

ÁLGEBRA INTEGRADA

Miércoles, 17 de agosto de 2011 — 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.

Se le ha proporcionado una hoja de respuestas separada para la Parte I. Siga las instrucciones del supervisor para completar la información del estudiante en su hoja de respuestas.

Este examen tiene cuatro partes, con un total de 39 preguntas. Usted debe responder todas las preguntas de este examen. Escriba 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. Todo el trabajo debe ser realizado con bolígrafo de tinta permanente, con excepción de los gráficos y los dibujos, que deben hacerse con lápiz grafito. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo apropiadamente las sustituciones de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Las fórmulas que podría necesitar para responder a ciertas preguntas en este examen 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 al final de la hoja de respuestas, 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.

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

3 Si el conjunto universal es {monedas de 1 centavo, monedas de 5 centavos, monedas de 10 centavos, monedas de 25 centavos}, ¿cuál es el complemento del conjunto {monedas de 5 centavos}?

- (1) { }
- (2) {monedas de 1 centavo, monedas de 25 centavos}
- (3) {monedas de 1 centavo, monedas de 10 centavos, monedas de 25 centavos}
- (4) {monedas de 1 centavo, monedas de 5 centavos, monedas de 10 centavos, monedas 25 centavos}

4 ¿Qué situación *no* describe una relación causal?

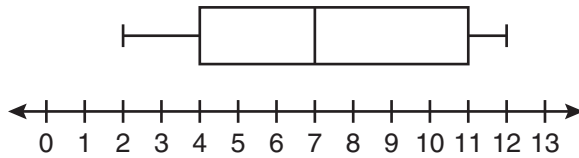
- (1) Mientras más alto sea el volumen en un radio, más alto será el sonido.
- (2) Mientras más rápido un estudiante escribe un trabajo de investigación, más páginas tendrá el trabajo.
- (3) Mientras más corta sea la distancia conducida, menos gasolina se usará.
- (4) Mientras más lento sea el ritmo de un corredor, más tiempo le tomará al corredor terminar la carrera.

5 Un cilindro tiene un diámetro de 10 pulgadas y una altura de 2.3 pulgadas. ¿Cuál es el volumen de este cilindro, a la *décima de pulgada cúbica más cercana*?

- (1) 72.3
- (2) 83.1
- (3) 180.6
- (4) 722.6

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

- 6 Basándose en el siguiente diagrama de caja y bigotes, ¿qué enunciado es *falso*?



- (1) La mediana es 7.
(2) El rango es 12.
(3) El primer cuartil es 4.
(4) El tercer cuartil es 11.
- 7 La clase de noveno grado de una escuela secundaria local necesita comprar un pase de \$250.00 para usar el parque en su próximo día de campo. Cada estudiante de noveno grado que asista al día de campo paga \$0.75. Cada invitado paga \$1.25. Si asisten 200 estudiantes de noveno grado al día de campo, ¿qué desigualdad se puede usar para determinar la cantidad de invitados, x , que se necesita para cubrir el costo del pase?
- (1) $0.75x - (1.25)(200) \geq 250.00$
(2) $0.75x + (1.25)(200) \geq 250.00$
(3) $(0.75)(200) - 1.25x \geq 250.00$
(4) $(0.75)(200) + 1.25x \geq 250.00$
- 8 ¿Qué ecuación representa la línea que pasa por el punto (1,5) y tiene una pendiente de -2 ?
- (1) $y = -2x + 7$ (3) $y = 2x - 9$
(2) $y = -2x + 11$ (4) $y = 2x + 3$
- 9 ¿Cuál es la solución del sistema de ecuaciones $2x - 5y = 11$ y $-2x + 3y = -9$?
- (1) $(-3,-1)$ (3) $(3,-1)$
(2) $(-1,3)$ (4) $(3,1)$

**Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.**

10 ¿Qué expresión algebraica representa 15 menos que x dividido entre 9?

