

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MATEMÁTICAS A

Jueves, 26 de enero, 2006 — 1:15 a 4:15 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. Después, pase a la última página de este folleto, que es la hoja de respuestas para la Parte I. Doble la última página a lo largo de las perforaciones y, lenta y cuidadosamente, desprenda la hoja de respuestas. Después rellene el encabezamiento de su hoja de respuestas.

No se permite papel de borrador para ninguna parte de este examen, pero usted puede usar los espacios en blanco en 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 una gráfica aunque no se requiere. Cualquier trabajo que se realice en esta hoja de papel de borrador cuadriculado *no* será calificado. Todo el trabajo debe realizarse con bolígrafo, menos las gráficas y los dibujos, los cuales deben realizarse con lápiz.

Este examen contiene cuatro partes, con un total de 39 preguntas. Usted debe contestar todas las preguntas de este examen. Escriba sus respuestas para las preguntas de selección múltiple de la Parte I en la hoja separada de respuestas. Escriba sus respuestas a las preguntas de las Partes II, III, y IV en este mismo folleto. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios que usted seguirá, incluyendo las sustituciones apropiadas de fórmulas, diagramas, gráficas, 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. . .

Un mínimo de una calculadora científica, una regla, y un compás tienen que estar disponibles para su uso mientras toma este exámen.

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 EXAMINACIÓN HASTA QUE SE LE DE LA SEÑAL.

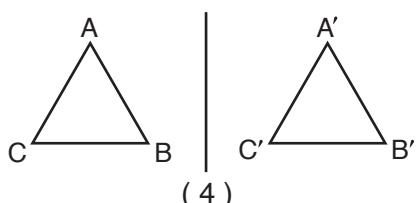
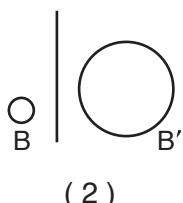
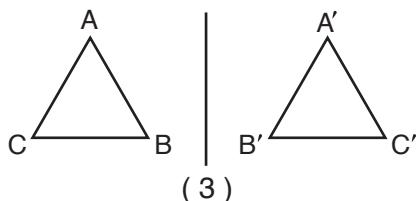
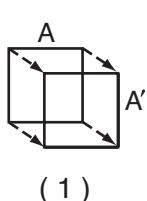
Parte I

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. No se dará crédito parcial. Para cada pregunta, escriba en la hoja separada de respuestas, el número que precede la palabra o expresión que completa mejor la afirmación o que contesta mejor la pregunta. [60]

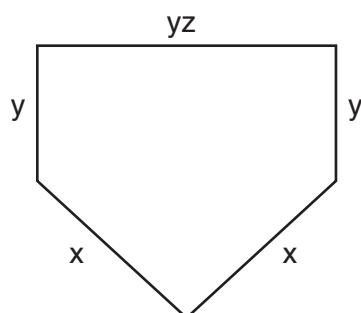
1. ¿Cuál es el valor de x en la ecuación $5(2x - 7) = 15x - 10$?

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

- 2** La clase de arte de la Srta. Brewer está dibujando imágenes reflejadas. Ella quiere que sus alumnos dibujen imágenes reflejadas en una línea. ¿Qué diagrama representa una imagen dibujada correctamente?



- 3** Las longitudes de los lados del plato de home en un campo de béisbol están representadas por las expresiones en la siguiente figura.



¿Qué expresión representa el perímetro de la figura?

4 ¿Qué expresión representa “5 menos que el producto de 7 y x ”?

