each of the following:

(1) 1	(9) 2	(17) 3	(25) 3
(2) 4	(10) 4	(18) 2	(26) 4
(3) 1	(11) 1	(19) 3	(27) 4
(4) 1	(12) 3	(20) 3	(28) 1
(5) 4	(13) 4	(21) 2	(29) 4
(6) 2	(14) 1	(22) 3	(30) 2
(7) 1	(15) 4	(23) 4	
(8) 3	(16) 2	(24) 2	

Updated information regarding the rating of this examination may be posted on the New York State Education Department’s web site during the rating period. Check this web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> and select the link “Examination Scoring Information” for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and several times throughout the Regents examination period.

General Rules for Applying Mathematics Rubrics

I. General Principles for Rating

The rubrics for the constructed-response questions on the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra are designed to provide a systematic, consistent method for awarding credit. The rubrics are not to be considered all-inclusive; it is impossible to anticipate all the different methods that students might use to solve a given problem. Each response must be rated carefully using the teacher’s professional judgment and knowledge of mathematics; all calculations must be checked. The specific rubrics for each question must be applied consistently to all responses. In cases that are not specifically addressed in the rubrics, raters must follow the general rating guidelines in the publication *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra*, use their own professional judgment, confer with other mathematics teachers, and/or contact the consultants at the State Education Department for guidance. During each Regents examination administration period, rating questions may be referred directly to the Education Department. The contact numbers are sent to all schools before each administration period.

II. Full-Credit Responses

A full-credit response provides a complete and correct answer to all parts of the question. Sufficient work is shown to enable the rater to determine how the student arrived at the correct answer.

When the rubric for the full-credit response includes one or more examples of an acceptable method for solving the question (usually introduced by the phrase “such as”), it does not mean that there are no additional acceptable methods of arriving at the correct answer. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded credit. The only exceptions are those questions that specify the type of solution that must be used; i.e., an algebraic solution or a graphic solution. A correct solution using a method other than the one specified is awarded half the credit of a correct solution using the specified method.

III. Appropriate Work

Full-Credit Responses: The directions in the examination booklet for all the constructed-response questions state: “Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, charts, etc.” The student has the responsibility of providing the correct answer **and** showing how that answer was obtained. The student must “construct” the response; the teacher should not have to search through a group of seemingly random calculations scribbled on the student paper to ascertain what method the student may have used.

Responses With Errors: Rubrics that state “Appropriate work is shown, but ...” are intended to be used with solutions that show an essentially complete response to the question but contain certain types of errors, whether computational, rounding, graphing, or conceptual. If the response is incomplete, i.e., an equation is written but not solved or an equation is solved but not all of the parts of the question are answered, appropriate work has **not** been shown. Other rubrics address incomplete responses.

IV. Multiple Errors

Computational Errors, Graphing Errors, and Rounding Errors: Each of these types of errors results in a 1-credit deduction. Any combination of two of these types of errors results in a 2-credit deduction. No more than 2 credits should be deducted for such mechanical errors in any response. The teacher must carefully review the student’s work to determine what errors were made and what type of errors they were.

Conceptual Errors: A conceptual error involves a more serious lack of knowledge or procedure. Examples of conceptual errors include using the incorrect formula for the area of a figure, choosing the incorrect trigonometric function, or multiplying the exponents instead of adding them when multiplying terms with exponents. A response with one conceptual error can receive no more than half credit.

If a response shows repeated occurrences of the same conceptual error, the student should not be penalized twice. If the same conceptual error is repeated in responses to other questions, credit should be deducted in each response.

If a response shows two (or more) different major conceptual errors, it should be considered completely incorrect and receive no credit.

If a response shows one conceptual error and one computational, graphing, or rounding error, the teacher must award credit that takes into account both errors, i.e., awarding half credit for the conceptual error and deducting 1 credit for each mechanical error (maximum of two deductions for mechanical errors).

Part II

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of two credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(31) [2] Ann's, and appropriate work is shown to justify the answer.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown calculating gas mileage of both vehicles, but no further correct work is shown.

[0] Ann's, but no work is shown.

or

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(32) [2] $36 - 9\pi$ or $36 - 3^2\pi$, and appropriate work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but the answer is not expressed in terms of π .

or

[1] $36 - 9\pi$, but no work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(33) [2] $0 \leq t \leq 40$ or an equivalent answer.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as $0 < t < 40$ or $-23 \leq t \leq 50$.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

Part III

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of three credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(34) [3] $10 + 2d \geq 75$ or an equivalent inequality and 33, and appropriate work is shown.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or rounding error is made.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational or rounding errors are made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

or

[1] An incorrect inequality of equal difficulty is solved appropriately.

or

[1] $10 + 2d \geq 75$, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] 33, but no work is shown.

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(35) [3] $\frac{3}{18}$ and $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ or $16.\bar{6}\%$ or equivalent answers, and \$13.50, and appropriate work is shown.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one rounding error is made, such as 16.6%, 16.7%, or 17%.

or

[2] An incorrect fractional rate of discount is found, but an appropriate percent is stated, and \$13.50 is found.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but only two correct answers are found.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but only one correct answer is found.

or

[1] $\frac{3}{18}$, $16\frac{2}{3}\%$, and \$13.50, but no work is shown.

