

Pennsylvania PSSA 2015 Grade 8 Math

Reference Materials Page 2

Exam & Answer Key Materials
Pages 3 - 123

MATHEMATICS FORMULA SHEET

Below is a Mathematics formula sheet that will be available to students during the test. The formula sheet reflects the mathematical approach included in the Assessment Anchors that are based on the Pennsylvania Core Standards (PCS). The formula sheet is also available in Spanish.

Formulas that you may need to work questions on this test are found below.

You may refer back to this page at any time during the mathematics test.

2016

You may use calculator π or the number 3.14.

Grade 8

Exponential Properties

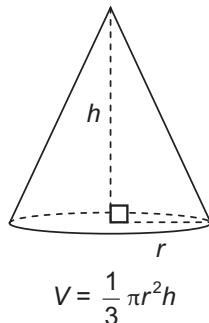
$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

Cone



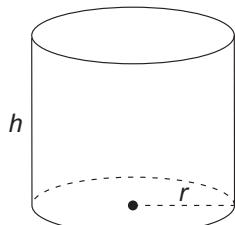
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

Algebraic Equations

$$\text{Slope: } m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

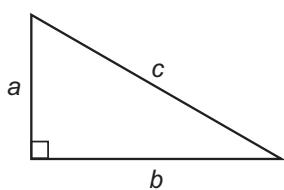
$$\text{Slope-Intercept Form: } y = mx + b$$

Cylinder



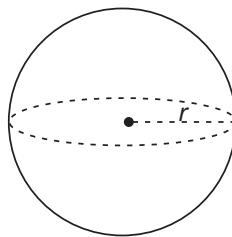
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

Pythagorean Theorem



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Sphere



$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Pennsylvania System of School Assessment

Mathematics **Item and Scoring Sampler**



2015–2016
Grade 8

Pennsylvania Department of Education Bureau of Curriculum, Assessment, and Instruction—September 2015

On the following pages are the mathematics questions.

- You may not use a calculator for questions 1–5. You may use a calculator for all other questions on this test.

Directions for Multiple-Choice Questions:

Some questions will ask you to select an answer from among four choices.

For the multiple-choice questions:

- First solve the problem on scratch paper.
- Choose the correct answer and record your choice in the answer booklet.
- If none of the choices matches your answer, go back and check your work for possible errors.
- Only one of the answers provided is the correct response.

Directions for Open-Ended Questions:

Some questions will require you to write your response.

For the open-ended questions:

- These questions have more than one part. Be sure to read the directions carefully.
- You cannot receive the highest score for an open-ended question without completing all tasks in the question. For example, if the question asks you to show your work or explain your reasoning, be sure to show your work or explain your reasoning in the space provided.
- If the question does **not** ask you to show your work or explain your reasoning, you may use the space provided, but only those parts of your response that the question specifically asks for will be scored.
- Write your response in the appropriate location within the response box in the answer booklet. Some answers may require graphing, plotting, labeling, drawing, or shading. If you use scratch paper, be sure to transfer your final response and any needed work or reasoning to the answer booklet.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SCORING GUIDELINES FOR MATHEMATICS OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

4 – The response demonstrates a *thorough* understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures required by the task.

The response provides correct answer(s) with clear and complete mathematical procedures shown and a correct explanation, as required by the task. Response may contain a minor “blemish” or omission in work or explanation that does not detract from demonstrating a *thorough* understanding.

3 – The response demonstrates a *general* understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures required by the task.

The response and explanation (as required by the task) are mostly complete and correct. The response may have minor errors or omissions that do not detract from demonstrating a *general* understanding.

2 – The response demonstrates a *partial* understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures required by the task.

The response is somewhat correct with *partial* understanding of the required mathematical concepts and/or procedures demonstrated and/or explained. The response may contain some work that is incomplete or unclear.

1 – The response demonstrates a *minimal* understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures required by the task.

0 – The response has no correct answer and *insufficient* evidence to demonstrate any understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures required by the task for that grade level.

Response may show only information copied from the question.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

You may not use a calculator for questions 1–5.

A-N.1.1.3

1. Which expression has a value between -4 and -3 ?

A. $1 - 2\sqrt{10}$ *approximates $(1 - 2) \times \sqrt{10}$*

B. $4 - \sqrt{15}$ *approximates $4 - (15/2)$*

C. $3\sqrt{5} - 7$ *approximates $\sqrt{3 \times 5} - 7$*

D. $\sqrt{20} - 8$ *

B-E.1.1.1

2. A company makes a puzzle that is made of 5^3 small plastic cubes. The puzzles are shipped in boxes that each contain 5^2 puzzles. The boxes are loaded into trucks that each contain 5^3 boxes. What is the total number of small plastic cubes in each truck?

A. 5^8 *

B. 5^{18} *multiples all the exponents together*

C. 125^8 *multiples the bases and adds the exponents*

D. 125^{18} *multiples the bases and the exponents*

B-E.1.1.2

3. Solve: $x^2 = 144$

- A. $x = 12$ *only lists the positive solution*
- B. $x = \pm 12$ *
- C. $x = 72$ *divides by 2*
- D. $x = \pm 72$ *divides by 2 and adds the \pm sign*

B-E.1.1.3

4. The thickness of the skin on the human back is about 3×10^{-3} meter. The thickness of the skin on the human eyelid is about 3×10^{-4} meter. How many times as thick is the skin on the human back as on the human eyelid?

- A. 0.1 *finds reciprocal of correct answer*
- B. 1 *misreads or misunderstands difference in exponents*
- C. 10 *
- D. 30 *multiples 3×10*

B-E.1.1.3

5. The human body contains about 1×10^{12} bacteria. The human body contains about 4×10^4 genes. The number of bacteria contained in the human body is how many times as great as the number of genes contained in the human body?
- A. 250 *uses 12/4 as exponent instead of 12 – 4*
- B. 4,000 *uses 4 as though it is in the numerator and 12/4 instead of 12 – 4*
- C. 25,000,000 *
- D. 400,000,000 *uses 4 as though it is in the numerator*

A calculator is permitted for use in solving questions numbered 6–50 in this sampler.

A-N.1.1

6. Craig uses a ruler to determine the length of two pieces of metal. He records the length of each piece of metal as a rational number. Which statement **best** explains whether the sum of the two lengths Craig recorded must also be a rational number?

- A. When adding two rational numbers $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$, the numerators a and c do not have to be integers. Therefore, the sum does not have to be a rational number.

does not realize that since all 4 values are integers, any linear combination is also an integer

- B. When adding two rational numbers $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$, the common denominator bd does not have to be an integer. Therefore, the sum does not have to be a rational number.

does not realize that both b and d are integers so bd is an integer

- C. When adding two rational numbers $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$, the sum is $\frac{ac}{bd}$, and both the numerator and denominator are integers. Therefore, the sum must be a rational number.

does not correctly express the sum

- D. When adding two rational numbers $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$, the sum is $\frac{ad + bc}{bd}$, and both the numerator and denominator are integers. Therefore, the sum must be a rational number.

*

A-N.1.1.1

7. Which statement correctly describes the number $\frac{62}{495}$ and its equivalent decimal notation?
- A. The number $\frac{62}{495}$ is a rational number and its equivalent decimal notation is a repeating decimal number. *
- B. The number $\frac{62}{495}$ is a rational number and its equivalent decimal notation is a terminating decimal number. *thinks every rational number has a terminating decimal expansion*
- C. The number $\frac{62}{495}$ is an irrational number and its equivalent decimal notation is a repeating decimal number. *thinks every decimal number that does not terminate is irrational*
- D. The number $\frac{62}{495}$ is an irrational number and its equivalent decimal notation is a terminating decimal number. *thinks the decimal notation terminates based on a calculator output and thinks the number is irrational because it is not reducible*

A-N.1.1.2
A-N.1.1.1

8. Amanda graphed a linear function with the equation $y = 1.\overline{4}x$. Which statement about the slope of Amanda's line is true?

A. The slope is a rational number that can be written as $\frac{13}{9}$.

*

B. The slope is a rational number that can be written as $\frac{14}{10}$.

interprets the slope as 14/10, not 13/9

C. The slope is an irrational number that can be written as $\frac{13}{9}$.

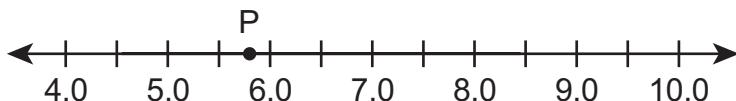
interprets the slope as irrational since it is an improper fraction

D. The slope is an irrational number that can be written as $\frac{14}{10}$.

interprets the slope as 14/10, not 13/9, and as irrational since it is an improper fraction

A-N.1.1.4
A-N.1.1.5

9. On the number line below, point P shows the location of an irrational number.



Which expression has a value that is **greater** than the irrational number represented by point P?

- A. $\sqrt{7} - 1$ *ignores radical*
- B. $2\sqrt{7}$ *uses approximation for $\sqrt{7}$ that is too large*
- C. $4 + \sqrt{7}$ *
- D. $7 - \sqrt{7}$ *uses approximation for $\sqrt{7}$ that is too small*

A-N.1.1.4
C-G.2.1.2

- 10.** The lengths of the legs of two right triangles are listed below.

- triangle A: 5 inches and 5 inches
- triangle B: 4 inches and 6 inches

Which statement correctly compares the lengths, in inches, of the hypotenuses for the two triangles?

A. $2\sqrt{5} \approx 4.2$
 $13\sqrt{2} \approx 14.4$
 $2\sqrt{5} < 13\sqrt{2}$

when simplifying the radical, pulls out the non-perfect square and leaves the square root of the perfect square under the radical; then student evaluates the simplified forms by adding instead of multiplying

B. $2\sqrt{5} \approx 4.5$
 $13\sqrt{2} \approx 18.4$
 $2\sqrt{5} < 13\sqrt{2}$

when simplifying the radical, pulls out the non-perfect square and leaves the square root of the perfect square under the radical

C. $5\sqrt{2} \approx 6.4$
 $2\sqrt{13} \approx 5.6$
 $5\sqrt{2} > 2\sqrt{13}$

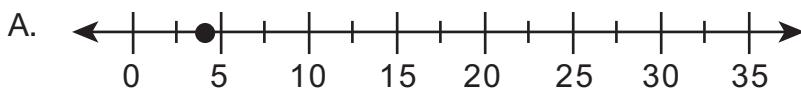
calculates $5 + \sqrt{2}$ and $2 + \sqrt{13}$

D. $5\sqrt{2} \approx 7.1$
 $2\sqrt{13} \approx 7.2$
 $5\sqrt{2} < 2\sqrt{13}$

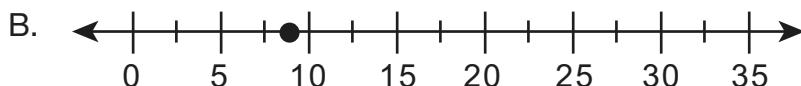
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A-N.1.1.5
B-E.1.1.2

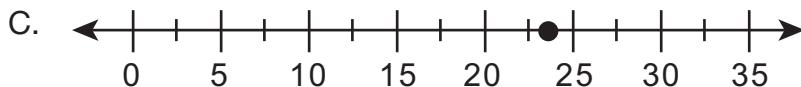
11. A packing crate in the shape of a cube has a volume of 70 cubic feet. The length (x), in feet, of one side of the cube can be found by solving $x^3 = 70$. Which point on the number line represents the length, in feet, of one side of the cube?



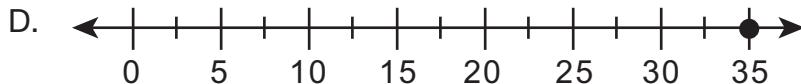
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takes the square root of 70



divides 70 by 3



divides 70 by 2

B-E.1.1

12. The measure, in degrees, of angle X is represented by the expression shown below.

$$\frac{(3^2)^{-3} \cdot 2^6 \cdot 3}{6^2 \cdot 9^{-4}}$$

What is the measure of angle X?

- A. 27° *simplifies using $2^6/6^2 = 2$*
- B. 48° *
- C. 144° *simplifies using $(3^2)^{-3} = 3^{-5}$*
- D. 162° *simplifies using $(3^2)^{-3} = 3^{-5}$ and $2^6/6^2 = 2$*

B-E.1.1.1

13. Which expression is equivalent to $\frac{2^3 \bullet 5^2}{2^5 \bullet 3 \bullet 5^4}$?

A. $\frac{1}{2^5}$

ignores bases when using properties; combines all exponents and uses base of 2

B. $\frac{2^3}{3 \bullet 5^4}$

cancels 5² with 2⁵

C. $\frac{2^2 \bullet 5^2}{3}$

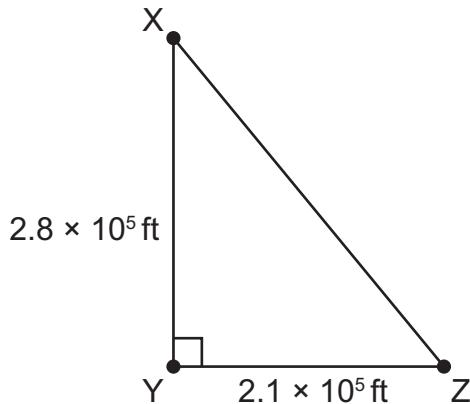
when using $a^m/a^n = a^{(m-n)}$, takes absolute value of $m - n$

D. $\frac{1}{2^2 \bullet 3 \bullet 5^2}$

*

B-E.1.1.4
C-G.2.1.2
B-E.1.1.1

14. Towns X, Y, and Z can be represented as the vertices of a right triangle as shown below.



What is the shortest distance, in feet, from town X to town Z?

A. 3.5×10^5 *

determines the sum of the distances given instead of applying Pythagorean theorem

B. 4.9×10^5

computes the 3.5 correctly, but does not take square root of 10^{10}

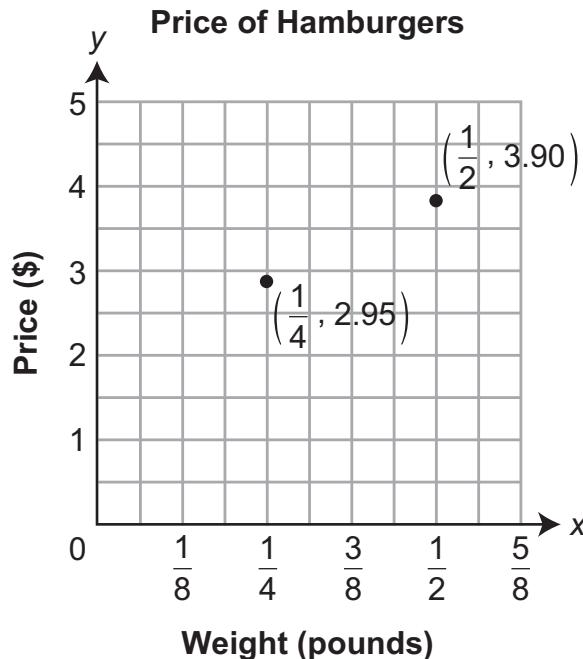
C. 3.5×10^{10}

D. 5.88×10^{10}

multiples the lengths given

B-E.2.1

15. Connie sells hamburgers at a food stand. The graph below shows the relationship between the weight (x), in pounds, of meat used and the price (y), in dollars, of a hamburger.

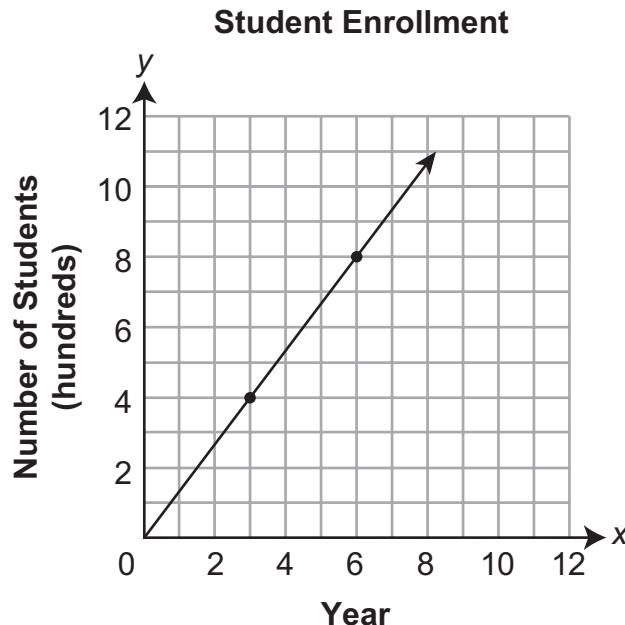


The cost of meat per pound is the same for each hamburger Connie sells. What is the cost of meat per pound for each hamburger Connie sells?

- A. \$0.95
- B. \$1.90
- C. \$2.00
- D. \$3.80 *

B-E.2.1.1

16. A school has collected student enrollment data since it opened. The graph below shows the number of students (y), in hundreds, enrolled at the school each year (x) the school has been open.

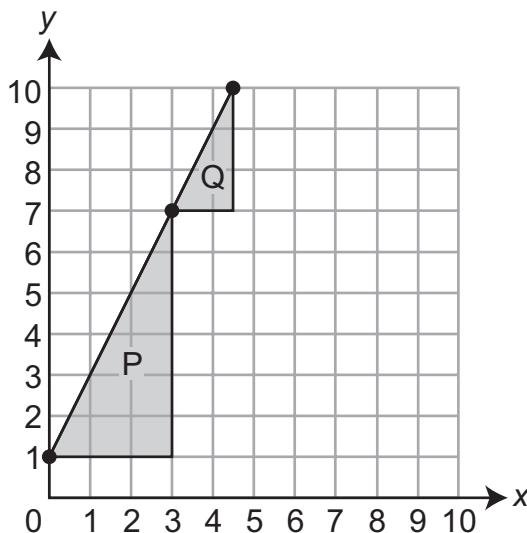


Which statement **best** describes the change in student enrollment shown in the graph?

- A. Enrollment has increased by approximately 1.3 students per year.
ignores y-axis label
- B. Enrollment has increased by approximately 133 students per year.
*
- C. Enrollment has increased by approximately 400 students per year.
ignores change in years
- D. Enrollment has increased by approximately 1,100 students per year.
uses maximum y-value shown on graph; ignores change in years

B-E.2.1.2

17. The graph of a line is shown below.

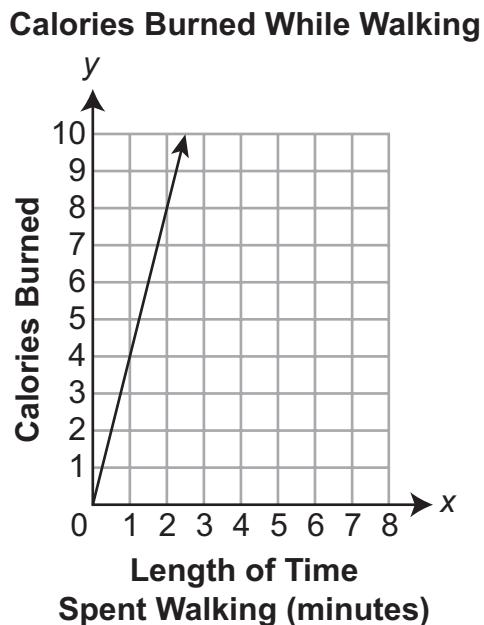


To find the slope, Jackie makes right triangle P by using the graph of the line as the hypotenuse of the triangle as shown in the figure. To check her work, she repeats the process and makes a right triangle Q as shown. Which statement explains why the slope of the line should be the same when calculated with either triangle?

- A. The two triangles are similar. *
- B. The two triangles are congruent. confuses congruent and similar
- C. One triangle is a translation of the other triangle. ignores the fact that the two triangles aren't congruent
- D. The lengths of the hypotenuse of each triangle are equal. thinks slope is related to the length of the hypotenuse

B-E.2.1.3

18. The graph below shows the relationship between the number of minutes Ray walks and the number of calories he burns.



Which equation can be used to find the number of calories (y) Ray burns when he walks for x minutes?

A. $y = x + 4$ treats the slope as the y-intercept

B. $y = x - 4$ subtracts the slope

C. $y = 4x$ *

D. $y = \frac{x}{4}$ uses the reciprocal of the slope

B-E.3.1

19. A system of linear equations is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned}4y &= 4x + 12 \\y &= -x + 3\end{aligned}$$

The system is graphed on a coordinate plane. An additional linear equation is graphed so that a triangle is created by the three lines. Which equation could be the additional linear equation?

- A. $2y = -2x + 6$ *thinks a linear equation must include a y and an x*

- B. $3y = 18$ *

- C. $5(x + 1) = 5$ *considers vertical line as best option; neglects to realize it passes through the intersection of the other two equations*

- D. $5y = 3x + 15$ *adds the two equations*

B-E.3.1.2

20. Quinn needs to buy fabric for a border to sew onto all four edges of a tablecloth. He also needs an extra 0.875 feet of fabric to make a matching potholder. The length of the table cloth is $\frac{4}{3}$ of its width (w), in feet. The total amount of fabric needed (f), in feet, is represented by the equation below.

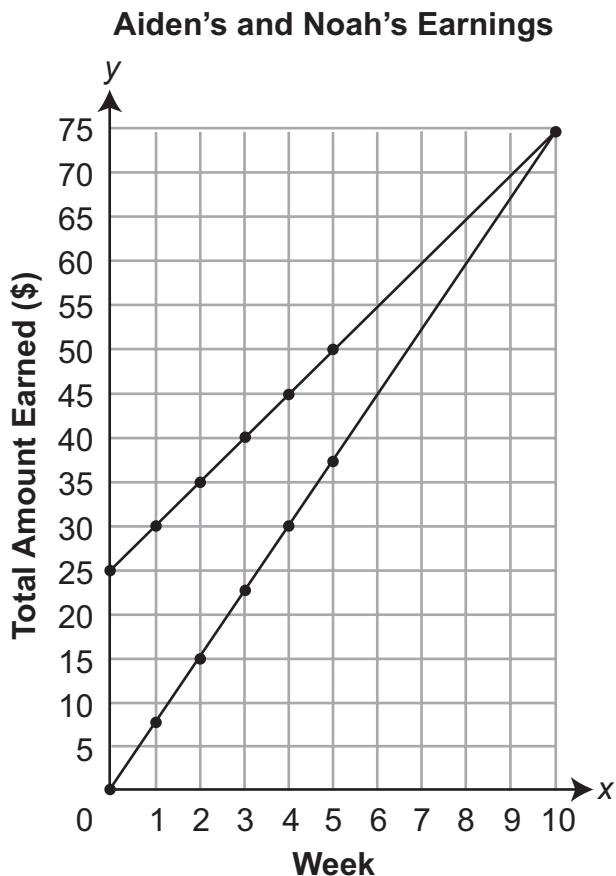
$$f = 2(w + \frac{4}{3}w) + 0.875$$

Quinn needs $\frac{113}{8}$ feet of fabric for the border of the tablecloth and the potholder. What is the width of Quinn's tablecloth?

- A. $\frac{39}{14}$ feet *rounds $113/8 - 0.875$ to 13 instead of converting 0.875 into a fraction*
- B. $\frac{159}{40}$ feet *does not distribute 2 to both terms in parentheses*
- C. $\frac{159}{56}$ feet *
- D. $\frac{159}{32}$ feet *multiples 2 by the denominator in $4/3$ instead of the numerator when distributing*

B-E.3.1.3

21. Aiden and Noah are going to work for their neighbor this summer. The neighbor gives Aiden \$25 at the beginning of the summer and then pays him \$5 each week to mow the lawn. The neighbor pays Noah \$7.50 each week to walk the dog. The graph shown below models the total amount of money (y) each boy has earned after working for x weeks.



What does the point of intersection on the graph represent?

- A. After 75 weeks, each boy has earned a total of \$10.
mixes up weeks and dollars
- B. After 10 weeks, each boy has earned a total of \$75.
*
- C. After 10 weeks, Noah has earned a total of \$75 and Aiden has earned a total of \$10.
reads graph incorrectly
- D. After 75 weeks, Noah has earned a total of \$10 and Aiden has earned a total of \$75.
reads graph incorrectly

B-E.3.1.5

22. A store creates a mixture using only peanuts and almonds.

- There are 20 pounds of the mixture.
- Peanuts cost \$2.95 per pound.
- Almonds cost \$5.95 per pound.
- The mixture costs \$4.00 per pound.

How many pounds of peanuts are in the mixture?

- A. 2
B. 6
C. 7
D. 13

sets up first equation as $2.95x + 5.95y = 4$ (does not multiply by 20); sets up second equation correctly, solves for y, ignores issues with signs, rounds result; uses result to find x

finds $20/2.95$, rounds down

number of pounds of almonds

*

B-F.1.1**B-E.3.1.4**

23. Karen and Maria each open a savings account at the same time. They only make deposits into their accounts and do not make withdrawals.

- When Karen opens her account she deposits \$28 into it. She then deposits \$5 into her account each week.
- The total amount of money (y), in dollars, in Maria's account x weeks after it is opened is described by the function $y = 8x + 7$.

What is the total amount of money that each girl has in her account 2 weeks after they have the same amount of money in their accounts?

- A. Karen has \$45.
Maria has \$72.

correctly determines the girls have the same at $x = 7$ weeks, and that 2 weeks later is week 9, but only calculates 5×9 and 8×9

- B. Karen has \$58.
Maria has \$55.

correctly determines the first equation as $5x + 28$, but compares to $8x + 7$ and sees 28 is 4 times 7, so thinks accounts are equal after 4 weeks; evaluates functions 2 weeks later at $x = 6$

- C. Karen has \$73.
Maria has \$79.

- D. Karen has \$185.
Maria has \$128.

*

correctly determines the girls have the same at $x = 7$ weeks, and that 2 weeks later is week 9, but evaluates as $5(9 + 28)$ and $8(9 + 7)$

B-F.1.1.1

24. Which relation is **not** a function?

A. $y = 8x^2 + 11x + 14$

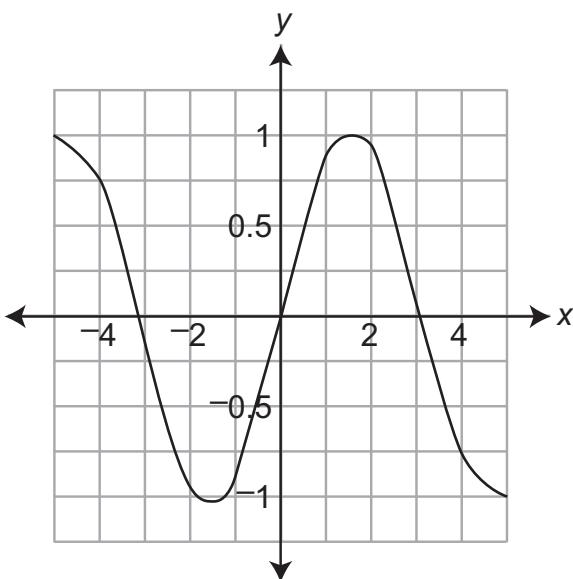
B.

x	y
1	6
3	18
5	30
7	42

thinks the equation is not a function since it contains an exponent

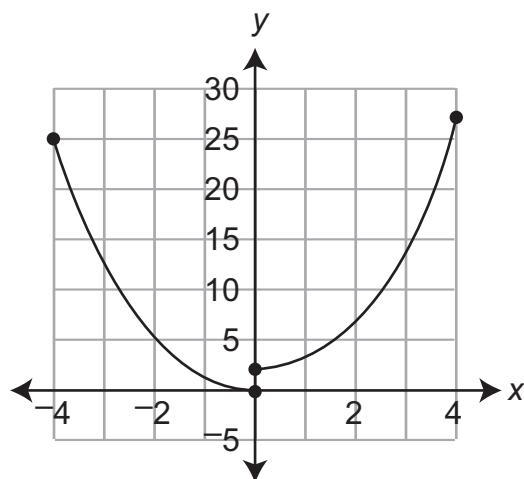
thinks the table is not a function since the change in y-values (12) is not equal to the first y-value (6)

C.



thinks the graph is not a function since it is not linear and every y-value repeats

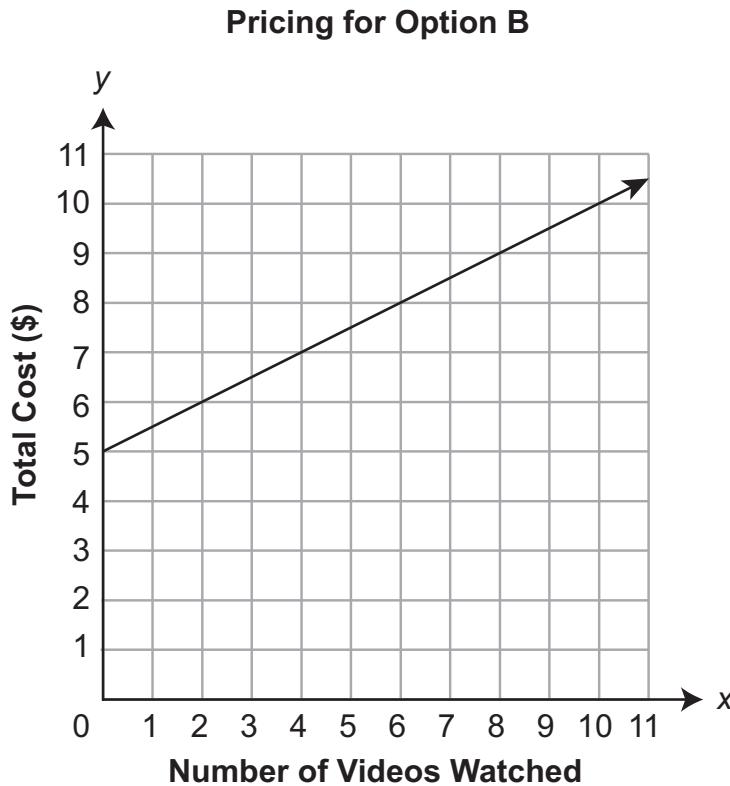
D.



*

B-F.1.1.2

25. An online video service offers two price options. Pricing for option A is given by $y = 2x + 10$, where x is the number of videos watched and y is the total cost in dollars. Pricing for option B is shown in the graph below.

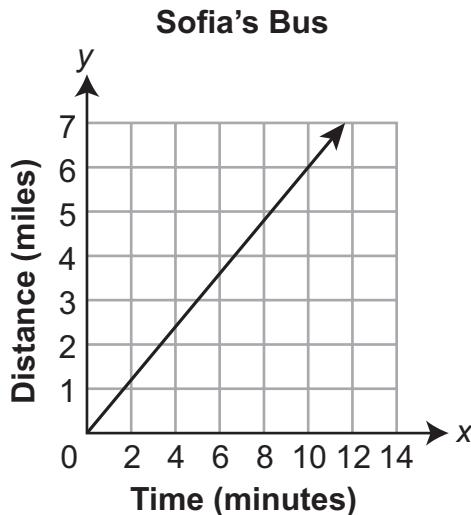


Both options include an initial charge and a charge per video watched. Which statement correctly compares the two price options?

- A. Option A has a higher initial charge and a higher charge per video watched.
*
- B. Option B has a higher initial charge and a higher charge per video watched.
thinks service A has an initial charge of 2 and a charge per video of 10 cents
- C. Option A has a higher initial charge, and option B has a higher charge per video watched.
uses the rate for B in cents (50) rather than dollars (0.5)
- D. Option B has a higher initial charge, and option A has a higher charge per video watched.
thinks service A's initial charge is 2 and the charge per video is 10

B-F.1.1.2

- 26.** Sofia boarded a bus to school at the bus stop. The distance traveled by Sofia's bus is represented by the graph below.



At the same bus stop, Barry boarded a different bus to school 5 minutes after Sofia. The distance traveled by Barry's bus is described by the table below.

Barry's Bus

Time (minutes)	7	9	11
Distance (miles)	2.4	4.8	7.2

The school is located 12 miles from the bus stop. Which bus arrives at the school first, and what is the speed of that bus?

- A. Sofia's bus arrives at the school first with a speed of 0.6 miles per minute.

guesses that Sofia would arrive first because she starts 5 minutes earlier

- B. Barry's bus arrives at the school first with a speed of 0.83 miles per minute.

calculates time/distance instead of distance/time

- C. Barry's bus arrives at the school first with a speed of 1.2 miles per minute.

*

- D. Sofia's bus arrives at the school first with a speed of 1.67 miles per minute.

calculates time/distance instead of distance/time

B-F.1.1.3

27. Which equation describes a function that is nonlinear?

A. $y = x^2$ *

B. $y = 2x + 7$ *thinks adding constant makes function nonlinear*

C. $y = \frac{x + 1}{2}$ *thinks entire sum over number makes function nonlinear*

D. $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ *thinks fraction coefficient makes function nonlinear*

B-F.2.1.1

28. Sonia opened a savings account and then added the same amount to the savings account every week. After 5 weeks, her savings account had a total of \$45. After 10 weeks, her savings account had a total of \$70. Which equation represents the amount of money (y), in dollars, in Sonia's savings account after x weeks?

A. $y = 7x$ *divides \$70 by 10 and disregards the second point given*

B. $y = 9x$ *divides \$45 by 5 and disregards the second point given*

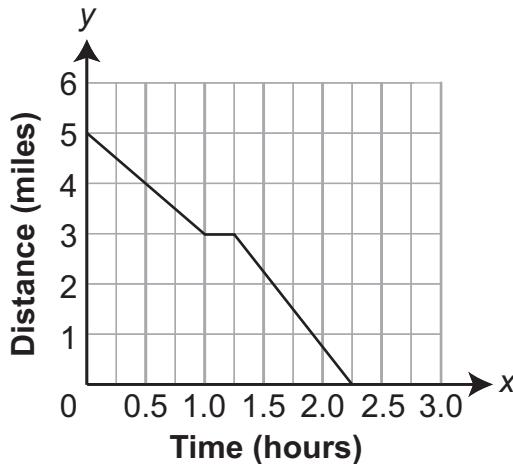
C. $y = 5x + 20$ *

D. $y = 20x + 5$ *mixes up slope and y-intercept*

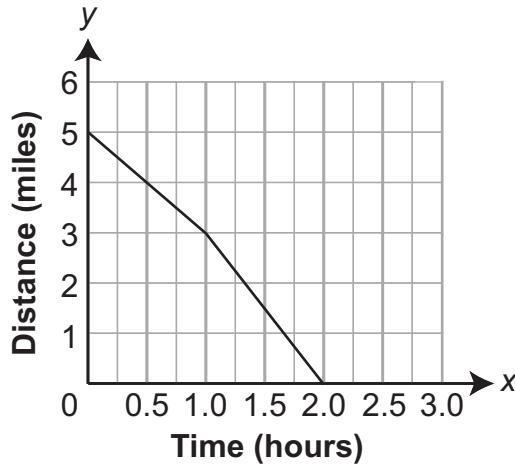
B-F.2.1.2

29. Andrea walks 5 miles from the library to her home. She starts walking at an average rate of 2 miles per hour. After 1 hour, she stops walking for 0.25 hour. When she begins walking again, Andrea walks at an average rate of 3 miles per hour until she arrives home. Which graph represents Andrea's distance (y), in miles, from her home as a function of the amount of time (x), in hours, since she left the library?

A. **Andrea's Distance from Home**



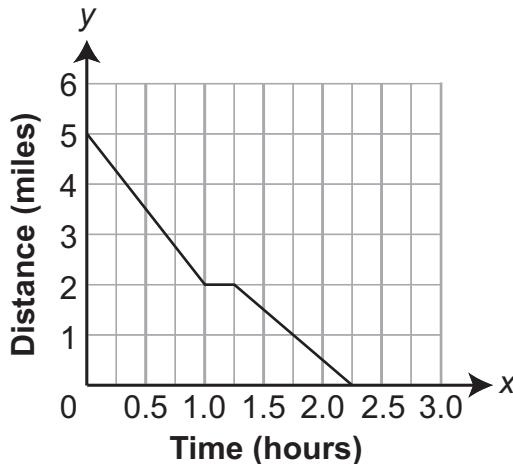
B. **Andrea's Distance from Home**



*

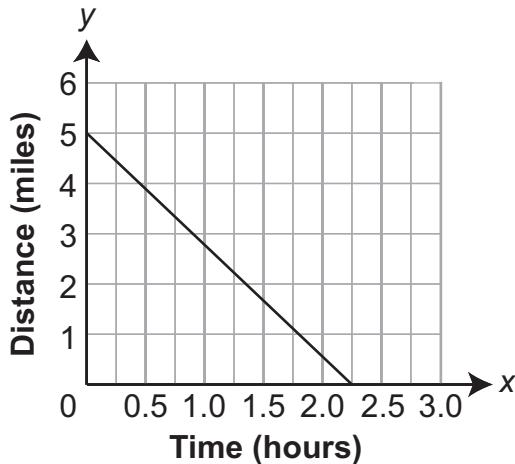
does not consider time spent stopped

C. **Andrea's Distance from Home**



reverses rates

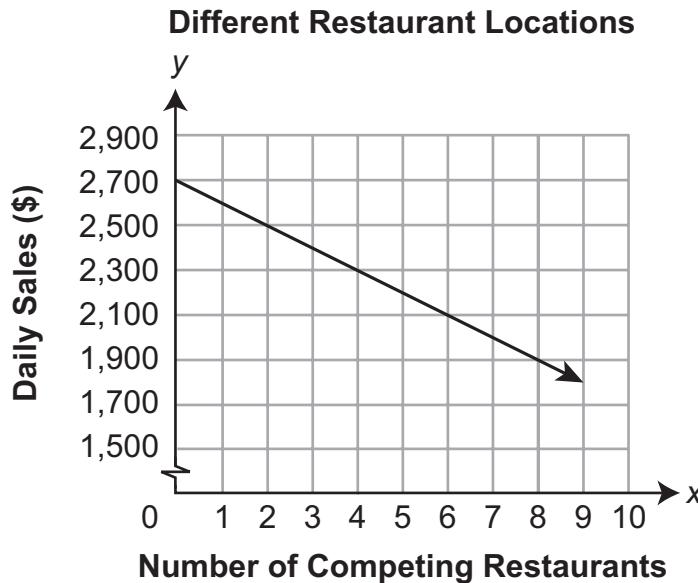
D. **Andrea's Distance from Home**



chooses graph that shows a straight "path" home

B-F.2.1.2

30. The manager of a small chain of restaurants compared the sales at different restaurant locations. She drew a graph comparing the daily sales, in dollars, to the number of competing restaurants in the neighborhood.



Based on the graph, how much do the daily sales change with each additional competitor in the neighborhood?

- A. The daily sales increase by \$100.

confuses decreasing and increasing functions

- B. The daily sales decrease by \$100.

*

- C. The daily sales increase by \$200.

confuses increasing/decreasing functions and does not calculate slope correctly

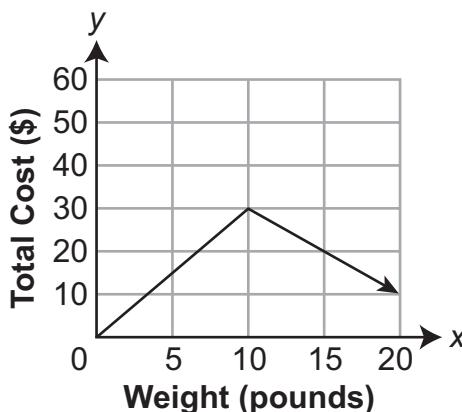
- D. The daily sales decrease by \$200.

looks at the change between gridlines on the y-axis without calculating slope

B-F.2.1.2

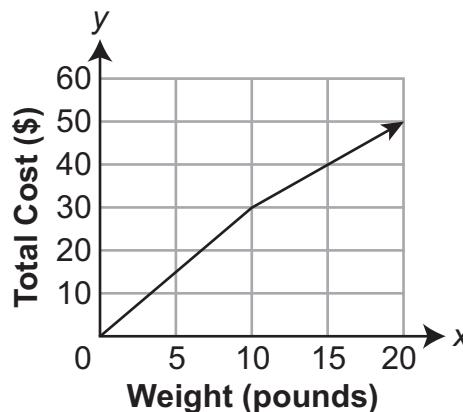
31. At a market, assorted fruit costs \$3 per pound for the first 10 pounds of fruit purchased. After the first 10 pounds, the fruit costs \$2 per pound. Which graph represents the total cost (y), in dollars, of going to the market as a function of the weight of fruit (x), in pounds, purchased?

A.



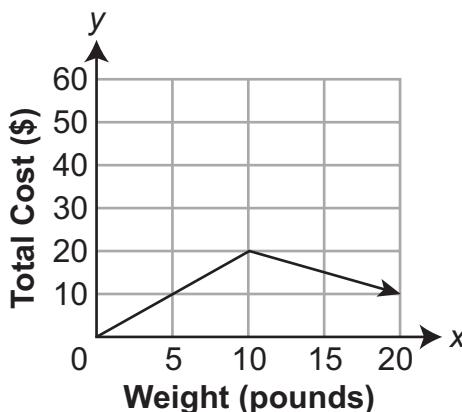
thinks that reduced cost means negative slope

B.



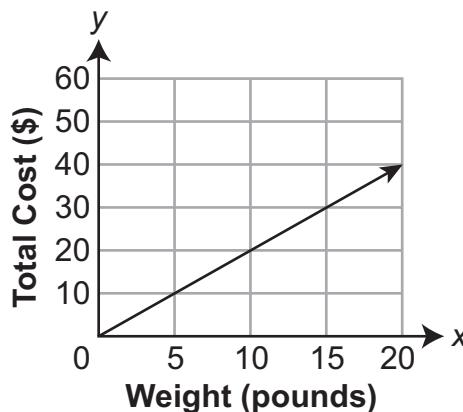
*

C.



*focuses on graph getting to 10 pounds for \$20;
thinks that reduced cost means negative slope*

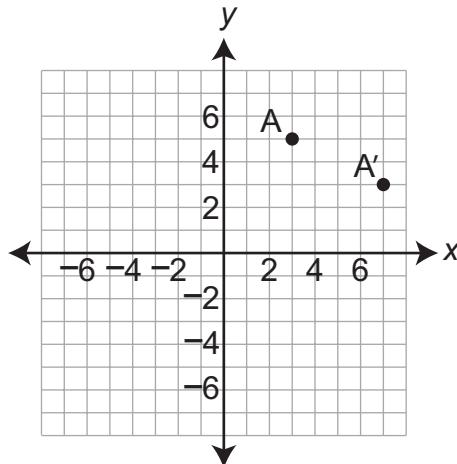
D.



focuses on graph getting to 10 pounds for \$20

C-G.1

32. Point A' is the image of point A after a reflection across line w . Both points are graphed on the coordinate plane below.



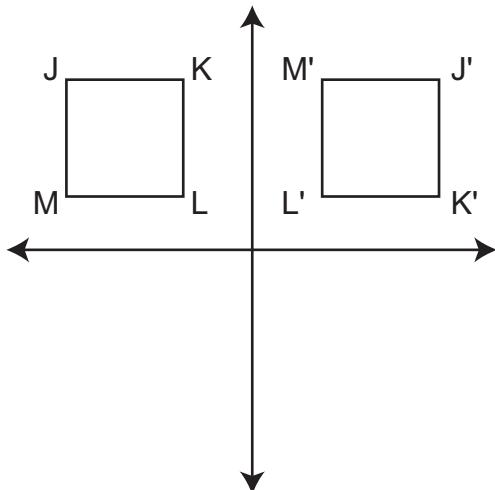
What is the slope of line w ?

- A. -2 *thinks slope must be negative for A' to be "lower" than A*
- B. $-\frac{1}{2}$ *finds slope of line that contains the points*
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$ *finds slope of line that contains the points, then thinks slope of w must be positive for reflection to occur in the right direction*
- D. 2 *

C-G.1.1.1

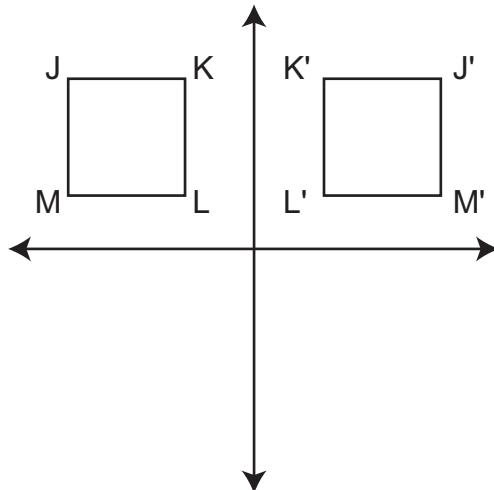
33. Which graph shows only a rotation of 180° about the origin of square JKLM to square J'K'L'M'?

A.



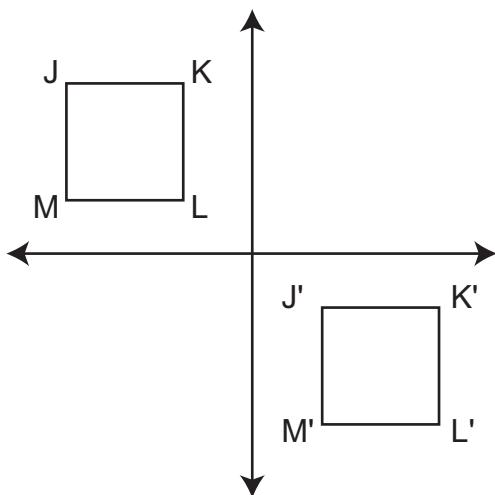
rotates only 90 degrees

B.



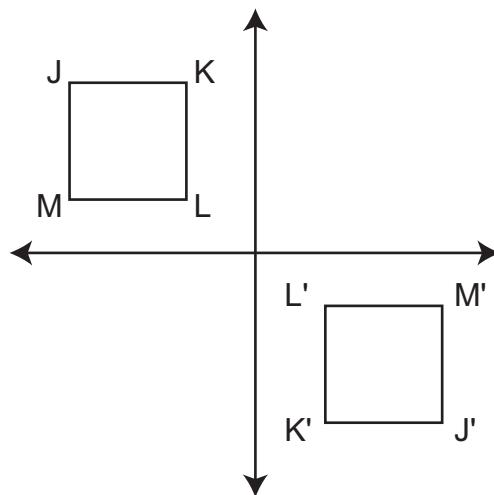
reflection

C.



translation

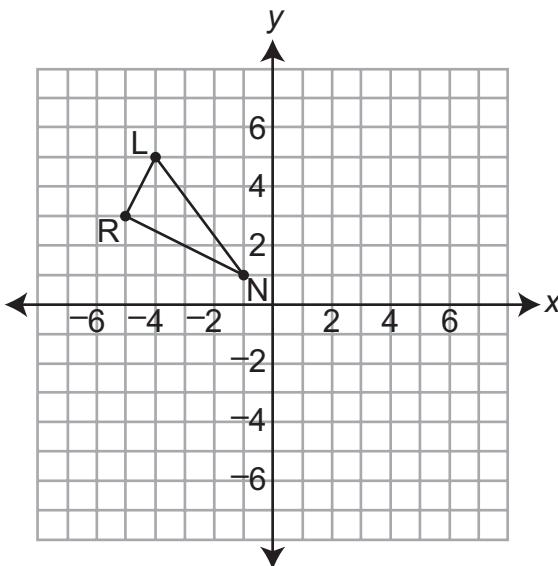
D.



*

C-G.1.1.3
C-G.2.1.3

34. Triangle LNR is graphed on a coordinate grid shown below.



A translation 3 units right and 2 units down, followed by a dilation centered at the origin with a scale factor of 2, is performed on triangle LNR to create triangle L'N'R'. Which statement about side $\overline{L'N'}$ of triangle L'N'R' is true?

- A. Because vertex L' is located at $(-4, 4)$ and vertex N' is located at $(2, -4)$, the length of side $\overline{L'N'}$ is 10 units.

calculates length of side LN and doubles, but vertices represent a translation 3 units down and 2 units right

- B. Because vertex L' is located at $(-2, 6)$ and vertex N' is located at $(4, -2)$, the length of side $\overline{L'N'}$ is 10 units.

*

- C. Because vertex L' is located at $(-4, 4)$ and vertex N' is located at $(2, -4)$, the length of side $\overline{L'N'}$ is 12 units.

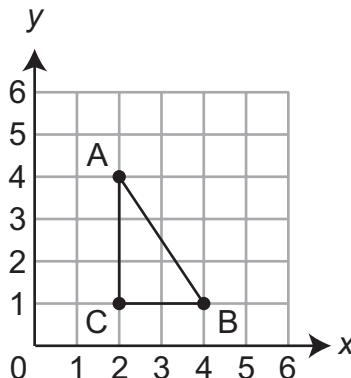
selects vertices that represent a translation 3 units down and 2 units right; adds lengths of "legs" $(6+8)$ then subtracts difference from the sum $14 - (8 - 6) = 12$

- D. Because vertex L' is located at $(-2, 6)$ and vertex N' is located at $(4, -2)$, the length of side $\overline{L'N'}$ is 12 units.

selects correct locations of vertices; adds lengths of "legs" $(6+8)$ then subtracts difference from the sum $14 - (8 - 6) = 12$

C-G.2.1

35. Triangle ABC is graphed on the coordinate grid below.



Triangle DEF has a perimeter that is 4 times the perimeter of triangle ABC. Which ordered pairs could describe the locations of the vertices of triangle DEF?

