

### Grades 7 & 8

### **Required Religion Book:**

Saint Faustina Kowalska, Messenger of Mercy by Susan Helen Wallace - Pauline Books and Media

### **Required Language Arts/Literature Book:**

Woodsong by Gary Paulsen

Students, you must choose at least one nonfiction book, one fiction book, and another book of his/her choice from the list below. You are encouraged to read more. If a title comes from a series, you can read any book within the series. A project related to summer reading will be assigned the first week of school.

### Grades 7 & 8 Non Fiction

Brown, James Daniel - The Boys on the Boat (young adult adaptation)

Freedman, Russell - Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, Freedom Walkers or/and The Voice that Challenged a Nation

Hillenbrand, Laura - Unbroken (young adult adaptation)

Kamkwamba, William - The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind (young adult

adaptation) Kean, Sam - The Disappearing Spoon (young adult adaptation)

Murphy, Jim - An American Plague, Blizzard, The Great Fire, Invincible Microbe and/or Truce

Sheinkin, Steve - Bomb: The Race to Build and Steal the World's Most Dangerous Weapon

Shetterly, Margot Lee - Hidden Figures (young adult adaptation)

Stone, Tanya Lee - Courage Has No Color; The True Story of the Triple Nickles, Girl Rising: Changing the World One Girl at a Time and/or Almost Astronauts: 13 Women Who Dared to Dream

Sundem, Garth - Real Kids, Real Stories, Real Change: Courageous Actions Around the World

Voices from the Second World War: Stories of War as Told to Children of Today

### Grades 7 & 8 Fiction

Adams, Richard – Watership Down

Alexander, Kwame - The Crossover series

### Alexander, Kwame - Solo

Anderson, Laurie Halse - The Seeds of America series Barnhill, Kelly - The Girl Who Drank the Moon Craft, Jerry - New Kid (graphic novel, Newbery Medal) Crane, Stephen - The Red Badge of Courage Creech, Sharon - Chasing Red Bird Creech, Sharon - Walk Two Moons Draper, Sharon M - Stella by Starlight Ellis, Deborah - The Breadwinner series George, Jean Craighead - The Talking Earth Gidwitz, Adam - The Inquisitor's Tale Hiranandai, Veera - The Night Diary Kadohata, Cynthia - A Place to Belong Kelly, Jacqueline - The Calpurnia Tate series L'Engle, Madeleine - A Wrinkle In Time Mikaelsen, Ben - Touching Spirit Bear Montgomery, Lucy Maud - Anne of Green Gables Oppel, Kenneth - Half Brother Paulsen, Gary - Hatchet series Rhodes, Jewell Parker - Towers Falling Roy, Jennifer and Ali Fadhil - Playing Atari with Saddam Hussein Schmidt, Gary - Orbiting Jupiter Spinelli, Jerry - The Warden's Daughter Smith, Roland - I, Q series Stewart, Trenton Lee - The Mysterious Benedict Society series Wolk, Lauren - Beyond the Bright Sea and/or Wolf Hollow

### Grade 7 Supply List

### For classroom:

- 2 packages of loose leaf paper
- 4 boxes of tissues
- 1 box of Ziploc gallon size bags
- 3 packages of sanitizing wipes
- 2 rolls of paper towels
- 1 package of plastic spoons
- 1 bottle hand sanitizer

### For students:

- 1 (3 ring) binder w/ loose leaf paper Religion
- 4 composition notebooks
- 1 5 subject notebook (200 pages) with tab dividers
- 2 composition books for Math and S. Studies
- 8 pocket folders
- 8 jumbo stretchy book covers
- 6 packages of index cards
- Coupon pouch for storage of LA vocab cards
- Pencil case zipper pouches preferred
- 1 wooden ruler
- Pencils 4 dozen Ticonderoga
- Pens red and blue or black NON-CLICKING
- 1 (child) scissors
- 2 package markers (thick and thin) 12 count/pkg
- 1 package whiteboard markers
- 1 package colored pencils Crayola 24 set
- 1 box Crayola Crayons 24 count
- 1 package highlighters
- 2 four packs of glue sticks
- 1 bottle Elmer's White Glue
- Texas Instruments calculator- 30xITS #2107744

### Other supplies needed

1 pair wired earbuds with standard 2.5mm plug for use with Chromebooks (kept at school) Rosary beads (new students) Bible - *St. Joseph N.C.V. New Testament* Vest Pocket Edition (new students) *Youth Catechism of Catholic Church* (new students) *Webster's Thesaurus for Students, 3rd edition Rosary Beads* 

### At home:

Spanish/English Dictionary Loose leaf graph and printer paper Ruler and protractor Working printer with ink Name:

# <u>MATHEMATICS</u> <u>SUMMER</u> <u>PRACTICE</u>

**PACKET** 

# <u>GRADE 7</u>

**Directions:** Please complete the attached worksheets over the summer and bring the packet to school on the first day.

<u>SHOW ALL YOUR WORK</u> ~ NO WORK ~ NO CREDIT (if more space is needed for your work, attach an extra paper, clearly numbered with page and example number)

# DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR

Name \_

# **Place Value**

Write the place and the value for each underlined digit. Use the place value chart to help you.