- (1) $7(x - 5)$ (3) $7 + x - 5$
(2) $7x - 5$ (4) $5 - 7x$

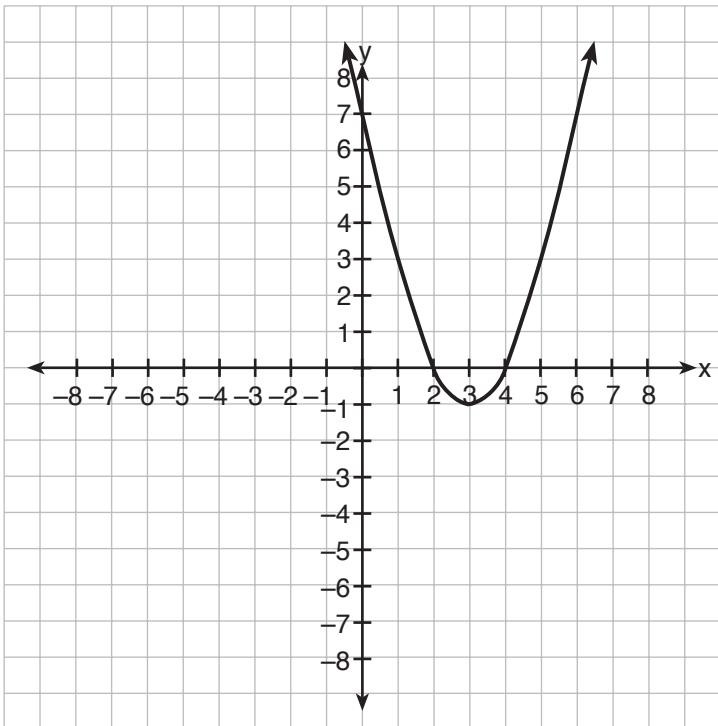
Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

5 ¿Cuál es el intercepto en y (y -intercept) del gráfico de la línea cuya ecuación es

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

- (1) $-\frac{5}{2}$ (3) 0
(2) $-\frac{2}{5}$ (4) 4

6 ¿Cuál es una ecuación de la línea de simetría para la parábola en el siguiente diagrama?



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

- 7 ¿Para qué valor de x será indefinida la fracción $\frac{3}{2x + 4}$?

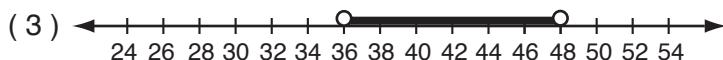
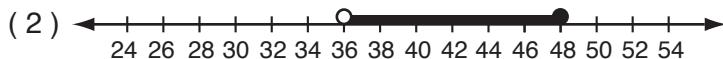
Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

- 8 La ecuación $A = \frac{1}{2}(12)(3 + 7)$ se usa para encontrar el área de un trapezoide. ¿Qué cálculo *no* resultaría en el área correcta?

- (1) $\frac{12(3+7)}{2}$ (3) $0.5(12)(10)$
 (2) $6(3+7)$ (4) $\frac{12}{2} \times \frac{10}{2}$

- 9 El tamaño de un cierto tipo de molécula es de 0.00009078 pulgadas. Si este número es expresado como 9.078×10^n , ¿cuál es el valor de n ?

- 10** Para ser admitido en un determinado juego en un parque de diversiones, un niño debe ser más alto o igual que 36 pulgadas y más bajo que 48 pulgadas. ¿Qué gráfico representa estas condiciones?



- 11** El siguiente gráfico circular muestra cómo Shannon ganó \$600 durante sus vacaciones de verano. **Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.**



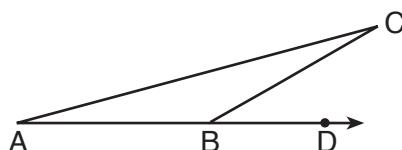
¿Cuál es la medida del ángulo central de la sección etiquetada “Quehaceres”?

- (1) 30° (3) 90°
(2) 60° (4) 120°

- 12** Robin tiene 8 blusas, 6 faldas y 5 bufandas. ¿Qué expresión puede ser usada para calcular el número de diferentes conjuntos que puede elegir, si un conjunto consiste en una blusa, una falda y una bufanda?

