

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

GEOMETRY

Tuesday, August 13, 2013 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., only

Student Name: _____

School Name: _____

The possession or use of any communications device is strictly prohibited when taking this examination. If you have or use any communications device, no matter how briefly, your examination will be invalidated and no score will be calculated for you.

Print your name and the name of your school on the lines above.

A separate answer sheet for Part I has been provided to you. Follow the instructions from the proctor for completing the student information on your answer sheet.

This examination has four parts, with a total of 38 questions. You must answer all questions in this examination. Record your answers to the Part I multiple-choice questions on the separate answer sheet. Write your answers to the questions in Parts II, III, and IV directly in this booklet. All work should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc.

The formulas that you may need to answer some questions in this examination are found at the end of the examination. This sheet is perforated so you may remove it from this booklet.

Scrap paper is not permitted for any part of this examination, but you may use the blank spaces in this booklet as scrap paper. A perforated sheet of scrap graph paper is provided at the end of this booklet for any question for which graphing may be helpful but is not required. You may remove this sheet from this booklet. Any work done on this sheet of scrap graph paper will *not* be scored.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer sheet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer sheet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

Notice...

A graphing calculator, a straightedge (ruler), and a compass must be available for you to use while taking this examination.

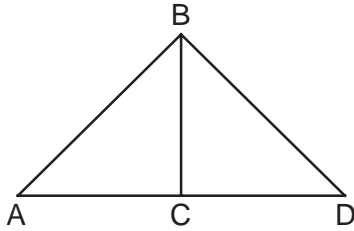
DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

Part I

Answer all 28 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. For each statement or question, choose the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question. Record your answers on your separate answer sheet. [56]

Use this space for computations.

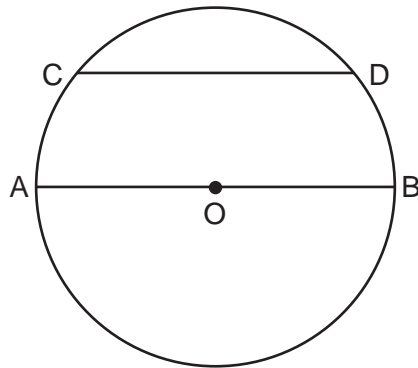
1 Given: $\triangle ABD$, \overline{BC} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AD}



Which statement can *not* always be proven?

- (1) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DC}$ (3) $\angle ACB \cong \angle DCB$
(2) $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$ (4) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$

2 In the diagram of circle O shown below, chord \overline{CD} is parallel to diameter \overline{AOB} and $m\widehat{CD} = 110$.



What is $m\widehat{DB}$?

- (1) 35 (3) 70
(2) 55 (4) 110

3 Given the statement:

One is a prime number.

What is the negation and the truth value of the negation?

- (1) One is not a prime number; true
- (2) One is not a prime number; false
- (3) One is a composite number; true
- (4) One is a composite number; false

4 Triangle ABC has the coordinates $A(1,2)$, $B(5,2)$, and $C(5,5)$. Triangle ABC is rotated 180° about the origin to form triangle $A'B'C'$. Triangle $A'B'C'$ is

- (1) acute
- (2) isosceles
- (3) obtuse
- (4) right

5 What is an equation of the circle with center $(-5,4)$ and a radius of 7?

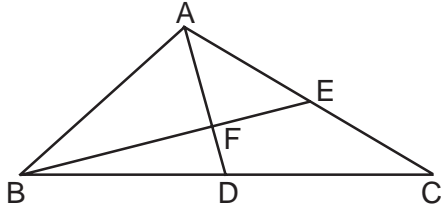
- (1) $(x - 5)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 14$
- (2) $(x - 5)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 49$
- (3) $(x + 5)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 14$
- (4) $(x + 5)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 49$

6 In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A \cong \angle B$ and $\angle C$ is an obtuse angle. Which statement is true?

- (1) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AB}$ and \overline{BC} is the longest side.
- (2) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$ and \overline{AB} is the longest side.
- (3) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AB}$ and \overline{BC} is the shortest side.
- (4) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BC}$ and \overline{AB} is the shortest side.

Use this space for computations.

- 7 In the diagram of $\triangle ABC$ below, medians \overline{AD} and \overline{BE} intersect at point F .



If $AF = 6$, what is the length of \overline{FD} ?