				Line of the second s	Series and the series of the s	State of the second				8 <b>(</b> )	21. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11.		AND	
1.000,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	100,000.	10,000	1000	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001	
10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	10º.	10-1	10-2	10 <sup>-3</sup>	10-4	

		Place	Value
1.	2,65 <u>7</u> ,009		
2.	347. 1 <u>5</u>		
3.	47,689,290,019		
4.	92,003, <u>2</u> 56		
5.	1. <u>3</u> 56		
6.	18,908,450,001,002		
7.	23,10 <u>3</u> ,103,103		
8.	0.003 <u>5</u> 6	······································	·····
9.	1, <u>6</u> 10,002,134		
19.	56 <u>7</u> .5		
11.	<u>9</u> 00,398,563,443		
12.	56, <u>4</u> 56,754		
13.	1.0097 <u>6</u> 5		
14.	<u>2</u> 5,002,234		
15.	8913		
16.	0.009		
17.	33,009,697,400		
18.	86,79 <u>8</u> ,492,037	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······································

Course I 1

Name\_\_\_\_

# Compare and Order Whole Numbers

Use < or	> to	compare the numbers.	
----------	------	----------------------	--

- 876,234 876,204
   198,567 1,098,567
   8,563,712 8,563,312
- **6.** 35,287,450 () 35,487,450

**8.** 7657 ( ) 7650

 3. 1,009,004
 1,009,104

 5. 765
 665

 7. 54,178,002
 4,178,002

 9. 760,397
 761,385

**Remember:** 

< means "is less than" > means "is greater than"

Use place value to order the numbers from least to greatest.

10. 56,851; 58,851; 56,850; 56,857

11. 4003; 4001; 4102; 4007

12. 2,298,209; 298,209; 2,289,209; 2,298,200

**13.** 1,509,810; 509,108; 1,509,880; 1,508,909

14. 6,784,569; 6,789,559; 6,884,659; 6,084,059

Use place value to order the numbers from greatest to least.

 15. 12,567; 12,507; 10,576; 12,577
 16. 128; 108; 281; 812

 17. 198,261; 198,761; 198,126; 196,989
 18. 868,332; 886,333; 896,235; 869,123

 19. 2,374,008; 2,743,018; 2,437,018; 2,744,080
 20. 17,486,235; 17,864,205; 17,848,025; 17,884,005

Course I

Course I

3)

# **Round Whole Numbers and Decimals**

Round to the n	earest hundred.		lemember:	
<b>1.</b> 5673	<b>2.</b> 934	i li ri c	the digit to the right o ounding to is <i>less than</i> loes not change.	
3. 10,928	<b>4.</b> 9182			round the first digit up.
<b>5.</b> 15,664	<b>6.</b> 4555	<b>7.</b> 312	<b>8.</b> 9845	<b>9.</b> 7124
Round to the n	earest thousand.			
<b>10.</b> 1786	<b>11.</b> 198,756	<b>12.</b> 3967	<b>13.</b> 27,650	<b>14.</b> 5437
<b>15.</b> 11,099	<b>16.</b> 3,875,508	<b>17.</b> 26,147	<b>18.</b> 8756	<b>19.</b> 1754
	earest thousandth.	<b>23</b> 0 4921	<b>37</b> 0.007/5	<b>34</b> 4 00077
<b>20.</b> 0.0983	<b>21.</b> 1.7865	<b>22.</b> 0.4821	<b>23.</b> 0.00765	<b>24.</b> 4.09876
<b>25.</b> 0.01605	<b>26.</b> 6.16511	<b>27.</b> 0.56477	<b>28.</b> 2.00987	<b>29.</b> 4,4563
<b>30.</b> 0.00812	<b>31.</b> 0.15674	<b>32.</b> 9.00178	<b>33.</b> 0.6574	<b>34.</b> 0.0345
Round to the g	reatest nonzero plac	е.		
<b>35.</b> 0.76198	<b>36.</b> 3.002		<b>38.</b> 0.542	<b>39.</b> 5.0023
<b>10.</b> 7.0897	<b>41.</b> 82.01	<b>42.</b> 12.956	<b>43.</b> 1.512	<b>44.</b> 6.8101