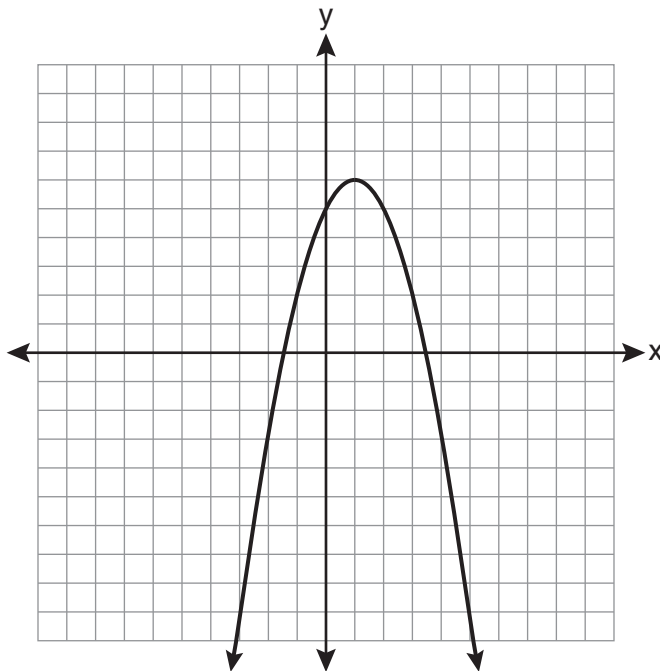
(1) $\frac{x}{9} - 15$

(3) $15 - \frac{x}{9}$

(2) $9x - 15$

(4) $15 - 9x$

11 ¿Cuáles son el vértice y el eje de simetría de la parábola que se muestra en el siguiente gráfico?



(1) vértice: (1,6); eje de simetría: $y = 1$

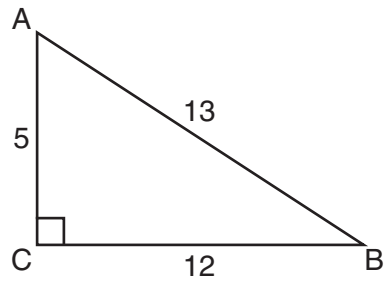
(2) vértice: (1,6); eje de simetría: $x = 1$

(3) vértice: (6,1); eje de simetría: $y = 1$

(4) vértice: (6,1); eje de simetría: $x = 1$

Utilice este espacio
para sus cálculos.

12 El siguiente diagrama muestra el triángulo rectángulo ABC .



¿Qué razón representa la tangente de $\angle ABC$?

(1) $\frac{5}{13}$

(3) $\frac{12}{13}$

(2) $\frac{5}{12}$

(4) $\frac{12}{5}$

13 ¿Cuál es el valor de la expresión $-3x^2y + 4x$ cuando $x = -4$ y $y = 2$?

(1) -112

(3) 80

(2) -80

(4) 272

14 ¿Qué expresión es equivalente a $-3x(x - 4) - 2x(x + 3)$?