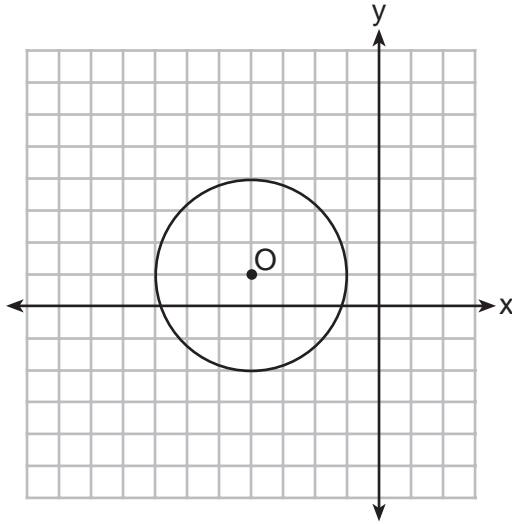
- (1) 6
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 9
- 8 In circle O , diameter \overline{AB} intersects chord \overline{CD} at E . If $CE = ED$, then $\angle CEA$ is which type of angle?
- (1) straight
(2) obtuse
(3) acute
(4) right

- 9 If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle JKL \cong \triangle RST$, then \overline{BC} must be congruent to

- (1) \overline{JL}
(2) \overline{JK}
(3) \overline{ST}
(4) \overline{RS}

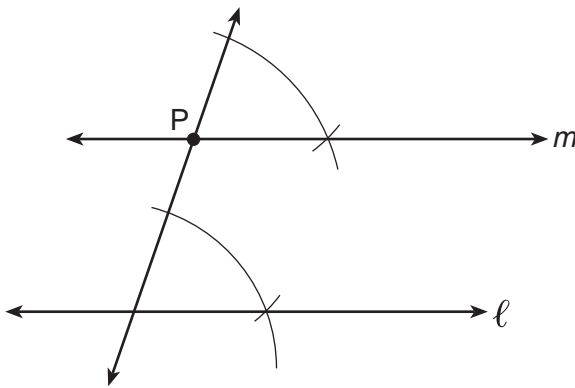
Use this space for
computations.

12 What is the equation of circle O shown in the diagram below?



- (1) $(x + 4)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 3$
- (2) $(x - 4)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 3$
- (3) $(x + 4)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 9$
- (4) $(x - 4)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 9$

13 The diagram below shows the construction of line m , parallel to line ℓ , through point P .



Which theorem was used to justify this construction?

- (1) If two lines are cut by a transversal and the alternate interior angles are congruent, the lines are parallel.
- (2) If two lines are cut by a transversal and the interior angles on the same side are supplementary, the lines are parallel.
- (3) If two lines are perpendicular to the same line, they are parallel.
- (4) If two lines are cut by a transversal and the corresponding angles are congruent, they are parallel.

Use this space for
computations.

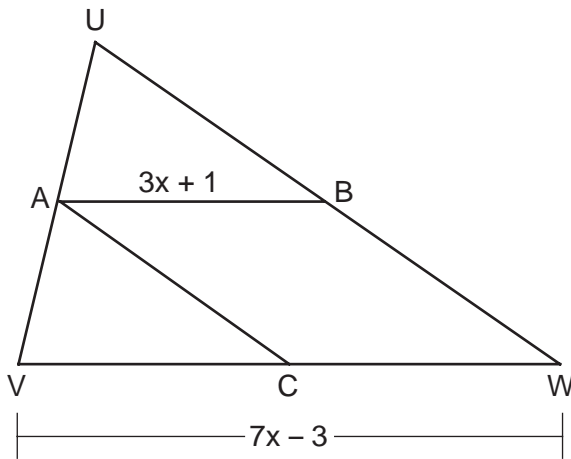
18 Lines m and n are in plane \mathcal{A} . What is the converse of the statement “If lines m and n are parallel, then lines m and n do not intersect”?

- (1) If lines m and n are not parallel, then lines m and n intersect.
- (2) If lines m and n are not parallel, then lines m and n do not intersect.
- (3) If lines m and n intersect, then lines m and n are not parallel.
- (4) If lines m and n do not intersect, then lines m and n are parallel.

19 When the system of equations $y + 2 = (x - 4)^2$ and $2x + y - 6 = 0$ is solved graphically, the solution is

- (1) $(-4, -2)$ and $(-2, 2)$
- (2) $(4, -2)$ and $(2, 2)$
- (3) $(-4, 2)$ and $(-6, 6)$
- (4) $(4, 2)$ and $(6, 6)$

20 In the diagram of $\triangle UVW$ below, A is the midpoint of \overline{UV} , B is the midpoint of \overline{UW} , C is the midpoint of \overline{VW} , and \overline{AB} and \overline{AC} are drawn.



If $VW = 7x - 3$ and $AB = 3x + 1$, what is the length of \overline{VC} ?

- (1) 5
- (2) 13
- (3) 16
- (4) 32

**Use this space for
computations.**

21 Two prisms have equal heights and equal volumes. The base of one is a pentagon and the base of the other is a square. If the area of the pentagonal base is 36 square inches, how many inches are in the length of each side of the square base?

- (1) 6
- (2) 9
- (3) 24
- (4) 36

22 What is the difference between the sum of the measures of the interior angles of a regular pentagon and the sum of the measures of the exterior angles of a regular pentagon?

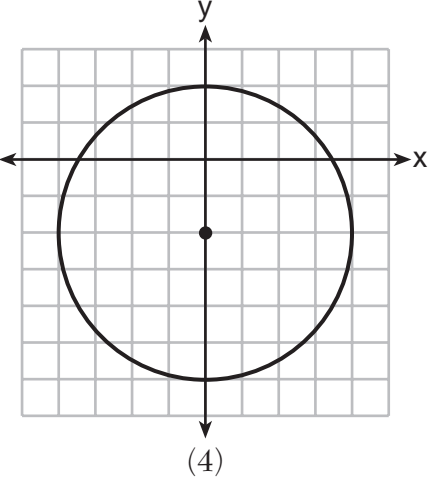
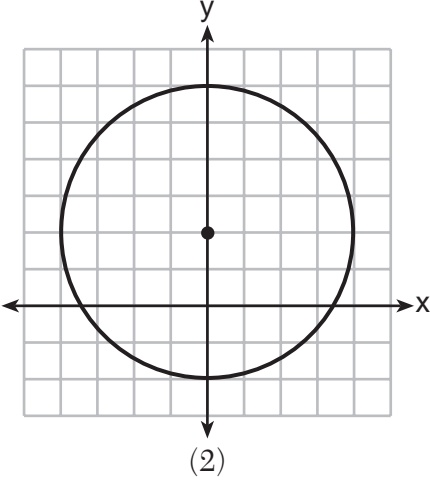
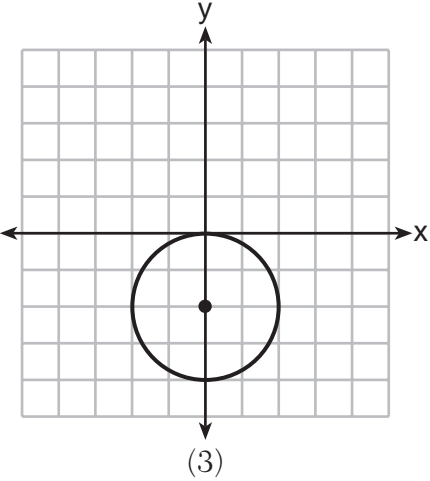
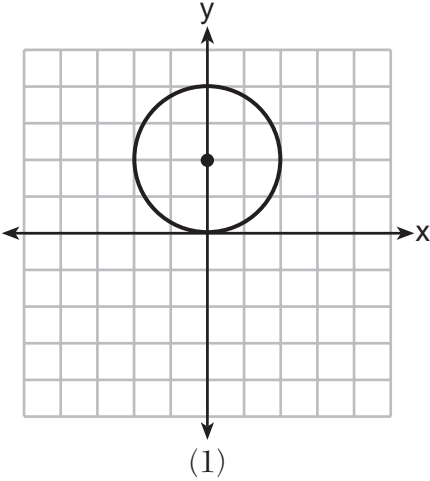
- (1) 36
- (2) 72
- (3) 108
- (4) 180

23 If line ℓ is perpendicular to distinct planes \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} , then planes \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q}

- (1) are parallel
- (2) contain line ℓ
- (3) are perpendicular
- (4) intersect, but are *not* perpendicular

24 Which graph represents a circle whose equation is $x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$?

Use this space for computations.



**Use this space for
computations.**

27 Triangle ABC has vertices $A(0,0)$, $B(6,8)$, and $C(8,4)$. Which equation represents the perpendicular bisector of \overline{BC} ?

- (1) $y = 2x - 6$ (3) $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$
(2) $y = -2x + 4$ (4) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{19}{2}$

28 Chords \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} intersect at point E in a circle with center at O . If $AE = 8$, $AB = 20$, and $DE = 16$, what is the length of \overline{CE} ?

- (1) 6 (3) 10
(2) 9 (4) 12
-

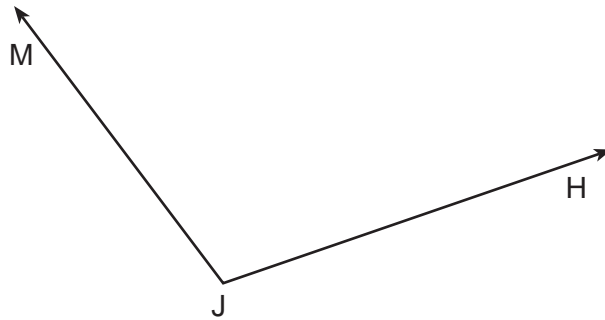
Part II

Answer all 6 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 2 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in this part, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. All answers should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil. [12]

- 29 Triangle ABC has vertices $A(6,6)$, $B(9,0)$, and $C(3,-3)$. State and label the coordinates of $\triangle A'B'C'$, the image of $\triangle ABC$ after a dilation of $D_{\frac{1}{3}}$.

30 Using a compass and straightedge, construct the bisector of $\angle MJH$.

[Leave all construction marks.]