- (1) $8 + 6 + 5$ (3) $8! 6! 5!$
(2) $8 \cdot 6 \cdot 5$ (4) ${}_{19}C_3$

- 13** En el siguiente diagrama de $\triangle ABC$, \overline{AB} se extiende a través de D , $m\angle CBD = 30^\circ$, y $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$.



¿Cuál es la medida de $\angle A$?

- (1) 15° (3) 75°
(2) 30° (4) 150°

19 Cuando $3a^2 - 7a + 6$ es restado de $4a^2 - 3a + 4$, el resultado es

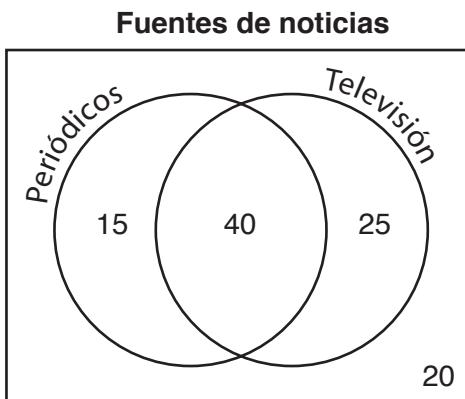
- (1) $a^2 + 4a - 2$ (3) $-a^2 - 4a + 2$
(2) $a^2 - 10a - 2$ (4) $7a^2 - 10a + 10$

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

20 En la ecuación $A = p + prt$, t es equivalente a

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

21 El siguiente diagrama de Venn muestra los resultados de una encuesta en la que les preguntaron a 100 personas si se informan de las noticias leyendo los periódicos o mirando la televisión.



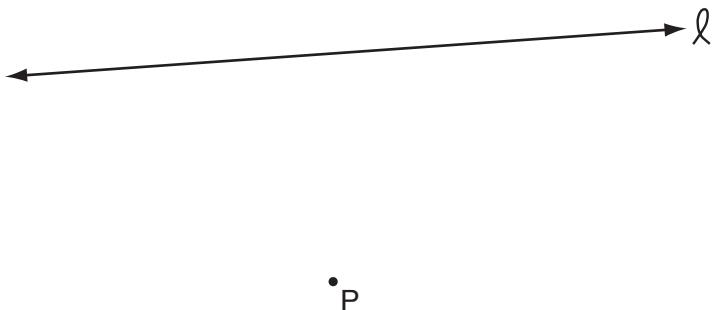
¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que una persona seleccionada al azar de esta encuesta *no* elija a la televisión como una fuente de información de las noticias?

- (1) $\frac{15}{100}$ (3) $\frac{55}{100}$
(2) $\frac{35}{100}$ (4) $\frac{75}{100}$

22 La expresión $\frac{6\sqrt{20}}{3\sqrt{5}}$ es equivalente a

- (1) $3\sqrt{15}$ (3) 8
(2) $2\sqrt{15}$ (4) 4

- 23** En el siguiente diagrama, el punto P se sitúa a 3 centímetros de la línea ℓ . **Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.**



¿Cuántos puntos están tanto a 2 centímetros de la línea ℓ como a 1 centímetro del punto P ?

24 La razón de dos ángulos suplementarios es 3:6. ¿Cuál es la medida del ángulo más pequeño?

- (1) 10° (3) 30°
 (2) 20° (4) 60°

25 ¿Qué punto está en el círculo cuya ecuación es $x^2 + y^2 = 289$?

- (1) $(-12, 12)$ (3) $(-1, -16)$
 (2) $(7, -10)$ (4) $(8, -15)$

26 La Compañía de Bombillas Edison prueba el 5% de su producción diaria de bombillas. Si el martes se probaron 500 bombillas, ¿cuál fue el número total de bombillas producidas ese día?

- 27** ¿Qué enunciado está expresado como una bicondicional?
- Dos ángulos son congruentes si tienen la misma medida.
 - Si dos ángulos son ambos ángulos rectos, entonces estos son congruentes.
 - Dos ángulos son congruentes si, y sólo si, estos tienen la misma medida.
 - Si dos ángulos son congruentes, entonces ambos son ángulos rectos.
- Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.**
- 28** Un comité de cinco miembros va a ser seleccionado al azar de entre un grupo de nueve estudiantes de primer año y siete de segundo año. ¿Qué expresión representa el número de diferentes comités de tres estudiantes de primer año y dos de segundo que puede ser escogido?
- ${}_9C_3 + {}_7C_2$
 - ${}_9C_3 \bullet {}_7C_2$
 - ${}_{16}C_3 \bullet {}_{16}C_2$
 - ${}_9P_3 \bullet {}_7P_2$
- 29** ¿Qué desigualdad está representada por el siguiente gráfico?
-
- (1) $y < 3$ (3) $y \leq 3$
 (2) $y > 3$ (4) $y \geq 3$
-
- 30** ¿Qué ecuación ilustra la propiedad del inverso multiplicativo?
- $1 \bullet x = x$
 - $x \bullet \frac{1}{x} = 1$
 - $1 \bullet 0 = 0$
 - $-1 \bullet x = -x$

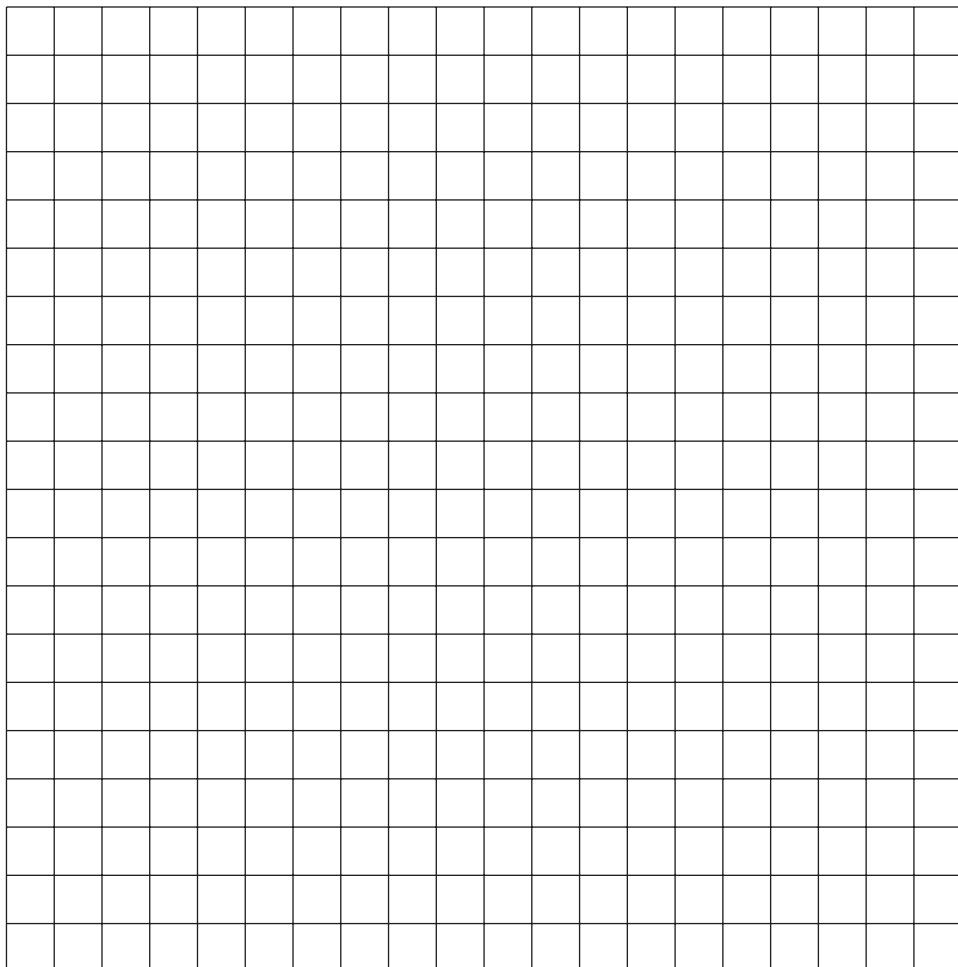
Parte II

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 2 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones a las fórmulas apropiadas, diagramas, gráficas, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas de esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta que no demuestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente 1 punto. [10]

