

ÁLGEBRA INTEGRADA

Jueves, 13 de agosto de 2009 — 8:30 a 11:30 a.m., solamente

Nombre del estudiante: _____

Nombre de la escuela: _____

Escriba en letra de molde su nombre y el nombre de su escuela en las líneas de arriba. Luego pase a la última página de este folleto de examen; ésta es la hoja de respuestas para la Parte I. Doble la última página a lo largo de las perforaciones. Después, despacio y con mucho cuidado, desprenda la hoja de respuestas. Luego llene el encabezamiento de su hoja de respuestas.

Este examen tiene cuatro partes, con un total de 39 preguntas. Usted debe contestar todas las preguntas del examen. Marque sus respuestas a las preguntas de selección múltiple de la Parte I en la hoja de respuestas separada. Escriba sus respuestas a las preguntas de las Partes II, III y IV directamente en este folleto. Todas las respuestas deben ser escritas con bolígrafo de tinta permanente, excepto en el caso de los gráficos y los dibujos, que deben hacerse con lápiz. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluidas las sustituciones de fórmulas, los diagramas, los gráficos, las tablas, etc. que correspondan.

Las fórmulas que podría necesitar para responder a ciertas preguntas se encuentran al final del examen. Esta hoja está perforada para que pueda desprenderla de este folleto.

No se permite el uso de papel de borrador para ninguna parte de este examen, pero puede usar los espacios en blanco en este folleto como papel de borrador. Una hoja perforada de papel cuadriculado de borrador está provista al final de este folleto para cualquier pregunta para la cual sea útil un gráfico, aunque no se requiere. Puede desprender esta hoja del folleto. Todo trabajo realizado en esta hoja de papel cuadriculado de borrador *no* será calificado.

Cuando haya terminado el examen, deberá firmar la declaración impresa en la hoja de respuestas separada, indicando que no tenía conocimiento ilegítimo previo de las preguntas o respuestas del examen, y que no ha dado ni recibido asistencia alguna para responder a las preguntas durante el examen. Su hoja de respuestas no será aceptada si no firma dicha declaración.

Aviso...

Se le debe proporcionar una calculadora para hacer gráficos y una regla para que utilice mientras realiza el 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 las 30 preguntas de esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. No se permitirá ningún crédito parcial. Para cada pregunta, escriba en la hoja de respuestas separada el número que precede a la palabra o frase que mejor complete el enunciado o que mejor responda a la pregunta. [60]

Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.

1 Si h representa un número, ¿qué ecuación es la interpretación correcta de “Sesenta más que 9 veces un número es 375”?

(1) $9h = 375$

(3) $9h - 60 = 375$

(2) $9h + 60 = 375$

(4) $60h + 9 = 375$

2 ¿Cuál expresión es equivalente a $9x^2 - 16$?

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

(3) $(3x + 8)(3x - 8)$

(2) $(3x - 4)(3x - 4)$

(4) $(3x - 8)(3x - 8)$

3 ¿Cuál expresión representa $(3x^2y^4)(4xy^2)$ en la forma más simple?

(1) $12x^2y^8$

(3) $12x^3y^8$

(2) $12x^2y^6$

(4) $12x^3y^6$

4 Un club de música en la internet tiene un cargo inicial de inscripción de \$13.95, y cobra \$0.49 para comprar cada canción. Si Emma tiene \$50.00 para afiliarse al club y comprar canciones, ¿cuál es la cantidad máxima de canciones que puede comprar?

(1) 73

(3) 130

(2) 74

(4) 131

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

5 El puesto de helados local ofrece tres sabores de helado: vainilla, chocolate y fresa; dos tipos de barquillo: de azúcar y de pan dulce; y tres coberturas: chispitas, nueces y galletas molidas. Si Dawn no pide helado de vainilla, ¿cuántas opciones diferentes se puede pedir que tengan un sabor de helado, un tipo de barquillo y una cobertura?

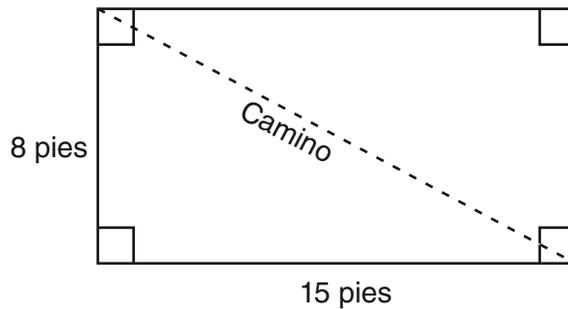
(1) 7

(3) 12

(2) 8

(4) 18

6 El siguiente diagrama representa el jardín rectangular de Nancy.



Si un camino en diagonal atraviesa el jardín, ¿cuál es su longitud, en pies?

(1) 17

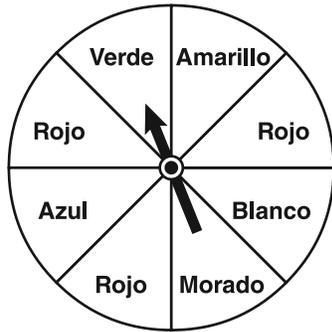
(3) $\sqrt{161}$

(2) 22

(4) $\sqrt{529}$

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

7 La siguiente ruleta está dividida en ocho secciones iguales, y se la hace girar una vez. ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que *no* salga rojo?



(1) $\frac{3}{5}$

(3) $\frac{5}{8}$

(2) $\frac{3}{8}$

(4) $\frac{7}{8}$

8 ¿Qué relación es la que mejor puede ser descrita como causal?

- (1) altura e inteligencia
- (2) tamaño de calzado y velocidad de carrera
- (3) número de respuestas correctas en un examen y puntuación del examen
- (4) número de estudiantes en una clase y número de estudiantes con cabello castaño

9 Hallar el valor de x : $\frac{3}{5}(x + 2) = x - 4$

(1) 8

(3) 15

(2) 13

(4) 23

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

10 Erica está haciendo una encuesta sobre el aumento propuesto en el presupuesto para deportes en el distrito escolar local. ¿Cuál método de encuesta tendría probablemente la *mayor* parcialidad?

- (1) Erica encuesta a una de cada tres personas que entran a la tienda de alimentos local.
- (2) Erica encuesta a una de cada tres personas que salen del centro comercial local este fin de semana.
- (3) Erica encuesta a uno de cada cinco estudiantes que entran a la escuela secundaria local el lunes por la mañana.
- (4) Erica encuesta a una de cada cinco personas que salen del juego de fútbol americano de la escuela secundaria local el sábado.

11 ¿Cuál ecuación representa una línea paralela al eje x ?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) $y = -5$ | (3) $x = 3$ |
| (2) $y = -5x$ | (4) $x = 3y$ |

12 Dados:

$A = \{\text{Todos los números enteros pares del 2 al 20, inclusive}\}$

$B = \{10, 12, 14, 16, 18\}$

¿Cuál es el complemento del conjunto B dentro del universo del conjunto A ?

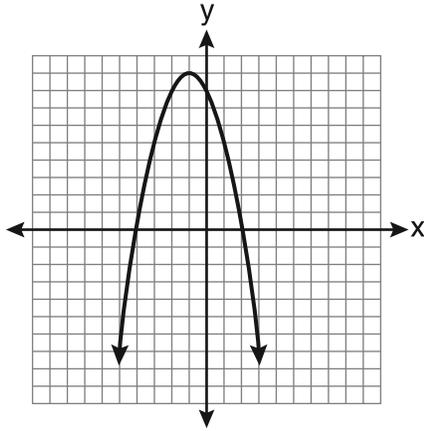
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) $\{4, 6, 8\}$ | (3) $\{4, 6, 8, 20\}$ |
| (2) $\{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ | (4) $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 20\}$ |

13 ¿Qué valor de x está en el conjunto de soluciones de la desigualdad $-2(x - 5) < 4$?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) 0 | (3) 3 |
| (2) 2 | (4) 5 |

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

- 16** En el siguiente conjunto de ejes se muestra la gráfica de la ecuación $y = -x^2 - 2x + 8$.