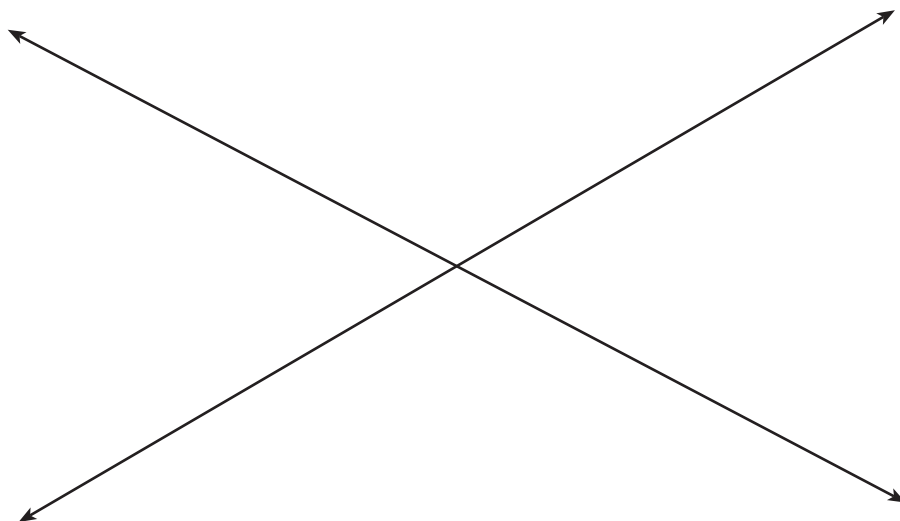


31 Find, in simplest radical form, the length of the line segment with endpoints whose coordinates are $(-1,4)$ and $(3,-2)$.

32 In $\triangle ABC$, the measure of angle A is fifteen less than twice the measure of angle B . The measure of angle C equals the sum of the measures of angle A and angle B . Determine the measure of angle B .

33 A circle has the equation $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 10$. Find the coordinates of the center of the circle and the length of the circle's radius.

34 Two intersecting lines are shown in the diagram below. Sketch the locus of points that are equidistant from the two lines. Sketch the locus of points that are a given distance, d , from the point of intersection of the given lines. State the number of points that satisfy both conditions.

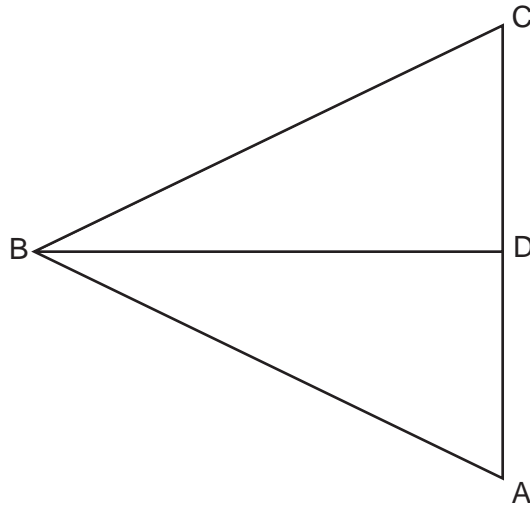


Part III

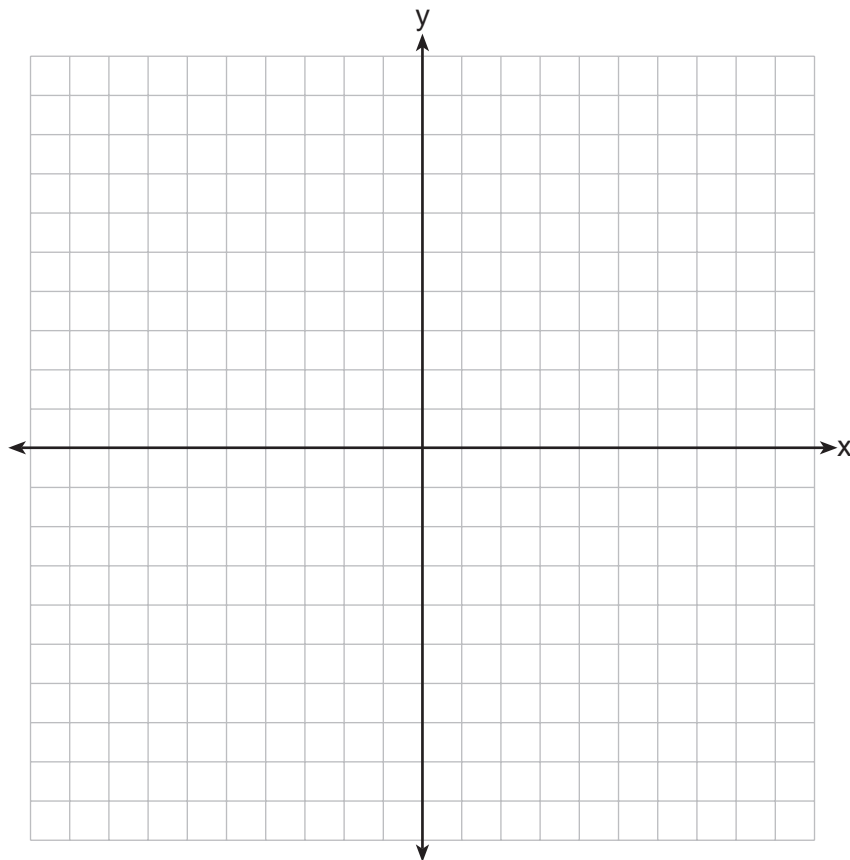
Answer all 3 questions in this part. Each correct answer will receive 4 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. For all questions in this part, a correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. All answers should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil. [12]