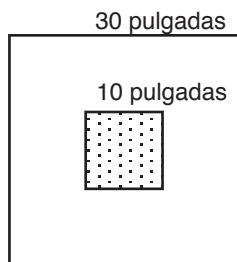
31 Simplificar: $\frac{x^2 + 6x + 5}{x^2 - 25}$

32 Escriba un número irracional y explique por qué es irracional.

- 33** En un círculo cuyo centro es $(2,3)$, un punto externo de un diámetro es $(-1,5)$. Encuentre las coordenadas del otro punto externo de ese diámetro. [La utilización de la siguiente cuadrícula es opcional.]



- 34** El siguiente diagrama muestra un tablero de dardos cuadrado. El lado del tablero de dardos mide 30 pulgadas. La zona cuadrada sombreada en el centro tiene un lado que mide 10 pulgadas. Si los dardos que son lanzados al tablero tienen igual probabilidad de clavarse en cualquier lugar del tablero, ¿cuál es la probabilidad teórica de que un dardo *no* se clave en la zona sombreada?



- 35** Una tienda de caramelos vende bolsas de 8 libras de avellanas y anacardos mezclados. Si hay c libras de anacardos en una bolsa, el precio p de la bolsa se puede encontrar utilizando la siguiente fórmula $p = 2.59c + 1.72(8 - c)$. Si el precio de una bolsa es de \$18,11, ¿cuántas libras de anacardos contiene?

Parte III

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 3 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones a las fórmulas apropiadas, diagramas, gráficas, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta que no demuestre el trabajo, recibirá solamente 1 punto. [6]

36 Resolver para x : $\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

37 Resolver para x : $x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0$

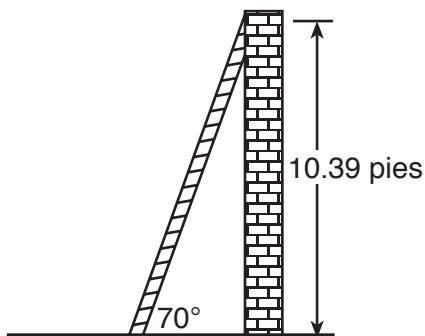
Parte IV

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 4 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las substituciones a las formulas apropiadas, diagramas, gráficas, tablas, etc. Para todas las preguntas en esta parte, una respuesta numérica correcta que no demuestre el trabajo recibirá solamente 1 punto. [8]

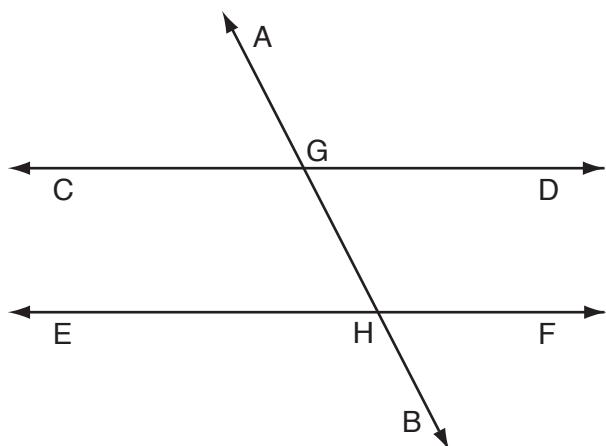
- 38 Como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama, una escalera está apoyada contra un muro vertical formando un ángulo de 70° con el piso y alcanzando una altura de 10.39 pies sobre el muro.