Name	Skills Update Page 408IV
<b>Compare and Order Decimals</b>	
Use <, >, or = to compare the decimals.	Compare and order decimals the same way you compare and
<b>1.</b> 3.564 () 3.556	order whole numbers.
<b>2.</b> 5.004 () 5.014	<b>3.</b> 8.111 () 8.117
<b>4.</b> 0.01876 () 0.01872	<b>5.</b> 4.718 () 4.717
<b>6.</b> 2.984 () 2.955	<b>7.</b> 0.00714 () 0.00741
<b>8.</b> 0.3005 () 0.299	9. 26.65 26.65
Use place value to order the decimals from least to	) greatest.
<b>10.</b> 4.098; 4.106; 3.996	<b>11.</b> 0.056; 0.065; 0.055
<b>12.</b> 1.786; 1.780; 1.785	<b>13.</b> 6.109; 6.181; 6.19
<b>14.</b> 3.490; 3.409; 3.41	<b>15.</b> 9.011; 9.002; 9.007
<b>16.</b> 12.12; 12.26; 12.16	<b>17.</b> 0.722; 0.701; 0.677
Use place value to order the decimals from greates	st to least.
<b>18.</b> 0.048; 0.0401; 0.08	<b>19.</b> 5.99; 6.05; 6.95
<b>20.</b> 4.775; 4.79; 4.97	<b>21.</b> 40.6; 41.06; 40.66
<b>22.</b> 2.012; 2.015; 2.025	<b>23.</b> 71.107; 70.707; 71.707
<b>24.</b> 9.12; 9.21; 9.2	<b>25.</b> 8.235; 8.204; 8.234

Course I

4)

Estimate Sums and Use rounding to estimate the su		Remember: Round each number to the greatest nonzero place of the least number. Add the rounded numbers.
<b>1.</b> 6067	<b>2.</b> 506	<b>3.</b> 14.88
704	9	11.07
<u>+807</u>	+745	+1.99
<b>4.</b> 6.04	<b>5.</b> 23	6. 0.64
1.12	1098	1.35
+0.85	<u>+41</u>	+3.17
<b>7.</b> 12.89	<b>8.</b> 39	<b>9.</b> 3093
4.06	67	1887
+8.12	+211	<u>+1034</u>
Use rounding to estimate the di	fference.	Remember: Round each number to the greatest nonzero place of the least number. Subtract the rounded numbers.
<b>10.</b> 1908	<b>11.</b> 17.68	<b>12.</b> 107.14
<u>-467</u>	<u>-0.99</u>	<u>-55.3</u>
<b>13.</b> 1291	<b>14.</b> 87	<b>15.</b> 876
<u>-104</u>	<u>-22</u>	<u>435</u>
<b>16.</b> 46.03 <u>-11.01</u>	<b>17.</b> 4877 <u>-2037</u>	<b>18.</b> 2.856 $-0.234$

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Name \_\_\_\_ Use front-end estimation to estimate the sum. **Remember:** Add the front digits of the numbers with the greatest place value. 19. 467 Write zeroes for the other digits. 22 Adjust the addition estimate with the back digits. +946adjusted estimate: 146 20. 34.01 21. 3.88 5017  $\pm 18.09$ +1203adjusted estimate: adjusted estimate: 22. 17.44 2.5 23. 3.99 0.07 +11.23+4.2adjusted estimate: adjusted estimate: Use front-end estimation to estimate the difference. **Remember:** Subtract the front digits of the numbers with the greatest place value. Write zeroes for the other digits. 24. 8456 -38925. 675 26. 24.5 -192-6.827. 567 28. 845 -32-25529. 4.6 30. 5643 -1.9-678

Course | 6

Name\_

# Add and Subtract Whole Numbers and Decimals

Ad	d. Show your work.				Remember:
1.	1,379,210 +6,098,003	2.	41.28 <u>+70.01</u>		Use rounding to estimate before computing. Check to make sure your answer is reasonable.
3.	5,601,764 +11,987,003	4.	104,768 +100,587	5.	39.16 +4.94
6.	70,011 +20,999	7.	6.86 +2.21	8.	55,008 +46,711
9.	84.001 + 12.990	10.	212,121 +212,097	11.	0.0054 +0.0077
Sub	otract. Show your work.				
12.	77, 403 <u>-23,011</u>	13.	102,006 	<b>14.</b> .	23.117 9.446
15.	$\frac{1.287}{-0.365}$	16.	325,250 -15,840	17.	24.21 19.35
18.	786 <u>-399</u>	19.	716,470 <u>48,660</u>	20.	16.00 <u>12.24</u>
21.	1305 $-933$	22.	$1.08 \\ -0.15$	23.	121,823 —112,733

Course I

# **Multiplication Patterns**

### Multiply each whole number by a power or multiple of 10.

<b>1.</b> $25 \times 2 =$ $25 \times 20 =$ $25 \times 200 =$ $25 \times 2000 =$	2. $4 \times 12 =$ $40 \times 12 =$ $400 \times 12 =$ $4000 \times 12 =$	Multiply the nonzero digits in the factors. Write one zero to the right of the product for each zero in the factors.
20 / 2000 -	1000 / 12 -	

- 3.  $1 \times 7 =$ **4.**  $32 \times 3 =$  $10 \times 70 =$  $32 \times 30 =$  $32 \times 300 =$  $100 \times 700 =$  $1000 \times 7000 =$  $32 \times 3000 =$
- 6.  $9 \times 4 =$ **7.**  $8 \times 14 =$  $9 \times 40 =$  $80 \times 14 =$  $9 \times 400 =$  $800 \times 14 =$  $9 \times 4000 =$  $8000 \times 14 =$
- **9.** 8 × 7 =  $80 \times 70 =$  $800 \times 700 =$  $8000 \times 7000 =$