(1) $-x^2 - 1$

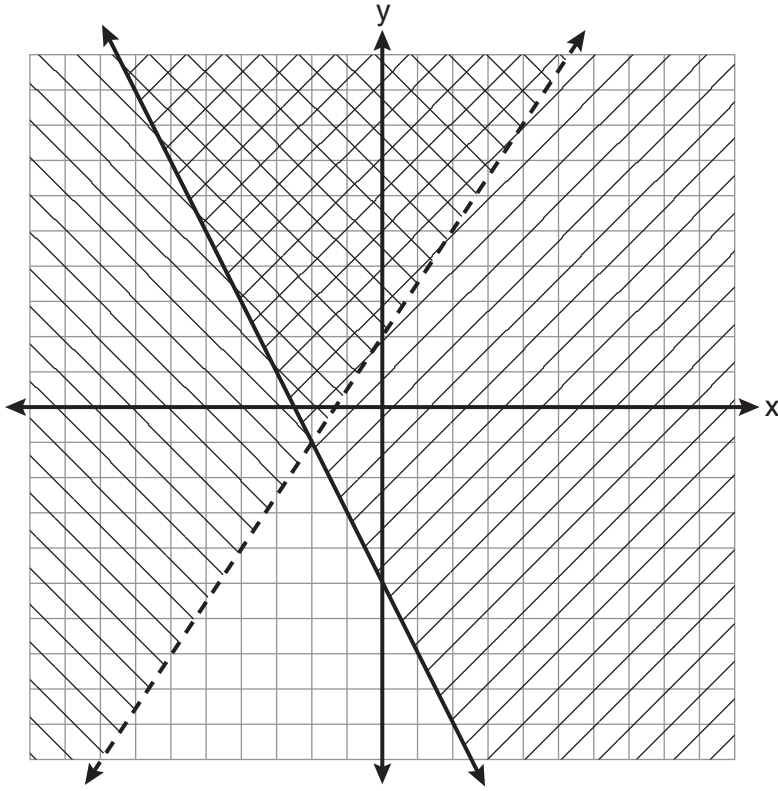
(3) $-5x^2 - 6x$

(2) $-x^2 + 18x$

(4) $-5x^2 + 6x$

27 ¿Qué par ordenado está en el conjunto de soluciones del sistema de desigualdades que se muestra en el gráfico a continuación?

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.



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

Parte II

Responda las 3 preguntas de esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 créditos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo apropiadamente las sustituciones de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta sin demostrar el trabajo recibirá solamente 1 crédito. 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 grafito. [6]

31 Resuelva el valor de c en términos de a y b : $bc + ac = ab$

32 La Sra. Hopkins registró las calificaciones de los exámenes finales de sus estudiantes en la siguiente tabla de frecuencia.

Intervalo	Conteo	Frecuencia
61-70	###	5
71-80	////	4
81-90	### ////	9
91-100	### I	6

En la siguiente cuadrícula, construya un histograma de frecuencias basándose en la tabla.



33 La Sra. Chen es dueña de dos propiedades. Las áreas de las propiedades son 77,120 pies cuadrados y 33,500 pies cuadrados.

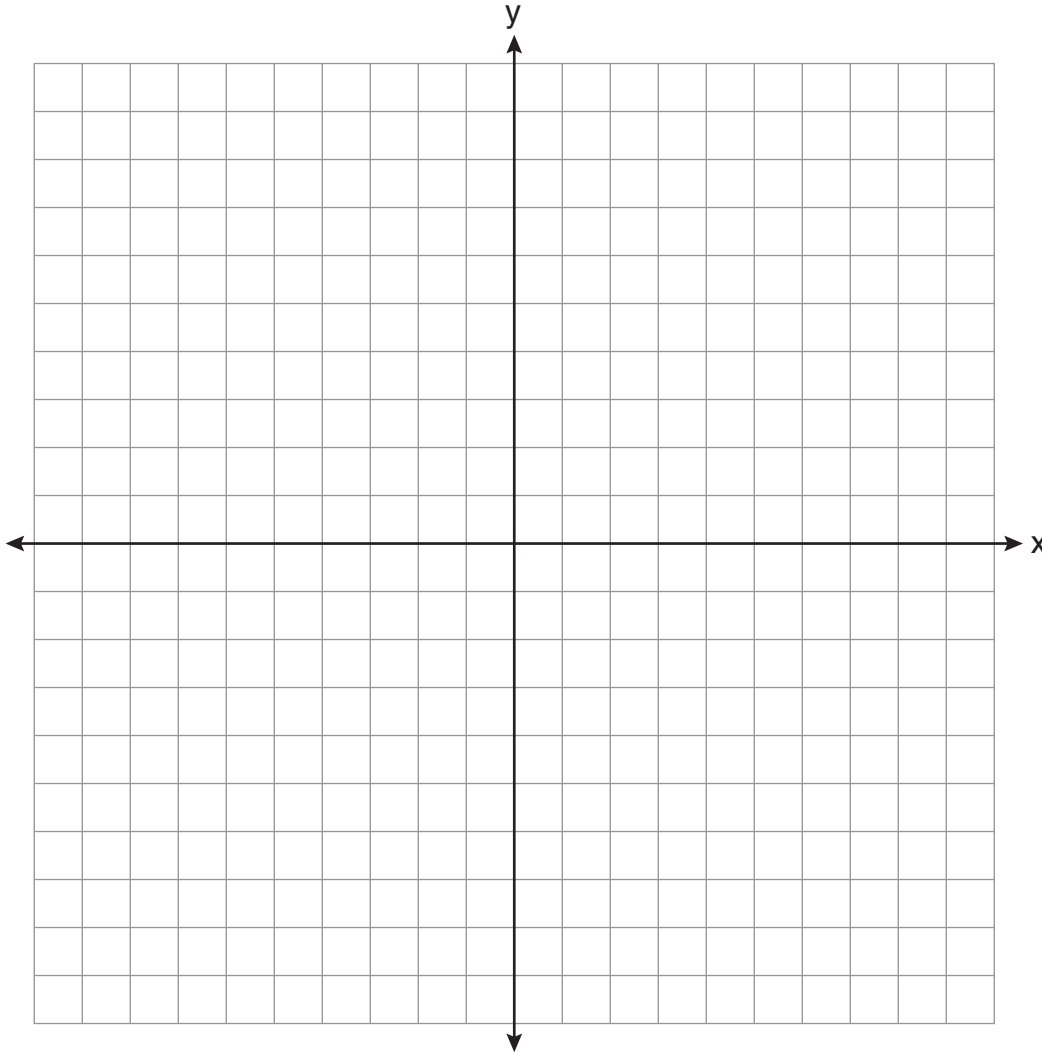
$$43,560 \text{ pies cuadrados} = 1 \text{ acre}$$

Calcule la cantidad total de acres que tiene la Sra. Chen, a la *centésima más cercana de un acre*.

Parte III

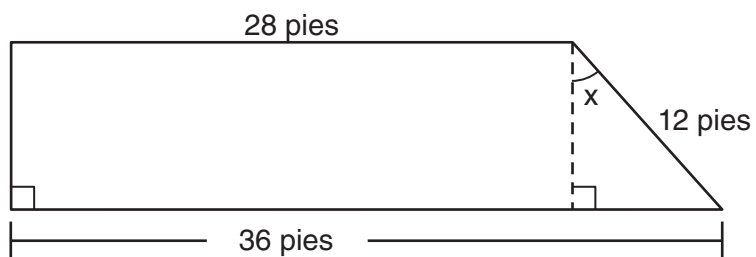
Responda las 3 preguntas de esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 3 créditos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo apropiadamente las sustituciones de fórmula, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta sin demostrar el trabajo recibirá solamente 1 crédito. 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 grafito. [9]

- 34 En el siguiente conjunto de ejes, represente gráficamente y etiquete las ecuaciones $y = |x|$ e $y = 3|x|$ para el intervalo $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.



Explique cómo se ve afectado el gráfico al cambiar el coeficiente del valor absoluto de 1 a 3.

35 A continuación se muestra un trapecio.



Calcule la medida del ángulo x , a la *décima más cercana de un grado*.

36 Expresa $\frac{16\sqrt{21}}{2\sqrt{7}} - 5\sqrt{12}$ en la forma radical más simple.

Parte IV

Responda las 3 preguntas de esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 4 créditos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo apropiadamente las sustituciones de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficos, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta sin demostrar el trabajo recibirá solamente 1 crédito. 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 grafito. [12]