Encuentre, al pie más cercano, la longitud de la escalera.

Encuentre, al pie más cercano, la distancia desde la base de la escalera al muro.



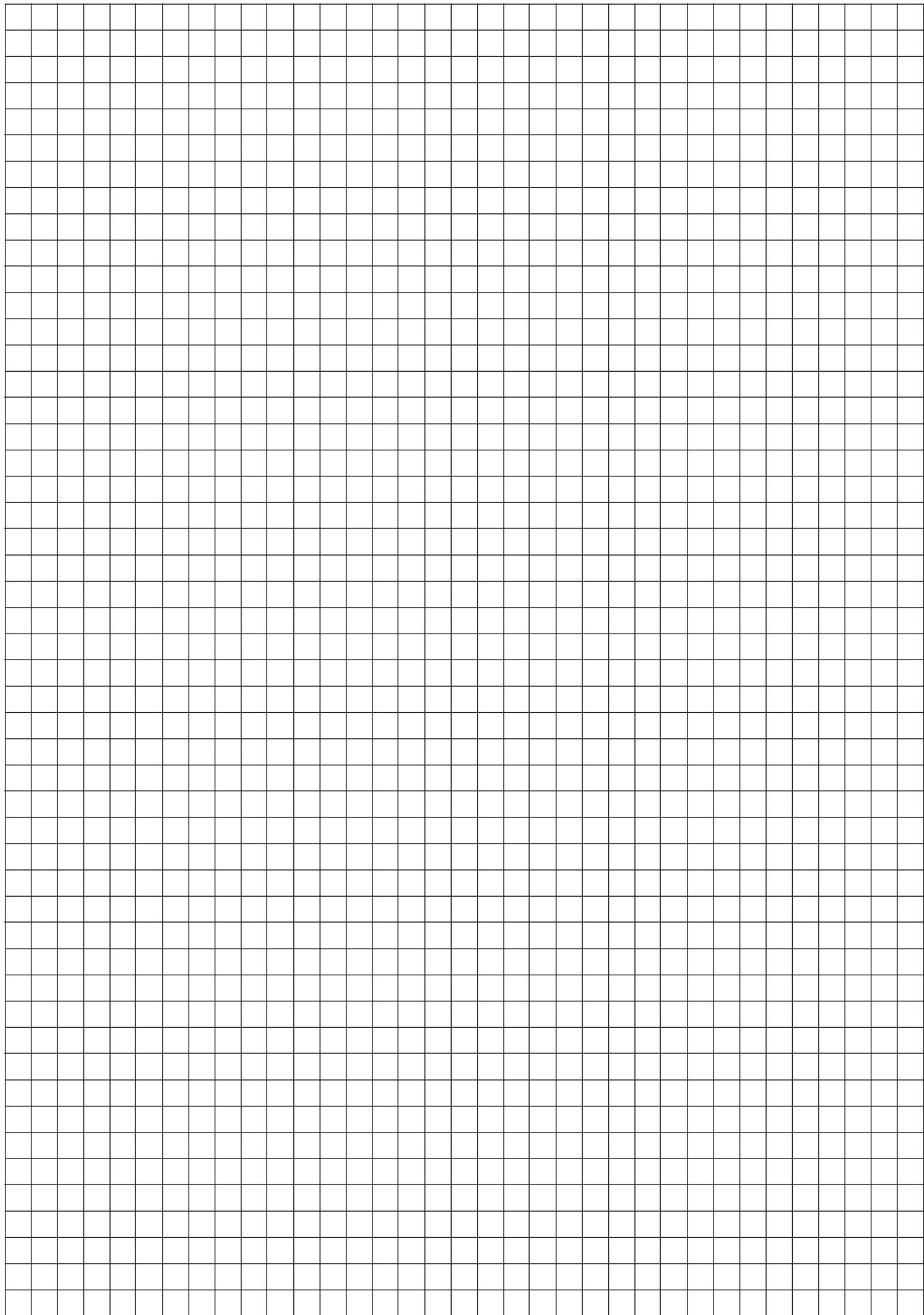
- 39 En el siguiente diagrama, $\overleftrightarrow{CD} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{EF}$, \overleftrightarrow{AB} es una transversal, $m\angle DGH = 2x$, y $m\angle FHB = 5x - 51$. Encuentre la medida, en grados, de $\angle BHE$.