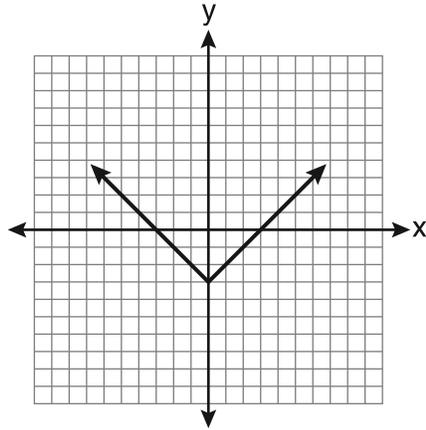
Según esta gráfica, ¿cuáles son las raíces de la ecuación $-x^2 - 2x + 8 = 0$?

- (1) 8 y 0
(2) 2 y -4
(3) 9 y -1
(4) 4 y -2
- 17** ¿Cuál es la suma de $\frac{3}{2x}$ y $\frac{4}{3x}$ expresada en la forma más simple?

- (1) $\frac{12}{6x^2}$
(2) $\frac{17}{6x}$
(3) $\frac{7}{5x}$
(4) $\frac{17}{12x}$

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

25 ¿Qué ecuación está representada en la siguiente gráfica?



(1) $y = x^2 - 3$

(2) $y = (x - 3)^2$

(3) $y = |x| - 3$

(4) $y = |x - 3|$

26 Carrie compró un nuevo tapete para su sala de estar. Calculó que el área de la sala era de 174.2 pies cuadrados. El área real era de 149.6 pies cuadrados. ¿Cuál es el error relativo del área, redondeado a la diezmilésima más cercana?

(1) 0.1412

(2) 0.1644

(3) 1.8588

(4) 2.1644

27 ¿Cuál es la ecuación de la línea que pasa por el punto (3,-1) y tiene una pendiente de 2?

(1) $y = 2x + 5$

(2) $y = 2x - 1$

(3) $y = 2x - 4$

(4) $y = 2x - 7$

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

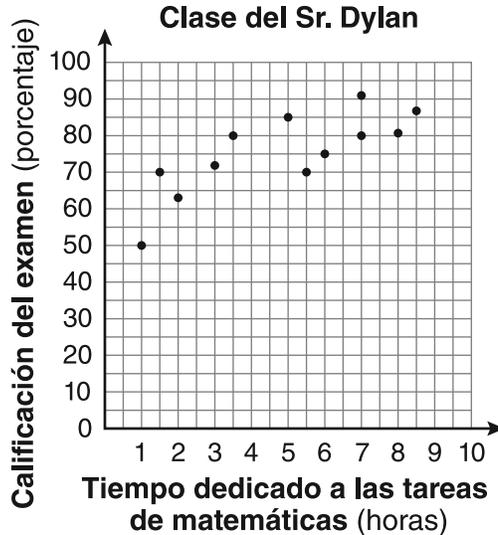
28 Las edades de tres hermanos son enteros pares consecutivos. La edad del hermano menor multiplicada por tres excede a la edad del mayor en 48 años. ¿Qué edad tiene el *menor* de los hermanos?

- (1) 14
- (2) 18
- (3) 22
- (4) 26

29 Cassandra compró un tocador antiguo por \$500. Si el valor de su tocador aumenta 6% por año, ¿cuál será el valor del tocador al cabo de 3 años, redondeado al *dólar más cercano*?

- (1) \$415
- (2) \$590
- (3) \$596
- (4) \$770

30 En la siguiente gráfica se indican las horas dedicadas cada semana a las tareas de matemáticas y las calificaciones del examen final para doce estudiantes de la clase de álgebra del Sr. Dylan.



Teniendo en cuenta una línea de ajuste óptimo, ¿qué calificación de examen es la mejor predicción para un estudiante que dedica alrededor de 4 horas por semana a las tareas de matemáticas?

- (1) 62
- (2) 72
- (3) 82
- (4) 92

Parte II

Conteste las 3 preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios e incluya las sustituciones de fórmulas, los diagramas, los gráficos, las tablas, etc. que correspondan. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente 1 punto. [6]

31 Chad se quejó con su amigo de que tenía cinco ecuaciones para resolver como tarea. ¿Son ecuaciones todos los problemas de la tarea? Justifique su respuesta.