[0] $\frac{3}{18}$, $16\frac{2}{3}\%$, or \$13.50, but no work is shown.

or

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

- (36) [3] The correct graph is drawn, and -1 and 3 are found.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one graphing error is made, but appropriate roots are identified.
- or*
- [2] The graph of the parabola is drawn correctly, but no further correct work is shown.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more graphing errors are made, but appropriate roots are identified.
- or*
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.
- or*
- [1] -1 and 3 are stated, but no work is shown.
- [0] -1 or 3 is stated, but no work is shown.
- or*
- [0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.
-

Part IV

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of four credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(37) [4] An appropriate equation is written, width = 3, length = 18, and appropriate work is shown.

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or factoring error is made.

or

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but the length and width are not labeled or are labeled incorrectly.

or

[3] Appropriate work is shown to find either the length or the width of the walkway, but no further correct work is shown.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but two computational or factoring errors are made.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

or

[2] An appropriate quadratic equation in standard form (set equal to zero) is written, but no further correct work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational or factoring error are made.

or

[1] An appropriate equation is written, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Width = 3 and length = 18, but no work is shown.

[0] Width = 3 or length = 18, but no work is shown.

or

[0] 3 and 18, but no work is shown.

or

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(38) [4] 618.45, 613.44, and 0.008, and appropriate work is shown, and an appropriate justification is given.

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or rounding error is made.

or

[3] 618.45, 613.44, and 0.008, and appropriate work is shown, but no justification is given.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational or rounding errors are made.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as dividing by 618.45.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational or rounding error are made.

or

[1] 618.45 and 613.44, and appropriate work is shown, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] 618.45, 613.44, and 0.008, but no work is shown.

[0] 618.45 or 613.44, and appropriate work is shown, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

(39) [4] Mean = 315,000, median = 180,000, and the median is stated to be the best measure of central tendency, an appropriate justification is given, and appropriate work is shown.

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made, but an appropriate measure of central tendency is stated, and an appropriate justification is given.

or

[3] Mean = 315,000, median = 180,000, and the median is stated to be the best measure of central tendency, but no further correct work is shown.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but two computational errors are made, but an appropriate measure of central tendency is stated, and an appropriate justification is given.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to find mean = 315,000 and median = 180,000, but no further correct work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational error are made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find mean = 315,000 or median = 180,000, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Mean = 315,000 and median = 180,000, but no further correct work is shown, and no justification is given.

[0] Mean = 315,000 or median = 180,000, but no further correct work is shown, and no justification is given.

or

[0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

Map to Learning Standards

Key Ideas	Item Numbers
Number Sense and Operations	8, 28, 35
Algebra	4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 34, 37
Geometry	1, 9, 11, 27, 29, 32, 36
Measurement	31, 38
Probability and Statistics	2, 3, 5, 19, 22, 39

Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra

June 2008

Chart for Converting Total Test Raw Scores to Final Examination Scores (Scaled Scores)

The Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the June 2008 Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Thursday, June 26, 2008.

Submitting Teacher Evaluations of the Test to the Department

Suggestions and feedback from teachers provide an important contribution to the test development process. The Department provides an online evaluation form for State assessments. It contains spaces for teachers to respond to several specific questions and to make suggestions. Instructions for completing the evaluation form are as follows:

1. Go to www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/exameval.
2. Select the test title.
3. Complete the required demographic fields.
4. Complete each evaluation question and provide comments in the space provided.
5. Click the SUBMIT button at the bottom of the page to submit the completed form.



Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra June 2008

Chart for Converting Total Test Raw Scores to
Final Examination Scores (Scale Scores)

Raw Score	Scale Score						
87	100	65	85	43	76	21	53
86	99	64	84	42	75	20	51
85	98	63	84	41	74	19	49
84	97	62	84	40	74	18	47
83	96	61	83	39	73	17	45
82	95	60	83	38	72	16	44
81	94	59	83	37	72	15	41
80	93	58	82	36	71	14	39
79	93	57	82	35	70	13	37
78	92	56	82	34	69	12	35
77	91	55	81	33	68	11	32
76	91	54	81	32	67	10	30
75	90	53	80	31	66	9	27
74	89	52	80	30	65	8	25
73	89	51	80	29	64	7	22
72	88	50	79	28	63	6	19
71	88	49	79	27	61	5	16
70	87	48	78	26	60	4	13
69	87	47	78	25	59	3	10
68	86	46	77	24	57	2	7
67	86	45	77	23	56	1	3
66	86	44	76	22	54	0	0

To determine the student's final examination score, find the student's total test raw score in the column labeled "Raw Score" and then locate the scale score that corresponds to that raw score. The scale score is the student's final examination score. Enter this score in the column labeled "Final Examination Score" in the school record of students' total raw scores.

It is recommended that all student answer papers that received a scale score of 60-64 be scored a second time to ensure the accuracy of the score. For the second scoring, a different committee of teachers may score the student's paper or the original committee may score the paper, except that no teacher may score the same open-ended questions that he/she scored in the first rating of the paper.

Because scale scores corresponding to raw scores in the conversion chart change from one examination to another, it is crucial that for each administration, the conversion chart provided for that administration be used to determine the student's final score. The chart above is usable only for the June 2008 administration of the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra.