

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

MATEMÁTICAS A

Martes, 16 de agosto, 2005 — 8:30 a 11:30 a.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 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 EXAMINACIÓN HASTA QUE SE LE DE LA SEÑAL.

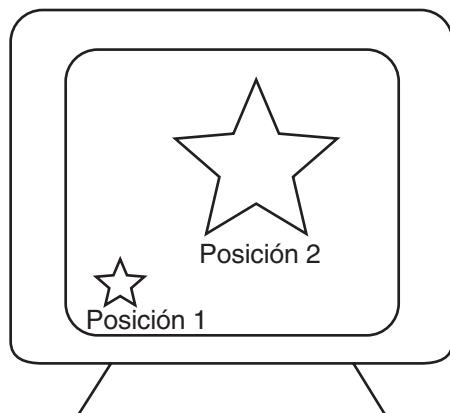
Parte I

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 de respuestas separada, el número que precede la palabra o expresión que completa mejor la afirmación o que contesta mejor la pregunta. [60]

- 1 Los pesos de todos los estudiantes del 9º grado se han ordenado de menor a mayor. ¿Cuál medida estadística separa la mitad superior de este conjunto de datos de la mitad inferior? **Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.**
- (1) media (3) mediana
(2) moda (4) promedio
- 2 El Puesto de Helados de Cole sirve dieciséis sabores diferentes de helado, tres tipos de sirope y siete tipos de azúcar de colores. Si una copa de helado consiste en un sabor de helado, un tipo de sirope y un tipo de azúcar de colores ¿cuántas copas de helado diferentes puede servir Cole?
- (1) 10,836 (3) 3
(2) 336 (4) 26
- 3 El valor de $\frac{7!}{3!}$ es
- (1) 840 (3) 7
(2) 24 (4) 4
- 4 La ecuación $*(\Delta + \heartsuit) = *\Delta + *\heartsuit$ es un ejemplo de
- (1) la ley asociativa (3) la ley distributiva
(2) la ley conmutativa (4) la ley transitiva
- 5 El enunciado “ x es divisible por 5 o x es divisible por 4” es *falso* cuando x es igual a
- (1) 10 (3) 20
(2) 16 (4) 27

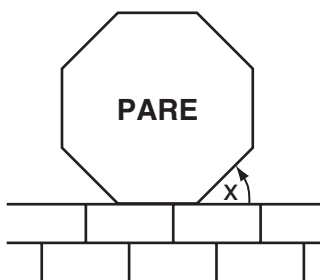
- 6 Como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama, la estrella que está en la posición 1 en la pantalla de la computadora se transforma en la estrella que está en la posición 2.

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.



Esta transformación se describe mejor como una

- (1) reflexión de línea (3) rotación
(2) traslación (4) expansión
- 7 Una señal de PARE en forma de un octágono regular descansa sobre una pared de ladrillos, como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama.



¿Cuál es la medida del ángulo x ?

- (1) 45° (3) 120°
(2) 60° (4) 135°
- 8 La altura que alcanza una pelota de golf al ser golpeada y lanzada al aire se modela mediante la ecuación $h = -16t^2 + 48t$, en la que h representa la altura en pies, y t representa el número de segundos que transcurrieron desde que se golpeó la pelota. ¿Cuál es la altura de la pelota después de 2 segundos?

- (1) 16 pies (3) 64 pies
(2) 32 pies (4) 80 pies

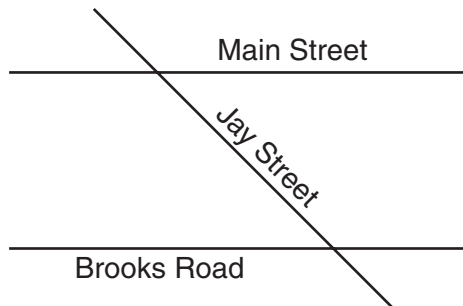
9 La suma de la edad de Scott y la edad de Greg es de 33 años. Si la edad de Greg se representa por g , la edad de Scott se representa por

- (1) $33 - g$
- (2) $g - 33$

- (3) $g + 33$
- (4) $33g$

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

10 El siguiente diagrama muestra dos calles paralelas, Main Street y Brooks Road, intersectadas por Jay Street. El ángulo obtuso que forma Jay Street con Brooks Road es tres veces la medida del ángulo agudo que forma Jay Street con Main Street.



¿Cuál es la medida del ángulo agudo formado por Jay Street y Main Street?

- (1) 45°
- (2) 60°

- (3) 90°
- (4) 135°

11 La expresión 0.62×10^3 es equivalente a

- (1) 0.062
- (2) 62,000

- (3) 6.2×10^4
- (4) 6.2×10^2

12 ¿Cuál ecuación representa el lugar geométrico de todos los puntos que están 5 unidades por debajo del eje x ?

- (1) $x = -5$
- (2) $x = 5$

- (3) $y = -5$
- (4) $y = 5$

13 ¿Cuál par ordenado *no* está en el conjunto solución de $y > 2x + 1$?

- (1) (1,4) (3) (3,8)
(2) (1,6) (4) (2,5)

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

14 ¿Cuál es el elemento de identidad para \clubsuit en la tabla siguiente?

\clubsuit	r	s	t	u
r	t	r	u	s
s	r	s	t	u
t	u	t	s	r
u	s	u	r	t

- (1) r (3) t
(2) s (4) u

15 Un segmento lineal en el plano coordenado tiene los extremos (2,4) y (4, y). El punto medio del segmento es el punto (3,7). ¿Cuál es el valor de y ?

- (1) 11 (3) 5
(2) 10 (4) -2

16 ¿Cuáles números están ordenados de menor a mayor?

- (1) $3.14, \frac{22}{7}, \pi, \sqrt{9.1}$ (3) $\sqrt{9.1}, 3.14, \frac{22}{7}, \pi$
(2) $\sqrt{9.1}, \pi, 3.14, \frac{22}{7}$ (4) $\sqrt{9.1}, 3.14, \pi, \frac{22}{7}$

17 En cierto cuadrilátero, dos lados opuestos son paralelos y los otros dos lados opuestos *no* son congruentes. Dicho cuadrilátero pudiera ser un

- (1) rombo (3) cuadrado
(2) paralelogramo (4) trapecoide

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

23 ¿Cuál es un número irracional?

(1) $0.\bar{3}$

(3) $\sqrt{49}$

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

(4) π

24 ¿Cuál es la suma de $5\sqrt{7}$ y $3\sqrt{28}$?

(1) $9\sqrt{7}$

(3) $60\sqrt{7}$

(2) $11\sqrt{7}$

(4) $8\sqrt{35}$

25 El conjunto solución para la ecuación $x^2 - 5x = 6$ es

(1) $\{1, -6\}$

(3) $\{-1, 6\}$

(2) $\{2, -3\}$

(4) $\{-2, 3\}$

26 La expresión $\frac{5x^6y^2}{x^8y}$ es equivalente a

(1) $5x^2y$

(3) $5x^{14}y^3$

(2) $\frac{5y}{x^2}$

(4) $\frac{5y^3}{x^{14}}$

27 La expresión ${}_9C_2$ es equivalente a

(1) ${}_9P_2$

(3) ${}_9C_7$

(2) ${}_9P_7$

(4) $\frac{9!}{2!}$

Utilice este espacio para sus cálculos.

28 El gráfico de la ecuación $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ se puede describir como

- (1) una línea que pasa a través de los puntos (0,2) y (2,0)
- (2) una parábola con su vértice en (0,2)
- (3) un círculo con su centro en el origen y un radio de 2
- (4) un círculo con su centro en el origen y un radio de 4

29 Cuando se resuelve gráficamente, ¿cuál sistema de ecuaciones tendrá *exactamente* un punto de intersección?

- (1) $y = -x - 20$
 $y = x + 17$
- (2) $y = 0.5x + 30$
 $y = 0.5x - 30$
- (3) $y = \frac{3}{5}x + 12$
 $y = 0.6x - 19$
- (4) $y = -x + 15$
 $y = -x + 25$

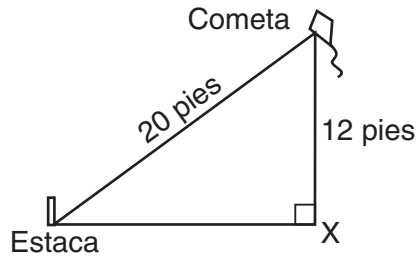
30 Si $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{a}{b} = 0$, $b \neq 0$, entonces x es igual a

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

Parte II

Conteste todas las preguntas de 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]

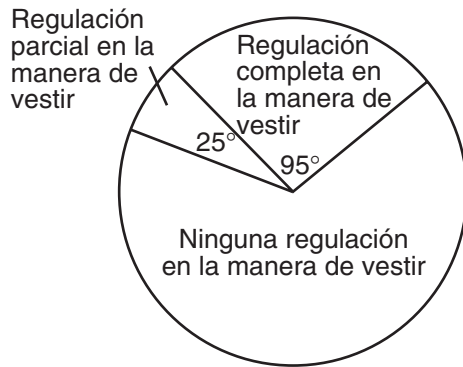
- 31 El siguiente diagrama muestra una cometa que está atada a una estaca en el suelo con una cuerda de 20 pies. La cometa está situada a 12 pies del suelo, directamente sobre el punto X. ¿Cuál es la distancia, en pies, entre la estaca y el punto X?



32 Hay 30 estudiantes en un autobús escolar. De estos estudiantes, 24 tocan en la banda de la escuela o cantan en el coro. Seis de los estudiantes tocan en la banda de la escuela pero no cantan en el coro. Catorce de los estudiantes cantan en el coro y también tocan en la banda de la escuela. ¿Cuántos estudiantes en el autobús escolar cantan en el coro pero *no* tocan en la banda?

33 Factorizar completamente: $5n^2 - 80$

34 Se les preguntó a novecientos estudiantes si pensaban que su escuela debería tener una regulación en la manera de vestir. Se construyó un gráfico circular para mostrar los resultados. Los ángulos centrales para dos de los tres sectores se muestran en el siguiente diagrama. ¿Cuál es el número de estudiantes que opinaron que la escuela no debería tener *ninguna* regulación en la manera de vestir?



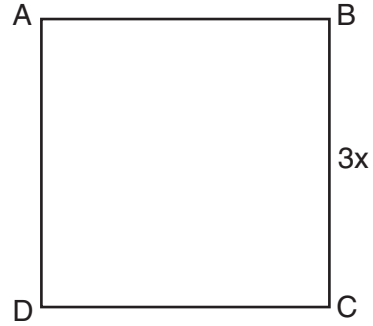
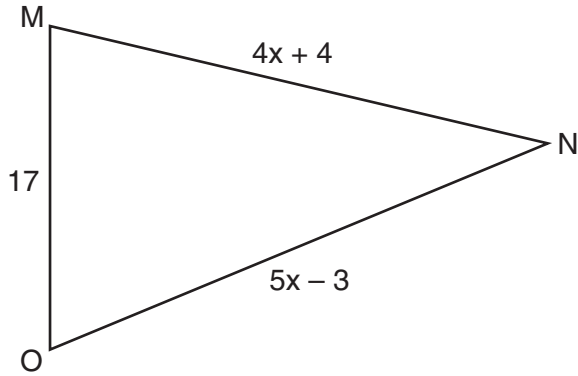
35 Seth compró un auto usado que había sido conducido 20,000 millas. Después de ser dueño del auto durante 2 años, el millaje total del auto era 49,400. Calcule el número promedio de millas que él condujo *cada mes* durante esos 2 años.

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 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. [6]

- 36 Un árbol proyecta una sombra que tiene 20 pies de largo. El ángulo de elevación desde el final de la sombra hasta la cima del árbol es 66° . Determine la altura del árbol al *pie más cercano*.

37 En el siguiente diagrama, el perímetro del $\triangle MNO$ es igual al perímetro del cuadrado $ABCD$. Si los lados del triángulo se representan por $4x + 4$, $5x - 3$ y 17 , y un lado del cuadrado se representa por $3x$, encuentre la longitud de un lado del cuadrado.