Tareas de matemáticas

1. $3x^2 \cdot 2x^4$

2. $5 - 2x = 3x$

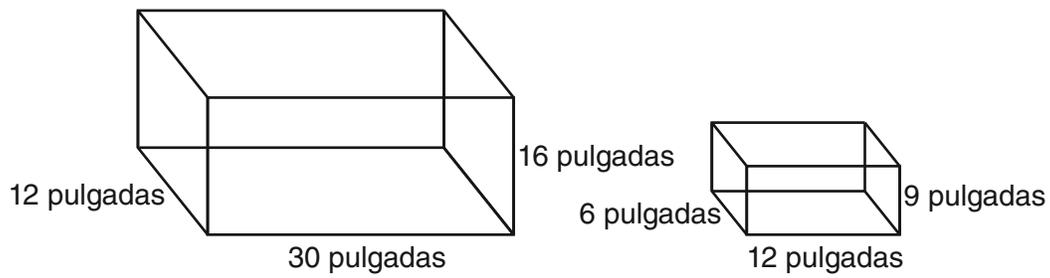
3. $3(2x + 7)$

4. $7x^2 + 2x - 3x^2 - 9$

5. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{x+2}{6}$

Nombre Chad

32 El siguiente diagrama representa dos peceras de Joe.



La pecera más grande de Joe está totalmente llena de agua. Él le extrae agua para llenar completamente la pecera pequeña. Determine cuántas pulgadas cúbicas de agua quedarán en la pecera más grande.

33 Clayton tiene tres monedas. Determine la probabilidad de que obtenga dos cruces y una cara al arrojar las tres monedas.

Parte III

Conteste las 3 preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 3 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios e incluya las sustituciones de fórmulas, los diagramas, los gráficos, las tablas, etc. que correspondan. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente 1 punto. [9]

34 Hallar algebraicamente la ecuación del eje de simetría y las coordenadas del vértice de la parábola cuya ecuación es $y = -2x^2 - 8x + 3$.

35 Al final de la semana uno, el valor de una acción de una compañía subió de \$5.75 a \$7.50.
Hallar el porcentaje de aumento al final de la semana uno, redondeado a la *décima más cercana*.

Al final de la semana dos, el valor de la misma acción bajó de \$7.50 a \$5.75. ¿Es el porcentaje de disminución al final de la semana dos igual al porcentaje de aumento al final de la semana uno? Justifique su respuesta.

36 La siguiente tabla compara dos corredores.

Corredor	Distancia, en millas	Tiempo, en horas
Greg	11	2
Dave	16	3

Basado en la información de la tabla, diga qué corredor es mas rápido. Justifique su respuesta.

