## Released Advanced Mathematics Items Population 3

## MATHEMATICS NOTATION

Vector: $\vec{r}$ or $\overrightarrow{A B}$
Magnitude of vector: $r$ or $\overrightarrow{|r|}$

## SELECTED MATHEMATICS FORMULAE

## Triangles


$c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b \cos C$
$\frac{a}{\sin A}=\frac{b}{\sin B}=\frac{c}{\sin C}$
$\sin (A+B)=\sin A \cos B+\cos A \sin B$
$\cos (A+B)=\cos A \cos B-\sin A \sin B$

## Logarithms

If $a>0, b>0$ and $b \neq 1, c>0$ and $c \neq 1$
$\log _{b} a=\frac{\log _{c} a}{\log _{c} b}$

## Sequences

If $t_{n}$ is the general term of the arithmetic sequence with first term $a$ and with constant difference $d$, then:

$$
t_{n}=a+(n-1) d
$$

If $S_{n}$ is the sum of the first $n$ consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence with first term $t_{1}$, then:

$$
S_{n}=\frac{n\left(t_{1}+t_{n}\right)}{2}
$$

If $t_{n}$ is the general term of the geometrical sequence with first term $a$ and with constant ratio $r$, then $t_{n}=a r^{n-1}$

If $S_{n}$ is the sum of the first $n$ consecutive terms of a geometrical sequence with first term $a$ and with constant ratio $r$, where $-1<r<1$, then:

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow+\infty} S_{n}=\frac{a}{1-r}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If } z=x+i y=r(\cos \mathrm{~A}+i \sin \mathrm{~A}), \\
& (x, y) \in R^{2} \text { then: } \mathrm{z}^{n}=[r(\cos \mathrm{~A}+i \sin \mathrm{~A})]^{n} \\
& \quad=r^{n}(\cos n \mathrm{~A}+i \sin n \mathrm{~A})
\end{aligned}
$$

(Continued on the next page.)

## SELECTED MATHEMATICS FORMULAE (Continued)

Length, Area, and Volume.
If $d$ is the distance between $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ and
$\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$,
$d=\sqrt{\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)^{2}+\left(y_{2}-y_{1}\right)^{2}}$
$\mathrm{A}_{\text {cylinder }}($ curved surface $)=2 \pi \mathrm{rh}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {cylinder }}=\pi \mathrm{r}^{2} \mathrm{~h}$
$V_{\text {cone }}=\frac{\pi r^{2} h}{3}$

Probability
$P(A \cup B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(A \cap B)$
If $\mathrm{B} \neq \varnothing, P(A \mid B)=\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$
If A and B are independent, then
$P(A \cap B)=P(A) P(B)$

K1. If $x y=1$ and $x$ is greater than 0 , which of the following statements is true?
A. When $x$ is greater than $1, y$ is negative.
B. When $x$ is greater than $1, y$ is greater than 1 .
C. When $x$ is less than $1, y$ is less than 1 .
D. As $x$ increases, $y$ increases.
E. As $x$ increases, $y$ decreases.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | E | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Complex Procedures | $85 \%$ | 353 |

K2. In how many ways can one arrange on a bookshelf 5 thick books, 4 medium sized books and 3 thin books so that the books of the same size remain together?
A. $5!4!3!3!=103680$
B. $5!4!3!=17280$
C. $(5!4!3!) \times 3=51840$
D. $\quad 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3=180$
E. $\quad 2^{12} \times 3=12288$

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | A | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Solving Problems | $27 \%$ | 703 |

K3. The acceleration of an object moving in a straight line can be determined from
A. the slope of the distance-time graph
B. the area below the distance-time graph
C. the slope of the velocity-time graph
D. the area below the velocity-time graph

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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | C | Calculus |  |  |  |

K4. The value of $\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+h}-\sqrt{2}}{h}$ is
A. 0
B. $\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2}}$
C. $\frac{1}{2}$
D. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
E. $\quad \infty$

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | B | Calculus | Routine Procedures | $29 \%$ | 692 |

K5. Which of the following graphs has these features: $f^{\prime}(0)>0, f^{\prime}(1)<0$, and $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$ is always negative?

B.

D.