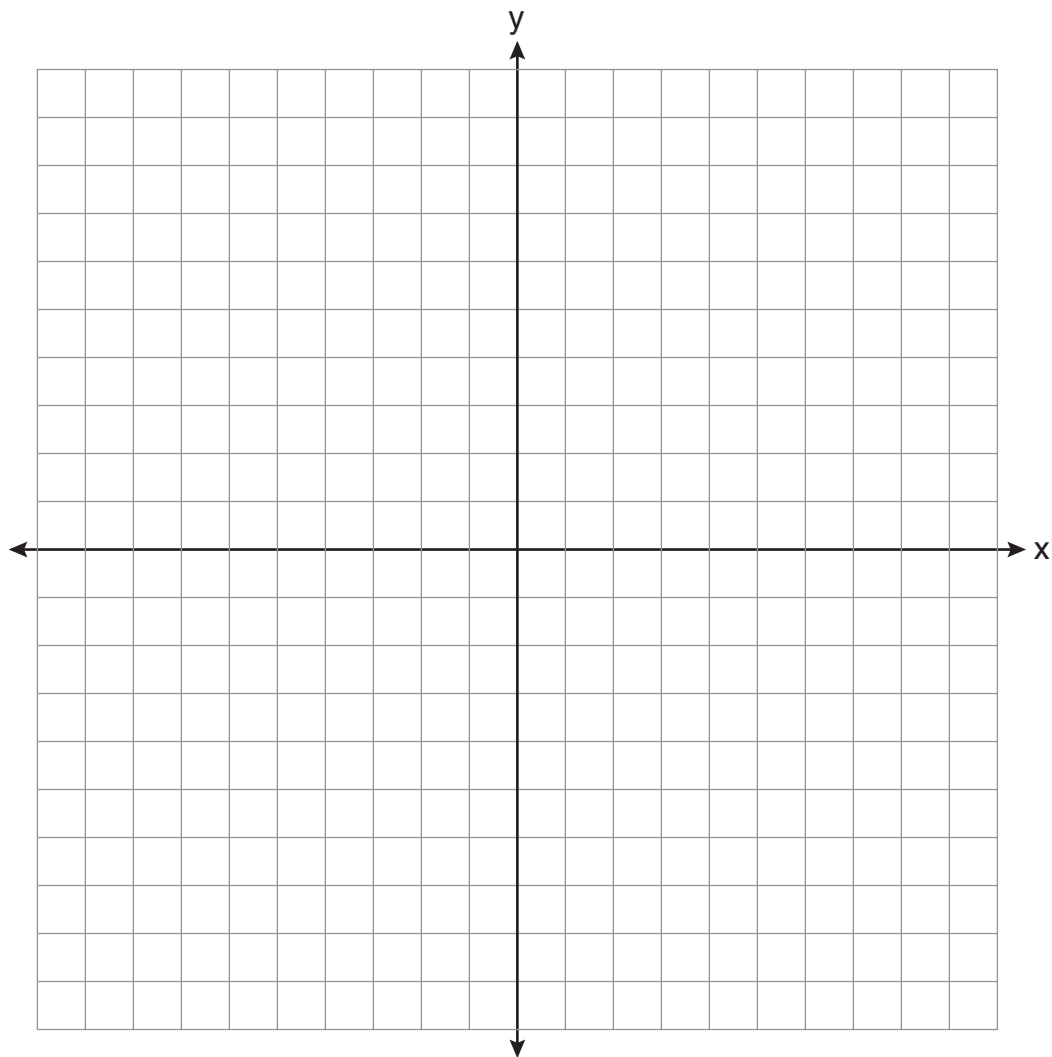
37 Vince compra una caja de dulces que contiene seis chocolates, cuatro dulces con sabor a fruta y dos mentas. Él elige tres dulces al azar, sin reemplazarlos.

Calcule la probabilidad de que el primer dulce que elija sea con sabor a fruta y que los otros dos sean mentas.

Calcule la probabilidad de que los tres dulces que saque sean del mismo tipo.

38 En el conjunto de ejes a continuación, resuelva gráficamente el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones e indique las coordenadas de *todos* los puntos en el conjunto de soluciones.