35 Given: $\triangle ABC$, \overline{BD} bisects $\angle ABC$, $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$

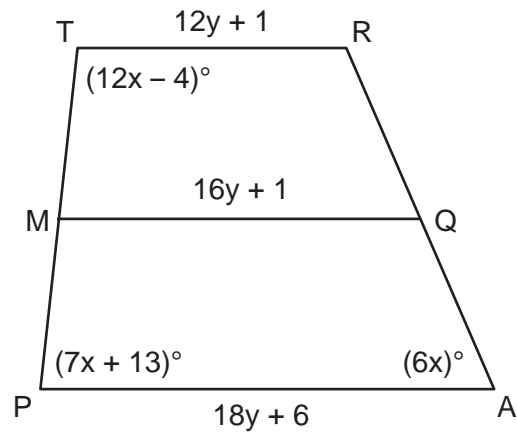
Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$



- 36** Quadrilateral $MATH$ has coordinates $M(-6, -3)$, $A(-1, -3)$, $T(-2, -1)$, and $H(-4, -1)$. The image of quadrilateral $MATH$ after the composition $r_{x\text{-axis}} \circ T_{7,5}$ is quadrilateral $M''A''T''H''$. State and label the coordinates of $M''A''T''H''$.
[The use of the set of axes below is optional.]



37 Trapezoid $TRAP$, with median \overline{MQ} , is shown in the diagram below. Solve algebraically for x and y .



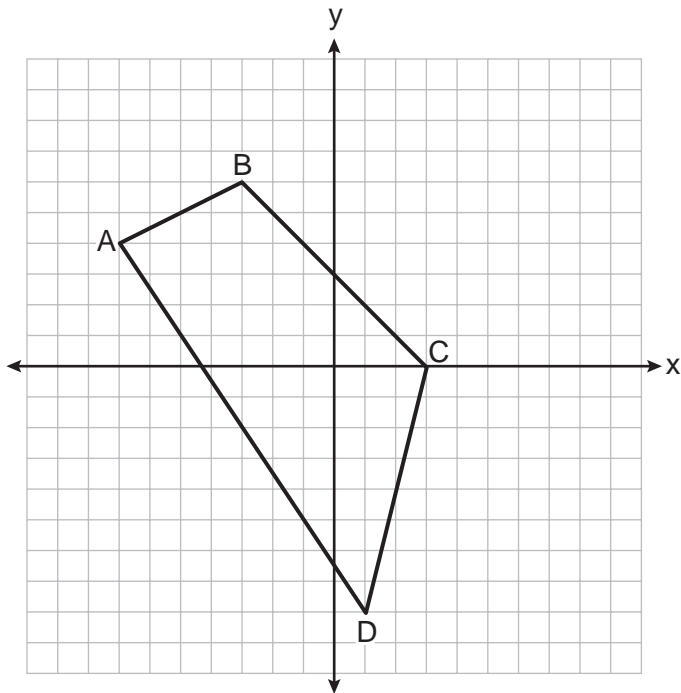
Part IV

Answer the question in this part. A correct answer will receive 6 credits. Clearly indicate the necessary steps, including appropriate formula substitutions, diagrams, graphs, charts, etc. A correct numerical answer with no work shown will receive only 1 credit. The answer should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil. [6]

38 Quadrilateral $ABCD$ with vertices $A(-7,4)$, $B(-3,6)$, $C(3,0)$, and $D(1,-8)$ is graphed on the set of axes below. Quadrilateral $MNPQ$ is formed by joining M , N , P , and Q , the midpoints of \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} , \overline{CD} , and \overline{AD} , respectively.

Prove that quadrilateral $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram.

Prove that quadrilateral $MNPQ$ is *not* a rhombus.



Reference Sheet

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Volume	Cylinder	$V = Bh$ where B is the area of the base
	Pyramid	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$ where B is the area of the base
	Right Circular Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$ where B is the area of the base
	Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Lateral Area (L)	Right Circular Cylinder	$L = 2\pi rh$
	Right Circular Cone	$L = \pi rl$ where l is the slant height