- A. D(14, -8)
E(14, -14)
F(18, -14)

twice the perimeter

- B. D(-12, -8)
E(-12, -16)
F(0, -16)

*

- C. D(-7, -6)
E(-7, -9)
F(-9, -6)

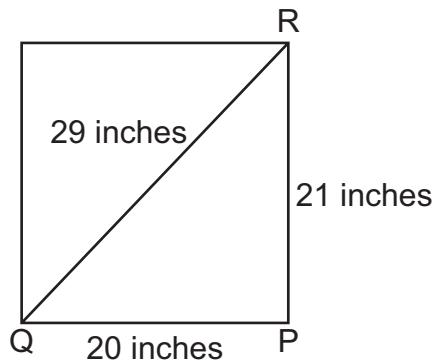
same perimeter

- D. D(-12, 14)
E(-3, 14)
F(-12, 8)

three times the perimeter

C-G.2.1.1

36. Ken built the picture frame shown below.



Which statement can be used to determine whether $\angle P$ is a right angle?

A. $20 + 21 > 29$

uses the Triangle Inequality Theorem instead of the Pythagorean Theorem

B. $20^2 + 21^2 > 29$

does not square the hypotenuse

C. $(20 + 21)^2 > 29^2$

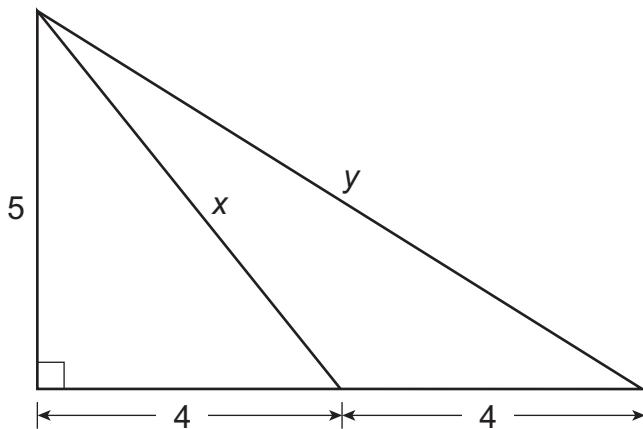
thinks you have to add the side lengths together before squaring

D. $20^2 + 21^2 = 29^2$

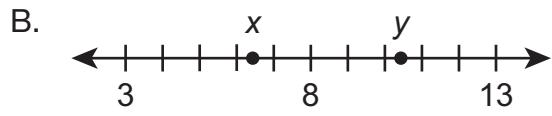
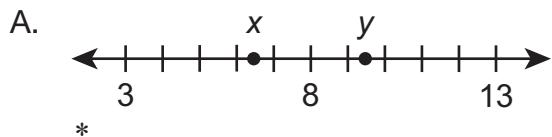
*

C-G.2.1.2
A-N.1.1.5

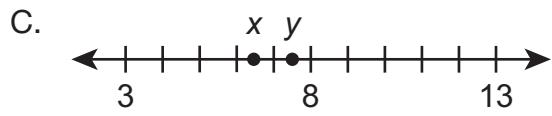
37. The lengths x and y are shown in the figure below.



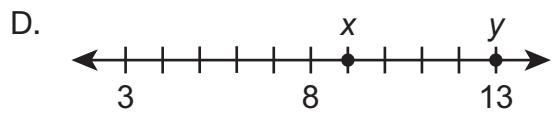
Which number line shows the **closest** approximate values of x and y ?



locates x correctly, but locates y incorrectly at 10.4



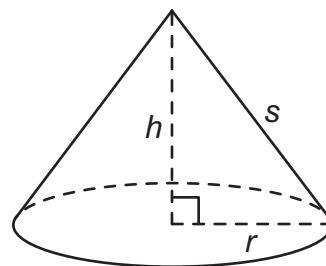
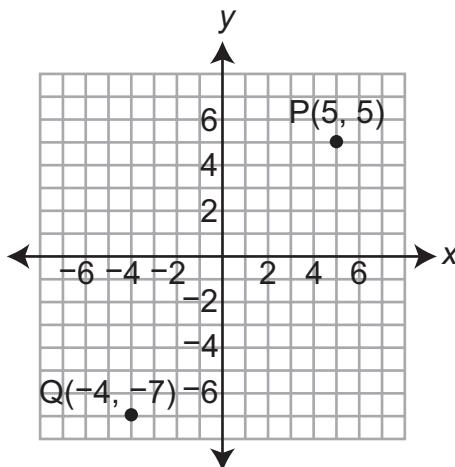
uses side of length x as leg of right triangle to find y



adds known leg lengths

C-G.2.1.3
C-G.2.1.2

38. Points P and Q are graphed on the coordinate plane shown below. A cone with radius r , slant height s , and height h is also shown below.



For which radius (r) and slant height (s) is the height (h) of the cone the same as the distance between points P and Q?

- A. $r = 5; s = 13$ 5, 12, 13 triple
- B. $r = 6; s = 10$ common 3, 4, 5 triple doubled to 6, 8, 10
- C. $r = 8; s = 17$ *
- D. $r = 9; s = 12$ uses both 9 and 12

C-G.3.1.1
A-N.1.1.1

39. The volume of a 12-inch-tall cone is 144π cubic inches. Which statement about the radius of the base of the cone is true?

A. The radius is 6 inches, and it is a rational number.

*

B. The radius is 6 inches, and it is an irrational number.

thinks the radius is irrational since the volume is irrational

C. The radius 12π inches, and it is a rational number.

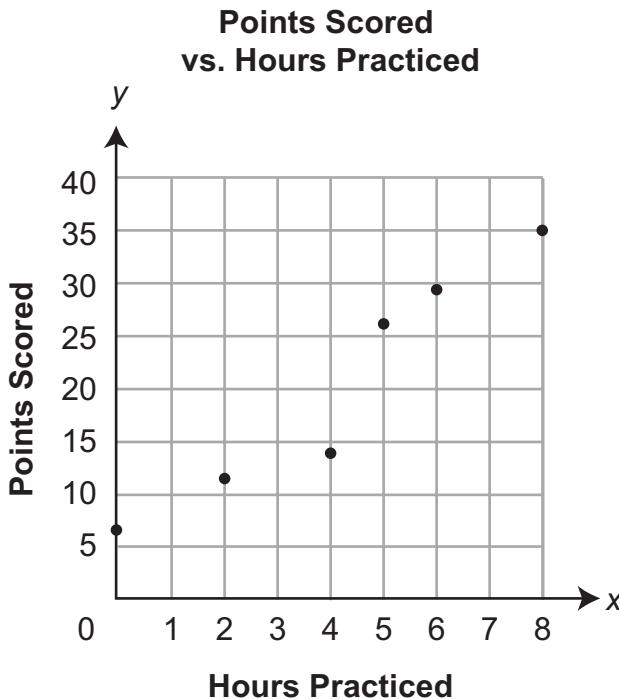
solves $12r = 144 \times \pi$ and thinks the answer is rational since 12 is rational

D. The radius is 12π inches, and it is an irrational number.

solves $12r = 144 \times \pi$

D-S.1.1

40. The scatter plot below shows how many points Denise scored in a game based on the number of hours she practiced.



Using a line of best fit, how many points should Denise expect to score after she practices for 3 hours?

- A. 7 *estimates for 1 hour instead of 3 OR looks at y-value of the first plotted point*
- B. 10 *draws line from first to third point*
- C. 12 *only compares two points on each side*
- D. 16 *

D-S.1.1

41. The table below shows the average number of fish Jamal caught in an hour based on the water temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit (°F).

Jamal's Fishing

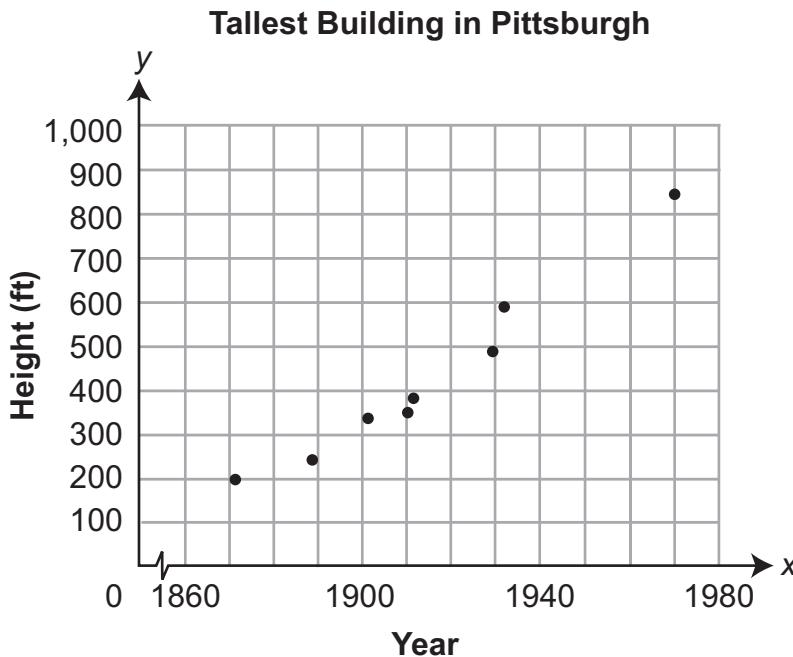
Water Temperature (°F)	Fish Caught
51	5
72	1
45	6
64	2
70	1

Based on a linear model of the information in the table, how many fish should Jamal expect to catch in an hour when the water temperature is 55°F?

- A. 3 *55 is less than 64, so he should catch one more fish*
- B. 4 *
- C. 5 *55 is close to 51*
- D. 6 *in the table, 6 comes after 1, and the last entry in the table is 1*

D-S.1.1.1

42. The height (y) of the tallest building in Pittsburgh in year x is shown in the scatter plot below.



Based on the scatter plot, which statement is true?

- A. The data show no correlation.
- B. The data show a positive correlation.
- C. The data show a negative correlation.
- D. There are not enough data points to determine correlation.

incorrect definition

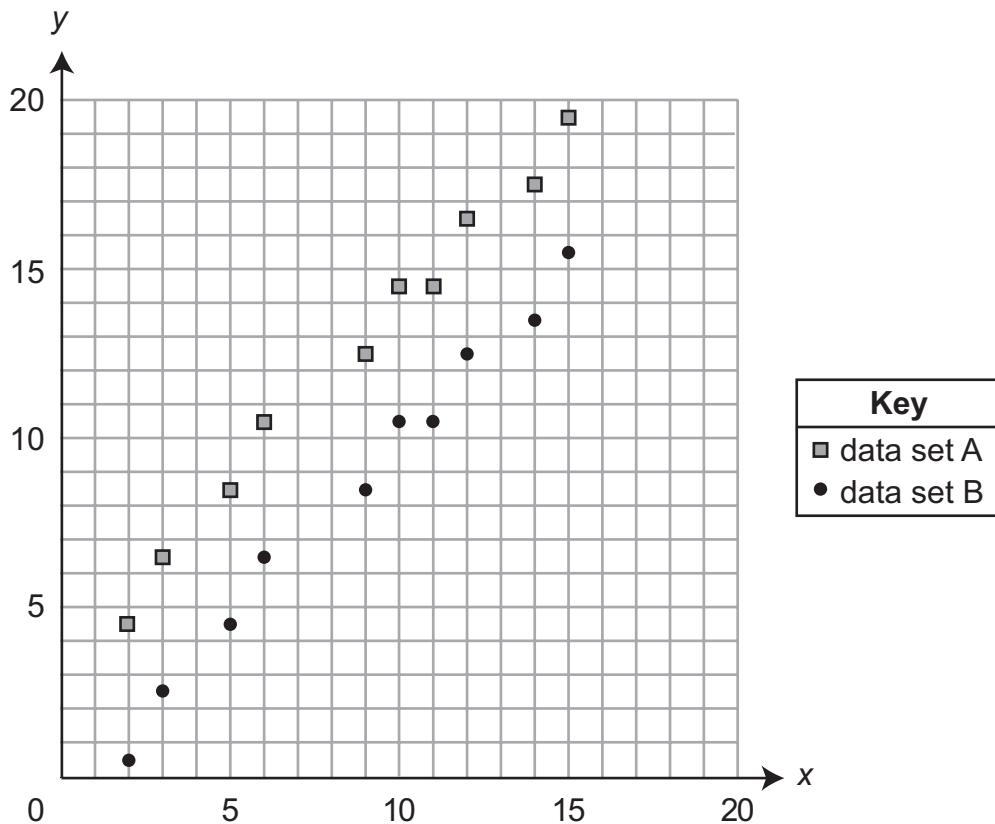
*

incorrect definition

incorrect definition

D-S.1.1.1

43. Data sets A and B are graphed on the coordinate grid below.



Which statement about the lines of best fit for the two data sets is **most likely** true?

- A. The lines of best fit for data sets A and B are the same line.

views as a single scatter plot rather than two distinct data sets, or thinks since slopes of separate lines are the same, then lines of best fit are the same line

- B. The y-intercepts and the slopes of the lines of best fit for data sets A and B both differ by 4.

does not see that the slopes would be similar/same

- C. The y-intercepts of the lines of best fit for data sets A and B differ by 4, but the slopes are the same.

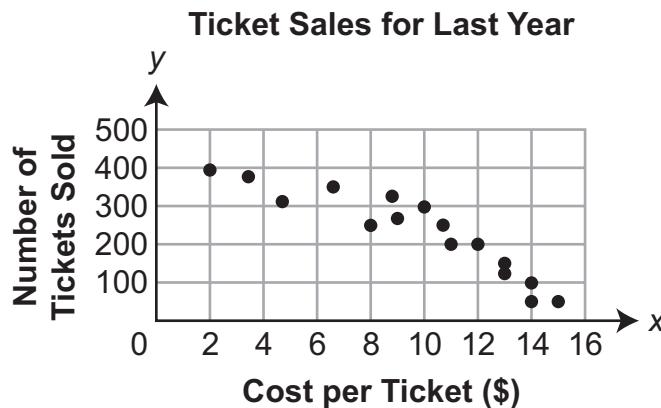
*

- D. The slope of the line of best fit for data set A is 4, and the slope of the line of best fit for data set B is $\frac{1}{4}$.

realizes difference of 4 in "corresponding" data points, but applies to slopes as reciprocal values

D-S.1.1.2
D-S.1.1.3

44. The number of tickets sold for events at a theater last year varied with the cost per ticket, as shown in the scatter plot below.



Based on the equation of the line of best fit for the scatter plot, which statement about the relationship between cost per ticket and number of tickets sold is true?

- A. The slope of the line of best fit is approximately -26.5 , which means that for every \$2 increase in cost per ticket, the number of tickets sold decreased by 26.5.

uses \$2 change in cost per ticket to match scale on scatter plot

- B. The slope of the line of best fit is approximately -26.5 , which means that for every \$1 increase in cost per ticket, the number of tickets sold decreased by 26.5.

*

- C. The slope of the line of best fit is approximately 26.5 , which means that for every \$2 increase in cost per ticket, the number of tickets sold increased by 26.5.

incorrect slope sign; uses \$2 change in cost per ticket to match scale on scatter plot

- D. The slope of the line of best fit is approximately 26.5 , which means that for every \$1 increase in cost per ticket, the number of tickets sold increased by 26.5.

incorrect slope sign

D-S.1.2.1

45. The table below shows the numbers of grade 7 and grade 8 students who chose cheese pizza or pepperoni pizza as their favorite pizza.

Favorite Pizza		
	Cheese Pizza	Pepperoni Pizza
Grade 7 Students	171	254
Grade 8 Students	285	143

Which approximation is **closest** to the percent of the students who chose pepperoni pizza as their favorite?

- A. 47% *
- B. 50% *1 of 2 pizza types, so 50%*
- C. 53% *cheese as favorite*
- D. 87% *397/456; total of pepperoni / total of cheese*

FIRST OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

A-N.1.1.1

A-N.1.1.3

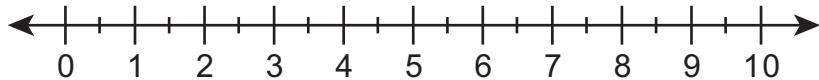
A-N.1.1.5

46. Kelsey draws a series of right triangles with sides that have the lengths shown in the table below.

Lengths of Sides of Kelsey's Right Triangles (inches)

Triangle	Length of First Leg	Length of Second Leg	Length of Hypotenuse
A	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$
B	1	2	$\sqrt{5}$
C	1	3	$\sqrt{10}$
D	1	4	$\sqrt{17}$
E	1	5	$\sqrt{26}$

- A. Plot and label each of the five hypotenuse lengths on the number line shown below.



The next hypotenuse in the pattern is $\sqrt{37}$. Kelsey plots $\sqrt{37}$ on a number line without the use of a calculator.

- B. Explain how Kelsey could find between which two consecutive whole numbers she should plot $\sqrt{37}$. Also explain how she can determine to which of these two whole numbers $\sqrt{37}$ is closest.

Go to the next page to finish question 46.

46. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Kelsey continues making right triangles following the same pattern she used to make the first five right triangles.