C. $y$
~
E.


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| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | A | Calculus | Solving Problems | $45 \%$ | 601 |

K6. The line $l$ in the figure is the graph of $y=f(x)$.


$$
\int_{-2}^{3} f(x) d x \text { is equal to }
$$

A. 3
B. 4
C. 4.5
D. 5
E. 5.5

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | D | Calculus | Routine Procedures | $58 \%$ | 537 |

K7. The vertices of the triangle PQR are the points $\mathrm{P}(1,2), \mathrm{Q}(4,6)$ and $\mathrm{R}(-4,12)$. Which one of the following statements about triangle PQR is true?
A. $\quad \mathrm{PQR}$ is a right triangle with the right angle $\angle \mathrm{P}$.
B. $\quad \mathrm{PQR}$ is a right triangle with the right angle $\angle \mathrm{Q}$.
C. PQR is a right triangle with the right angle $\angle \mathrm{R}$.
D. PQR is not a right triangle.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | B | Geometry | $56 \%$ | 547 |  |

K8. Which one of the following conics is represented by the equation $(x-3 y)(x+3 y)=36$ ?
A. Circle
B. Ellipse
C. Parabola
D. Hyperbola

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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | D | Geometry | Knowing |  |  |

K9. Determine the distance between the $x$-intercept and $z$-intercept of the plane whose equation is $3 x+2 y-4 z=12$.
A. $\sqrt{7}$
B. 1
C. 5
D. 7

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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | C | Geometry | $43 \%$ | 613 |  |

K10.


AB is the diameter of a semicircle $k, \mathrm{C}$ is an arbitrary point on the semicircle (other than $A$ or $B$ ), and $S$ is the centre of the circle inscribed into $\triangle A B C$.

Then the measure of
A. $\quad \angle \mathrm{ASB}$ changes as C moves on $k$.
B. $\angle \mathrm{ASB}$ is the same for all positions of C but it cannot be determined without knowing the radius.
C. $\angle \mathrm{ASB}=135^{\circ}$ for all C .
D. $\angle \mathrm{ASB}=150^{\circ}$ for all C .

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | C | Geometry | Solving Problems | $21 \%$ | 741 |

K11. A set of 24 cards is numbered with the positive integers from 1 to 24 . If the cards are shuffled and if only one is selected at random, what is the probability that the number on the card is divisible by 4 or 6 ?
A.
$\frac{1}{6}$
B. $\frac{5}{24}$
C.

D. $\frac{1}{3}$
E. $\frac{5}{12}$

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | D | Probability \& Statistics | Routine Procedures | $50 \%$ | 578 |

K12. A translation maps $A(2,-3)$ onto $A^{\prime}(-3,-5)$. Under the same translation, find the coordinates of $B^{\prime}$, the image of $B(1,4)$.

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| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Geometry | Routine Procedures | $52 \%$ | 570 |



| Code |  |
| :---: | :--- | Response

K13. The number of bacteria in a colony was growing exponentially. At 1 pm yesterday the number of bacteria was 1000 and at 3 pm yesterday it was 4000 .

How many bacteria were there in the colony at 6 pm yesterday?

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Solving Problems | $27 \%$ | 710 |



| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 10 | 32 000. No work shown. |
| 11 | 32 000. States explicitly that the number of bacteria doubles every hour or shows sequence (pattern) of numbers of bacteria in 1 hour intervals: 1000 , $2000,4000,8000,16000,32000$. |
| 12 | 32000 . States that the numbers form a geometric series with common ratio $r=2$ OR uses $S_{n}=\operatorname{ar}^{n-1}$ for $r=2$ OR uses an exponential equation in the general form of $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{k}}\right)$ with $\mathrm{A}=1000, \mathrm{a}=2$, and $\mathrm{K}=5$. |
| 13 | 32000 . Uses an exponential equation involving e such as $y=1000$ (e $\left.e^{\mathrm{kt}}\right)$, $\mathrm{k}=0.6931, \mathrm{t}=5$. |
| 19 | Other correct responses. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | Answers other than 16000 and 64 000. No work shown. |
| 71 | 16000 or 64000 . Exponential equation or pattern has been recognized correctly but there is a numerical error. |
| 72 | Responses other than 16000 and 64000 where a correct exponential has been used but there is a numerical or algebraic error. <br> Examples: $\begin{aligned} & s_{n}=a r^{n-1} \\ & y=A\left(a^{k}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| 73 | Responses where the exponential function of the form $y=A\left(e^{x}\right)$ has been used but a numerical or algebraic error is made. |
| 79 | Other incorrect responses. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

K14. A string is wound symmetrically around a circular rod. The string goes exactly 4 times around the rod. The circumference of the rod is 4 cm and its length is 12 cm .