Parte IV

Conteste todas las preguntas en esta parte. Cada respuesta correcta recibirá 4 puntos. Indique claramente los pasos necesarios, incluyendo las sustituciones 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]

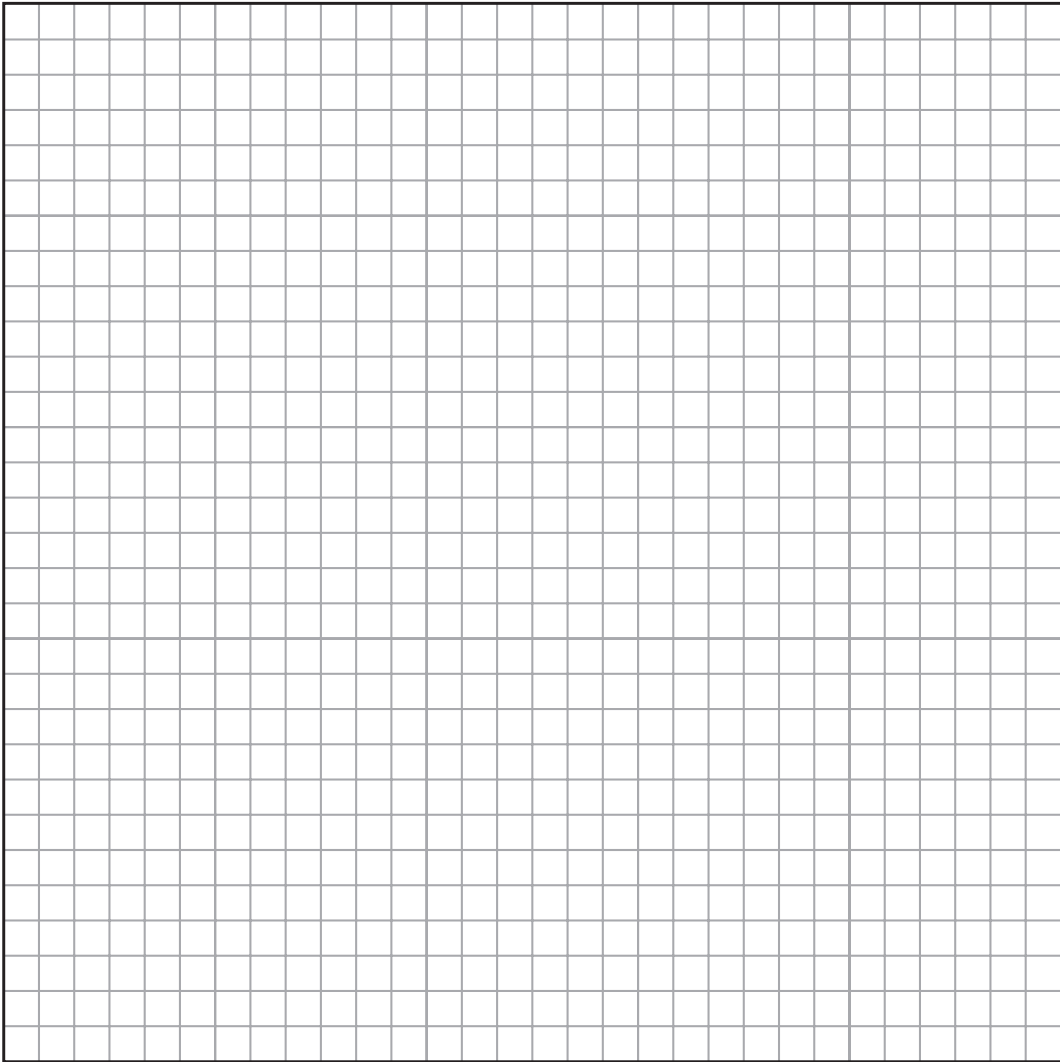
38 Resuelva el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones:

$$y = x^2 + 4x + 1$$

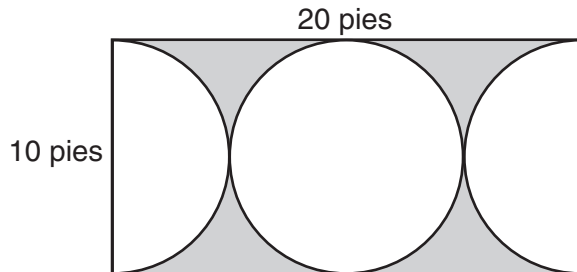
$$y = 5x + 3$$

[El uso del papel cuadriculado de la próxima página es opcional.]

Pregunta 38 continuación



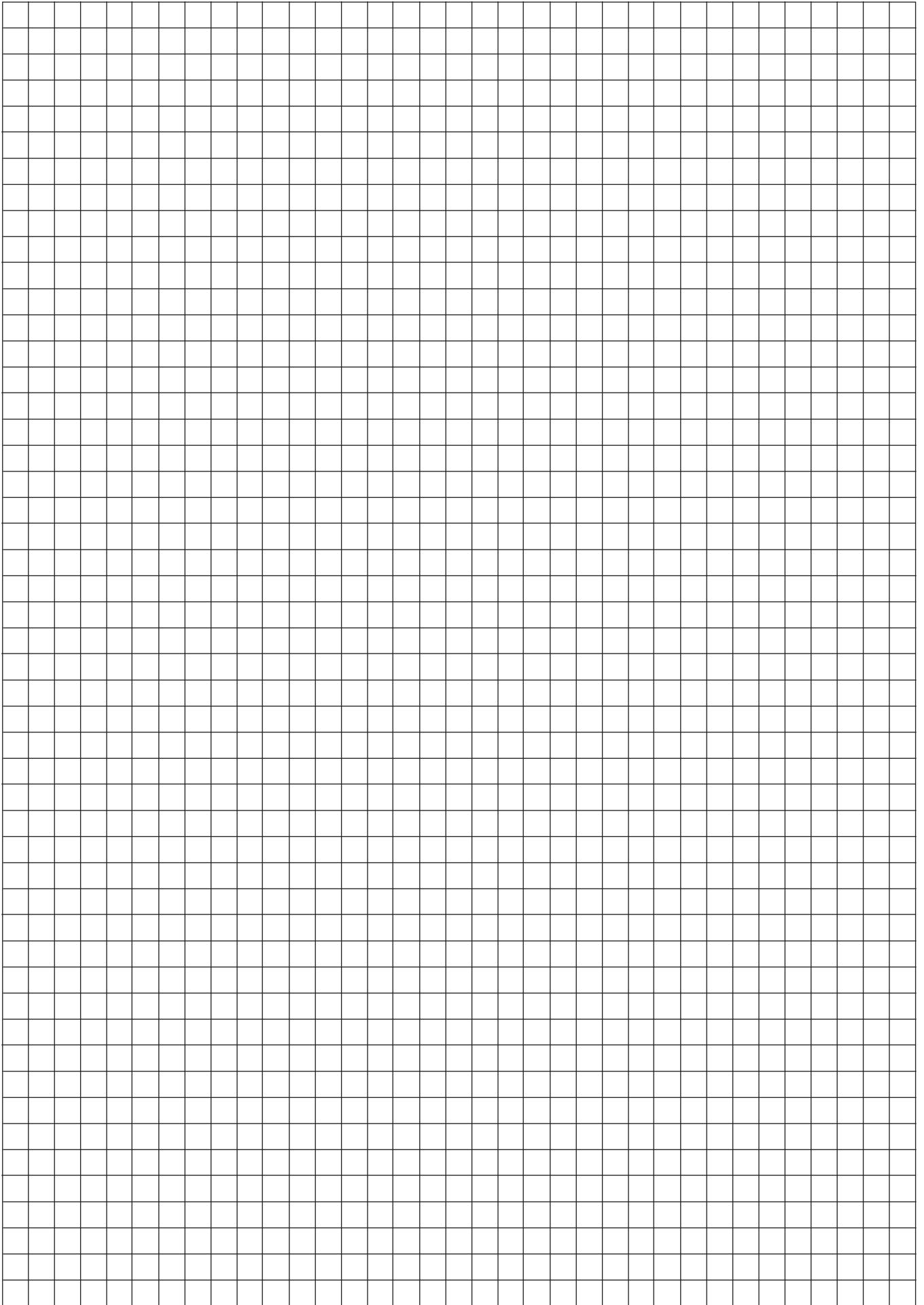
39 El Sr. Petri tiene un terreno rectangular de longitud = 20 pies y ancho = 10 pies. Él quiere diseñar un jardín de flores en forma de círculo con dos semicírculos a cada extremo del círculo central, como se muestra en el siguiente diagrama. Él rellenará el área sombreada con astillas de madera. Si una bolsa de astillas de madera cubre 5 pies cuadrados, ¿cuántas bolsas debe comprar?



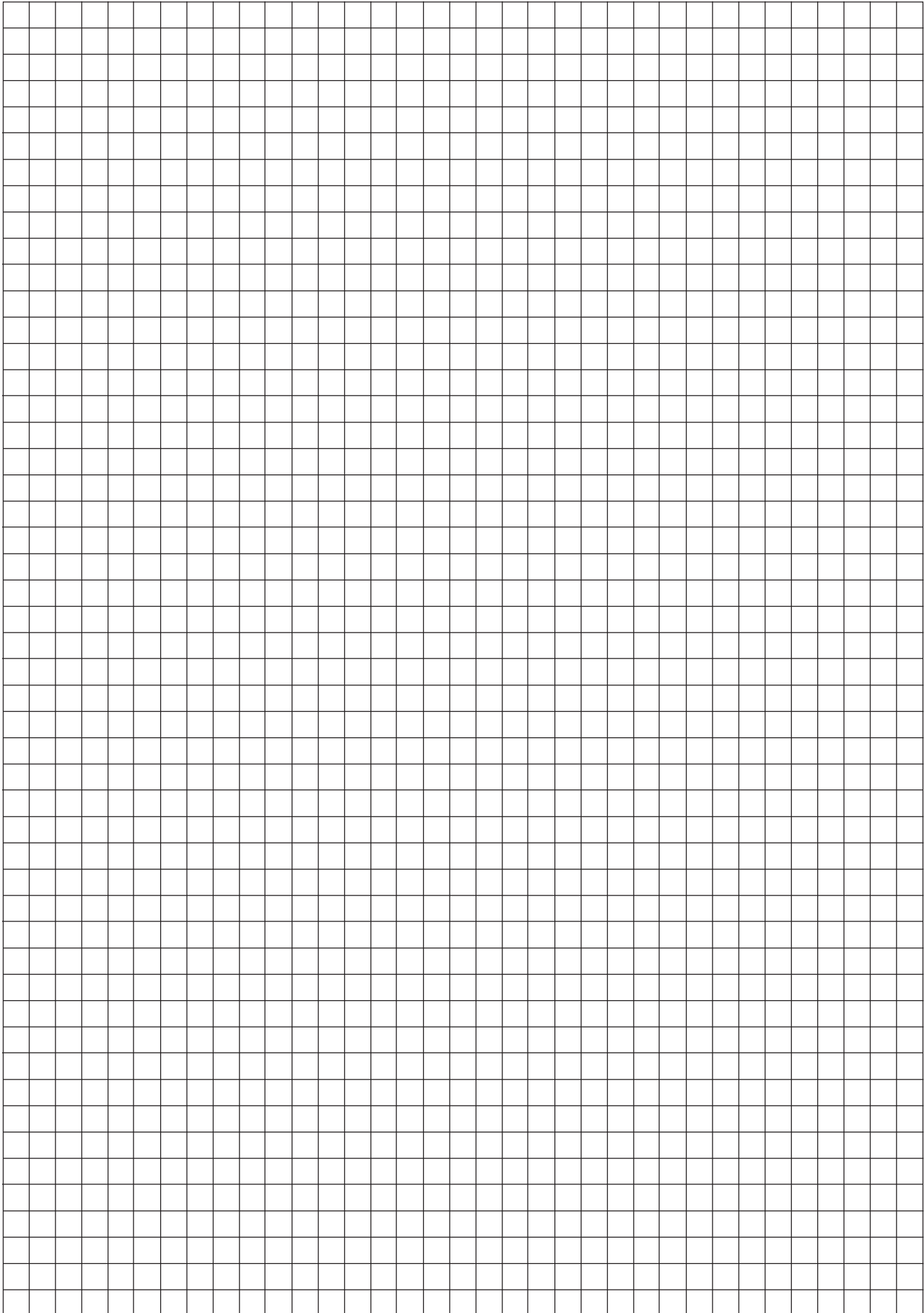
Papel Borrador Cuadrulado — Esta hoja *no* será calificada.

Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada



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



Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MATEMÁTICAS A

Tuesday, 16 de agosto, 2005 — 8:30 a 11:30 a.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 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

Desprender por la línea perforada

Desprender por la línea perforada

FOR TEACHERS ONLY

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICS A

Tuesday, August 16, 2005 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.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.nysed.gov/osa/> on Tuesday, August 16, 2005. 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) 4	(11) 4	(16) 4	(21) 3	(26) 2
(2) 2	(7) 1	(12) 3	(17) 4	(22) 2	(27) 3
(3) 1	(8) 2	(13) 4	(18) 2	(23) 4	(28) 3
(4) 3	(9) 1	(14) 2	(19) 1	(24) 2	(29) 1
(5) 4	(10) 1	(15) 2	(20) 1	(25) 3	(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. Visit the site <http://www.emsc.nysed.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] 16, and appropriate work is shown, such as the Pythagorean theorem, the Pythagorean triple, or trigonometry.