- C. Explain why none of the right triangles Kelsey makes will have a hypotenuse with a rational number length.

ITEM-SPECIFIC SCORING GUIDELINE**Question #46****Grade 8****Assessment Anchor this item will be reported under:**

M08.A-N.1—Demonstrate an understanding of rational and irrational numbers.

Specific Anchor Descriptor addressed by this item:

M08.A-N.1.1—Apply concepts of rational and irrational numbers.

Scoring Guide:

Score	In this item, the student –
4	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of rational and irrational numbers by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures.
3	Demonstrates a general understanding of rational and irrational numbers by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures with only minor errors or omissions.
2	Demonstrates a partial understanding of rational and irrational numbers by correctly performing a significant portion of the required task.
1	Demonstrates minimal understanding of rational and irrational numbers.
0	The response has no correct answer and insufficient evidence to demonstrate any understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures as required by the task. Response may show only information copied from the question.
Non-scorables	B – Blank R – Refusal K – Off task/topic F – Foreign language U – Illegible

Top Scoring Student Response And Training Notes:

Score	Description
4	Student earns 4 points.
3	Student earns 3.0 – 3.5 points.
2	Student earns 2.0 – 2.5 points.
1	Student earns 0.5 – 1.5 points. OR Student demonstrates minimal understanding of rational and irrational numbers.
0	Response is incorrect or contains some correct work that is irrelevant to the skill or concept being measured.

Question #46**Top Scoring Response:**

Part A Answer	
What?	Why?

(1 score point)

1 point for correct answer

OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for 4 out of 5 correct points

NOTE: Equivalent labeling is acceptable (e.g., $\sqrt{2}$ instead of A). Student should receive credit as long as the point is placed between the two appropriate tick marks (e.g., A is between 1 and 1.5).

Part B Answer	
What?	Why?
Sample Explanation: I know that 37 is between 36 and 49, so $\sqrt{37}$ is between $\sqrt{36}$ and $\sqrt{49}$, which is the same as 6 and 7. Kelsey can determine that it's closer to 6 than 7 because 37 is a lot closer to 36 than it is to 49.	

(2 score points)1 point for explaining in which interval to plot $\sqrt{37}$ OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for correct but incomplete explanation1 point for explaining how they determined to which integer $\sqrt{37}$ is closestOR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for correct but incomplete explanation

Part C Answer	
What?	Why?
Sample Explanation: None of them will ever be a rational number because the number under the square root sign would have to be a perfect square. The numbers under the square root sign in Kelsey's lists are always 1 greater than a perfect square.	

(1 score point)

1 point for correct explanation

OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for correct but incomplete explanation

FIRST OPEN-ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES

A-N.1.1.1

A-N.1.1.3

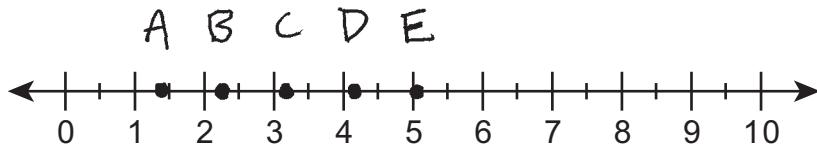
A-N.1.1.5 Response Score: 4

46. Kelsey draws a series of right triangles with sides that have the lengths shown in the table below.

Lengths of Sides of Kelsey's Right Triangles (inches)

Triangle	Length of First Leg	Length of Second Leg	Length of Hypotenuse
A	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$
B	1	2	$\sqrt{5}$
C	1	3	$\sqrt{10}$
D	1	4	$\sqrt{17}$
E	1	5	$\sqrt{26}$

- A. Plot and label each of the five hypotenuse lengths on the number line shown below.



The student has given a correct answer.

The next hypotenuse in the pattern is $\sqrt{37}$. Kelsey plots $\sqrt{37}$ on a number line without the use of a calculator.

- B. Explain how Kelsey could find between which two consecutive whole numbers she should plot $\sqrt{37}$. Also explain how she can determine to which of these two whole numbers $\sqrt{37}$ is closest.

I look for the nearest perfect squares above and below the number 37. That would be 36, whose square root is 6 and 49, whose square root is 7. Because 37 is so close to 36, only 1 away, rather than 49 which is 12 away, the square root of 37 is going to be much closer to 6 than 7.

The student has given an explanation of which interval.

The student has given an explanation of how to determine which whole number.

Go to the next page to finish question 46.

46. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Kelsey continues making right triangles following the same pattern she used to make the first five right triangles.

- C. Explain why none of the right triangles Kelsey makes will have a hypotenuse with a rational number length.

The only square roots that produce rational numbers are those that come out even or give an exact value, like the square root of 9 or 16 or 25, unlike any of those that are listed, Kelsey's triangles all have lengths of hypotenuses that are not rational and produce numbers that do not come out even or give exact values. Like $\sqrt{17}$ which starts coming out as 4.12310562562... and never stops.

The student has given a complete explanation.

A-N.1.1.1

A-N.1.1.3

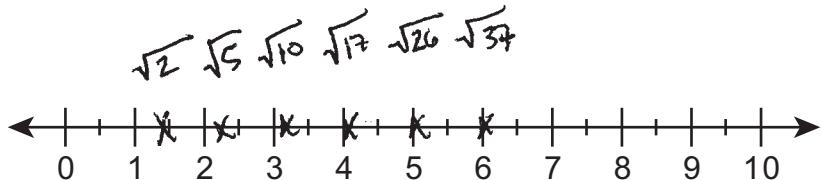
A-N.1.1.5 Response Score: 3

46. Kelsey draws a series of right triangles with sides that have the lengths shown in the table below.

Lengths of Sides of Kelsey's Right Triangles (inches)

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B	1	2	$\sqrt{5}$
C	1	3	$\sqrt{10}$
D	1	4	$\sqrt{17}$
E	1	5	$\sqrt{26}$

- A. Plot and label each of the five hypotenuse lengths on the number line shown below.



The student has given a correct answer.

The next hypotenuse in the pattern is $\sqrt{37}$. Kelsey plots $\sqrt{37}$ on a number line without the use of a calculator.

- B. Explain how Kelsey could find between which two consecutive whole numbers she should plot $\sqrt{37}$. Also explain how she can determine to which of these two whole numbers $\sqrt{37}$ is closest.

$\sqrt{37}$ IS IRRATIONAL SO IT'S NOT A SQUARE ROOT THAT IS A WHOLE NUMBER.

$\sqrt{36}$ IS RATIONAL BECAUSE THE SQUARE ROOT IS A WHOLE NUMBER, THE NUMBER 6. 36 IS RIGHT NEXT TO 37 SO ONE WOULD PLOT IT ON NUMBER LINE, WHICH I DID, TO THE IMMEDIATE RIGHT OF 6.

The student has given a correct but incomplete explanation of which interval.
The student has given an explanation of how to determine which whole number.

Go to the next page to finish question 46.

46. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Kelsey continues making right triangles following the same pattern she used to make the first five right triangles.

- C. Explain why none of the right triangles Kelsey makes will have a hypotenuse with a rational number length.

2, 5, 10, 17 AND 26 ALL HAVE SQUARE ROOTS THAT ARE IRRATIONAL BECAUSE NONE OF THESE NUMBERS ARE NUMBERS THAT ARE PERFECT SQUARES SO THAT THEIR SQUARE ROOTS WOULD NOT BE POSITIVE INTEGERS.

The student has given a complete explanation.

A-N.1.1.1

A-N.1.1.3

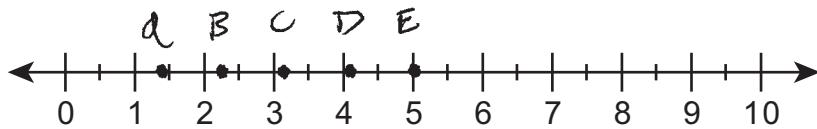
A-N.1.1.5 Response Score: 2

46. Kelsey draws a series of right triangles with sides that have the lengths shown in the table below.

Lengths of Sides of Kelsey's Right Triangles (inches)

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A	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$
B	1	2	$\sqrt{5}$
C	1	3	$\sqrt{10}$
D	1	4	$\sqrt{17}$
E	1	5	$\sqrt{26}$

- A. Plot and label each of the five hypotenuse lengths on the number line shown below.



The student has given a correct answer.

The next hypotenuse in the pattern is $\sqrt{37}$. Kelsey plots $\sqrt{37}$ on a number line without the use of a calculator.

- B. Explain how Kelsey could find between which two consecutive whole numbers she should plot $\sqrt{37}$. Also explain how she can determine to which of these two whole numbers $\sqrt{37}$ is closest.

If you notice, all of the numbers in Kelsey's table are 1 number more than a perfect square. 17 is 1 more than 16 which is 4 squared. 10 is 1 more than 9 which is 3 squared. So, the square root of 37 is close to the square root of 36 which is 6.

The student has given a correct but incomplete explanation of which interval.
The student has given an explanation of how to determine which whole number.

Go to the next page to finish question 46.

46. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Kelsey continues making right triangles following the same pattern she used to make the first five right triangles.

- C. Explain why none of the right triangles Kelsey makes will have a hypotenuse with a rational number length.

The length of the hypotenuse for each of these triangles is a little bit more than the length of the second leg because the hypotenuse is set at an angle. I could see that the hypotenuses would just add a tenth of an inch or so to the measurement so it would be a decimal that might not stop and then could not be a rational length.

The student has given an incorrect explanation.

A-N.1.1.1

A-N.1.1.3

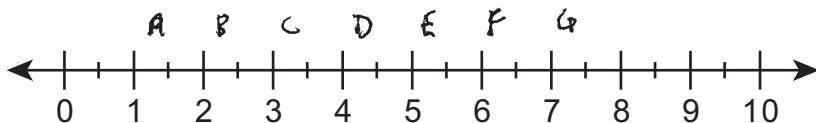
A-N.1.1.5 Response Score: 1

46. Kelsey draws a series of right triangles with sides that have the lengths shown in the table below.

Lengths of Sides of Kelsey's Right Triangles (inches)

Triangle	Length of First Leg	Length of Second Leg	Length of Hypotenuse
A	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$
B	1	2	$\sqrt{5}$
C	1	3	$\sqrt{10}$
D	1	4	$\sqrt{17}$
E	1	5	$\sqrt{26}$

- A. Plot and label each of the five hypotenuse lengths on the number line shown below.



The student has given an incorrect answer.

The next hypotenuse in the pattern is $\sqrt{37}$. Kelsey plots $\sqrt{37}$ on a number line without the use of a calculator.

- B. Explain how Kelsey could find between which two consecutive whole numbers she should plot $\sqrt{37}$. Also explain how she can determine to which of these two whole numbers $\sqrt{37}$ is closest.

$1^2 + 6^2 = 37$. $1^2 + 7^2 = 50$ and so on. So I could see that 36 is close to 37 and not close to 49.

The student has given an explanation of which interval.

The student has given a correct but incomplete explanation of how to determine which whole number.

Go to the next page to finish question 46.

46. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Kelsey continues making right triangles following the same pattern she used to make the first five right triangles.

- C. Explain why none of the right triangles Kelsey makes will have a hypotenuse with a rational number length.

A rational number can always be written as a fraction. The sqrts of 2, 5, 10, 17, 26 are not fractions.

The student has given an incorrect explanation.

A-N.1.1.1

A-N.1.1.3

A-N.1.1.5 Response Score: 0

46. Kelsey draws a series of right triangles with sides that have the lengths shown in the table below.

Lengths of Sides of Kelsey's Right Triangles (inches)

Triangle	Length of First Leg	Length of Second Leg	Length of Hypotenuse
A	1	1	$\sqrt{2}$
B	1	2	$\sqrt{5}$
C	1	3	$\sqrt{10}$
D	1	4	$\sqrt{17}$
E	1	5	$\sqrt{26}$

- A. Plot and label each of the five hypotenuse lengths on the number line shown below.



The student has given an incorrect answer.

The next hypotenuse in the pattern is $\sqrt{37}$. Kelsey plots $\sqrt{37}$ on a number line without the use of a calculator.

- B. Explain how Kelsey could find between which two consecutive whole numbers she should plot $\sqrt{37}$. Also explain how she can determine to which of these two whole numbers $\sqrt{37}$ is closest.

The sqrt of 37 has to be 6. I know the sqrt of 36 is 6 so I'm sure the sqrt of 37 rounds to 6. The other number is 7 because 7 is consecutive to 6.

The student has given an incorrect explanation of which interval.

The student has given an incorrect explanation of how to determine which whole number.

Go to the next page to finish question 46.

46. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Kelsey continues making right triangles following the same pattern she used to make the first five right triangles.

- C. Explain why none of the right triangles Kelsey makes will have a hypotenuse with a rational number length.

Hypotenuses are never rational. Only legs of triangles can be rational.

The student has given an incorrect explanation.

SECOND OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

B-E.1

47. Fiona is making her own checkers game set.

The area of the square game board she makes is 256 square inches.

- A. What is the length, in inches, of one side of the game board?

Fiona cuts out checkers pieces from sheets of construction paper that are each 0.0063 inch thick.

- B. What is the thickness, in inches, of one checkers piece, written in scientific notation?

Go to the next page to finish question 47.

47. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Fiona plans to make a box in the shape of a rectangular prism for storing the checkers pieces. The box will have a square base and a volume of 8 cubic inches. She wants the smallest dimension to be at least 1 inch. She comes up with two different designs for the box. One of the designs has dimensions of 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches.

- C. What could be the dimensions, in inches, of Fiona's other box? Why does this meet Fiona's requirements? (Hint: The volume of a rectangular prism is lwh .)

ITEM-SPECIFIC SCORING GUIDELINE**Question #47****Grade 8****Assessment Anchor this item will be reported under:**

M08.B-E.1 Demonstrate an understanding of expressions and equations with radicals and integer exponents.

Specific Anchor Descriptor addressed by this item:

M08.B-E.1.1 Represent and use expressions and equations to solve problems involving radicals and integer exponents.

Scoring Guide:

Score	In this item, the student –
4	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of expressions and equations with radicals and integer exponents by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures.
3	Demonstrates a general understanding of expressions and equations with radicals and integer exponents by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures with only minor errors or omissions.
2	Demonstrates a partial understanding of expressions and equations with radicals and integer exponents by correctly performing a significant portion of the required task.
1	Demonstrates minimal understanding of expressions and equations with radicals and integer exponents.
0	The response has no correct answer and insufficient evidence to demonstrate any understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures as required by the task. Response may show only information copied from the question.
Non-scorables	B – Blank R – Refusal K – Off task/topic F – Foreign language U – Illegible

Top Scoring Student Response And Training Notes:

Score	Description
4	Student earns 4 points.
3	Student earns 3.0 – 3.5 points.
2	Student earns 2.0 – 2.5 points.
1	Student earns 0.5 – 1.5 points. OR Student demonstrates minimal understanding of expressions and equations with radicals and integer exponents.
0	Response is incorrect or contains some correct work that is irrelevant to the skill or concept being measured.

Question #47**Top Scoring Response:**

Part A Answer	
What?	Why?
16 (inches)	

(1 score point)

1 point for correct answer

Part B Answer	
What?	Why?
6.3×10^{-3} (inches)	

(1 score point)

1 point for correct answer

Part C Answer	
What?	Why?
<p>Answers may vary. Accept any set of three numbers such that their product is 8, at least two of the numbers are equal, and the smallest dimension is 1 inch or greater.</p> <p>Sample Responses: 2 (inches) by 2 (inches) by 2 (inches) OR $\sqrt{2}$ (inches) by $\sqrt{2}$ (inches) by 4 (inches) OR $\sqrt{8}$ (inches) by $\sqrt{8}$ (inches) by 1 (inch)</p> <p><i>Note: 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches is given in the item, so this <u>cannot</u> be used as a response.</i></p>	<p>Sample Explanation: I found the cube root of 8 to be 2, so each dimension could be 2 inches ($2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ cubic inches).</p> <p>OR The base could be a $\sqrt{2}$ by $\sqrt{2}$ square, so the area of the base is $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2$ square inches. To get a volume of 8 cubic inches, the height would need to be $8 \div 2 = 4$ inches.</p> <p>OR The base could be a $\sqrt{8}$ by $\sqrt{8}$ square, so the area of the base is $\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{8} = 8$ square inches. To get a volume of 8 cubic inches, the height would need to be $8 \div 8 = 1$ inch.</p> <p>OR equivalent</p>

(2 score points)

1 point for correct answer

1 point for correct and complete explanation

SECOND OPEN-ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES**B-E.1 Response Score: 4**

47. Fiona is making her own checkers game set.

The area of the square game board she makes is 256 square inches.