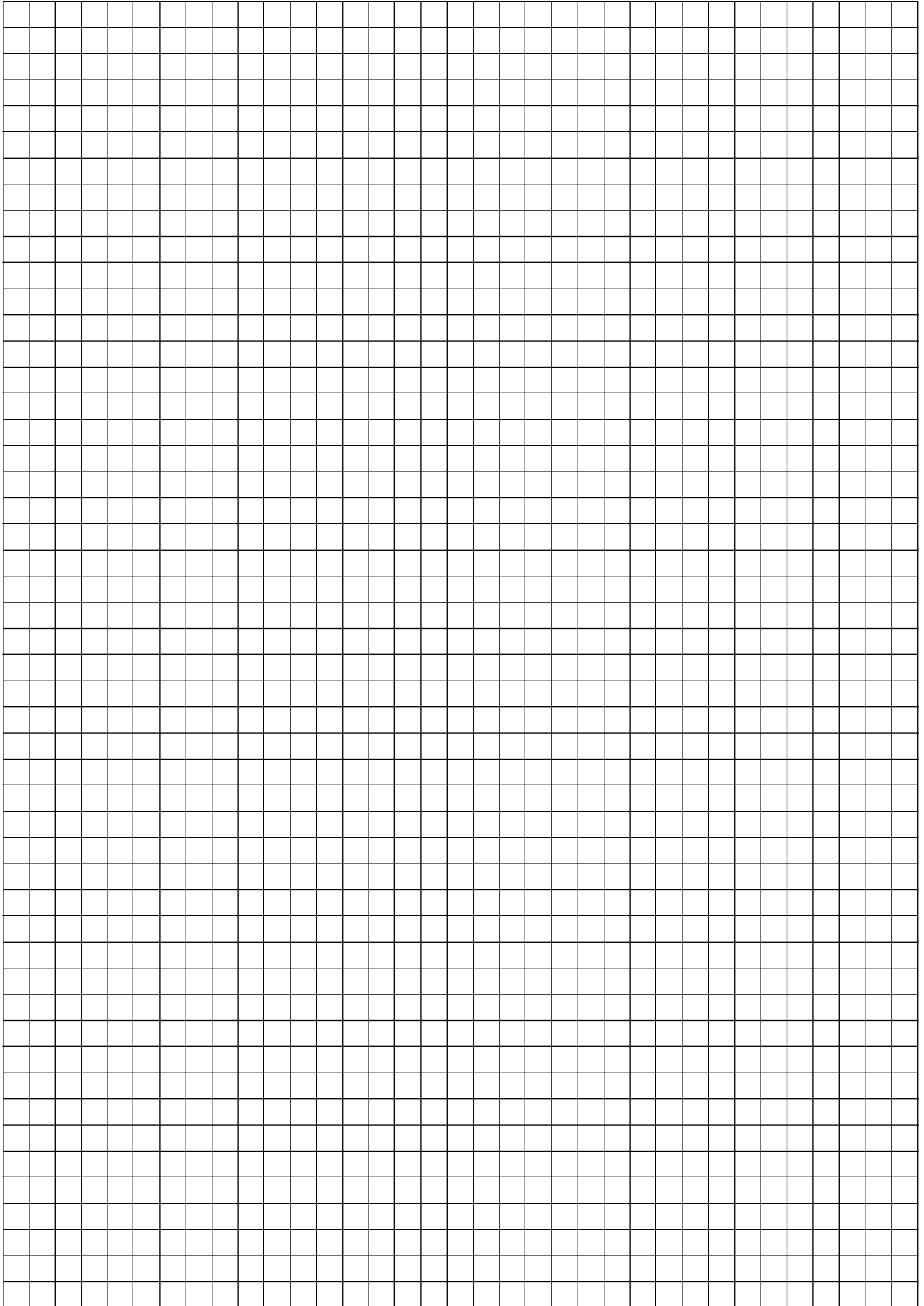
$$\begin{aligned}y &= -x^2 + 6x - 3 \\x + y &= 7\end{aligned}$$