### Multiply each decimal by a power of 10.

**12.**  $10^2 \times 0.15 =$ 

**14.**  $10^3 \times 2.001 =$ 

**13.**  $10^5 \times 0.006 =$ 

**10.** 3 × 9 =

 $3 \times 90 =$ 

 $3 \times 900 =$ 

 $3 \times 9000 =$ 

**Remember:** 

- 5.  $11 \times 5 =$  $110 \times 50 =$  $1100 \times 500 =$  $11000 \times 5000 =$
- 8.  $92 \times 6 =$  $92 \times 60 =$  $92 \times 600 =$  $92 \times 6000 =$
- **11.** 45 × 1 =  $45 \times 10 =$  $45 \times 100 =$  $45 \times 1000 =$

Remember:
Count the number of zeroes
in the power of 10.
Move the decimal point to the
right one place for each zero.
Write as many zeroes in the
product as needed to place
the decimal point correctly.

**16.**  $10^7 \times 1.13 =$ 

**17.**  $10^4 \times 0.002 =$ 

**15.**  $10^1 \times 0.018 =$ 

**20.**  $10^8 \times 2.19 =$ 

**21.**  $10^9 \times 0.2 =$ 

**18.**  $10^6 \times 3.07 =$ 

Course I 2)

## **Division Patterns**

Divide each whole number by a power or multiple of 10.

1.	45,000 ÷ 9 =	2.	80,000 ÷ 4 =
	45,000 ÷ 90 =		$80,000 \div 40 =$
	45,000 ÷ 900 =		$80,000 \div 400 =$
	45,000 ÷ 9000 =		80,000 ÷ 4000 =

3. 15,000 ÷ 5 =	<b>4.</b> 56,000 ÷ 8 =
$15,000 \div 50 =$	56,000 ÷ 80 =
$15,000 \div 500 =$	$56,000 \div 800 =$
$15,000 \div 5000 =$	56,000 ÷ 8000 =

<b>6.</b> $14,000 \div 2 =$	<b>7.</b> 36,000 ÷ 6 =
$14,000 \div 20 =$	36,000 ÷ 60 =
$14,000 \div 200 =$	$36,000 \div 600 =$
14,000 ÷ 2000 =	36,000 ÷ 6000 =

<b>9.</b> 6000 ÷ 1 =	<b>10.</b> 49,000 ÷ 7 =
$6000 \div 10 =$	$49,000 \div 70 =$
$6000 \div 100 =$	$49,000 \div 700 =$
$6000 \div 1000 =$	, 49,000 ÷ 7000 =

### Divide each decimal by a power of 10.

<b>12.</b> 32.1 ÷ 10 <sup>4</sup> =	<b>13.</b> 1.24 ÷ 10 <sup>1</sup> =	Count the number of zeroes in the divisor. Move the decimal point to the left one place in the dividend for each zero in the divisor.
<b>14.</b> 25.7 ÷ 10 <sup>5</sup> =	<b>15.</b> $102.5 \div 10^3 =$	Write zeroes in the quotient as needed.
<b>16.</b> 1.14 $\div$ 10 <sup>2</sup> =	<b>17.</b> 43.9 ÷ 10 <sup>7</sup> =	<b>18.</b> $2.3 \div 10^9 =$
<b>19.</b> 7.2 ÷ 10 <sup>8</sup> =	<b>20.</b> 610.1 ÷ 10 <sup>6</sup> =	<b>21.</b> 434.8 ÷ 10 <sup>1</sup> =

**Remember:** Divide the nonzero digits. To determine the number of zeroes in the quotient, subtract the number of zeroes in the divisor from the number of zeroes in the dividend.

5.	$9000 \div 9 =$
	9000 ÷ 90 =
	9000 ÷ 900 =
	$9000 \div 9000 =$

8.	$21,000 \div 3 =$
	21,000 ÷ 30 =
	$21,000 \div 300 =$
	21,000 ÷ 3000 =

**11.**  $36,000 \div 4 =$  $36,000 \div 40 =$  $36,000 \div 400 =$  $36,000 \div 4000 =$ 

Remember:

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9)

Name

### **Estimate Products Remember:** Round each factor to its Use rounding to estimate each product. greatest place. Multiply the rounded factors. **1.** 367 × 103 2. $0.7 \times 5.8$ **3.** 11.5 × 9.7 **4.** 761 × 1009 5. 93 × 116 6. 16 × 31 **7.** 1003 × 1732 **8.** 78 × 34 9. 87.5 × 4.1 **10.** 312 × 2654 **11.** 5.4 × 121.9 12. $1.7 \times 0.6$ **13.** 17 × 18 **14.** 4897 × 310 **15.** $19.2 \times 211.5$ **16.** 833 × 4117 **17.** 64 × 29 **18.** 999 × 923 **19.** 8.4 × 17.2 **20.** 3917 × 18 **21.** 552 × 327 **22.** 1001 × 3007 **23.** 12.2 × 10.7 **24.** 77 × 11 **25.** 3852 × 390 **26.** 3.3 × 195.3 27.228 × 558 **28.** 11.3 × 11.3 **29.** 703 × 47 **30.** 74 × 32 **31.** 110 × 4872 **32.** 3645 × 66 **33.** 29.0 × 0.78 **34.** 221 × 801 **35.** 75 × 110 **36.** $94.2 \times 1.8$ **37.** 812 × 55 **38.** 576 × 1987

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Course I 10

**Remember:** 

# **Estimate Quotients**

Use compatible numbers to estimate each quotient.