Surface Area	Sphere	$SA = 4\pi r^2$
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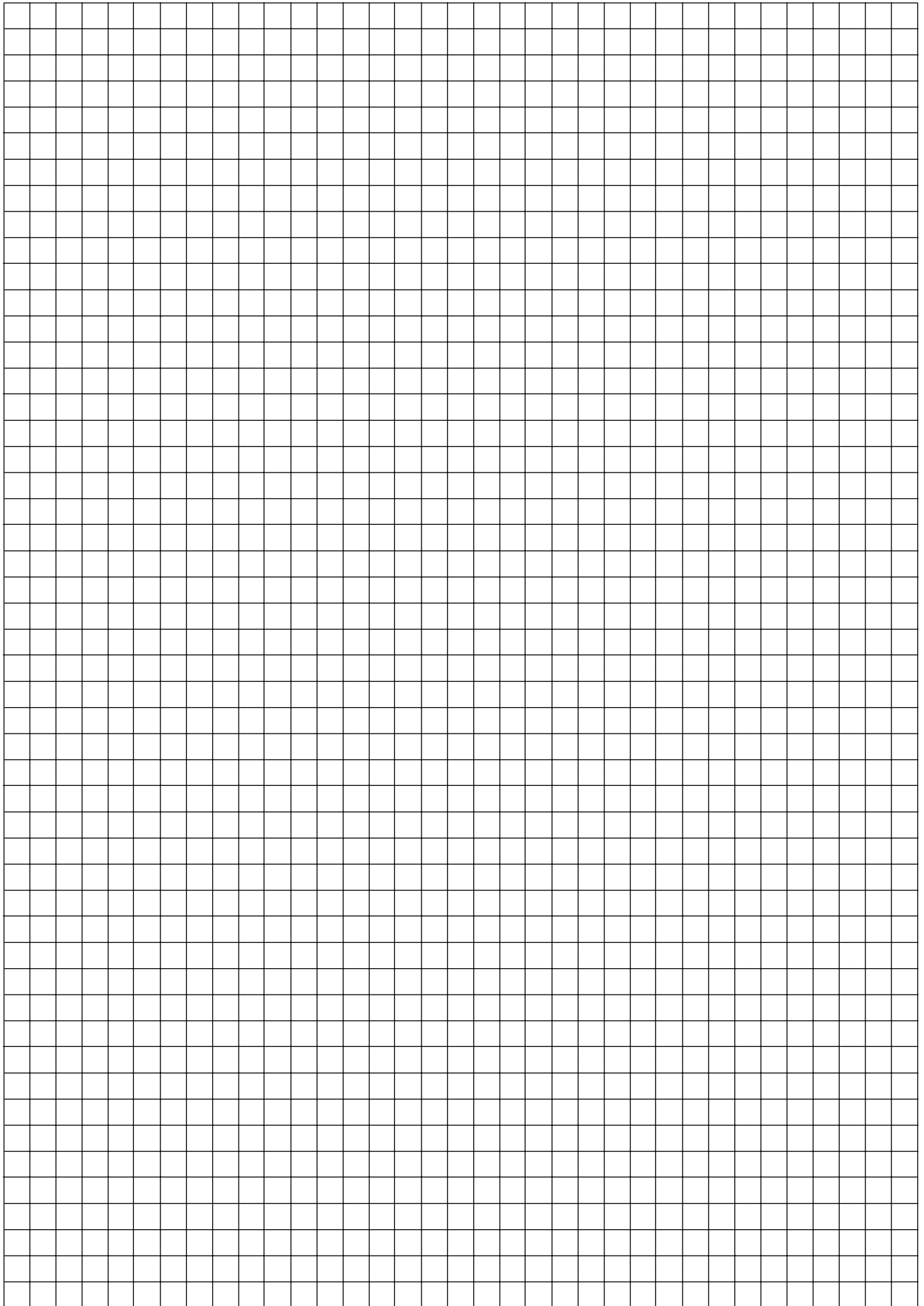
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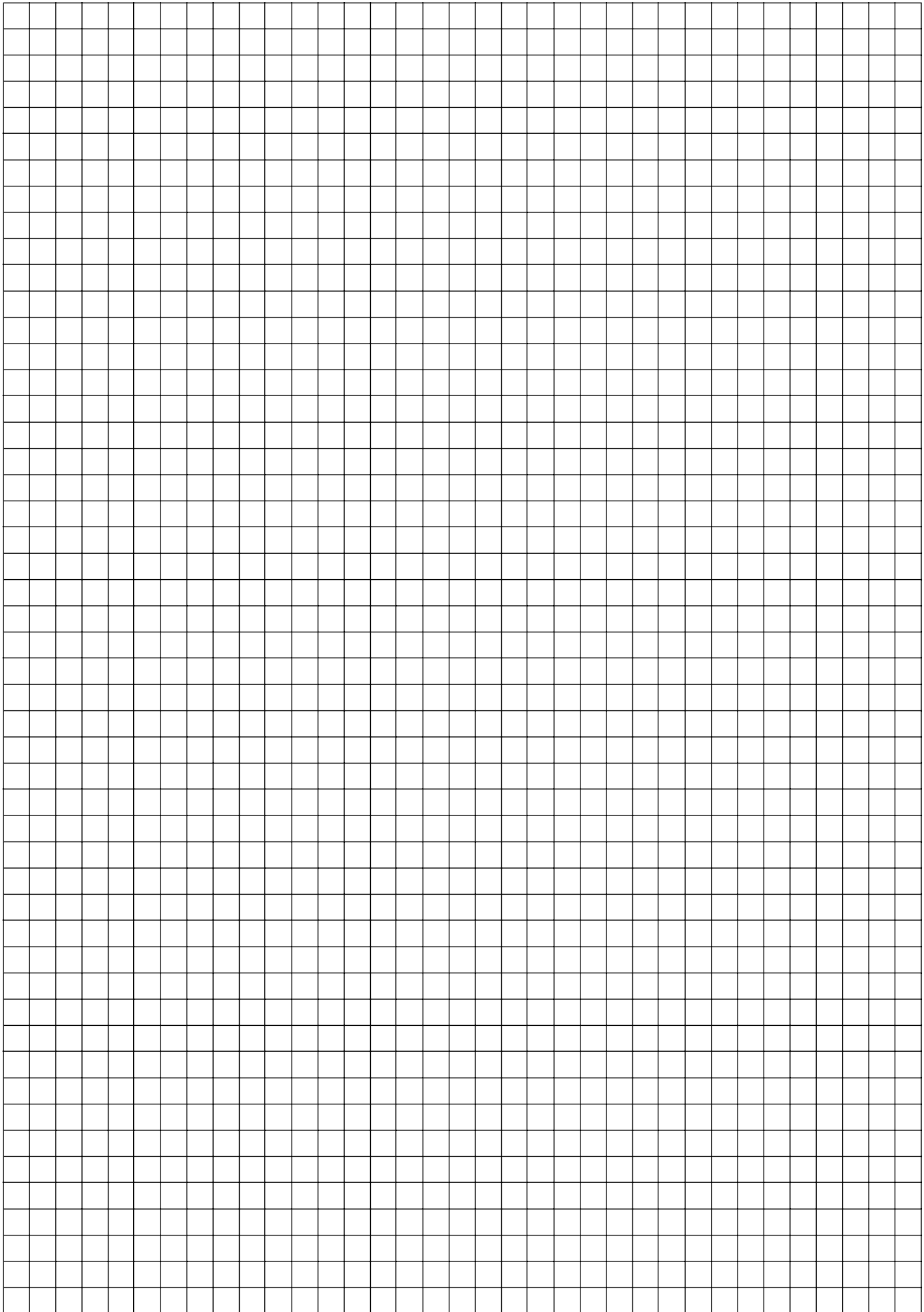
Scrap Graph Paper — This sheet will *not* be scored.