39 Resuelva el valor de m : $\frac{m}{5} + \frac{3(m-1)}{2} = 2(m-3)$

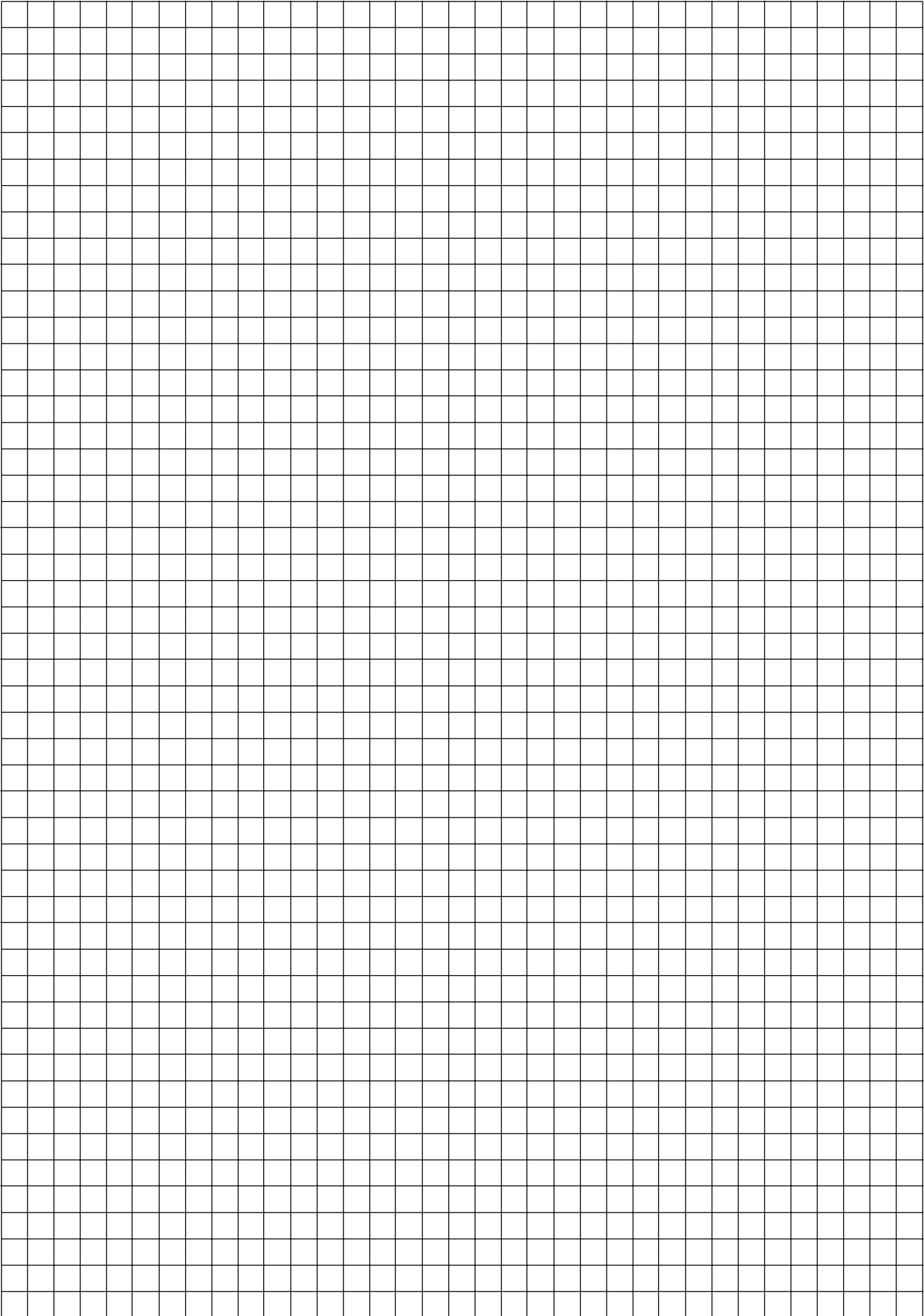
Papel cuadriculado de borrador — Esta hoja *no* será calificada.

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

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

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

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

INTEGRATED ALGEBRA

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 — 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 Examinations in Mathematics*.

Do *not* attempt to correct the student's work by making insertions or changes of any kind. In scoring the open-ended questions, use check marks to indicate student errors. If the student's responses for the multiple-choice questions are being hand scored prior to being scanned, the scorer must be careful not to make any stray marks on the answer sheet that might later interfere with the accuracy of the scanning.

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. No one teacher is to score more than approximately one-third of the open-ended questions on a student's paper. On the student's separate answer sheet, for each question, record the number of credits earned and the teacher's assigned rater/scorer letter.

Beginning in June 2011, schools are no longer permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions on this exam after each question has been rated once, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that the raw scores have been added correctly and that the resulting scale score has been determined accurately.