Parte IV

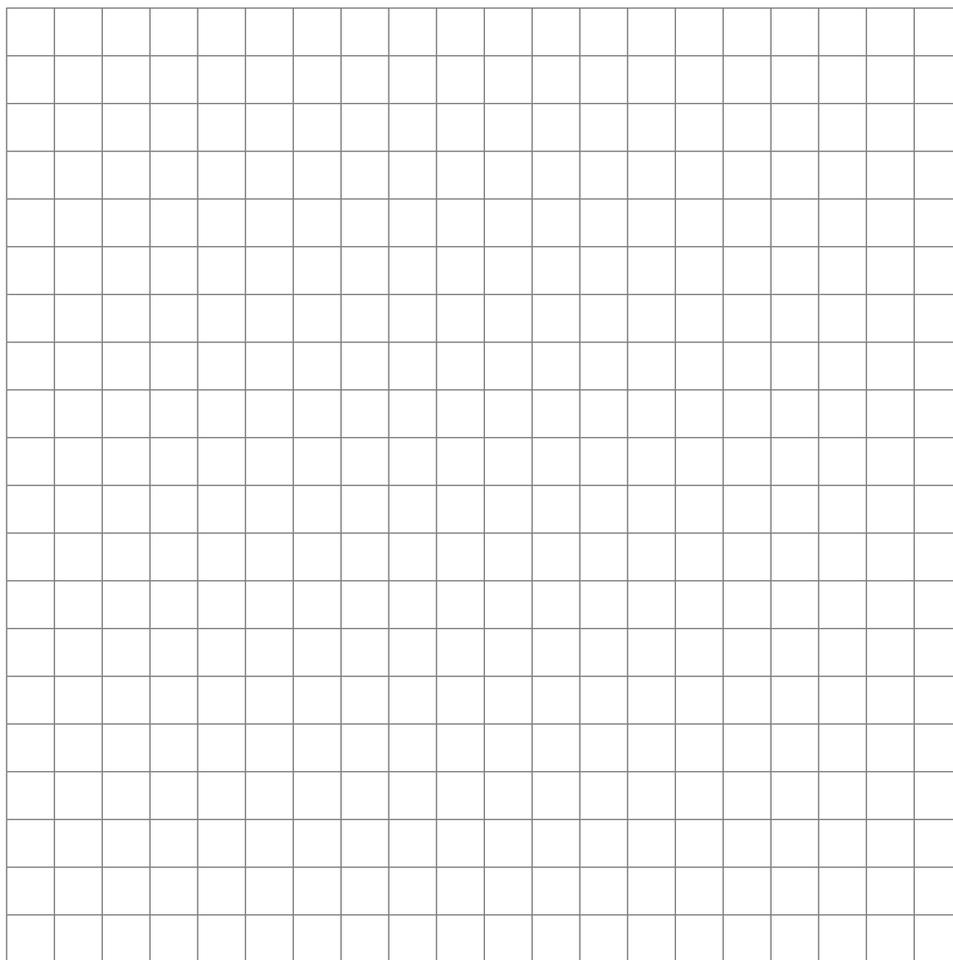
Conteste las 3 preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 4 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios e incluya las sustituciones de fórmulas, los diagramas, los gráficos, las tablas, etc. que correspondan. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta, que no muestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente 1 punto. [12]

37 Exprese en la forma más simple: $\frac{2x^2 - 8x - 42}{6x^2} \div \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 3x}$

38 En la siguiente cuadrícula, resuelva gráficamente el sistema de ecuaciones para x e y .

$$4x - 2y = 10$$

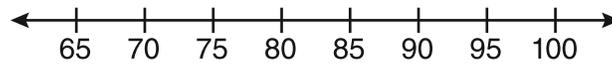
$$y = -2x - 1$$



39 A continuación se muestran los puntajes de los exámenes de la clase de matemáticas de la Sra. Gray.

72, 73, 66, 71, 82, 85, 95, 85, 86, 89, 91, 92

Construya un diagrama de caja y bigotes para mostrar esta información.



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 $A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$

