

## Quantitative Reason SP 20

No. of responses = 352



## Survey Results

## 1. About you

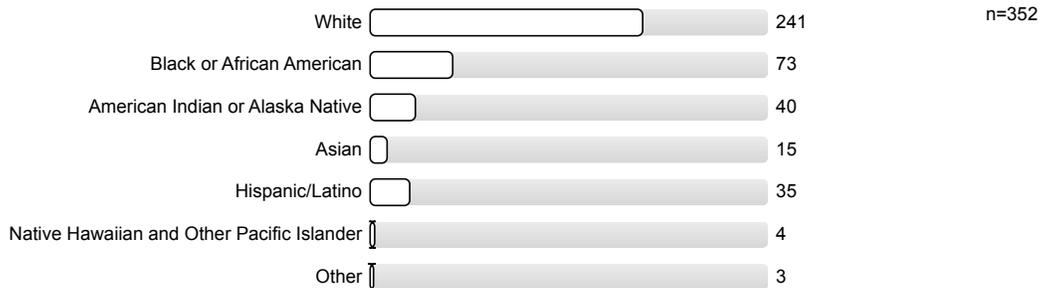
## 1.1) Sex



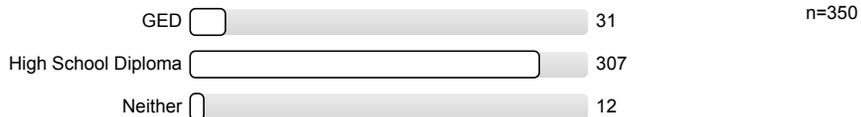
## 1.2) What is your age group?



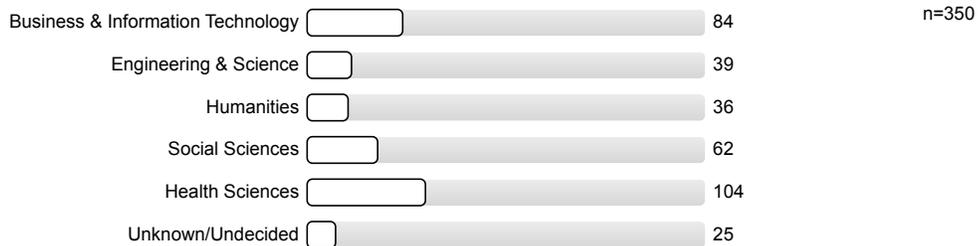
## 1.3) What is your race? Mark one or more boxes (multiple boxes if two or more races).



## 1.6) Which do you have?



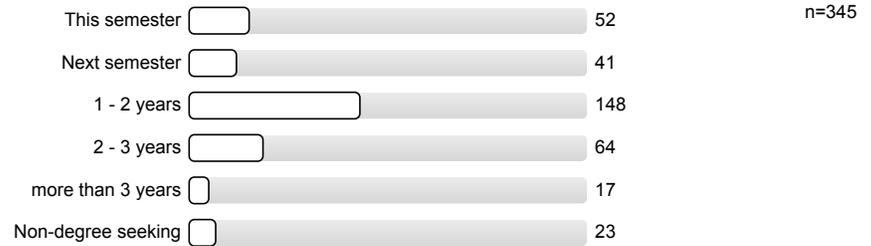
## 1.7) Which Academic Division is associated with your major?



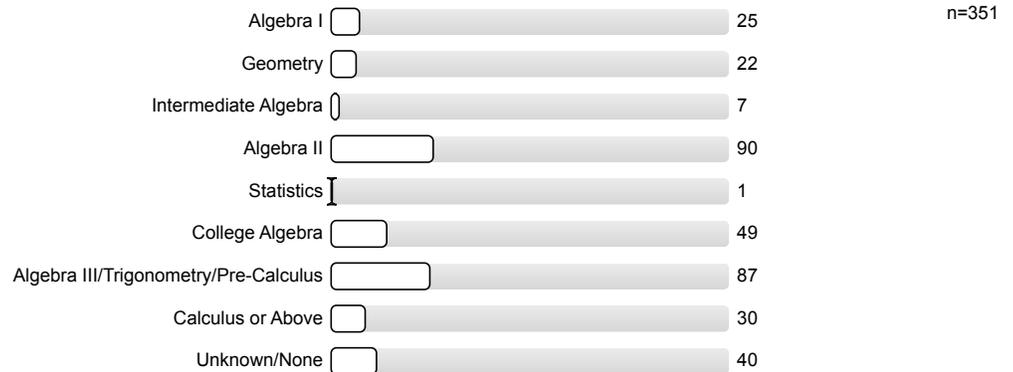
1.8) Total college credit hours completed