Compatible numbers are numbers **1.** 3190 ÷ 49 **2.** 14.3 ÷ 6.8 that are easy to compute with. **3.** 48.23 ÷ 6.25 **4.** 528 ÷ 16 **5.** 97 ÷ 8 **6.** 221 ÷ 37 **7.** 4104 ÷ 812 **8.** 56 ÷ 31 **9.** 77.2 ÷ 10.6 **10.** 935 ÷ 33 **11.** 6.1 ÷ 1.8 **12.** 19.5 ÷ 3.7 **13.** 19 ÷ 17 **14.** 7354 ÷ 491 **15.** 72.2 + 8.5 **16.** 973 ÷ 98 **17.** 63.8 ÷ 4.3 **18.** 999 ÷ 525 **19.** 44.8 ÷ 8,7 **20.** 7221 ÷ 234 **21.** 977 ÷ 189 **22.** 6230 ÷ 22 **23.** 12.1 ÷ 2.5 **24.** 47 ÷ 14 **25.** 3851 ÷ 380 **26.** 21.3 ÷ 7.4 **27.** 567 ÷ 198 **28.** 33.8 ÷ 2.3 **29.** 16.7 ÷ 4.3 **30.** 89 ÷ 86 **31.** 11.0 ÷ 5.1 **32.** 8123 ÷ 79 **33.**  $62.4 \div 0.22$ **34.** 554 ÷ 9 **35.** 75 ÷ 39 **36.** 56.1 ÷ 8.1 **37.** 0.265 ÷ 0.27 **38.** 0.587 ÷ 0.197

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Course I

Name \_\_\_\_

	tiply Who		nbers		multiply	bly by a two- by ones, the	digit number, n by tens. Add
1.	61 <u>×12</u>	2.	17 <u>×191</u>		To multiply	by ones, the	e-digit number, n by tens, then e partial products.
3.	21 <u>×205</u>	4.	96 <u>×11</u>	5.	71 <u>×21</u>	6.	18 <u>×310</u>
7.	85 <u>×15</u>		54 ×43	9.	75 <u>×414</u>		38 <u>×651</u>
11.	49 <u>×704</u>	12.	61 <u>×30</u>	13.	93 <u>×189</u>		25 <u>×25</u>
15.	41 <u>×213</u>	16.	55 <u>×15</u>		86 <u>×62</u>		99 <u>×111</u>
 19.	38 <u>×31</u>	20.	72 <u>×612</u>	21.	47 <u>×118</u>	22.	81 <u>×90</u>

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# **Divide Whole Numbers**

<b>Divide. Show your v</b> <b>1.</b> 567 ÷ 3	work.	Remember: To divide by a 1-digit number, use short division. Divide to find the first digit of the quotient; multiply and subtract mentally; and write each remainder in front of the next digit in the dividend. Repeat the steps until the division is completed. To divide by a 2- or 3-digit number, decide where to begin the quotient. If there are not enough hundreds, the quotient begins in the tens place. Divide the tens and ones.				
<b>2.</b> 4579 ÷ 121	<b>3.</b> 1952 ÷ 76	<b>4.</b> 8054 ÷ 9	<b>5.</b> 34,616 ÷ 623			
<b>6.</b> 572 ÷ 4	<b>7.</b> 5329 ÷ 87	<b>8.</b> 41,005 ÷ 125	<b>9.</b> 443 ÷ 6			
. <b>0.</b> 3911 ÷ 54	<b>11.</b> 6781 ÷ 217	<b>12.</b> 731 ÷ 6	<b>13.</b> 5490 ÷ 24			
			Course I			

Remember:

Name\_

# **Multiply Decimals**

Fin	d the product. Show	v your wo	ork.		Multiply as y numbers.		vith whole ecimal places in
1.	3.14 ×12	2.	0.406 <u>×0.62</u>	_	both factors	same num	iber of decimal
3.	7.99 <u>×0.11</u>	4.	0. 43 <u>×73</u>	5.	2.75 <u>×2.5</u>	б.	$0.81 \\ \times 22$
7.	1.13 <u>×0.8</u>	8.	2.01 ×3.8	9.	0.345 <u>×1.2</u>	10.	92.15 ×0.33
11.	0.346 <u>×0.81</u>	12.	4.13 <u>×10</u>	13.	7.1 <u>×1.7</u>	14.	0.123 <u>×25</u>
15.	4.01 <u>×8.1</u>	16.	0.111 <u>×3.3</u>	17.	0.35 ×24	18.	7.54 <u>×0.7</u>
19.	6.32 <u>×4</u>	20.	1.41 ×55	21.	0.60 <u>×2.4</u>	2.2.	9.01 <u>×5</u>
23.	47.13 <u>×0.2</u>	24.	3.08 ×1.3	25.	0.414 <u>×65</u>	26.	1.98 <u>×45</u>