Find the length of the string. Show all your work.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Geometry | Solving Problems | $10 \%$ | 752 |

14. A string is wound symmetrically around a circular rod. The string goes exactly 4 times around the rod. The circumference of the $\operatorname{rod}$ is 4 cm and its length is 12 cm .


Find the length of the string. Show all your work

| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 20 | Length of string $=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. Method: <br> - The surface of the rod is represented as a rectangle 4 cm by 12 cm . <br> - Four parallel congruent segments are drawn in the rectangle indicating the position of the string. <br> - Length of one segment is calculated using Pythagorean theorem $\sqrt{3^{2}+4^{2}}=5$. Total length of string $=4 \times 5 \mathrm{~cm}=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. |
| 21 | Length of string $=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. Method: <br> - Half of surface of rod represented as rectangle 2 cm by 12 cm . <br> - Eight congruent segments drawn in the rectangle indicating position of string. <br> - Length of one segment calculated using Pythagorean theorem $\sqrt{2^{2}+1.5^{2}}=2.5$. Total length of string $=8 \times 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. |
| 22 | Length of string $=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. Method used: <br> - Situation represented either by rectangle $16 \times 12$ with string as its diagonal OR by right triangle with sides 16 and 12 and string as its hypotenuse. <br> Pythagorean theorem used to calculate length of string $\sqrt{16^{2}+12^{2}}=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. |
| 29 | All other fully correct solutions. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 10 | Length of string $=20 \mathrm{~cm}$. No work shown. |
| 11 | Surface of rod represented by rectangle with correct dimensions and position of string correctly indicated, but numerical error in the calculation of the length of string. |
| 19 | All other partially correct solutions with correct method and minor error. |

Incorrect Response

| 70 | Incorrect answer. No work shown. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 71 | Length of string $=16 \mathrm{~cm}$. Argument: It is the same as 4 circles. |
| 72 | Length of string $=28 \mathrm{~cm}$. Argument: "If the string were wound 4 times around the same place, its length would be $4 \times 4$. But since it "moves" along the rod which is 12 cm long, we must add these 12 cm to the length of the string." |
| 73 | Estimation methods: <br> Length of 1 revolution estimated or stated but not calculated; then it is multiplied by 4. <br> Examples: 1 revolution is approx. 6 cm long, length of string is $4 \times 6$ $=24 \mathrm{~cm}$. <br> 1 revolution is $(4+1.5) \mathrm{cm}$ long, length of string is $4 \times 5.5$ $=22 \mathrm{~cm}$. <br> Length of string must be greater than 16 cm (it would be 16 cm if it were 4 circles) and/or <br> Length of string must be less than $16+12=\underline{28 \mathrm{~cm}}$. $16 \mathrm{~cm}<L<28 \mathrm{~cm})$ |
| 74 | String is represented by a curve, e.g. parts of a circle or an ellipse. |
| 79 | All other incorrect attempts with some work shown. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

K15. Determine all complex numbers $z$ that satisfy the equation

$$
z+2 \bar{z}=3+i
$$

where $\bar{z}$ denotes the conjugate of $z$.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Routine Procedures | $17 \%$ | 696 |


| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 20 | $z=1-\mathrm{i}$. No work shown |
| 21 | $z=1$ - i. Method: Let $z=a+b i$. <br> The given equation is then equivalent to $3 a-i b=3+i O R 3(a-1)-i(b+1)=0$. This equation correctly solved, finding $a=1, b=-1$. |
| 29 | $\mathrm{z}=1-\mathrm{i}$, obtained by any other correct method. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 10 | Equation for $a, b$ is derived correctly, but either left unsolved or solution contains numerical or single algebraic error. |
| 11 | Due to numerical error an incorrect equation for a,b has been derived and solved, either correctly or incorrectly. |
| 19 | Other partially correct solutions with correct method but contains a numerical or single algebraic error. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | Incorrect answer. No work shown. |
| 71 | Attempts using $b$ - ai as the conjugate of $z$, which leads to $z=-3-i$. |
| 72 | Attempts using $-z$ as the conjugate of $z$ which leads to $z=-1 / 3+5 / 3 i$. |
| 73 | Attempts using $1 / z$ as the conjugate of z . |
| 79 | Other incorrect responses. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret |
| 99 | BLANK |

K16. The ride with the cable car from station A to station B at the top of Mt. Glacier takes 16 minutes. The average speed of the cable car is 2 meters per second and it moves in a straight line forming a $25^{\circ}$ angle with the horizontal.


Find the height of Mt. Glacier (measured from the level of station A) to the nearest meter. Show all your work.

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Percent of Students <br>
Responding Correctly\end{array} \quad $$
\begin{array}{c}\text { International } \\
\text { Difficulty Index }\end{array}
$$\right]\)

## K-16 Coding Guide



| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 30 | 811 m or 0.811 km . Method: $\mathrm{AB}=16 \times 60 \mathrm{~s}(2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})=1920 \mathrm{~m}$; height $=1920 \mathrm{sin}$ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{m}=8.114270625 \mathrm{~m}$. Then rounds correctly to 811 m , or 0.811 km . |
| 31 | 811 m or 0.811 km . Method: First AB calculated, then $\cos 25^{\circ}$ used to determine $A C$ and then the Pythagorean theorem used to find $C B$ as $\sqrt{A B^{2}-A C^{2}}$ <br> Note: C denotes the point vertically beneath station $B$ at the level of $A$. Height $=\sqrt{(1920)^{2}-\left(1920 \operatorname{Cos} 25^{\circ}\right)^{2}}=811.4270625 \mathrm{~m}$. Then rounds correctly to 811 m , or 0.811 km . |
| 39 | Other complete correct responses. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 20 | As code 30, but numerical result is not rounded. |
| 21 | $1920 \sin 25^{\circ}$ as in code 30, but numerical value of expression is either not given or is calculated incorrectly. |
| 22 | As code 31, but numerical result is not rounded correctly. |
| 23 | Distance $A B$ calculated incorrectly due to wrong method and/or numerical error in code 30 or code 31 ; the rest is correct. |
| 24 | As code 31, but value given is incorrect due to numerical error(s), other than in calculation of AB (code 21). |
| 29 | Other nearly complete solutions with a numerical error. |


| Minimal Response |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Distance $A B$ found to be 1920 m , height calculated as $1920 / \mathrm{sin} 25$ (leads to 4543 m ) or $1920 . \cos 25$ (leads to 1740 m ) or $1920 . \operatorname{tg} 25$ (leads to 895 m ). Numerical answer is given correctly or incorrectly or is not given at all. |
| 11 | Distance AB found to be 1920 m . Other work incorrect EXCEPT as stated in code 10 or impossible to interpret. |
| 19 | Other minimally correct solutions with not more than a total of two algebraic or trigonometric errors. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | Distance AB incorrectly calculated and wrong method(s) used to find height. |
| 79 | Other incorrect attempts. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

K17. The graph of the function $g$ passes through the point $(1,2)$. The slope of the tangent to the graph at any point $(x, y)$ is given by $g^{\prime}(x)=6 x-12$. What is $g(x)$ ? Show all your work.

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| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Calculus | Solving Problems | $28 \%$ | 642 |



K 18 . In the $\triangle \mathrm{ABC}$ the altitudes BN and CM intersect at point S . The measure of $\angle \mathrm{MSB}$ is $40^{\circ}$ and the measure of $\angle \mathrm{SBC}$ is $20^{\circ}$. Write a PROOF of the following statement:
" $\triangle \mathrm{ABC}$ is isosceles."
Give geometric reasons for statements in your proof.


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| Difficulty Index | \right\rvert\,

## K-18 Coding Guide



Note: To be considered correct, all responses must include mention of all geometric facts used, all calculations made, and a conclusion

| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 20 | Correct proof. Proves that $\angle \mathrm{B}=\angle \mathrm{C}$ using the following facts: <br> - the sum of angles in any triangle is $180^{\circ}$. <br> - if two angles of a triangle are equal, the triangle is isosceles. and possibly also uses: <br> - vertically opposite angles are equal. <br> - supplementary angles add to $180^{\circ}$. <br> The concept of congruence is not used. |
| 21 | As code 20 but somewhere in the proof uses the fact that some triangles: e.g. triangles BCM and CBN, OR triangles BMS and CNS, are congruent. |
| 29 | All other fully correct and complete proofs. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 10 | As in codes 20-21 shows $\angle B$ and $\angle \mathrm{C}$ are equal giving steps in logical order, but omits one step or one reason or gives one incorrect reason. |
| 11 | As in codes 20-21 shows $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ are equal, states correct geometric facts but not in a logically correct order. |
| 19 | Other responses with minor errors. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | Shows measures of angles correctly on figure but no geometric facts mentioned or argumentation given. |
| 71 | Incorrect argumentation and/or includes more than one incorrect geometric fact, step, or reason. |
| 72 | "Proof" is circular; makes use of statements which are equivalent to what is to be proven. |
| 79 | Other incorrect responses. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

L1. What are all values of $x$ for which the inequality $5 x+\frac{5}{3} \leq-2 x-\frac{2}{3}$ is true?
A. $x \leq-\frac{7}{9}$
B. $x \leq-\frac{1}{3}$
C. $x \geq 0$
D. $x \geq \frac{7}{3}$
E. $\quad x \geq \frac{9}{3}$

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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | B | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Routine Procedures | $73 \%$ | 444 |

L2. Given $\log _{b} 2=\frac{1}{3}, \log _{b} 32$ is equal to
A.

B.
C. $-\frac{3}{5}$
D. $\frac{5}{3}$
E. $\frac{3}{\log _{2} 32}$

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | D | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Routine Procedures | $63 \%$ | 505 |

L3. A radio-active element decomposes according to the formula,

$$
y=y_{o} e^{-k t}
$$

where $y$ is the mass of the element remaining after $t$ days and $y_{0}$ is the value of $y$ for $t=0$.

Find the value of the constant $k$ for an element whose half-life (i.e. time to decompose half of the material) is 4 days.
A. $\frac{1}{4} \log _{e} 2$
B. $\quad \log _{e} \frac{1}{2}$
C. $\quad \log _{2} e$
D. $\left(\log _{e} 2\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$
E. $2 e^{4}$

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | A | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Complex Procedures | $44 \%$ | 610 |

L4. An examination consists of 13 questions. A student must answer only one of the first two questions and only nine of the remaining ones. How many choices of questions does the student have?
A. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}_{10}=286$
B. ${ }^{11} \mathrm{C}_{8}=165$
C. $2 \times{ }^{11} \mathrm{C}_{9}=110$
D. $2 \times{ }^{11} \mathrm{P}_{2}=220$
E. some other number

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
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| Advanced <br> Mathematics | C | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Solving Problems | $48 \%$ | 582 |

L5. The sum of the infinite geometric series $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{8}+\ldots$ is
A.

B. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{3}{5}$
D. $\frac{3}{2}$
E.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | B | Calculus | Routine Procedures | $45 \%$ | 597 |

L6. The velocity $v$ of a body moving in a straight line $t$ seconds after starting from rest is $v=4 t^{3}-12 t^{2}$ meters per second.

How many seconds after starting does its acceleration become zero?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 6

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | B | Calculus | Routine Procedures | $33 \%$ | 669 |

L7.


This figure shows the graph of $y=f(x)$.
$\mathrm{S}_{1}$ is the area enclosed by the $x$-axis, $x=a$ and $y=f(x)$; $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ is the area enclosed by the $x$ - axis, $x=b$ and $y=f(x)$; where $\mathrm{a}<\mathrm{b}$ and $0<\mathrm{S}_{2}<\mathrm{S}_{1}$

The value of $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \mathrm{d} x$ is
A. $S_{1}+S_{2}$
B. $S_{1}-S_{2}$
C. $S_{2}-S_{1}$
D. $\left|S_{1}-S_{2}\right|$
E. $\frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{~S}_{1}+\mathrm{S}_{2}\right)$

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | C | Calculus | Solving Problems | $35 \%$ | 658 |

L8. The rectangular coordinates of three points in a plane are $Q(-3,-1), R(-2,3)$, and $S(1,-3)$. A fourth point $T$ is chosen so that $\overrightarrow{S T}=2 \overrightarrow{Q R}$.

The $y$-coordinate of $T$ is
A. -11
B. -7
C. -1
D. 1
E. 5

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| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | E | Geometry | Routine Procedures | $50 \%$ | 576 |



The rectangle labeled Q CANNOT be obtained from the rectangle labeled $P$ by means of a
A. reflection (about an axis in the plane of the page)
B. rotation (in the plane of the page)
C. translation
D. translation followed by a reflection

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | A | Geometry | Knowing | $56 \%$ | 546 |

L10. A warning system installation consists of two independent alarms having probabilities of operating in an emergency of 0.95 and 0.90 respectively. Find the probability that at least one alarm operates in an emergency.
A. 0.995
B. 0.975
C. 0.95
D. 0.90
E. 0.855

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| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | A | Probability \& Statistics | Solving Problems | $29 \%$ | 691 |

L11. The Smith sisters made these statements. If Vera told the truth, who else must have told the truth?

Lucy: "If the rug is in the car, then it is not in the garage."
Sally: "If the rug is not in the car, then it is in the garage."
Vera: "If the rug is in the garage, then it is in the car."
Cherry: "If the rug is not in the car, then it is not in the garage."
A. Lucy
B. Sally
C. Cherry
D. none need have told the truth.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | C | Validation and Structure | Routine Procedures | $76 \%$ | 425 |

L12. Each side of the regular hexagon ABCDEF is 10 cm long. What is the length of the diagonal AC ?

A. $\quad 10 \sqrt{3} \mathrm{~cm}$
B. 20 cm
C. $5 \sqrt{3} \mathrm{~cm}$
D. 10 cm
E. $\quad 20 \sqrt{3} \mathrm{~cm}$

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | A | Geometry | Solving Problems | $66 \%$ | 486 |

L13. Two vectors $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}(\vec{a}, \vec{b} \neq 0)$ are related by: $|\vec{a}+\vec{b}|=\vec{a}-\vec{b} \mid$.

What is the measure of the angle between $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ ?

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Geometry | Complex Procedures | $29 \%$ | 699 |

## L-13 Coding Guide



L14. One thousand people selected at random were questioned about smoking and drinking. The results of this survey are summarized in the table below. Calculate the probability that a randomly selected respondent drinks and smokes.

|  | Smokers | Non- <br> smokers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinkers | 320 | 530 |
| Non-drinkers | 20 | 130 |


| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Probability \& Statistics | Solving Problems | $51 \%$ | 570 |

## L-14 Coding Guide



| Code |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| Response |  |
| Correct Response |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 0.32 or any numerical equivalent such as $\frac{320}{1000}$ or $32 \%$. If probability is correct, <br> disregard rounding errors. |
| Incorrect Responses |  |
| $\mathbf{7 0}$ | 0.032 or similar answers involving place value error. |
| $\mathbf{7 1}$ | 320 |
| $\mathbf{7 2}$ | $850 / 1000$ or 340/1000 |
| $\mathbf{7 3}$ | $1 / 320$ or 1000/320 |
| 79 | Other incorrect responses. |
|  | Nonresponse |
| $\mathbf{9 0}$ | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| $\mathbf{9 9}$ | BLANK |



## L-15a Coding Guide



a) On the graph, draw in an estimated line of best fit for these data.
b) Using your line, estimate the air temperature when cricket chirps of

## A: Codes for Line of Best Fit

| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 10 | When template is lined up with the origin, the straight line of best fit should appear in the cut out section of the template for all air temperatures from 20 to 45 degrees Celsius. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | The straight line of best fit does not appear in the "cut out" section of the template for all air temperatures from 20 to 45 degrees Celsius. |
| 71 | The graph is NOT a straight line, e.g., it is a curve or zig-zag line. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

L15. Scientists have observed that crickets move their wings faster in warm temperatures than in cold temperatures. By noting the pitch of cricket chirps, it is possible to estimate the air temperature. Below is a graph showing 13 observations of cricket chirps per second and the associated air temperature.

a) On the graph, draw in an estimated line of best fit for these data.
b) Using your line, estimate the air temperature when cricket chirps of 22 per second are heard.

Estimated air temperature:

| - | Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance Expectation | International Average Percent of Students Responding Correctly | International Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Advanced Mathematics | next <br> page | Probability \& Statistics | Complex Procedures | 64\% | 498 |

## L-15b Coding Guide

L15. Scientists have observed that crickets move their wings faster in warm temperatures than in cold temperatures. By noting the pitch of cricket chirps, it is possible to estimate the air temperature. Below is a graph showing 13 observations of cricket chirps per second and the associated air temperature.

a) On the graph, draw in an estimated line of best fit for these data.
b) Using your line, estimate the air temperature when cricket chirps of 22 per second are heard.

Estimated air temperature:

## B: Codes for Estimate Air Temperature

| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 10 | For code 10 in part A, the answer should appear to be a correct projection from the student's straight line of best fit and must be in the range of 34 to 42 degrees Celsius inclusive. Student's answer should be within $\pm 2$ degrees Celsius of the correct estimate based on the student's line of best fit. |
| 11 | For code 70 in part A, the answer is not necessarily in the range of 34 to 42 degrees Celsius but should appear to be a correct projection from the student's straight line of best fit within $\pm 2$ degrees Celsius. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | The answer is NOT a reasonable projection from the student's straight line of best fit. |
| 71 | The answer (estimate) is based on a curved or zig-zag line. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

L16. Find all real values of $x$ which satisfy the following equation:

$$
\sqrt{x}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}=1
$$

Show all your work.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Numbers, Equations and <br> Functions | Solving Problems | $24 \%$ | 664 |

## L-16 Coding Guide



| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 30 | $x=4$. Method: <br> 1. Original equation transformed to quadratic equation, $x^{2}-5 x+4=0$. <br> 2. Two roots, $x=4$ and $x=1$ found and checked in original equation. <br> 3. $x=1$ is rejected as a solution of the original equation; $x=4$ is accepted. <br> Note: Since the original equation is squared, it is necessary to check both roots in the original equation. |
| 31 | $x=4$. Method: <br> 1. Substitution (e.g., $\sqrt{x}=a$ ) used and the original equation transformed, without squaring, into the quadratic equation $\mathrm{a}^{2}-\mathrm{a}-2=0$. <br> 2. Two roots found, $a=2$ and $a=-1$. <br> 3. $\mathrm{a}=-1$ rejected since $\mathrm{a}=-1 \neq \sqrt{x}, \sqrt{x 2}$. <br> 4. By substitution reversed. $\mathrm{a}=2$ implies $\sqrt{x}=2$, thus $\mathrm{x}=4$. Checking in original equation is not necessary. |
| 32 | $x=4$. Method: <br> 1. Graphs $y=\sqrt{x}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}-1$ for $x>0$ correctly. <br> 2. $x$-coordinate of $y$-intercept is found to be 4 . <br> 3. Justifies that graph is increasing and thus $x=4$ is an unique solution. <br> 4. $x=4$ is checked in original equation. |
| 39 | Other completely correct solutions. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 20 | Uses code 30 to find $\mathrm{x}=4$ and $\mathrm{x}=1$ and states both are roots. |
| 21 | Uses code 31 to find $\mathrm{a}=2$ and $\mathrm{a}=-1$ and then either goes no further or makes an incorrect statement such as 4 and 1 or 2 and 1 are roots of the original equation. |
| 22 | Uses code 32 showing graph, states $x=4$ is a root and $x=4$ is checked in the original equation. |
| 29 | Other solutions with correct overall method but with minor error(s). |


| Minimal Response |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $x=4$. No work shown or some work shown, such as checking $x=4$ in original <br> equation but no argument given for why there are no other roots. |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | Solution as in codes 30 or 31: Original equation is transformed correctly $y$ into a <br> quadratic equation, by any method, but quadratic equation either is not solved or <br> incorrectly solved. |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | Solution as in code 22 (graphical) except that except that $x=4$ is NOT checked in <br> original equation. |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | Other minimally correct or incomplete solutions such as a simplification of the <br> equation to $x-2=\sqrt{x}$. |  |  |
|  | Incorrect Response |  |  |
| $\mathbf{7 0}$ | Solution as in codes 30 or 31 except original equation is transformed into an <br> incorrect quadratic equation or to a non-quadratic equation. |  |  |
| $\mathbf{7 9}$ | Other incorrect responses. |  |  |
| $\mathbf{N o n r e s p o n s e}$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{9 0}$ | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |  |  |
|  |  |  | BLANK |

L17. For what real value of $k$ will the equation below describe a circle with radius 3?

$$
x^{2}+y^{2}+2 x-4 y+k=0
$$

Show all your work.

| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Geometry | Communicating | $20 \%$ |  |

## L-17 Coding Guide



| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response $>$ |  |
| 20 | $\mathrm{K}=-4$. Method used: <br> - Because of the quadratic and linear terms, the equation must be of the general form $(x+1)^{2}+(y-2)^{2}$. From that we get the equation <br> - $(x+1)^{2}+(y-2)^{2}-5+k=0$ <br> - $(x+1)^{2}+(y-2)^{2}=5-k$ <br> - If the radius is 3 , right hand side must equal $9\left(=r^{2}\right)$ <br> - Hence $5-\mathrm{k}=9$ and $\mathrm{k}=-4$ is the only solution. |
| 21 | $\mathrm{k}=-4$. Method used: <br> - All circles with radius 3 have same general form: $x^{2}+y^{2}-2 a x-2 b y+a^{2}+b^{2}$ $9=0$. <br> - From that: $2=-2 \mathrm{a} ;-4=-2 \mathrm{~b} ; \mathrm{k}=\mathrm{a}^{2}+\mathrm{b}^{2}-9$; <br> - Hence $a=-1, b=2, k=-4$. |
| 29 | Any other fully correct solution. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 10 | $\mathrm{k}=-4$. No work shown. |
| 11 | Method as in code 20 but with numerical error(s) only. |
| 12 | Method as in code 21 but with numerical error(s) only. |
| 19 | All other partially correct solutions. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | Incorrect answer. No work shown. |
| 71 | $\mathrm{k}=-12$ with or without work shown. <br> [This answer can be obtained by the misconception that point $(3,3)$ is on the circle, hence $x=3$ and $y=3$ are put into the equation.] |
| 72 | $\mathrm{k}=3$ OR k $=9$ OR $\mathrm{k}=-9$ with or without work shown. <br> [This answer can be obtained by the miscoknception that the parameter k represents the radius or square of radius of the circle.] |
| 73 | $\mathrm{k}=8$ or $\mathrm{k}=2$ or $\mathrm{k}=14$ with or without work shown. <br> [This answer can be obtained by the misconception that $-5+\mathrm{k}=3$ OR $5-\mathrm{k}=3 \mathrm{OR}-5+\mathrm{k}=9$.] |
| 79 | All other incorrect responses with some work shown. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret. |
| 99 | BLANK |

L18. Two circles with centres A and B as shown below have radii of 7 cm and 10 cm respectively. If the length of the common chord PQ is 8 cm , what is the length of AB? Show all your work.


| Subject | Item Key | Content Category | Performance <br> Expectation | International Average <br> Percent of Students <br> Responding Correctly | International <br> Difficulty Index |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Advanced <br> Mathematics | next <br> page | Geometry | Solving Problems | $50 \%$ | 573 |

## L-18 Coding Guide

L18. Two circles with centres A and B as shown below have radii of 7 cm and
10 cm respectively. If the length of the common chord PQ is 8 cm , what is the
length of $A B$ ? Show all your work.


Note: 1 . Since the expected precision is not indicated, every result obtained by a correct method and reasonable and correct rounding should be accepted.
2. If student gives at some stage the correct answer but continues and later makes a numerical (not conceptual) error, ignore this error.

| Code | Response |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correct Response |  |
| 20 | 14.9 or $\sqrt{84}+\sqrt{33}$. Method: Pythagorean theorem applied in triangles APS and BPS ( $S$ is the midpoint of $P Q$ ). |
| 21 | 14.9. Method: Trigonometry functions (ratios) used correctly to determine lengths of sides of triangles OR size of angles of triangle that results in determining the length of $A B$. Note: Most frequently used trigonometric functions are sine and cosine. |
| 29 | Other complete and correct solutions. |
| Partial Response |  |
| 10 | Method as in 20 but solution contains a (minor) error in method, or numerical or rounding error. |
| 11 | Method as in 21 but solution contains a (minor) error in method, or numerical or rounding error. |
| 12 | $\sqrt{84}+\sqrt{33}$. No work shown. |
| 19 | Other partially correct solutions, with minor error. |
| Incorrect Response |  |
| 70 | Method: Pythagorean theorem applied to $\triangle \mathrm{APB}$ which is not a right triangle. |
| 71 | Incorrect use of the Pythagorean theorem in a right triangle. |
| 72 | Figure in booklet has been considered accurate and lengths of segments and/or measures of angles have been determined from the diagram. |
| 79 | All other incorrect responses. |
| Nonresponse |  |
| 90 | Crossed-out, illegible, or impossible to interpret |
| 99 | BLANK |

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