- A. What is the length, in inches, of one side of the game board?

16 inches

The student has given a correct answer.

Fiona cuts out checkers pieces from sheets of construction paper that are each 0.0063 inch thick.

- B. What is the thickness, in inches, of one checkers piece, written in scientific notation?

6.3×10^{-3} inches

The student has given a correct answer.

Go to the next page to finish question 47.

47. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Fiona plans to make a box in the shape of a rectangular prism for storing the checkers pieces. The box will have a square base and a volume of 8 cubic inches. She wants the smallest dimension to be at least 1 inch. She comes up with two different designs for the box. One of the designs has dimensions of 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches.

- C. What could be the dimensions, in inches, of Fiona's other box? Why does this meet Fiona's requirements? (Hint: The volume of a rectangular prism is lwh .)

It could be 2 inches wide and
2 inches high and 2 inches long.
 $2'' \times 2'' \times 2'' = 8 \text{ inches}^3$ so the volume
is the same as Fiona's other box
and it also has a square base. And
no sides are less than 1".

The student has given a correct answer.
The student has given a correct explanation.

B-E.1 Response Score: 3

47. Fiona is making her own checkers game set.

The area of the square game board she makes is 256 square inches.

- A. What is the length, in inches, of one side of the game board?

If is 16 inches.

The student has given a correct answer.

Fiona cuts out checkers pieces from sheets of construction paper that are each 0.0063 inch thick.

- B. What is the thickness, in inches, of one checkers piece, written in scientific notation?

$$0.\underset{1}{\cancel{0}}\underset{2}{\cancel{0}}\underset{3}{\cancel{6}}.3 = 6.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

The student has given a correct answer.

Go to the next page to finish question 47.

47. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Fiona plans to make a box in the shape of a rectangular prism for storing the checkers pieces. The box will have a square base and a volume of 8 cubic inches. She wants the smallest dimension to be at least 1 inch. She comes up with two different designs for the box. One of the designs has dimensions of 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches.

- C. What could be the dimensions, in inches, of Fiona's other box? Why does this meet Fiona's requirements? (Hint: The volume of a rectangular prism is lwh .)

$$1 \times 1 \times 8 = 8$$

$$1 \times 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\sqrt{8} = 2.8284271$$

The student has given a correct answer.
The student has given no explanation.

B-E.1 Response Score: 2

47. Fiona is making her own checkers game set.

The area of the square game board she makes is 256 square inches.

- A. What is the length, in inches, of one side of the game board?

$$\sqrt{256} = 16$$

(16)

The student has given a correct answer.

Fiona cuts out checkers pieces from sheets of construction paper that are each 0.0063 inch thick.

- B. What is the thickness, in inches, of one checkers piece, written in scientific notation?

$$0.0063 = 6.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

The student has given a correct answer.

Go to the next page to finish question 47.

47. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Fiona plans to make a box in the shape of a rectangular prism for storing the checkers pieces. The box will have a square base and a volume of 8 cubic inches. She wants the smallest dimension to be at least 1 inch. She comes up with two different designs for the box. One of the designs has dimensions of 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches.

- C. What could be the dimensions, in inches, of Fiona's other box? Why does this meet Fiona's requirements? (Hint: The volume of a rectangular prism is lwh .)

Another dimension that Fiona can use is $\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{8}$ because $\sqrt{8} = 2.828$ and $2.828 \times 2.828 = 7.997$ and that is really close to 8.

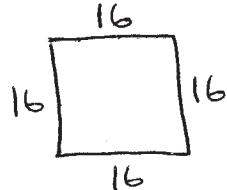
The student has given an incorrect answer.
The student has given an incorrect explanation.

B-E.1 Response Score: 1

47. Fiona is making her own checkers game set.

The area of the square game board she makes is 256 square inches.

- A. What is the length, in inches, of one side of the game board?



The student has given a correct answer.

Fiona cuts out checkers pieces from sheets of construction paper that are each 0.0063 inch thick.

- B. What is the thickness, in inches, of one checkers piece, written in scientific notation?

checkers pieces are about
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick

The student has given an incorrect answer.

Go to the next page to finish question 47.

47. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Fiona plans to make a box in the shape of a rectangular prism for storing the checkers pieces. The box will have a square base and a volume of 8 cubic inches. She wants the smallest dimension to be at least 1 inch. She comes up with two different designs for the box. One of the designs has dimensions of 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches.

- C. What could be the dimensions, in inches, of Fiona's other box? Why does this meet Fiona's requirements? (Hint: The volume of a rectangular prism is lwh .)

$$1 \times 1 \times 8 = 8$$

Fiona is right and all the pieces will fit.

The student has given an incorrect answer.
The student has given an incorrect explanation.

B-E.1 Response Score: 0

47. Fiona is making her own checkers game set.

The area of the square game board she makes is 256 square inches.

- A. What is the length, in inches, of one side of the game board?

$$256 \div 4 = 64$$

The student has given an incorrect answer.

Fiona cuts out checkers pieces from sheets of construction paper that are each 0.0063 inch thick.

- B. What is the thickness, in inches, of one checkers piece, written in scientific notation?

6.3 inches

The student has given an incorrect answer.

Go to the next page to finish question 47.

47. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Fiona plans to make a box in the shape of a rectangular prism for storing the checkers pieces. The box will have a square base and a volume of 8 cubic inches. She wants the smallest dimension to be at least 1 inch. She comes up with two different designs for the box. One of the designs has dimensions of 1 inch by 1 inch by 8 inches.

- C. What could be the dimensions, in inches, of Fiona's other box? Why does this meet Fiona's requirements? (Hint: The volume of a rectangular prism is lwh .)

It could be 2×4 because that
= 8 just like $1 \times 1 \times 8$.

The student has given an incorrect answer.
The student has given an incorrect explanation.

THIRD OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

B-F.2.1.1

B-F.2.1.2



Question 48

Page 1 of 3

Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

- A. What are the prices, in dollars, for the entry fee and for each roller coaster ride?

--	--

entry fee: \$ _____

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

one roller coaster ride: \$ _____

--	--

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Pause

Review/End Test

Question 48
Page 2 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

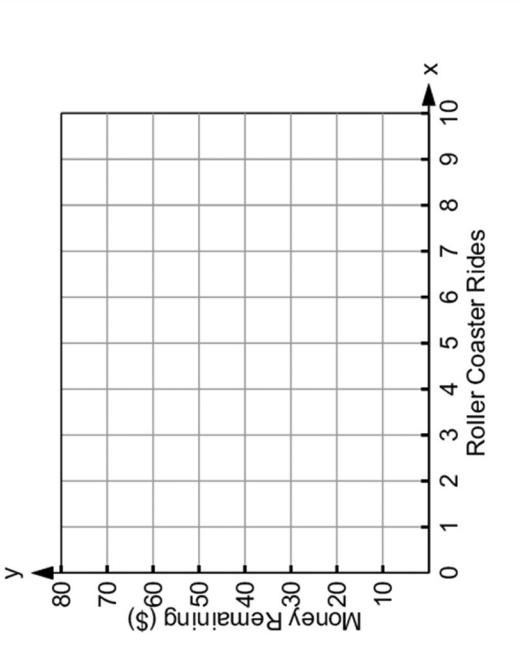
Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

Jerry has \$70 when he goes to the theme park. He only spends the money on the entry fee and roller coaster rides.

- B. On the grid shown below, draw a graph showing the amount of money Jerry has remaining after he enters the theme park and as he rides the roller coasters in the theme park.



Jerry's Money Remaining



Review/End Test

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Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- C. Explain how the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part A** differs from the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part B**. Be sure to indicate what each represents in your explanation.

0 / 1000

Review/End Test

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ITEM-SPECIFIC SCORING GUIDELINE**Question #48****Grade 8****Assessment Anchor this item will be reported under:**

M08.B-F.2—Use functions to model relationships between quantities.

Specific Anchor Descriptor addressed by this item:

M08.B-F.2.1—Represent or interpret functional relationships between quantities using tables, graphs and descriptions.

Scoring Guide:

Score	In this item, the student –
4	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of how to use functions to model relationships between quantities by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures.
3	Demonstrates a general understanding of how to use functions to model relationships between quantities by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures with only minor errors or omissions.
2	Demonstrates a partial understanding of how to use functions to model relationships between quantities by correctly performing a significant portion of the required task.
1	Demonstrates minimal understanding of how to use functions to model relationships between quantities.
0	The response has no correct answer and insufficient evidence to demonstrate any understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures as required by the task. Response may show only information copied from the question.
Non-scorables	B – Blank R – Refusal K – Off task/topic F – Foreign language U – Illegible

Top Scoring Student Response And Training Notes:

Score	Description
4	Student earns 4 points.
3	Student earns 3.0 – 3.5 points.
2	Student earns 2.0 – 2.5 points.
1	Student earns 0.5 – 1.5 points. OR Student demonstrates minimal understanding of how to use functions to model relationships between quantities.
0	Response is incorrect or contains some correct work that is irrelevant to the skill or concept being measured.

Question #48**Top Scoring Response:**

Part A Answer	
What?	Why?
entry fee: \$15 one roller coaster ride: \$4	

(1 score point)½ point for each correct answer

Part B Answer	
What?	Why?
<p>Jerry's Money Remaining</p>	

(1 score point)

1 point for correct answer

OR ½ point for correct starting point or correct slope

Part C Answer	
What?	Why?
<p>Sample Explanation: In part A, the y-intercept of the function represents the entrance fee and the slope represents the price to ride each roller coaster. The slope was positive because as the number of roller coaster rides goes up, so does the total price.</p> <p>In part B, the y-intercept of the function represents the amount of money Jerry started with after he paid the entry fee and the slope represented how much he spent to ride each roller coaster. The slope was negative because as the number of roller coaster rides goes up, the amount of money Jerry has remaining goes down.</p> <p>OR equivalent</p>	

(2 score points)

1 point for complete explanation of slopes

OR ½ point for correct but incomplete explanation

1 point for complete explanation of y -intercepts

OR ½ point for correct but incomplete explanation

THIRD OPEN-ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES

B-F.2.1.1

B-F.2.1.2 Response Score: 4

Question 48
Page 1 of 3

A. What are the prices, in dollars, for the entry fee and for each roller coaster ride?

Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

Eq	
Eq	

entry fee: \$ 15.00

The student has given two correct answers.



Question 48
Page 2 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

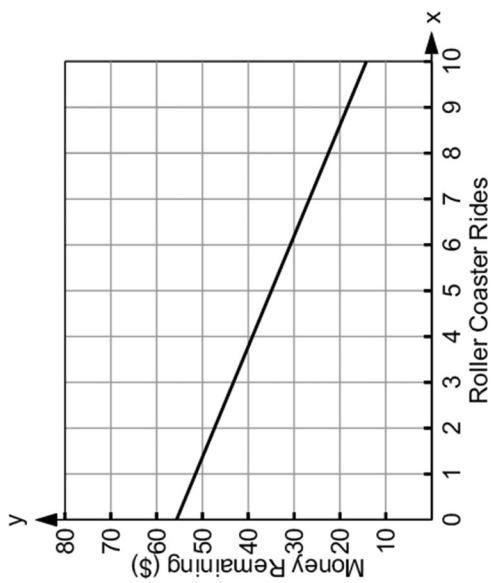
Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

Jerry has \$70 when he goes to the theme park. He only spends the money on the entry fee and roller coaster rides.

- B. On the grid shown below, draw a graph showing the amount of money Jerry has remaining after he enters the theme park and as he rides the roller coasters in the theme park.



Jerry's Money Remaining



The student has given a correct answer.

Review/End Test

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Question 48
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Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- C. Explain how the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part A** differs from the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part B**. Be sure to indicate what each represents in your explanation.



In Part A, the y -intercept of \$15 represents the entry fee. The slope of \$4 represents the price of one coaster ride.

In Part B, the y -intercept of \$55 represents the money Jerry has to spend on the rides after paying his \$15 entry fee. The slope of -\$4 represents how much he spent for each roller coaster ride.

The y -intercepts are not equal and the slopes are numerically the same, but one is positive and one is negative. The first function is about how much is spent and the second one is about how much money is left after spending money.

The student has a correct explanation of slopes.
The student has a correct explanation of y -intercepts.

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Review/End Test

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B-F.2.1.1

B-F.2.1.2 Response Score: 3



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Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- A. What are the prices, in dollars, for the entry fee and for each roller coaster ride?

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<input type="text"/>

one roller coaster ride: \$ 4

The student has given two correct answers.

Review/End Test

Pause

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Options

Question 48
Page 2 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

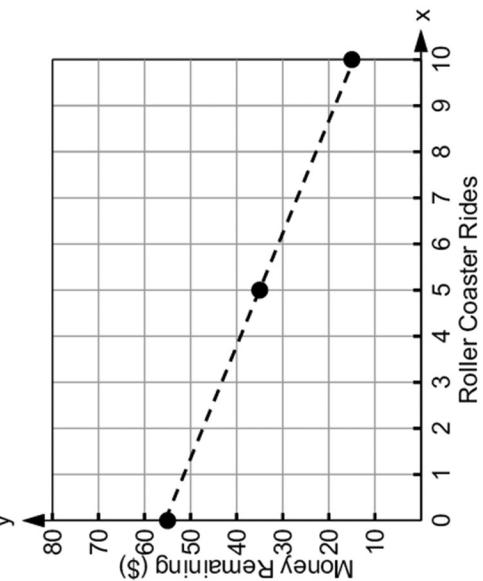
Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

Jerry has \$70 when he goes to the theme park. He only spends the money on the entry fee and roller coaster rides.

- B. On the grid shown below, draw a graph showing the amount of money Jerry has remaining after he enters the theme park and as he rides the roller coasters in the theme park.



Jerry's Money Remaining



The student has given a correct answer.

Review/End Test

Flag

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Question 48
Page 3 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- C. Explain how the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part A** differs from the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part B**. Be sure to indicate what each represents in your explanation.

Part A: y -intercept = 15; slope = 4

Part B: y -intercept = 55; slope = -4

The y -intercepts represent where the lines cross the y -axis.

The slope represents how steep the lines are and whether they go up or down.

The student has given a correct, but incomplete explanation of slopes.
The student has given a correct, but incomplete explanation of y -intercepts.

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Review/End Test

Flag

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B-F.2.1.1

B-F.2.1.2 Response Score: 2



Question 48
Page 1 of 3

Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- A. What are the prices, in dollars, for the entry fee and for each roller coaster ride?

entry fee: \$ 35-20=15

one roller coaster ride: \$ 24/6=4

The student has given two correct answers.

Next

Options

Flag

Pause

Review/End Test

Question 48
Page 2 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

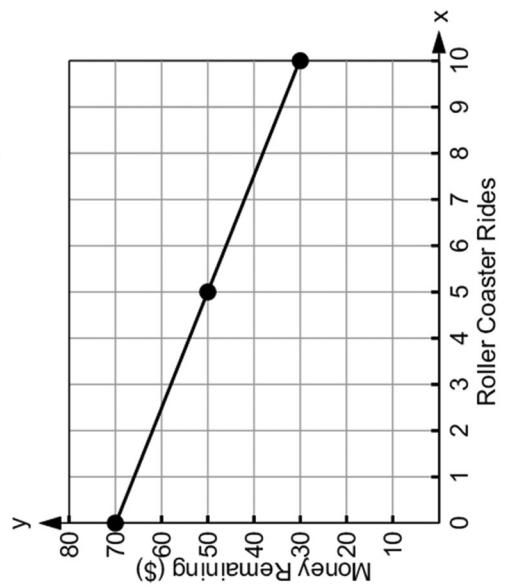
Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
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11	\$59

Jerry has \$70 when he goes to the theme park. He only spends the money on the entry fee and roller coaster rides.

- B.** On the grid shown below, draw a graph showing the amount of money Jerry has remaining after he enters the theme park and as he rides the roller coasters in the theme park.



Jerry's Money Remaining



The student has given a correct slope.

Review/End Test
Flag

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Question 48
Page 3 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- C. Explain how the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part A** differs from the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part B**. Be sure to indicate what each represents in your explanation.

EQ

The y -intercepts are different because in part a, the y -intercept is 0 because you haven't spent any money and in part b, the y -intercept is 70 because that is how much you start with.

The slopes are different because in part a, the slope is 4 for the price of each ride and in part b, the slope is -4 for how much less money he has each time he rides the roller coaster. Its negative because you are taking it away from how much he has when he comes to the park.

The student has given a correct explanation of slopes.

The student has given an incorrect explanation of y -intercepts.

464 / 1000

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

Flag

Pause

Back

B-F.2.1.1

B-F.2.1.2 Response Score: 1



Question 48
Page 1 of 3

A. What are the prices, in dollars, for the entry fee and for each roller coaster ride?

Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

entry fee: \$ 4

The student has given one correct answer.