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Divide Decimals		Remember: Move the decimal point in
Find the quotient. Show your w 1. 4.32 ÷ 0.6	<b>2.</b> 1.56 ÷ 0.4	the divisor to form a whole number divisor. Move the decimal point in the dividend to the right the same number of places. Write the decimal point in the quotient directly above the decimal point in the clividend. Divide as you would with
So 4.32 ÷ 0.6 =	So 1.56 ÷ 1.4 =	whole numbers.
<b>3.</b> 55.1 ÷ 0.25	<b>4.</b> 3.75 ÷ 0.3	<b>5.</b> 0.910 ÷ 0.7
So 55.1 ÷ 0.25 =	So 3.75 ÷ 0.3 =	So 0.910 ÷ 0. 7 =
<b>6.</b> 7.26 ÷ 1.2	<b>7.</b> 0.081 ÷ 0.09	<b>8.</b> 16.33 ÷ 7.1
So 7.26 ÷ 1.2 =	So 0.081 ÷ 0.09 =	So 16.33 ÷ 7.1 =
<b>9.</b> 6.84 ÷ 3.8	<b>10.</b> 42.84 ÷ 8.4	<b>11.</b> 99.15 ÷ 0.3
		. · ·
So 6.84 ÷ 3.8 =	So 42.84 ÷ 8.4 =	So 99.15 ÷ 0.3 =

Multiply the whole number by the

Add the product to the numerator. Write the sum as the numerator

Course l

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Remember:

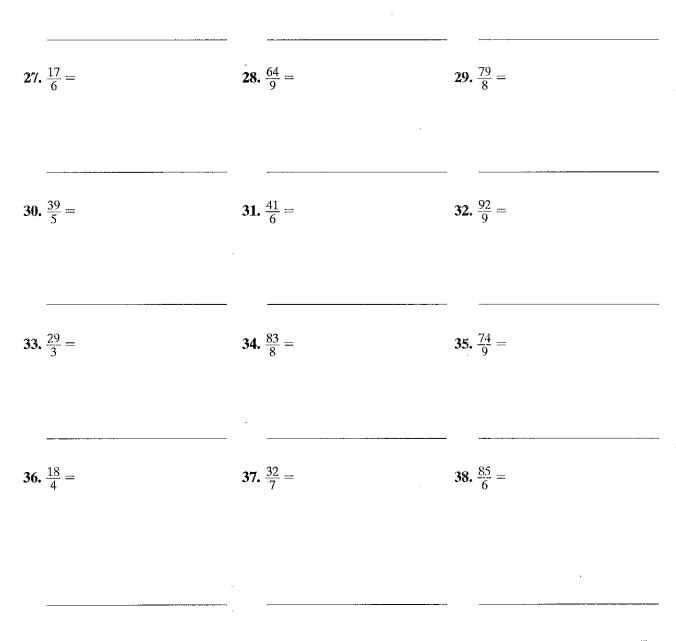
denominator.

# Fractions Greater than or Equal to 1

Rename each mixed number as a fraction.

**1.**  $1\frac{1}{3} =$ and the given denominator as the denominator. **3.**  $2\frac{1}{4} =$ **2.**  $5\frac{1}{2} =$ **5.**  $2\frac{5}{7} =$ **4.**  $4\frac{1}{8} =$ **6.**  $3\frac{4}{5} =$ **7.**  $8\frac{1}{2} =$ **9.**  $5\frac{4}{5} =$ **8.**  $1\frac{3}{4} =$ **10.**  $9\frac{1}{3} =$ **11.**  $2\frac{1}{6} =$ **13.**  $7\frac{1}{4} =$ **12.**  $6\frac{5}{8} =$ **15.**  $2\frac{3}{8} =$ **14.**  $1\frac{5}{9} =$ **16.**  $3\frac{5}{6} =$ **17.**  $4\frac{3}{5} =$ **18.**  $5\frac{1}{7} =$ **19.**  $6\frac{1}{3} =$ **20.**  $8\frac{7}{9} =$ **21.**  $7\frac{1}{5} =$ 

(aontinued) Rename each fraction as a mixed number. Remember: **23.**  $\frac{15}{2} =$ Divide the numerator by the denominator. Write the quotient as the whole number part. If there is a remainder, write it over the denominator and express the fraction in simplest form. **25.**  $\frac{54}{7} =$ **26.**  $\frac{21}{2}$  =