Papel Borrador Cuadriculado — Esta hoja *no* será calificada.

Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada



Papel Borrador Cuadriculado – Esta hoja *no* será calificada.

Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada

MATEMÁTICAS A

Jueves, 26 de enero, 2006 — 1:15 a 4:15 p.m., solamente

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

Estudiante Sexo: Masculino Femenino Grado

Maestro Escuela

Sus respuestas para la Parte I deben apuntarlas en esta hoja de respuestas.

Parte I

Conteste todas 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	

Sus respuestas para las Partes II, III, y IV deben escribirse en el folleto del examen.

La declaración de abajo debe ser firmada cuando usted haya completado el examen.

Al terminar este examen declaro no haber tenido conocimiento ilegal 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

MATHEMATICS A

**SPANISH EDITION
MATHEMATICS A**

MATHEMATICS A			
Question	Maximum Credit	Credits Earned	Rater's/Scorer's Initials
Part I 1–30	60		
Part II 31	2		
32	2		
33	2		
34	2		
35	2		
Part III 36	3		
37	3		
Part IV 38	4		
39	4		
Maximum Total	84		
		Total Raw Score	Checked by _____

**Rater's/Scorer's Name
(minimum of three)**

Total Raw Score Checked by Scaled Score
(from conversion chart)

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICS A

Thursday, January 26, 2006 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

SCORING KEY

Mechanics of Rating

The following procedures are to be followed for scoring student answer papers for the Mathematics A examination. More detailed information about scoring is provided in the publication *Information Booklet for Scoring the Regents Examinations in Mathematics A and Mathematics B*.

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 checkmarks 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.nysesd.gov/osa/> on Thursday, January 26, 2006. 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) 3 | (6) 3 | (11) 2 | (16) 4 | (21) 2 | (26) 3 |
| (2) 3 | (7) 1 | (12) 2 | (17) 1 | (22) 4 | (27) 3 |
| (3) 4 | (8) 4 | (13) 1 | (18) 3 | (23) 1 | (28) 2 |
| (4) 2 | (9) 1 | (14) 4 | (19) 1 | (24) 4 | (29) 1 |
| (5) 4 | (10) 1 | (15) 3 | (20) 2 | (25) 4 | (30) 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. Visit the site <http://www.emsc.nysesd.gov/osa/> and select the link "Latest Information" for any recently posted information regarding this examination. This site should be checked before the rating process for this examination begins and at least one more time before the final scores for the examination are recorded.

General Rules for Applying Mathematics Rubrics

I. General Principles for Rating

The rubrics for the constructed-response questions on the Regents Examinations in Mathematics A and Mathematics B 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 A and Mathematics B*, 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] $\frac{x+1}{x-5}$, and appropriate work is shown.

- [1] Only one expression is factored correctly, such as $(x + 5)(x + 1)$ or $(x + 5)(x - 5)$, but an appropriate simplification is done.
- [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] An irrational number is written, and an appropriate explanation is written, such as an irrational number cannot be written as a fraction or as a repeating or terminating decimal.

- [1] An irrational number is written, such as π or the square root of a nonperfect square, but no explanation or an inappropriate explanation is written.

or

- [1] A correct definition of an irrational number is written, but the example is missing or is inappropriate.

- [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] (5,1), and appropriate work is shown, such as a graph using the slope or $2 = \frac{x-1}{2}$ and $3 = \frac{y+5}{2}$.