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FOR TEACHERS ONLY

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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 Geometry. 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. 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. Teachers may not score their own students' answer papers. On the student's separate answer sheet, for each question, record the number of credits earned and the teacher's assigned rater/scorer letter.

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.

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/assessment/> on Tuesday, August 13, 2013. 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.

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 marks on the answer sheet except to record the scores in the designated score boxes. Marks elsewhere on the answer sheet will interfere with the accuracy of the scanning.

Part I

Allow a total of 56 credits, 2 credits for each of the following.

(1) 2	(8) 4	(15) 4	(22) 4
(2) 1	(9) 3	(16) 2	(23) 1
(3) 1	(10) 4	(17) 3	(24) 1
(4) 4	(11) 2	(18) 4	(25) 2
(5) 4	(12) 3	(19) 2	(26) 3
(6) 2	(13) 4	(20) 3	(27) 3
(7) 3	(14) 3	(21) 1	(28) 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 at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> 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 Geometry 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.

(29) [2] $A'(2,2)$, $B'(3,0)$, and $C'(1,-1)$ are stated and labeled.

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

or

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

or

[1] $(2,2)$, $(3,0)$, and $(1,-1)$ are stated, but the points are not labeled or are labeled incorrectly.

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

(30) [2] A correct construction is drawn showing all appropriate arcs, and the angle bisector is drawn.

[1] Appropriate construction arcs are drawn, but one construction error is made, such as not drawing in the angle bisector.

[0] A drawing that is not an appropriate construction 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.

(31) [2] $2\sqrt{13}$, and correct work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made. An appropriate length is found in simplest radical form.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made. An appropriate length is found in simplest radical form.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find $\sqrt{52}$. No further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but the answer is written as a decimal.

or

[1] $2\sqrt{13}$, 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] 35, and correct work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made. An appropriate measure for angle B is found.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made. An appropriate measure for angle B is found.

or

[1] 35, 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] $(3, -4)$ and $\sqrt{10}$ are stated.

[1] Either $(3, -4)$ or $\sqrt{10}$ is stated.

[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] Both loci are sketched correctly and 4 is stated.

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made. An appropriate number of points is stated.

or

[1] Both loci are sketched correctly, but 4 is not stated.

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.

Part III

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.

(35) [4] A complete and correct proof that includes a concluding statement is written.

[3] A proof is written that demonstrates a thorough understanding of the method of proof and contains no conceptual errors, but one statement or reason is missing or is incorrect, or the concluding statement is missing.

or

[3] Either $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$ or $\angle A \cong \angle C$ is proven, but no further correct work is shown.

[2] A proof is written that demonstrates a good understanding of the method of proof and contains no conceptual errors, but two statements or reasons are missing or are incorrect.

or

[2] A proof is written that demonstrates a good understanding of the method of proof, but one conceptual error is made.