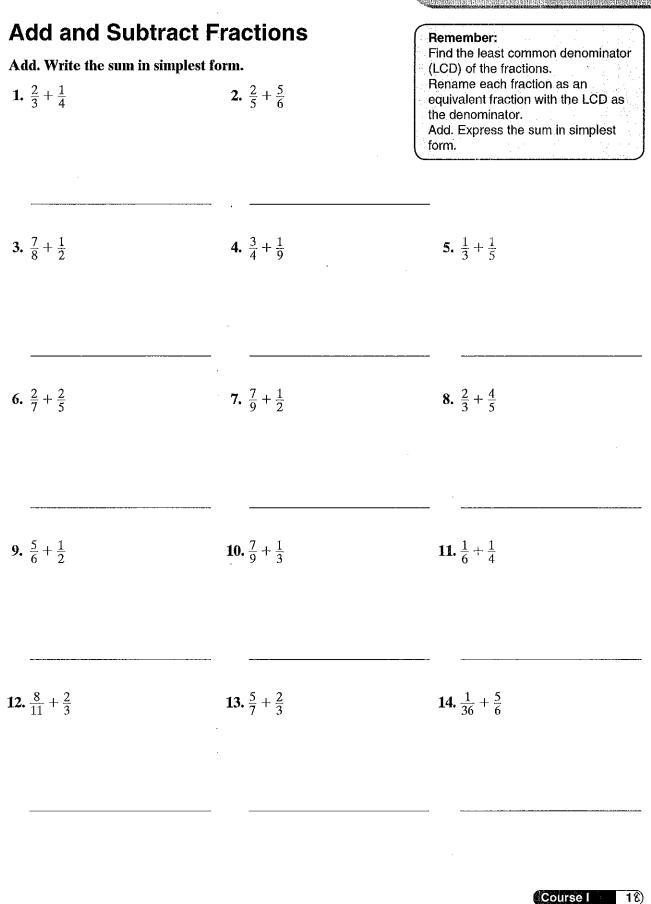


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**22.**  $\frac{45}{6} =$ 

**24.**  $\frac{31}{5} =$ 

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Subtract. Write the d	lifference in simplest form.	
<b>15.</b> $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{3}{5}$	<b>16.</b> $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$	Remember: Find the least common denominator (LCD) of the fractions. Rename each fraction as an equivalent fraction with the LCD as the denominator. Subtract. Express the difference in simplest form.
<b>17.</b> $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{5}$	<b>18.</b> $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$	<b>19.</b> $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{2}{6}$
<b>20.</b> $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{5}$	<b>21.</b> $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{2}{5}$	<b>22.</b> $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{7}$
<b>23.</b> $\frac{8}{11} - \frac{3}{7}$	<b>24.</b> $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{5}$	<b>25.</b> $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$
<b>26.</b> $\frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{6}$	<b>27.</b> $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{1}{5}$	<b>28.</b> $\frac{7}{14} - \frac{3}{7}$
<b>29.</b> $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9}$	<b>30.</b> $\frac{9}{21} - \frac{1}{3}$	<b>31.</b> $\frac{8}{15} - \frac{1}{2}$
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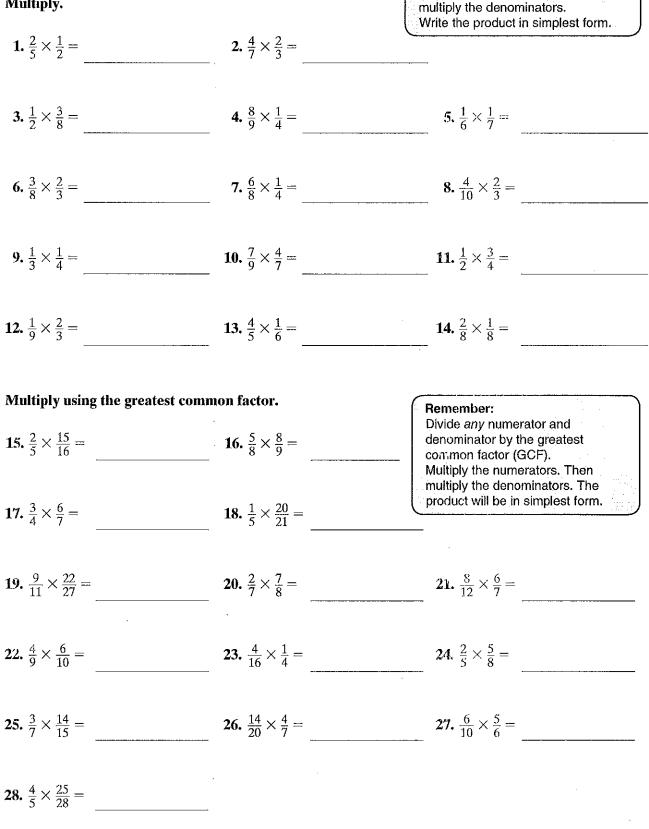
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Remember:

Multiply the numerators. Then

# **Multiply Fractions**

### Multiply.



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<b>Divide Fractions</b> Divide. 1. $\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{1}{3} =$	<b>2.</b> $\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{4}{5} =$	Remember: Multiply by the reciprocal of the divisor. Simplify using the GCF, where possible. Then multiply the numerators and the denominators. Rename the product as a whole or mixed number when needed.
<b>3.</b> $\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{2}{3} =$	<b>4.</b> $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{1}{2} =$	<b>5.</b> $\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{6}{10} =$
<b>6.</b> $\frac{8}{20} \div \frac{2}{4} =$	<b>7.</b> $\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{1}{3} =$	8. $\frac{14}{15} \div \frac{2}{3} =$
9. $\frac{11}{22} \div \frac{1}{2} =$	<b>10.</b> $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{9} =$	<b>11.</b> $\frac{12}{24} \div \frac{3}{4} =$
<b>12.</b> $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{1}{4} =$	<b>13.</b> $\frac{9}{10} \div \frac{3}{5} =$	<b>14.</b> $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{9} =$

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### Divide.

**15.** 
$$\frac{16}{18} \div \frac{2}{9} =$$
**16.**  $\frac{4}{7} \div \frac{4}{1} =$ 
**17.**  $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{1}{12} =$ 
**18.**  $\frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{2} =$ 
**19.**  $\frac{2}{8} \div \frac{2}{5} =$ 
**20.**  $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{6} =$ 

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# **Bar Graphs**

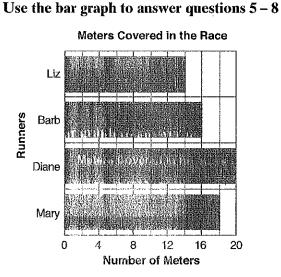
Use the bar graph to answer questions 1-4

# Homeruns in a Season

### **Remember:**

A bar graph is used to compare numerical data.

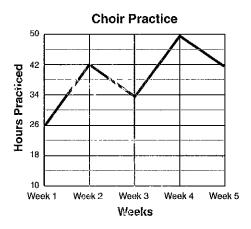
- **1.** Which player hit the least number of home runs?
- 2. How did the bar graph help you answer question 1?
- **3.** Which player hit the greatest number of homeruns?
- **4.** How did the bar graph help you answer question 3?
- 5. Which runner ran the greatest number of meters?
- 6. How did the bar graph help you answer question 5?
- 7. Which runner ran the least number of meters?
- 8. How did the bar graph help you answer question 7?



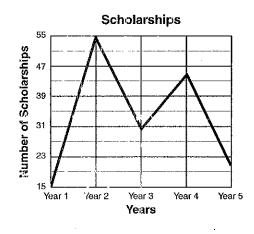
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# Line Graphs

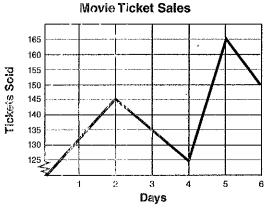
Use the line graph to answer question 1.



### Use the line graph to answer question 2.



Use the line graph to answer question 3.

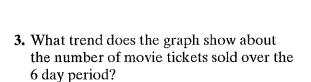


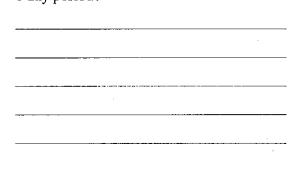
Remember: A line graph is used to show change in data over time.

**1.** What trend does the graph show about the number of hours practiced?



2. What trend does the graph show about the number of scholarships given out over a 5 year period?





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# **Compute with Units of Measure**

### Add.

1.	4 ft 2 in. +6 ft 10 in.			2.	1 gal 1 c +7 gal 3 c		
3.	2 yd 2 ft +4 yd 2 ft			4.	8 ft 5 in. +1 ft 9 in.		
5.	2 lb 9 oz + 3 lb 10 oz			6.	4 gal 3 qt +2 gal 2 qt		
	3 yd +1 yd 2 ft				7 lb 8 oz $+2 lb 8 oz$		
Sub	otract.						
9.	6 lb 1 oz 1 lb 5 oz	10.	8 ft 7 in. 1 ft 2 in.			11.	8 ft 7 in. -2 ft 10 in.
12.	15 gal 3 qt - 7 gal 1 qt	13.	7 yd 1 ft -3 yd 2 ft			14.	12 lb 2 oz - 5 lb 9 oz
15.	3 lb 6 oz -1 lb 7 oz	16.	6 ft 11 in. -5 ft 9 in.			17.	4 lb 3 oz -2 lb 6 oz
Mu	ltiply.						
18.	7 ft 5 in. $\times$ 2	19.	$\frac{2 \text{ pt } 1 \text{ c}}{\times 8}$			20.	4  yd  11  in. $\times 2$
	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \text{ lb } 13 \text{ oz} \\ \times 5 \\ \end{array}$	22.	$9 \text{ qt } 3 \text{ pt} \times 2$			23.	$\frac{1 \text{ gal } 3 \text{ qt}}{\times 3}$
					<u></u>		