Volumen

cilindro $V = \pi r^2 h$

Área de superficie

prisma rectangular $SA = 2lw + 2hw + 2lh$

cilindro $SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

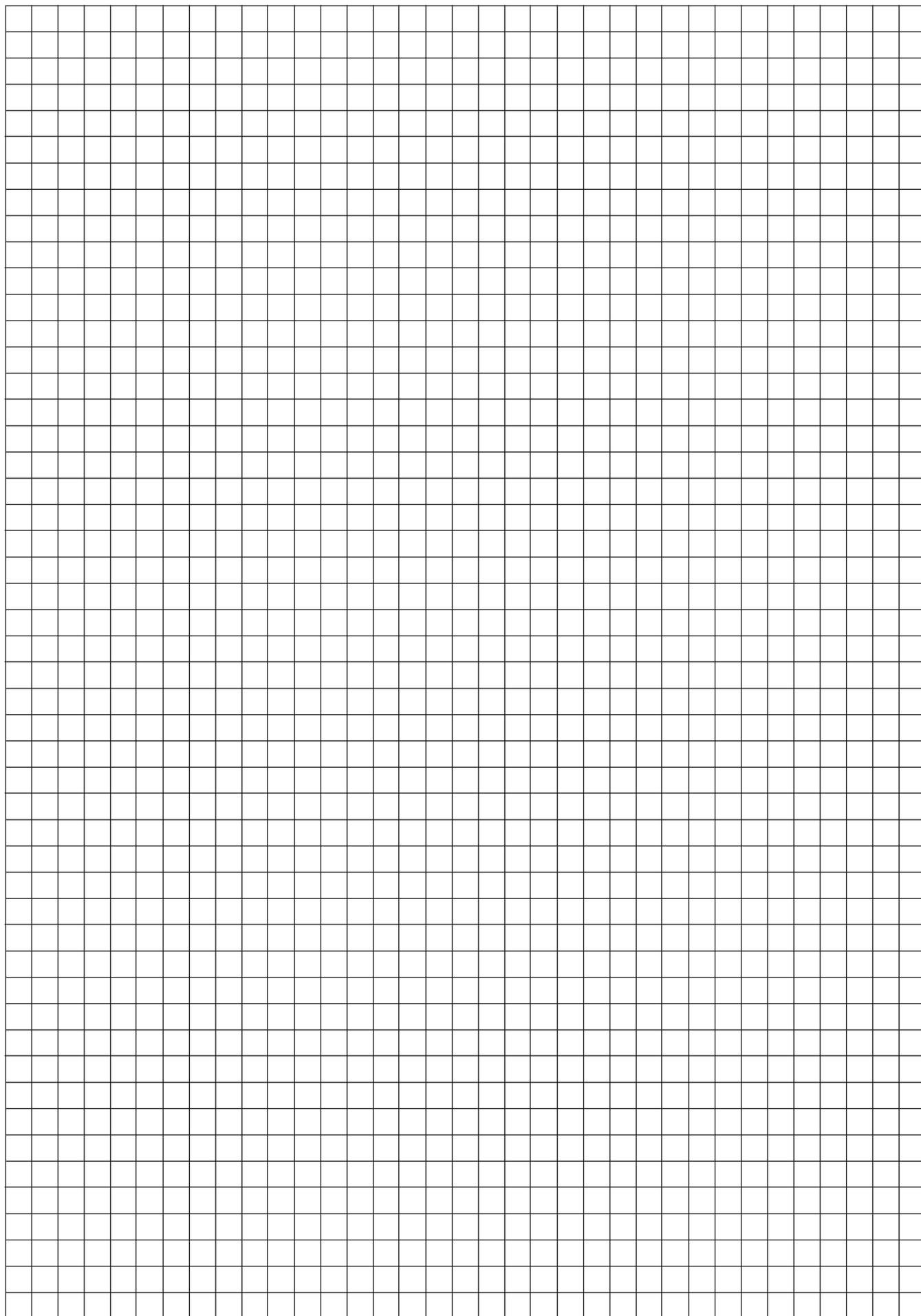
Geometría analítica

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

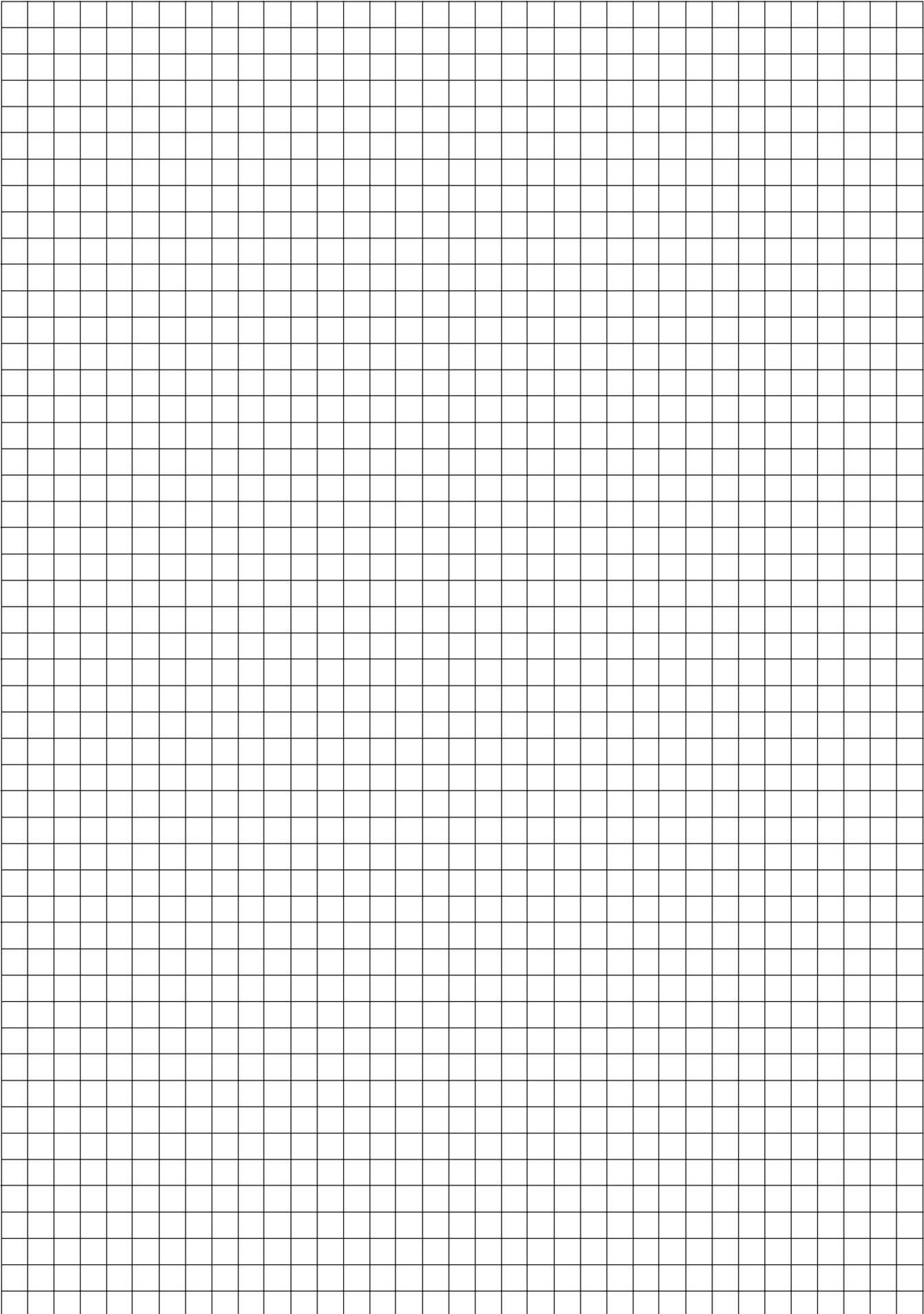
Papel cuadriculado de borrador — Esta hoja *no* será calificada.

Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada



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



Desprender por la línea perforada

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The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

ÁLGEBRA INTEGRADA

Jueves, 13 de agosto de 2009 — 8:30 a 11:30 a.m., solamente

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

Estudiante Sexo: Masculino Femenino Grado

Maestro Escuela

Las respuestas a la Parte I deberán escribirse en esta hoja de respuestas.

Parte I

Conteste las 30 preguntas de esta parte.

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

Las respuestas para las Partes II, III y IV deberán escribirse en el folleto de examen.

La siguiente declaración debe ser firmada cuando usted haya finalizado el examen.

Al terminar este examen declaro no haber tenido conocimiento ilegítimo previo sobre las preguntas del mismo o sus respuestas. Declaro también que durante el examen no di ni recibí ayuda para responder a las preguntas.

Firma

Desprender por la línea perforada

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

INTEGRATED ALGEBRA

Thursday, August 13, 2009 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., only

SCORING KEY AND RATING GUIDE

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 *red* ink or *red* pencil in rating Regents papers. Do *not* attempt to correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind. Use check marks to indicate student errors.

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 detachable 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 detachable answer sheet. Then the student's total raw score should be converted to a scaled score by using the conversion chart that will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Thursday, August 13, 2009. The student's scaled score should be entered in the box provided on the student's detachable answer sheet. The scaled score is the student's final examination score.

Part I

Allow a total of 60 credits, 2 credits for each of the following. Allow credit if the student has written the correct answer instead of the numeral 1, 2, 3, or 4.

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

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; e.g., 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] “No,” and an appropriate justification is given.

[1] The equations and expressions are correctly categorized, but no justification is given.

or

[1] An appropriate justification is given, but the question is answered incorrectly.

[0] “No,” but the justification is missing or incorrect.