Next

Options

Flag

Pause

Review/End Test

Question 48
Page 2 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

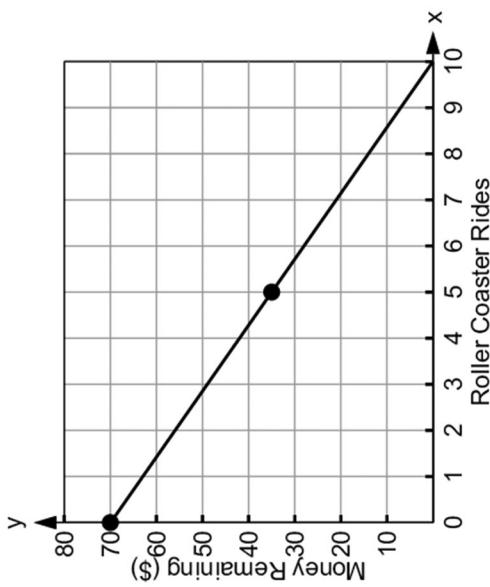
Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

Jerry has \$70 when he goes to the theme park. He only spends the money on the entry fee and roller coaster rides.

- B. On the grid shown below, draw a graph showing the amount of money Jerry has remaining after he enters the theme park and as he rides the roller coasters in the theme park.



Jerry's Money Remaining



The student has given an incorrect answer.

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

Pause

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Question 48
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Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- C. Explain how the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part A** differs from the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part B**. Be sure to indicate what each represents in your explanation.



The y -intercept is 70. You find the slope by the change in prices divided by the change in rides. I divided 24 by 6 and got 4 for my slope.

The student has given an incorrect explanation of slopes.
The student has given an incorrect explanation of y -intercepts.

139 / 1000

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

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B-F.2.1.1

B-F.2.1.2 Response Score: 0



Question 48
Page 1 of 3

Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- A. What are the prices, in dollars, for the entry fee and for each roller coaster ride?

Eq

35 or 59

Eq

one roller coaster ride: \$ 7 or $5\frac{4}{11}$

The student has given two incorrect answers.

Next

Options

Flag

Pause

Review/End Test

Question 48
Page 2 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

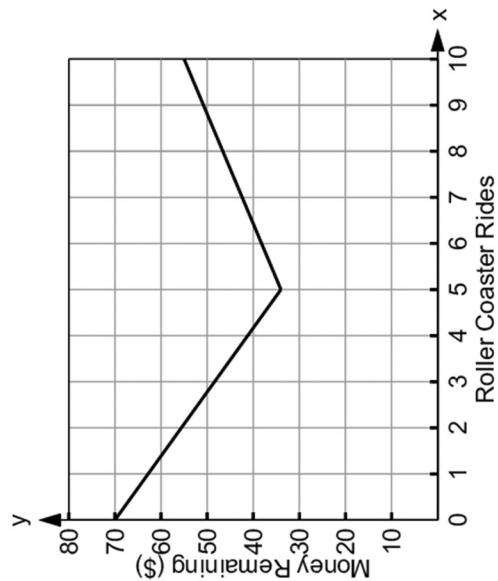
Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

Jerry has \$70 when he goes to the theme park. He only spends the money on the entry fee and roller coaster rides.

- B. On the grid shown below, draw a graph showing the amount of money Jerry has remaining after he enters the theme park and as he rides the roller coasters in the theme park.



Jerry's Money Remaining



The student has given an incorrect answer.

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

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Question 48
Page 3 of 3



Jerry goes to a theme park to ride the roller coasters. The theme park charges an entry fee in addition to a fee for each roller coaster ride. The table below represents the total price for two different numbers of roller coaster rides.

Theme Park

Number of Roller Coaster Rides	Total Price
5	\$35
11	\$59

- C.** Explain how the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part A** differs from the y -intercept and the slope of the function in **part B**. Be sure to indicate what each represents in your explanation.

Eq

The y -intercept is 70 because that is where you start. The slope goes down before it goes up.

The student has given an incorrect explanation of slopes.
The student has given an incorrect explanation of y -intercepts.

93 / 1000

Review/End Test

Pause

Flag

Options

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FOURTH OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

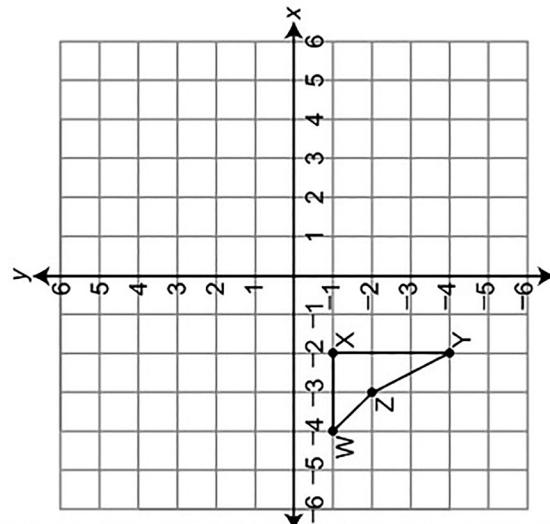
C-G.1.1.2



C-G.1.1.3

Question 49
Page 1 of 2

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Esther applies a translation of 4 units up and 6 units to the right to create W'X'Y'Z'.

A. What are the coordinates of Z'?

 Eq

Sylvia applies two transformations to WXYZ. She applies a reflection across the y-axis and then a rotation of 180° counterclockwise about the origin.

B. What are the coordinates of the final vertices of the two transformations?

 Eq

coordinates:



Item ID



Next



Options



Pause



Review/End Test

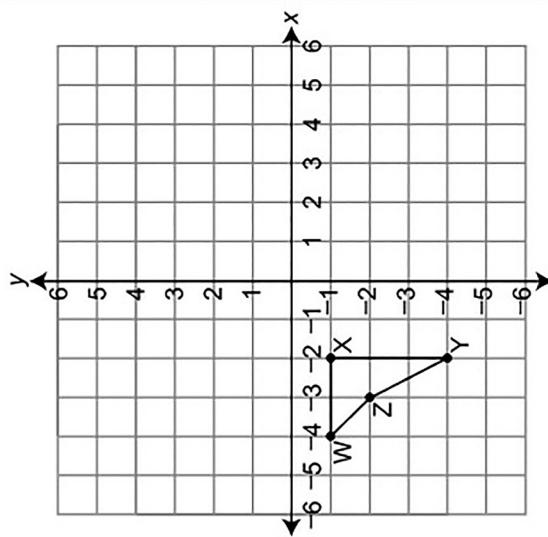
Question 49
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?

Item ID

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Nelson applies two transformations to WXYZ so that the final vertices of the transformed figure are located at $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(2, -6)$, and $(0, -2)$.

- C. Which transformations could be the two transformations Nelson applies to WXYZ?

first transformation:

second transformation:

Review/End Test

Options

Flag

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ITEM-SPECIFIC SCORING GUIDELINE**Question #49****Grade 8****Assessment Anchor this item will be reported under:**

M08.C-G.1 Demonstrate an understanding of geometric transformations.

Specific Anchor Descriptor addressed by this item:

M08.C-G.1.1 Apply properties of geometric transformations to verify congruence or similarity.

Scoring Guide:

Score	In this item, the student –
4	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of geometric transformations by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures.
3	Demonstrates a general understanding of geometric transformations by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures with only minor errors or omissions.
2	Demonstrates a partial understanding of geometric transformations by correctly performing a significant portion of the required task.
1	Demonstrates minimal understanding of geometric transformations to solve problems.
0	The response has no correct answer and insufficient evidence to demonstrate any understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures as required by the task. Response may show only information copied from the question.
Non-scorables	B – Blank R – Refusal K – Off task/topic F – Foreign language U – Illegible

Top Scoring Student Response And Training Notes:

Score	Description
4	Student earns 4 points.
3	Student earns 3.0 – 3.5 points.
2	Student earns 2.0 – 2.5 points.
1	Student earns 0.5 – 1.5 points. OR Student demonstrates minimal understanding of how to apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.
0	Response is incorrect or contains some correct work that is irrelevant to the skill or concept being measured.

Question #49**Top Scoring Response:**

Part A Answer	
What?	Why?
(3, 2)	

(1 score point)

1 point for correct answer

Part B Answer	
What?	Why?
Answers may vary. Student must have all four ordered pairs, but the order does not matter.	

Sample Response:
(-4, 1), (-2, 1), (-2, 4), (-3, 2)

(1 score point)

1 point for correct answer

OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for at least two correct ordered pairs

Part C Answer	
What?	Why?
Answers may vary. If a student does not give a center of dilation, the center is the origin. If a student uses a translation with both a right and an up, the order of the translation does not matter.	

Sample Response:
first transformation: translate 3 units to the right and 1 unit up
second transformation: dilate by a scale factor of 2 (about the origin)

(2 score points)

1 point for each correct transformation in the correct order

OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for transformations with no magnitude/direction included*Note: Transformations must be in the correct order to receive credit.*

FOURTH OPEN-ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES

C-G.1.1.2

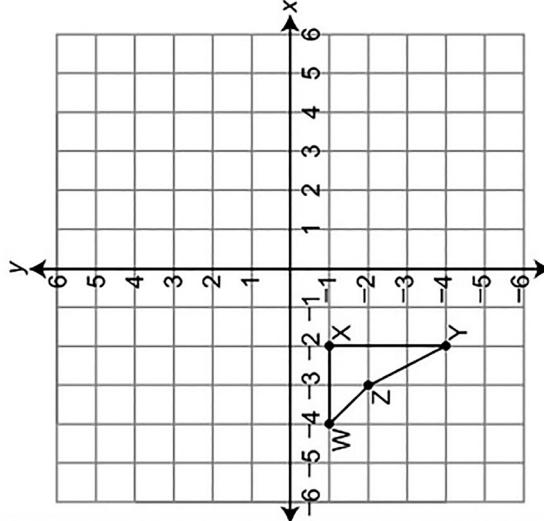
C-G.1.1.3 Response Score: 4



Item ID

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Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Esther applies a translation of 4 units up and 6 units to the right to create W'X'Y'Z'.

A. What are the coordinates of Z'?

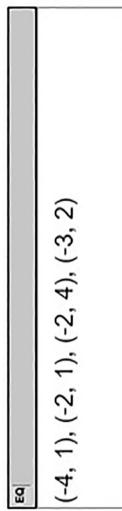


(3, 2)

The student has given a correct answer.

Sylvia applies two transformations to WXYZ. She applies a reflection across the y-axis and then a rotation of 180° counterclockwise about the origin.

B. What are the coordinates of the final vertices of the two transformations?



coordinates: (-4, 1), (-2, 1), (-2, 4), (-3, 2)

The student has given four correct answers.

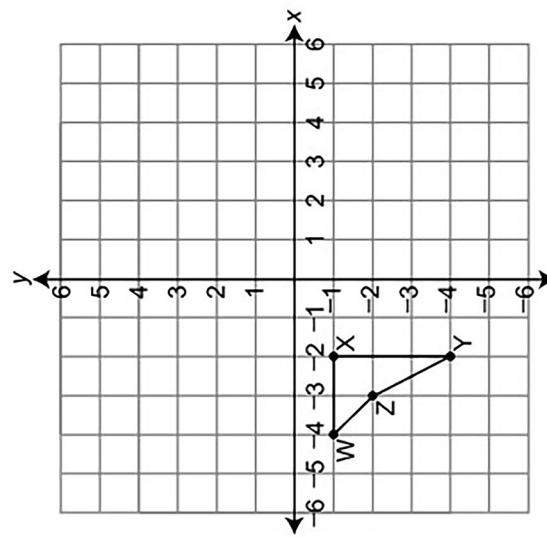


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Item ID
?

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Nelson applies two transformations to WXYZ so that the final vertices of the transformed figure are located at $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(2, -6)$, and $(0, -2)$.

- C. Which transformations could be the two transformations Nelson applies to WXYZ?

first transformation:
translates 3 units right and 1 up

second transformation:
dilates by scale factor of 2

The student has given two correct transformations.

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

Back

C-G.1.1.2

C-G.1.1.3 Response Score: 3

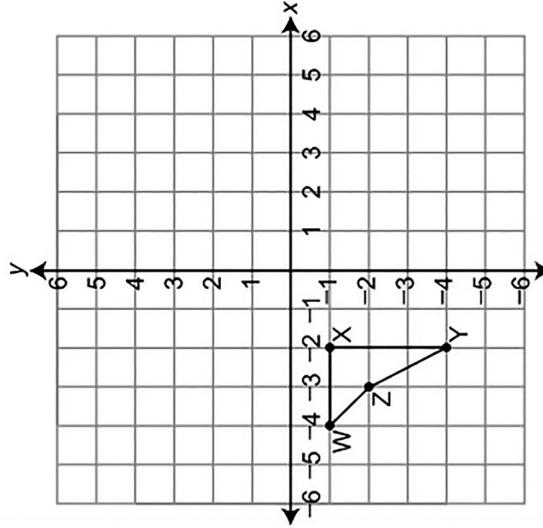


Question 49
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Item ID

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Esther applies a translation of 4 units up and 6 units to the right to create W'X'Y'Z'.

A. What are the coordinates of Z'?

(3, 2)

The student has given a correct answer.

Sylvia applies two transformations to WXYZ. She applies a reflection across the y-axis and then a rotation of 180° counterclockwise about the origin.

B. What are the coordinates of the final vertices of the two transformations?

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

coordinates:

The student has given three correct answers.

Review/End Test

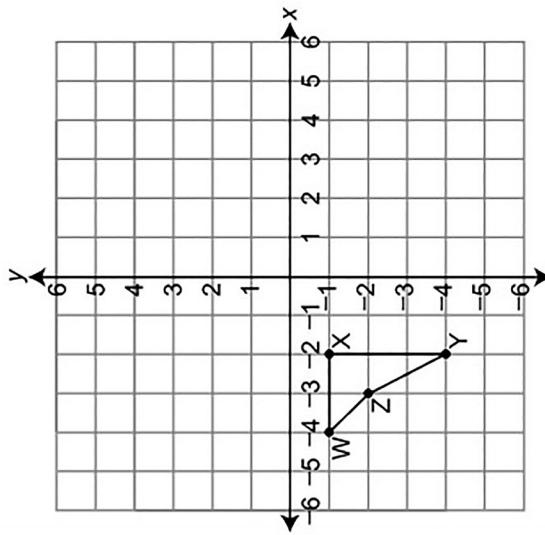
Flag

Options

Next



Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Nelson applies two transformations to WXYZ so that the final vertices of the transformed figure are located at $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(2, -6)$, and $(0, -2)$.

- C. Which transformations could be the two transformations Nelson applies to WXYZ?

first transformation:

translates right by 3 and up by 1

second transformation:

dilates to get bigger

The student has given one correct transformation.
The student has given one incomplete transformation.

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

Pause

Back

C-G.1.1.2

C-G.1.1.3 Response Score: 2

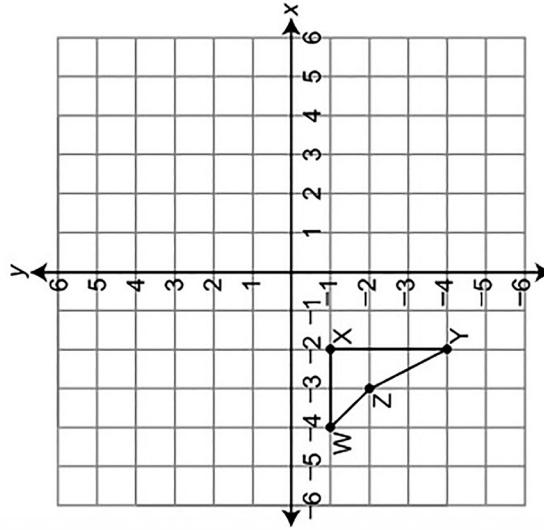


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Item ID

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Esther applies a translation of 4 units up and 6 units to the right to create W'X'Y'Z'.

A. What are the coordinates of Z'?

(3, 2)

The student has given a correct answer.

Sylvia applies two transformations to WXYZ. She applies a reflection across the y-axis and then a rotation of 180° counterclockwise about the origin.

B. What are the coordinates of the final vertices of the two transformations?

coordinates: (1, 1), (1, 4), (2, 3), (3, 4)

The student has given four incorrect answers.

Review/End Test

Options

Flag

Pause

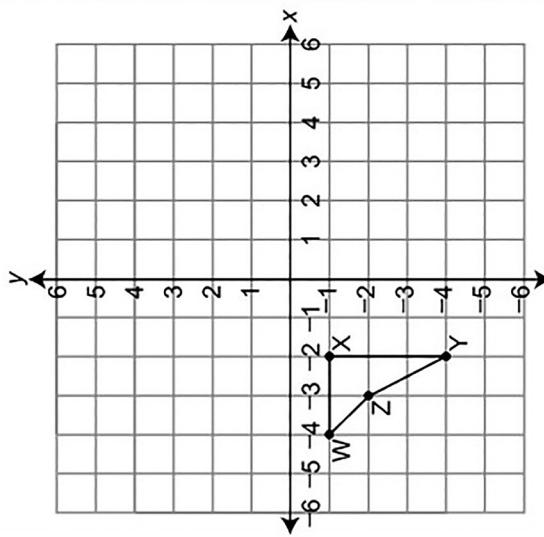
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Item ID
?

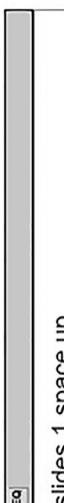
Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Nelson applies two transformations to WXYZ so that the final vertices of the transformed figure are located at $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(2, -6)$, and $(0, -2)$

- C. Which transformations could be the two transformations Nelson applies to WXYZ?

first transformation:
 slides 3 spaces over right

second transformation:
 slides 1 space up

The student has given one correct transformation.

Review/End Test

Pause

Flag

Options

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C-G.1.1.2

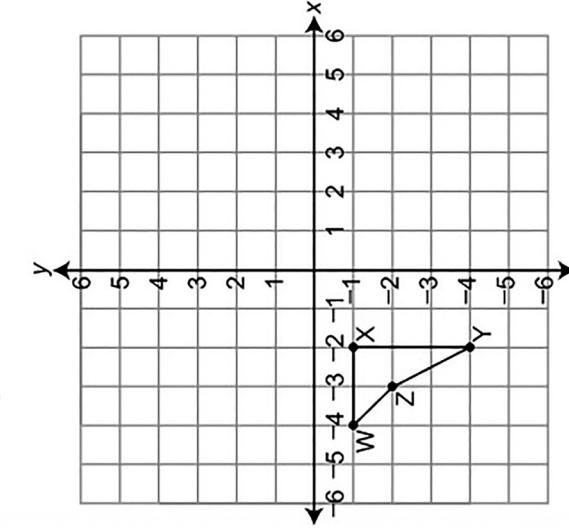
C-G.1.1.3 Response Score: 1



Question 49
Page 1 of 2



Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Esther applies a translation of 4 units up and 6 units to the right to create W'X'Y'Z'.

A. What are the coordinates of Z'?

(3, 2)

The student has given a correct answer.

Sylvia applies two transformations to WXYZ. She applies a reflection across the y-axis and then a rotation of 180° counterclockwise about the origin.

B. What are the coordinates of the final vertices of the two transformations?

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

coordinates:

The student has given four incorrect answers.

Review/End Test

Options

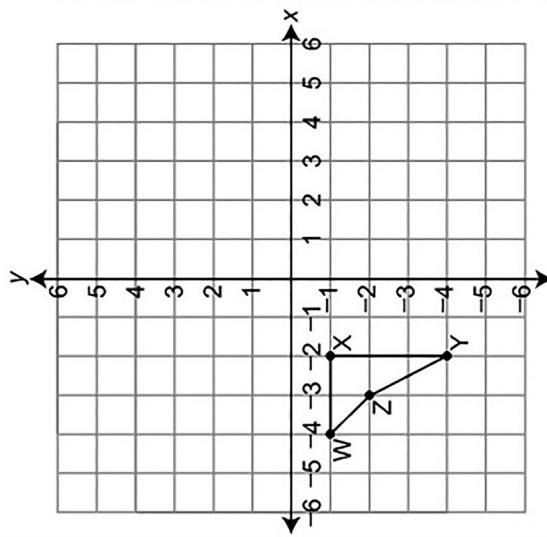
Flag

Pause

Next



Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Nelson applies two transformations to WXYZ so that the final vertices of the transformed figure are located at $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(2, -6)$, and $(0, -2)$.

- C. Which transformations could be the two transformations Nelson applies to WXYZ?

first transformation:
 I put the points on the graph to see what it looks like.

second transformation:
 It looks like the same shape but is bigger and moved over.

The student has given no correct transformations.

C-G.1.1.2

C-G.1.1.3 Response Score: 0

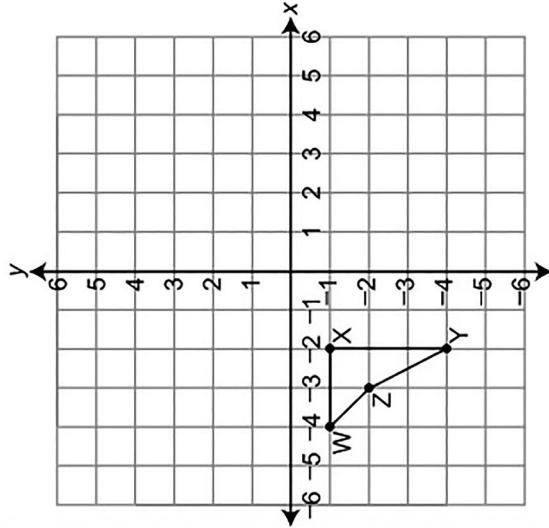


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Item ID

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Esther applies a translation of 4 units up and 6 units to the right to create W'X'Y'Z'.

A. What are the coordinates of Z'?

The student has given an incorrect answer.

Sylvia applies two transformations to WXYZ. She applies a reflection across the y-axis and then a rotation of 180° counterclockwise about the origin.

B. What are the coordinates of the final vertices of the two transformations?

The student has given four incorrect answers.

Review/End Test



Pause



Options

Next

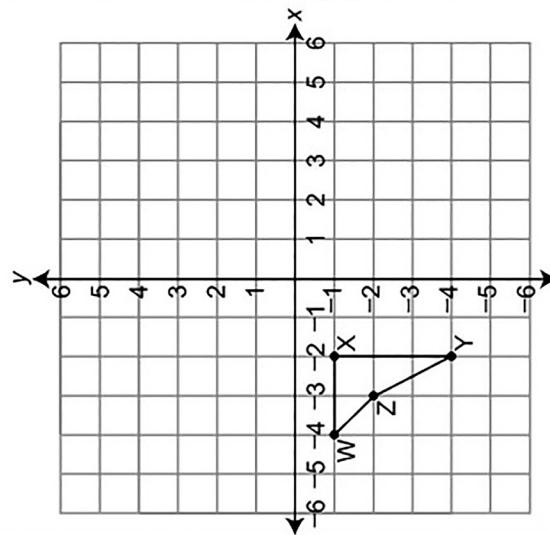
Question 49
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?

Item ID

Quadrilateral WXYZ is shown on the coordinate grid below.



Nelson applies two transformations to WXYZ so that the final vertices of the transformed figure are located at $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(2, -6)$, and $(0, -2)$.

- C. Which transformations could be the two transformations Nelson applies to WXYZ?

first transformation: It is up higher.

second transformation: It is backwards.

The student has given no correct transformations.

Review/End Test

Flag

Options

Pause

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FIFTH OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

D-S.1.1.1
D-S.1.1.2

50. The scatter plot below shows the results of a survey of 16 people. They were asked how many days per week they eat breakfast and how many days per week they go to the gym.



- A. What are the coordinates of the point that is the outlier of the data? Explain what the point represents.

Go to the next page to finish question 50.

50. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Jeff drew a line through $(0, 0)$ and $(7, 7)$ and said it was the line of best fit for the data.

- B. Explain why Jeff's line is **not** a line of best fit.

- C. How does the actual line of best fit compare with Jeff's line?

ITEM-SPECIFIC SCORING GUIDELINE**Question #50****Grade 8****Assessment Anchor this item will be reported under:**

M08.D-S.1—Investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.

Specific Anchor Descriptor addressed by this item:

M08.D-S.1.1—Analyze and interpret bivariate data displayed in multiple representations.

Scoring Guide:

Score	In this item, the student –
4	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of patterns of association in bivariate data by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures.
3	Demonstrates a general understanding of patterns of association in bivariate data by correctly solving problems and clearly explaining procedures with only minor errors or omissions.
2	Demonstrates a partial understanding of patterns of association in bivariate data by correctly performing a significant portion of the required task.
1	Demonstrates minimal understanding of patterns of association in bivariate data.
0	The response has no correct answer and insufficient evidence to demonstrate any understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures as required by the task. Response may show only information copied from the question.
Non-scorables	B – Blank R – Refusal K – Off task/topic F – Foreign language U – Illegible

Top Scoring Student Response And Training Notes:

Score	Description
4	Student earns 4 points.
3	Student earns 3.0 – 3.5 points.
2	Student earns 2.0 – 2.5 points.
1	Student earns 0.5 – 1.5 points. OR Student demonstrates minimal understanding of patterns of association in bivariate data.
0	Response is incorrect or contains some correct work that is irrelevant to the skill or concept being measured.

Question #50**Top Scoring Response:**

Part A Answer	
What?	Why?
(2, 6)	Sample Explanation: The point represents someone who eats breakfast 2 days a week and goes to the gym 6 days a week.

(2 score points)

- 1 point for correct answer
 1 point for correct explanation
 OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for correct but incomplete explanation

Part B Answer	
What?	Why?
	Sample Explanation: A line through (0, 0) and (7, 7) would be above almost all the points and wouldn't pass through the "middle" of the data.

(1 score point)

- 1 point for complete explanation
 OR $\frac{1}{2}$ point for correct but incomplete explanation

Part C Answer	
What?	Why?
Answers may vary. Accept any answer which describes the slope of the actual line of best fit (~ 0.58) as being less than the slope of Jeff's line (1) or the actual y-intercept (~ 0.41) as being greater than 0.	

Sample Response:
 The slope of the actual line of best fit would be less than the slope of Jeff's line.

(1 score point)

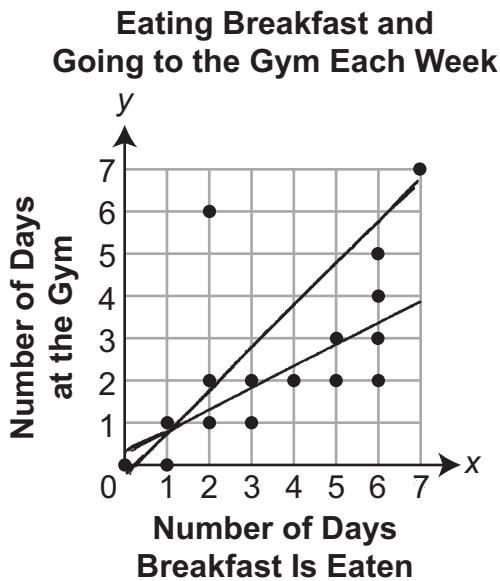
- 1 point for correct answer

FIFTH OPEN-ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES

D-S.1.1.1

D-S.1.1.2 Response Score: 4

50. The scatter plot below shows the results of a survey of 16 people. They were asked how many days per week they eat breakfast and how many days per week they go to the gym.



- A. What are the coordinates of the point that is the outlier of the data? Explain what the point represents.

(2, 6) is the outlier

The "2" is the number of days that one of the students eats breakfast.

The "6" is the number of days that same student is at the gym each week.

The student has given a correct answer.

The student has given a correct explanation.

Go to the next page to finish question 50.

50. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Jeff drew a line through $(0, 0)$ and $(7, 7)$ and said it was the line of best fit for the data.

- B. Explain why Jeff's line is **not** a line of best fit.

The line through those 2 points does not represent all the points, but just those 2 points. You want the least amount of distance between the 16 points and the line of best fit. I drew both lines on the graph.

The student has given a correct explanation.

- C. How does the actual line of best fit compare with Jeff's line?

Jeff's line is too steep and his y -intercept is at $(0, 0)$ where it is actually at about $(0, -4)$. Look at my graph.

The student has given a correct answer.

D-S.1.1.1

D-S.1.1.2 Response Score: 3

50. The scatter plot below shows the results of a survey of 16 people. They were asked how many days per week they eat breakfast and how many days per week they go to the gym.



- A. What are the coordinates of the point that is the outlier of the data? Explain what the point represents.

(2, 6) IS AN OUTLIER BECAUSE IT IS NOT REALLY
VERY CLOSE TO THE REST OF THE DATA. IT'S REALLY
SEPARATE.

HERE ONE OF THE STUDENTS EATS BREAKFAST TWO DAYS
OF THE WEEK AND GOES TO THE GYM SIX DAYS OF THE
WEEK.

The student has given a correct answer.

The student has given a correct explanation.

Go to the next page to finish question 50.

50. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Jeff drew a line through $(0, 0)$ and $(7, 7)$ and said it was the line of best fit for the data.

- B. Explain why Jeff's line is **not** a line of best fit.

JEFF'S LINE PASSES WAY ABOVE MOST OF THE POINTS.
OF THE 16 POINTS, 11 ARE BELOW HIS LINE AND ONLY
1 POINT ABOVE IT.

The student has given a correct explanation.

- C. How does the actual line of best fit compare with Jeff's line?

THE ACTUAL LINE OF BEST FIT IS LOWER THAN JEFF'S LINE.

The student has given an incomplete answer.

D-S.1.1.1

D-S.1.1.2 Response Score: 2

50. The scatter plot below shows the results of a survey of 16 people. They were asked how many days per week they eat breakfast and how many days per week they go to the gym.



- A. What are the coordinates of the point that is the outlier of the data? Explain what the point represents.

(2, 6) are the coordinates of a point that is not close to all the other points.

The student has given a correct answer.
The student has given an incorrect explanation.

Go to the next page to finish question 50.

50. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Jeff drew a line through $(0, 0)$ and $(7, 7)$ and said it was the line of best fit for the data.

- B. Explain why Jeff's line is **not** a line of best fit.

Jeff's line is like the outlier except it's a line, it doesn't pass through much of the middle of the points.

The student has given a correct explanation.

- C. How does the actual line of best fit compare with Jeff's line?

the actual line of best fit would be parallel to Jeff's line but under it.

The student has given an incorrect answer.

D-S.1.1.1

D-S.1.1.2 Response Score: 1

50. The scatter plot below shows the results of a survey of 16 people. They were asked how many days per week they eat breakfast and how many days per week they go to the gym.



- A. What are the coordinates of the point that is the outlier of the data? Explain what the point represents.

The x -coordinate is 2 and the y -coordinate is 6.

2 is the number of breakfast days and 6 is the number of gym days.

The student has given a correct answer.
The student has given an incorrect explanation.

Go to the next page to finish question 50.

50. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Jeff drew a line through $(0, 0)$ and $(7, 7)$ and said it was the line of best fit for the data.

- B. Explain why Jeff's line is **not** a line of best fit.

a line of best fit is supposed to go through all the points, not just two points.

The student has given an incorrect explanation.

- C. How does the actual line of best fit compare with Jeff's line?

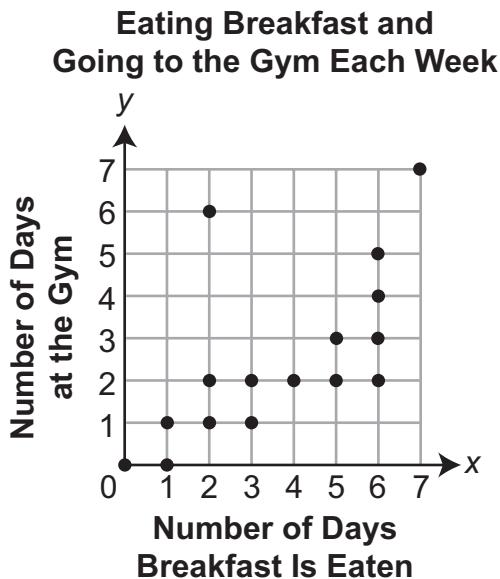
The actual line of best fit would go through all the points and not miss as many as Jeff's line did.

The student has given an incorrect answer.

D-S.1.1.1

D-S.1.1.2 Response Score: 0

50. The scatter plot below shows the results of a survey of 16 people. They were asked how many days per week they eat breakfast and how many days per week they go to the gym.



- A. What are the coordinates of the point that is the outlier of the data? Explain what the point represents.

(7, 7) is the point that is the
farthest away.

The student has given an incorrect answer.
The student has given an incorrect explanation.

Go to the next page to finish question 50.

50. **Continued.** Please refer to the previous page for task explanation.

Jeff drew a line through $(0, 0)$ and $(7, 7)$ and said it was the line of best fit for the data.

- B. Explain why Jeff's line is **not** a line of best fit.

The line of best fit goes through the points $(2, 2)$ and $(2, 3)$ and $(2, 4)$ and $(2, 5)$ and $(2, 6)$ because that's where most of the points are.

The student has given an incorrect explanation.

- C. How does the actual line of best fit compare with Jeff's line?

The actual line is steeper.

The student has given an incorrect answer.