[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 using an incorrect trigonometric function.

or

[1] 16, 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] 4, and appropriate work is shown, such as a Venn diagram.

[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] 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*

- (33) [2] $5(n + 4)(n - 4)$, and appropriate work is shown.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one factoring error is made or the expression is not simplified completely.
- [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] 600, and appropriate work is shown, such as $\frac{240}{360} \cdot 900 = 600$.
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made or the answer is expressed as a fraction.
- or***
- [1] Appropriate work is shown, but one conceptual error is made.
- or***
- [1] The central angle of 240° is found, but the number of students is not calculated.
- or***
- [1] An incorrect equation of equal difficulty is solved appropriately.
- or***
- [1] A correct equation is written, but no further correct work is shown.
- or***
- [1] 600, 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*

(35) [2] 1,225, and appropriate work is shown, such as solving an equation or writing an explanation.

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

or

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

or

[1] Appropriate work is shown, but the conversion from years to months is incorrect, but an appropriate solution is found.

or

[1] 1,225, but no work is shown.

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

Part III

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

(36) [3] 45, and appropriate work is shown, such as $\tan 66^\circ = \frac{x}{20}$.

[2] A correct trigonometric ratio is used, and values are substituted correctly, but one computational or rounding error is made, or the calculator is left in radian mode.

[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 ratio.

or

[1] An incorrect diagram is drawn, but an appropriate solution is found.

or

[1] A correctly labeled diagram is drawn, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] A correct trigonometric ratio is written, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] 45, 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] 18, and appropriate work is shown.
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational error is made.
- or*
- [2] Appropriate work is shown, and the value of x is found, but no further correct work is 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] A correct expression is written for the perimeter of each figure, but no further correct work is shown.
- or*
- [1] 18, 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 four credits. Unless otherwise specified, mathematically correct alternative solutions should be awarded appropriate credit.

(38) [4] $(-1,-2)$ and $(2,13)$, and appropriate work is shown, such as an algebraic or graphic solution or trial and error with at least three trials and appropriate checks.

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

or

[3] Appropriate work is shown, but only one solution is found or only the x - or the y -values are found.

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

or

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

or

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

or

[2] The trial-and-error method is attempted and at least six systematic trials and appropriate checks are shown, but no solution is found.

or

[2] Both equations are graphed correctly, but neither ordered pair is identified.

or

[2] Only one equation is graphed correctly, but an appropriate solution is found.

or

[2] An incorrect quadratic equation of equal difficulty is solved appropriately, and appropriate solutions are found.

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

or

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

or

[1] An incorrect equation of a lesser degree of difficulty, such as a linear equation, is solved appropriately.

or

[8]

MATHEMATICS A – *continued*

[1] A correct substitution is made and the system of equations is simplified to a single quadratic equation set equal to zero, but no further correct work is shown.

or

[1] $(-1,-2)$ and $(2,13)$, but no work or only one trial with an appropriate check is shown.

[0] $(-1,-2)$ *or* $(2,13)$, 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.

- (39) [4] 9, and appropriate work is shown.
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, but one computational or rounding error is made.
- or***
- [3] Appropriate work is shown, and the areas of the rectangle and one circle are found correctly, but the area of the circle is not doubled, but an appropriate number of bags is found.
- [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 an incorrect formula for the area of a circle, but an appropriate number of bags is found.
- or***
- [2] The areas of the rectangle and the circle are found correctly, 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] 9, 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	5, 21, 32
Number and Numeration	4, 14, 16, 23
Operations	6, 8, 11, 19, 22, 24, 26, 33
Modeling/Multiple Representation	7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 30
Measurement	1, 15, 18, 31, 34, 36, 39
Uncertainty	2, 3, 27
Patterns/Functions	25, 28, 29, 35, 37, 38

Regents Examination in Mathematics A

August 2005

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

The Chart for Determining the Final Examination Score for the August 2005 Regents Examination in Mathematics A will be posted on the Department’s web site <http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/osa/> on Tuesday, August 16, 2005. Conversion charts provided for previous administrations of the Mathematics A examination must NOT be used to determine students’ final scores for this administration.