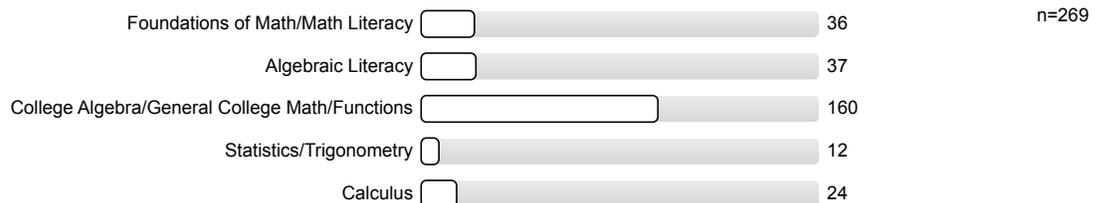
1.9) When do you expect to graduate from RSC?



1.10) What is the highest high school math course you completed, with a C or better?

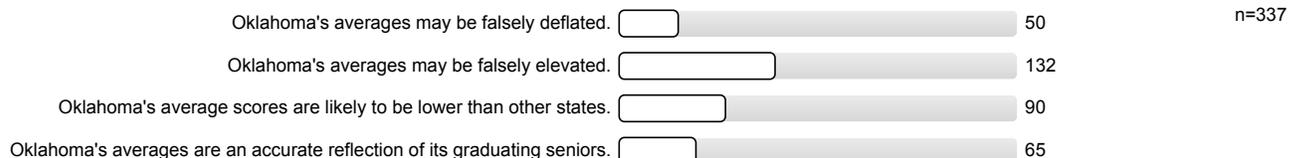


1.11) If you have taken a college math course, what is the highest level course you have completed with a C or better?



**2. After reading through the following summary of a recent news report, use your best judgment to answer the questions below. Information in this paragraph may be used to answer any question on this assessment.**

2.1) The College Board states that scores vary greatly by how many students take the exam. The more who take it, the lower the state's average is likely to be. Based on the low percentage of Oklahoma high school students taking the text, you could infer that....



- 2.2) The national averages for the SAT in 2013 were 496 in Reading, 514 in Math and 488 in Writing. Given that 6% of Oklahoma seniors took the SAT in 2013, which of the following statements most closely reflects your conclusion about the information?

Oklahoma's 2013 graduating seniors performed far better than graduating seniors in other states.	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	n=327
The percentage of Oklahoma seniors who took the SAT is too small to make a fair	<input type="checkbox"/>	218	
The Oklahoma graduating seniors who took the SAT were in the top 6% of their class.	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	
Oklahoma's 2013 graduating senior performed far worse than graduating seniors in other states.	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	

- 2.3) The Composite SAT score is the sum of the scores from the reading, writing, and math portions of the SAT. If a student's SAT scores were typical for 2013, what would the student's composite be?

1140	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	n=323
1689	<input type="checkbox"/>	234	
570	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	
563	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	

- 2.4) What is the difference between the average reading score and the average writing score in 2012?

20	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	n=322
18	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	
1114	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	
22	<input type="checkbox"/>	251	

- 2.5) What is the average of the reading results for the years 2011 - 2013?

572.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	n=317
571	<input type="checkbox"/>	56	
570	<input type="checkbox"/>	204	
569.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	

- 2.6) From a local high school with 300 graduating seniors, about how many students would you expect to have taken the SAT in 2013?

less than 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	n=313
almost 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	
almost 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	
more than 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	

- 2.7) What fraction of Oklahoma seniors took the SAT in 2012?

1/20	<input type="checkbox"/>	183	n=317
1/5	<input type="checkbox"/>	85	
5/568	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	
5/1680	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	

- 2.8) A multiple-choice question on the math portion of the SAT has 4 answer options. If a student ruled out one option for being an unreasonable answer, what is the probability that the student correctly guesses the answer to the question?

3/4	<input type="checkbox"/>	61	n=321
1/3	<input type="checkbox"/>	194	
1/4	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	
2/3	<input type="checkbox"/>	22	

- 2.9) Two-thirds of the students taking the SAT score between 400 and 600 on the math portion. If you randomly select 450 students, how many would you expect to score between 400 and 600?

150	<input type="checkbox"/>	48	n=321
200	<input type="checkbox"/>	63	
300	<input type="checkbox"/>	196	
350	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	

- 2.10) The formula  $A = 576 - 11N/10$  estimates the average reading scores for the years 2006 - 2013, where N represents the number of years after 2006. Use the formula to predict the average reading score in 2016.

567	<input type="checkbox"/>	66	n=317
566	<input type="checkbox"/>	69	
565	<input type="checkbox"/>	157	
564	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	

- 2.11) The average reading score during the years 2006 - 2013 was 20 points higher than the average writing score. If the average reading score was 573, what was the average writing score?

553	<input type="checkbox"/>	173	n=318
593	<input type="checkbox"/>	118	
29	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	
1146	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	

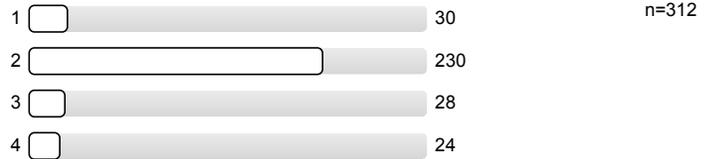
- 2.12) The composite scores decreased by 2% from 2006 to 2012. Which of the following statements is true?

The 2012 scores were 2% of the 2006 scores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	53	n=316
The 2012 scores were 98% of the 2006 scores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	157	
The 2012 scores were 2% more than the 2006 scores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	69	
The 2012 scores were 98% less than the 2006 scores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	

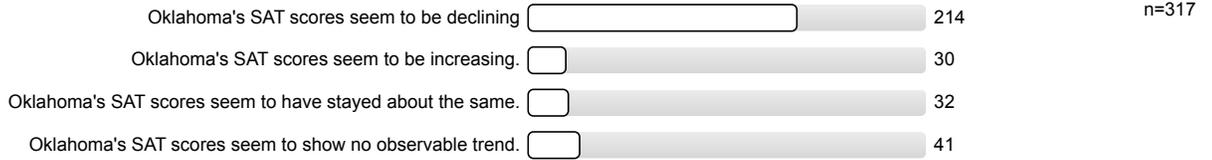
- 2.13) In what year was the average composite score closest to 1685?

2013	<input type="checkbox"/>	51	n=320
2011	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	
2010	<input type="checkbox"/>	208	
2012	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	

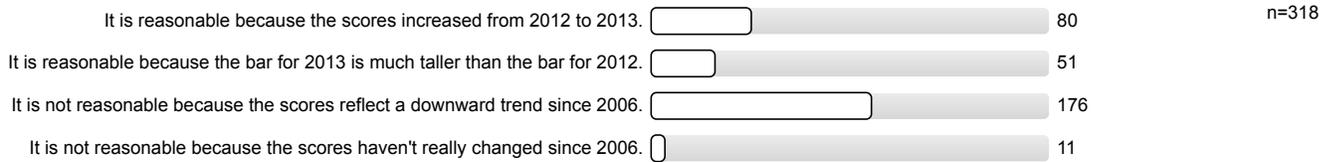
2.14) During the years 2006 - 2013, how many years resulted in an increase in composite scores compared to the previous year?



2.15) Does the graph show any observable trend in SAT scores for the years 2006 - 2013?



2.16) The State Superintendent observed that the 2013 results indicate that students who take the SAT are being better prepared in Oklahoma schools for the rigors of college and careers. Based on the above graph of composite scores for the years 2006 - 2013, is the Superintendent's statement reasonable or not reasonable?



2.17) Did you use a calculator to answer any of these questions?