Raters should record the student's scores for all questions and the total raw score on the student's separate answer sheet. Then the student's total raw score should be converted to a scale score by using the conversion chart that will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/apda/> on Wednesday, August 17, 2011. Because scale scores corresponding to raw scores in the conversion chart may change from one administration 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 student's scale score should be entered in the box provided on the student's separate answer sheet. The scale 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 4	11 2	21 4
2 1	12 2	22 4
3 3	13 1	23 2
4 2	14 4	24 2
5 3	15 1	25 3
6 2	16 2	26 2
7 4	17 3	27 2
8 1	18 3	28 1
9 3	19 1	29 2
10 1	20 2	30 4

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 at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/apda/> and select the link "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 Examinations in Mathematics*, use their own professional judgment, confer with other mathematics teachers, and/or contact 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, graphs, 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 2 credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(31) [2] $c = \frac{ab}{b+a}$, and appropriate work is shown.

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

or

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

or

[1] $c(b+a) = ab$, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] $c = \frac{ab}{b+a}$, 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.

(32) [2] A correct frequency histogram is drawn and labeled.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one graphing or labeling error is made.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as drawing a bar graph.

[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] 2.54, and appropriate work is shown.

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

or

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

or

[1] $\frac{77,120 + 33,500}{43,560}$ or an equivalent expression is written, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find 1.77 and 0.77, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] 2.54, 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 3 credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(34) [3] Both equations are graphed correctly, at least one is labeled, and an appropriate explanation is written.

[2] One graphing error is made, but an appropriate explanation is written.

or

[2] Both equations are graphed correctly, and at least one is labeled, but no explanation or an incorrect explanation is written.

[1] Two or more graphing errors are made, but an appropriate explanation is written.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, but an appropriate explanation is written.

or

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

or

[1] No graph is shown, but an appropriate explanation is written.

[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] 41.8, 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, such as using an incorrect trigonometric function.

or

[1] $\sin x = \frac{8}{12}$, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] 41.8, 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.

(36) [3] $-2\sqrt{3}$, and appropriate work is shown.

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

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

or

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

or

[1] One term is simplified correctly, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] $-2\sqrt{3}$, 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.

Part IV

For each question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of 4 credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(37) [4] $\frac{8}{1,320}$ and $\frac{144}{1,320}$ or equivalent answers, and appropriate work is shown.

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational, rounding, or simplification error is made, but appropriate solutions are stated.

or

[3] Appropriate work is shown to find $\frac{144}{1,320}$ or an equivalent answer, but no further correct work is shown.

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

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, but appropriate solutions are stated.

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

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find $\frac{8}{1,320}$ or an equivalent answer, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] $\frac{8}{1,320}$ and $\frac{144}{1,320}$ or equivalent answers, 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 (2,5) and (5,2) are stated.
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but one graphing error is made, but appropriate solutions are stated.
- or*
- [3] Both equations are graphed correctly, but only one correct solution is stated.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more graphing errors are made, but appropriate solutions are stated.
- or*
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, but appropriate solutions are stated.
- or*
- [2] Both equations are graphed correctly, but no correct solutions are stated.
- or*
- [2] (2,5) and (5,2) are stated, but a method other than graphic is used correctly.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one graphing error are made, but appropriate solutions are stated.
- or*
- [1] One of the equations is graphed correctly, but no further correct work is shown.
- or*
- [1] (2,5) and (5,2) are stated, 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] 15, and appropriate work is shown.

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

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

or

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

or

[2] $2m + 15(m - 1) = 20(m - 3)$ or an equivalent equation is written, but no further correct work is shown.

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

or

[1] 15, 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.

Map to Core Curriculum

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

Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra August 2011

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2011 Regents Examination in Integrated Algebra* will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/apda/> on Wednesday, August 17, 2011. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Integrated Algebra examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

Online Submission of 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 <http://www.forms2.nysed.gov/emsc/osa/exameval/reexameval.cfm>.
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 2011

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

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

Schools are not permitted to rescore any of the open-ended questions on this exam after each question has been rated once, regardless of the final exam score. Schools are required to ensure that the raw scores have been added correctly and that the resulting scale score has been determined accurately.

Because scale scores corresponding to raw scores in the conversion chart change from one administration 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.