[1] Some correct relevant statements about the proof are made, but three or four statements or reasons are missing or are incorrect.

[0] The “given” and/or the “prove” statements are written, but no further correct relevant statements are written.

or

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

- (36) [4] $M''(1,-2)$, $A''(6,-2)$, $T''(5,-4)$, and $H''(3,-4)$ are stated and labeled. Appropriate work is shown.
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or graphing error is made. Appropriate coordinates are stated and labeled for $M''A''T''H''$.
- or**
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but the coordinates of $M''A''T''H''$ are not stated or are stated incorrectly.
- or**
- [3] Appropriate work is shown to find $(1,-2)$, $(6,-2)$, $(5,-4)$, and $(3,-4)$, but the coordinates are not labeled or are labeled incorrectly.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational, graphing, or labeling errors are made. Appropriate coordinates are stated for $M''A''T''H''$.
- or**
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made, such as doing the reflection before the translation. Appropriate coordinates are stated and labeled for $M''A''T''H''$.
- or**
- [2] $M'(1,2)$, $A'(6,2)$, $T'(5,4)$, and $H'(3,4)$ are stated and labeled. No further correct work is shown.
- or**
- [2] $M'A'T'H'$ is graphed and labeled correctly. No further correct work is shown.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational, graphing, or labeling error are made. Appropriate coordinates are stated for $M''A''T''H''$.
- or**
- [1] $M'A'T'H'$ is graphed and the coordinates are stated correctly, but the coordinates are not labeled or are labeled incorrectly. No further correct work is shown.
- or**
- [1] The reflection is done first, and $M'(-6,2)$, $A'(-1,3)$, $T'(-2,1)$, and $H'(-4,1)$ are stated and labeled. No further work is shown.
- or**
- [1] $M''(1,-2)$, $A''(6,-2)$, $T''(5,-4)$, and $H''(3,-4)$ are stated correctly, but no work is shown.
- [0] $(1,-2)$, $(6,-2)$, $(5,-4)$, and $(3,-4)$ are stated, but no work is shown.
- or**
- [0] A zero response is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or incoherent or is a correct response that was obtained by an obviously incorrect procedure.

- (37) [4] $x = 9$ and $y = 2.5$, and appropriate work is shown.
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made. Appropriate values for x and y are found.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but two or more computational errors are made. Appropriate values for x and y are found.
- or***
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made. Appropriate values for x and y are found.
- or***
- [2] Appropriate work is shown to find either $x = 9$ or $y = 2.5$. No further correct work is shown.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error and one computational error are made. Appropriate values for x and y are found.
- or***
- [1] $x = 9$ and $y = 2.5$, 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 this question, use the specific criteria to award a maximum of 6 credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(38) [6] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus. Appropriate concluding statements are written.

[5] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus, but one computational or graphing error is made. Appropriate concluding statements are written.

or

[5] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus, but the concluding statements are incomplete or incorrect.

[4] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus, but two or more computational or graphing errors are made. Appropriate concluding statements are written.

or

[4] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus, but one conceptual error is made. Appropriate concluding statements are written.

[3] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus, but one conceptual error and one computational or graphing error are made. Appropriate concluding statements are written.

or

[3] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram, and an appropriate concluding statement is written. No further correct work is shown.

or

[3] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is not a rhombus, and an appropriate concluding statement is written. No further correct work is shown.

[2] Appropriate work is shown to prove $MNPQ$ is a parallelogram and not a rhombus, but two conceptual errors are made.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to prove $\overline{MN} \parallel \overline{QP}$ and $\overline{MQ} \parallel \overline{NP}$. No further correct work is shown.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to prove $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{QP}$ and $\overline{MQ} \cong \overline{NP}$. No further correct work is shown.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to prove one pair of opposite sides are both congruent and parallel. No further correct work is shown.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to prove \overline{MP} and \overline{QN} bisect each other. No further correct work is shown.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to prove \overline{MP} and \overline{QN} are not perpendicular. No further correct work is shown.

or

[2] Appropriate work is shown to find the lengths of all four sides. No further correct work is shown.

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find the midpoints of both \overline{MP} and \overline{QN} . No further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find the slopes of \overline{MN} , \overline{QP} , \overline{MQ} , and \overline{NP} . No further correct work is shown.

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown to find $M(-5,5)$, $N(0,3)$, $P(2,-4)$, and $Q(-3,-2)$. 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 Core Curriculum

Content Band	Item Numbers
Geometric Relationships	11, 14, 16, 21
Constructions	13, 30
Locus	23, 34
Informal and Formal Proofs	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 28, 32, 35, 37
Transformational Geometry	4, 29, 36
Coordinate Geometry	5, 12, 15, 19, 24, 27, 31, 33, 38

Regents Examination in Geometry

August 2013

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

The Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2013 Regents Examination in Geometry will be posted on the Department's web site at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/assessment/> on Tuesday, August 13, 2013. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Regents Examination in Geometry 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 Geometry – August 2013

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

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 Geometry.