- [1] Both (2,3) and (-1,5) are plotted correctly, but one graphing error is made in finding the other endpoint.

or

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

or

- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but only $x = 5$ or $y = 1$ is found.

or

- [1] Appropriate work is shown, and the correct endpoint is designated, but the coordinates are not stated.

or

- [1] (5,1), 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.

- (34) [2] $\frac{800}{900}$ or an equivalent answer, and appropriate work is shown, such as finding the areas of the two squares, subtracting the area of the smaller square from the area of the larger square, and setting up a correct ratio.

- [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 calculating the perimeters of the squares instead of the areas.

or

- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but $\frac{100}{900}$ or an equivalent answer (the complement of the correct answer) is found.

or

- [1] The areas of the squares are calculated incorrectly, but an appropriate probability is found.

or

- [1] $\frac{800}{900}$ or an equivalent answer, but no work is shown.

- [0] The areas of the squares are calculated correctly, but no probability is stated.

or

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

MATHEMATICS A – *continued*

- (35) [2] 5, and appropriate work is shown, such as substituting \$18.11 for p and solving the equation correctly, or trial and error with at least three trials and appropriate checks.

[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] 5, but no work or fewer than three trials with appropriate checks are 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.

(36) [3] 4, and appropriate work is shown.

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

[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.

or

[1] 4, 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.

MATHEMATICS A – *continued*

- (37) [3] –6 and 4, and appropriate work is shown, such as factoring or trial and error with at least three trials and appropriate checks.

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

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown, but only one correct value for x is found.

or

[2] The trial-and-error method is used to find the correct solutions, but only two trials and appropriate checks are shown.

[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.

or

[1] The equation is factored correctly, but no values are found.

or

[1] The equation is factored incorrectly, but two appropriate values are found.

or

[1] –6 and 4, but no work or only one trial with an appropriate check is shown.

[0] –6 or 4, but no work or only one trial with an appropriate check 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.

- (38) [4] Length of ladder = 11 and distance from the base of the ladder to the wall = 4, and appropriate work is shown, such as using sine and then tangent or the Pythagorean theorem.

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

or

- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but the correct answers are not labeled or are labeled incorrectly.

- [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 using one incorrect trigonometric ratio.

or

- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but only the length of the ladder or the distance from the base of the ladder to the wall is found.

or

- [2] Two correct trigonometric equations are written, but no further correct work is shown.

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

or

- [1] Only one correct trigonometric equation is written, and no further correct work is shown.

or

- [1] Length of ladder = 11 and distance from the base of the ladder to the wall = 4, but no work is shown.

- [0] Length of ladder = 11 *or* distance from the base of the ladder to the wall = 4, but no work is shown.

or

- [0] 11 and 4, but no work is shown, and the solutions are not labeled.

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] 146, and appropriate work is shown, such as solving the equation $2x = 5x - 51$.

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

or

[3] The measure of $\angle FHB$ or $\angle DGH$ is found to be 34, and appropriate work is shown, but no further correct work is shown.

[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, such as solving the equation $2x + 5x - 51 = 180$.

or

[2] The correct equation is solved for $x = 17$, but no further correct work is shown.

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

or

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

or

[1] 146, 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 Learning Standards

Key Ideas	Item Numbers
Mathematical Reasoning	16, 21, 27
Number and Numeration	7, 30, 32
Operations	2, 3, 8, 9, 19, 22, 31
Modeling/Multiple Representation	4, 10, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 39
Measurement	5, 11, 15, 17, 18, 26, 33, 38
Uncertainty	12, 28, 34
Patterns/Functions	1, 6, 25, 29, 35, 36, 37

Regents Examination in Mathematics A

January 2006

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

The *Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the January 2006 Regents Examination in Mathematics A* will be posted on the Department's web site <http://www.emsc.nysesd.gov/osa/> on Thursday, January 26, 2006. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Mathematics A examination must NOT be used to determine students' final scores for this administration.