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] 5,112, 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, such as not finding the difference.

or

[1] $(12)(30)(16) - (6)(9)(12)$ or an equivalent expression, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] 5,112, 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] $\frac{3}{8}$ or an equivalent answer, 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] A correct tree diagram or sample space is shown, but no probability or an incorrect probability is written.

or

[1] $\frac{3}{8}$ or an equivalent answer, 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.

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] $x = -2$ and $(-2,11)$, and appropriate algebraic work is shown.

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

or

[2] An incorrect equation of the axis of symmetry is found, but an appropriate vertex is found.

or

[2] $x = -2$ and $y = 11$, and appropriate work is shown, but the vertex is not stated as a point.

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

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as not expressing the axis of symmetry as an equation.

or

[1] $x = -2$ and $(-2,11)$, but a method other than algebraic is used.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find $x = -2$, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find $(-2,11)$, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] $x = -2$ and $(-2,11)$, but no work is shown.

[0] $x = -2$ or $(-2,11)$, 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.

- (35) [3] 30.4, and appropriate work is shown, and “no,” and an appropriate justification is given.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or rounding error is made, but an appropriate answer and justification are given.
- or*
- [2] 30.4, and appropriate work is shown, and “no,” but no justification or an incorrect justification is given.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational or rounding errors are made, but an appropriate answer and justification are given.
- or*
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, but an appropriate answer and justification are given.
- or*
- [1] 30.4 and “no,” but no work is shown, and no justification or an incorrect justification is given.
- [0] “No,” but no work is shown, and no justification or an incorrect 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.

INTEGRATED ALGEBRA – *continued*

- (36) [3] Greg, and appropriate work is shown to justify the answer.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made, but an appropriate name is stated.
- or*
- [2] Appropriate work is shown computing both rates, but Greg is not stated to have the faster rate.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational errors are made, but an appropriate name is stated.
- or*
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, but an appropriate name is stated.
- or*
- [1] Appropriate work is shown to determine one of the rates, but no further correct work is shown.
- [0] Greg, 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] $\frac{x-7}{3x}$, and appropriate work is shown.

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

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

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as not multiplying by the reciprocal.

or

[2] All numerators and denominators are factored correctly, but no further correct work is shown.

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

or

[1] $\frac{x-7}{3x}$, 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.

(38) [4] Both equations are graphed correctly, and at least one is labeled, and (1,-3) is stated.

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational, graphing, or labeling error is made, but an appropriate point of intersection is stated.

or

[3] Both equations are graphed correctly and at least one is labeled, but the point of intersection is not stated or is stated incorrectly.

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational, graphing, or labeling errors are made, but an appropriate point of intersection is stated.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, but an appropriate point of intersection is stated.

or

[2] Both equations are graphed correctly, but neither is labeled, and the point of intersection is not stated or is stated incorrectly.

or

[2] (1,-3), but a method other than graphic is used.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational, graphing, or labeling error are made, but an appropriate point of intersection is stated.

or

[1] One line is graphed and labeled correctly, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] (1,-3), 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.

- (39) [4] A box-and-whisker plot is constructed correctly, where the minimum = 66, the first quartile = 72.5, the median = 85, the third quartile = 90, and the maximum = 95.
- [3] A box-and-whisker plot is constructed, but one computational or graphing error is made.
- [2] A box-and-whisker plot is constructed, but two or more computational or graphing errors are made.
- or*
- [2] A box-and-whisker plot is constructed, but one conceptual error is made.
- [1] A box-and-whisker plot is constructed, but one conceptual error and one computational or graphing error are made.
- or*
- [1] A box-and-whisker plot is constructed, but only two of the statistical measures, the first quartile, the median, or the third quartile are found.
- or*
- [1] Minimum = 66, first quartile = 72.5, median = 85, third quartile = 90, and maximum = 95 are found, but no further correct 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.
-

Map to Learning Standards

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

Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra

August 2009

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

The Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2009 Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra will be posted on the Department’s web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Thursday, August 13, 2009. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Integrated Algebra examination must NOT be used to determine students’ final scores for this administration.

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 August 2009

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

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

All student answer papers that receive a scale score of 60 through 64 **must** 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 this administration of the Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra.