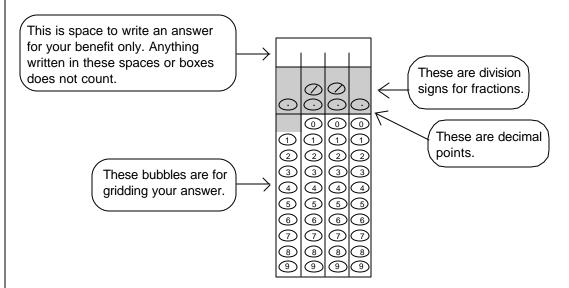
Gridding Answers

1. Pages 551-554 contain an introduction to the grid and the main things to know about gridding.

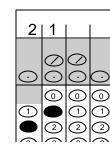
- 2. Pages 555-557 contain nine practice problems.
- 3. Pages 558-560 contain detailed answers to the nine practice problems.

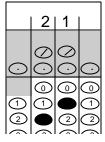
On all PSAT and SAT exams, students will have to record the answers to about ten questions on a grid similar to the one below. At first, this gridding may be a difficult and daunting exercise. Students should definitely have some gridding practice prior to taking the test. The following grid is like the one that will be used.

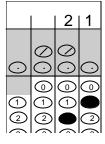


The following are the main things to know about gridding.

- 1. Credit will be given only if the ovals are filled in correctly. While blank boxes are provided to write the answer, anything written in these spaces or boxes will not count.
- 2. Correct answers must be between 0 and 9999. It is not possible to grid a negative number or a radical, so these cannot be correct answers.
- 3. Answers can start in any column. For example, 21 may be gridded in the following three ways.





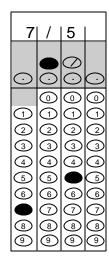


4. An answer cannot be gridded as a mixed fraction. The following fractions are examples of mixed fractions: $1\frac{2}{5}$, $14\frac{3}{5}$, $30\frac{1}{2}$.

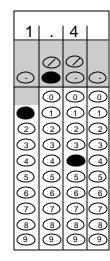
A mixed fraction must be gridded as an improper fraction or as a decimal.

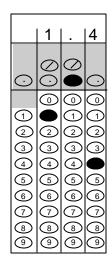
 $1\frac{2}{5}$ must be gridded as the improper fraction $\frac{7}{5}$ or as the decimal 1.4.

The following four grids show how $\frac{7}{5}$ may be gridded.

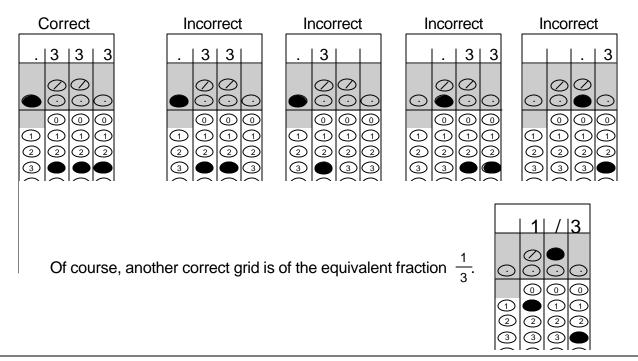








5. The rule for gridding a decimal is to enter the most accurate value that the grid will accommodate. A repeating decimal such as 0.3333, if answered as a decimal instead of the fraction 1/3, must be gridded as the left grid below. The other four grids are incorrect for 0.3333.

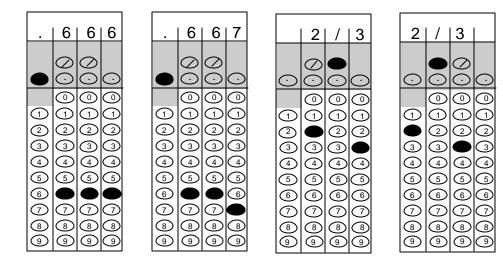


6. More on decimal gridding. Again, the rule for gridding a decimal is to enter the most accurate value that the grid will accommodate.

A feature of this gridding system is that a repeating decimal such as .6666 may be gridded as .666 or .667. Both will be counted as correct. Another acceptable answer is the equivalent fraction 2/3. However, values considered less accurate, such as .6, .66, .7 and .67, are not acceptable.

A repeating decimal must fill one oval in each of the four columns or it is incorrect.

The following are the correct ways to grid $.666\overline{6}$.

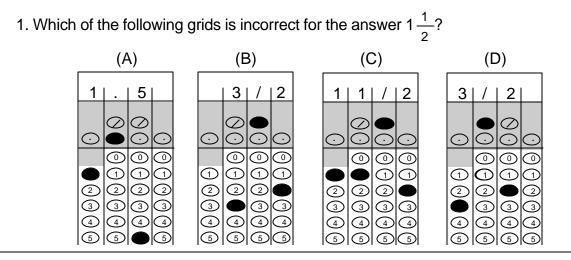


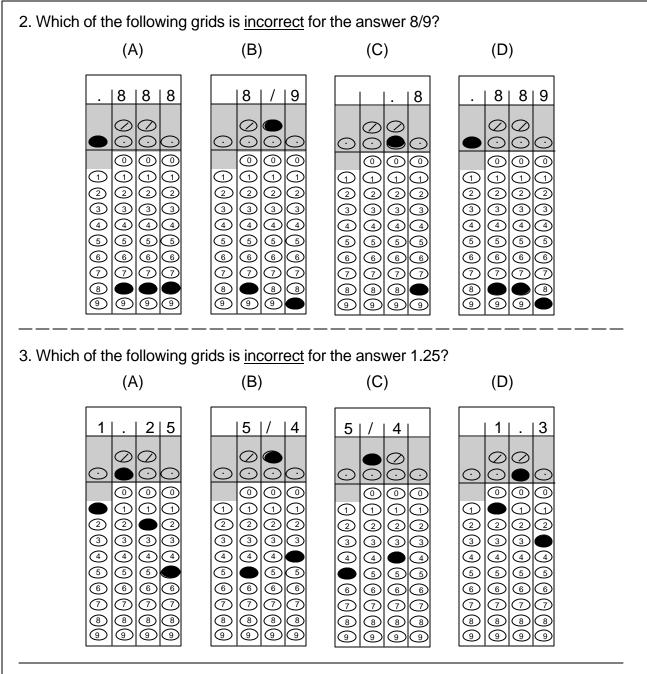
7. Be aware that some questions can have a variety of different correct answers.

Example: What is one possible value of x for which 1/3 < x < 1/2?

There are many correct answers to this question. Unless the question instructs otherwise, a correct answer may be expressed as a decimal or as a fraction. Examples are .34, .4, .45, 2/5, 3/7 and 4/9.

The following is a quiz to test your comprehension of gridding. The answers are at the bottom of the next page.





Answers to 1-3

1. Choice (C) is the incorrect grid. You cannot grid a fraction as a mixed number. For this gridding system, choice (C) gives the number 11/2.

2. Choice (C) is the incorrect grid. The rule for gridding a decimal is to enter the most accurate value that the grid will accommodate. A repeating decimal such as $.888\overline{8}$ cannot be entered as .8. It must be entered as .888 or .889.

3. Choice (D) is the incorrect grid. If the grid will accommodate the whole answer, as it will for 1.25, a rounded-off version such as 1.3 will be incorrect.

