A Story of Ratios[®]

Eureka Math[™] Grade 6, Module 4

Student File_B

Contains Sprint and Fluency, Exit Ticket, and Assessment Materials

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Sprint and Fluency Packet

Division of Fractions—Round 1

Directions: Evaluate each expression and simplify. Use blank spaces to create like units, where applicable.

1.	9 ones ÷ 3 ones	
2.	9 ÷ 3	
3.	9 tens ÷ 3 tens	
4.	90 ÷ 30	
5.	9 hundreds ÷ 3 hundreds	
6.	900 ÷ 300	
7.	9 halves ÷ 3 halves	
8.	$\frac{9}{2} \div \frac{3}{2}$	
9.	9 fourths ÷ 3 fourths	
10.	$\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$	
11.	$\frac{9}{8} \div \frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{4}{7}$	
12.	$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{3}$	
13.	$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{2}{3}$	
14.	$\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$	
15.	$\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$	
16.	$\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{4}{7}$ $6 \qquad 2$	
17.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{10}$	
18.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{4}{10}$	
19.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{8}{10}$	
20.	$\frac{7}{12} \div \frac{2}{12}$	
21.	$\frac{\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{9}{12}}{\frac{12}{12}}$	
22.	$\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{12}} \div \frac{1}{\frac{1}{12}}$	

paces	to create like units, where applicable.
	6 4
23.	•
	$\frac{10}{10}, \frac{10}{10}$
24.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}$
25.	10 5
25.	$\overline{12} \div \overline{12}$
20	5 5 5
26.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{12} \div \frac{5}{12}$
	10 3
27.	$\overline{12} \div \overline{12}$
	$\frac{10}{1} \frac{1}{10} \frac{10}{1} \frac{10}{10} \frac{1}{10} $
28.	- $+$ $ =$ $ +$ $-$
	<u>12 4 12 12</u> 5 3 3
29.	_ <u>·</u>
	$\frac{\overline{6} \div \overline{12}}{5} = \frac{12}{12} \div \frac{12}{12}$
30.	
31.	
	10 5 10 10
32.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{2}{10}$
33.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{4}$
34.	$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{8}$
•	4 8
35.	$\begin{array}{c c} & \overline{1} & \overline{3} \\ \hline & \overline{1} & \overline{2} \div \overline{3} \\ \hline & 1 & 1 \end{array}$
	$ \frac{\overline{2} \div \overline{8}}{\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}} $ $ \frac{\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{4}{6}} $ $ \frac{\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{6}}{\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{10} $
36.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}$
50.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}$
37.	2 . 1
57.	$\overline{4}$ $\overline{3}$
38.	1 4
50.	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{6}$
20	3 2
39.	$ \begin{array}{c c} \frac{2}{4} \div \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{4}{6} \\ \hline \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{6} \end{array} $
40	5 1
40.	$\overline{6} \div \overline{4}$
	2 5
41.	$\overline{9} \div \overline{6}$
	5 1
42.	$\overline{9} \div \overline{6}$
	1 1
43.	$\frac{-}{2} \div \frac{-}{7}$
	$\frac{\frac{3}{6} \div \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{5}{6}}$ $\frac{\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{7}}$ $\frac{\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{1}{2}}$
44.	$\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{1}{2}$
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Improvement: _____

Division of Fractions—Round 2

1.	12 ones ÷ 2 ones		23.
2.	$12 \div 2$		24.
3.	12 tens ÷ 2 tens		25.
4.	120 ÷ 20		26.
5.	12 hundreds \div 2 hundreds		27.
6.	1,200 ÷ 200		28.
7.	12 halves \div 2 halves		29.
8.	$\frac{12}{2} \div \frac{2}{2}$		30.
9.	12 fourths \div 3 fourths		31.
10.	$\frac{12}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$		32.
11.	$\frac{\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{12}{8} \div \frac{3}{8}}$		33.
12.	2 1		34.
13.	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{2}{4}$		35.
14.	$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{5}$		36.
15.	$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$		37.
16.	$\frac{\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{2}{4}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{5}{5}}$ $\frac{\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5}{5}}$ $\frac{\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5}{5}}$ $\frac{\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5}{8}}$		38.
17.	$\frac{6}{8} \div \frac{2}{8}$		39.
18.	$\frac{6}{4}$		40.
19.			41.
20.	$\overline{10} \div \overline{10}$		42.
21.	$\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{8}{10}$		43.
22.	$\frac{4}{10} \div \frac{7}{10}$		44.
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23.	$\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{4}{12}$
24.	$\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{2}{6} = \frac{6}{12} \div \frac{1}{12}$
25.	$\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{7}{14}$
26.	$\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}$
27.	$\frac{\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}}{\frac{1}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}}$ $\frac{\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}}{\frac{11}{14} \div \frac{2}{14}}$ $\frac{\frac{11}{14} \div \frac{2}{14}}{\frac{11}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}}$
28.	$\frac{11}{14} \div \frac{1}{7} = \frac{11}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}$
29.	$\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{6}{14} = \frac{1}{14} \div \frac{6}{14}$
30.	$\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{3}{18}$
31.	$\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}$
32.	$\frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{12}{18} = \frac{1}{18} \div \frac{12}{18}$
33.	$\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{4}{18}$
34.	$\frac{\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{3}{18}}{\frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{12}{18} = \frac{1}{18} \div \frac{12}{18}}{\frac{1}{18} \div \frac{12}{18}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{4}{18}}{\frac{1}{12} \div \frac{8}{6}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{15}}{\frac{1}{15}}$
35.	$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{15}$
36.	$\frac{2}{6} \div \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}$
37.	$\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{4}{9}$
38.	$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$
39.	$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{5}$
40.	$\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{1}{2}$
41.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{2}{9}$
42.	$\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{2}{6}$
43.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{4}{9}$
44.	$ \frac{\overline{6} \div \overline{9} = \overline{18} \div \overline{18}}{\overline{18}} $ $ \frac{1}{\overline{6}} \div \frac{4}{\overline{9}} $ $ \frac{2}{\overline{3}} \div \frac{3}{\overline{4}} $ $ \frac{1}{\overline{3}} \div \frac{3}{\overline{5}} $ $ \frac{1}{\overline{7}} \div \frac{1}{\overline{2}} $ $ \frac{5}{\overline{6}} \div \frac{2}{\overline{9}} $ $ \frac{5}{\overline{9}} \div \frac{2}{\overline{6}} $ $ \frac{5}{\overline{6}} \div \frac{4}{\overline{9}} $ $ \frac{1}{\overline{2}} \div \frac{4}{\overline{5}} $
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Division of Fractions II—Round 1

Directions: Determine the quotient of the fractions and simplify.

1.	$\frac{4}{10} \div \frac{2}{10}$	
2.	$\frac{9}{12} \div \frac{3}{12}$	
3.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{4}{10}$	
4.	$\frac{2}{8} \div \frac{3}{8}$	
5.	$\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{6}{7}$	
6.	$\frac{11}{9} \div \frac{8}{9}$	
7.	$\frac{5}{13} \div \frac{10}{13}$	
8.	$\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{13}{16}$	
9.	$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{7}{10}$	
10.	$\frac{9}{30} \div \frac{3}{5}$	
11.	$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{4}{5}$	
12.	$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{3}{4}$	
13.	$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{9}$	
14.	$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{7}{12}$	
15.	$\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{5}{2}$	

fy.		
16.	$3\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{2}{3}$	
17.	$1\frac{5}{6}\div\frac{1}{2}$	
18.	$\frac{5}{8} \div 2\frac{3}{4}$	
19.	$\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{4}{5}$	
20.	$\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{3}{10}$	
21.	$2\frac{1}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{6}$	
22.	$2\frac{4}{9} \div 1\frac{3}{5}$	
23.	$1\frac{2}{9} \div 3\frac{2}{5}$	
24.	$2\frac{2}{3} \div 3$	
25.	$1\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{2}{5}$	
26.	$4 \div 1\frac{2}{9}$	
27.	$3\frac{1}{5} \div 6$	
28.	$2\frac{5}{6} \div 1\frac{1}{3}$	
29.	$10\frac{2}{3} \div 8$	
30.	$15 \div 2\frac{3}{5}$	



Improvement: _____

Division of Fractions II—Round 2

Directions: Determine the quotient of the fractions and simplify.

1.	$\frac{10}{2} \div \frac{5}{2}$	
2.	$\frac{6}{5} \div \frac{3}{5}$	
3.	$\frac{10}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$	
4.	$\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{5}{8}$	
5.	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{12}$	
6.	$\frac{7}{5} \div \frac{3}{10}$	
7.	$\frac{8}{15} \div \frac{4}{5}$	
8.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{12}$	
9.	$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{7}{9}$	
10.	$\frac{3}{10} \div \frac{3}{9}$	
11.	$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{7}{9}$	
12.	$\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{3}{8}$	
13.	$4 \div \frac{4}{9}$	
14.	$\frac{5}{8} \div 7$	
15.	$9 \div \frac{2}{3}$	

16.	$\frac{5}{8} \div 1\frac{3}{4}$
17.	$\frac{1}{4} \div 2\frac{2}{5}$
18.	$2\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{3}{8}$
19.	$1\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{9}$
20.	$4 \div 2\frac{3}{8}$
21.	$1\frac{1}{2} \div 5$
22.	$3\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{3}{4}$
23.	$2\frac{2}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{4}$
24.	$3\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{2}{3}$
25.	$1\frac{4}{5} \div 2\frac{3}{4}$
26.	$3\frac{1}{6} \div 1\frac{3}{5}$
27.	$3\frac{3}{5} \div 2\frac{1}{8}$
28.	$5 \div 1\frac{1}{6}$
29.	$3\frac{3}{4} \div 5\frac{1}{2}$
30.	$4\frac{2}{3} \div 5\frac{1}{4}$



Greatest Common Factor—Round 1

Directions: Determine the greatest common factor of each pair of numbers.

1.	GCF of 10 and 50
2.	GCF of 5 and 35
3.	GCF of 3 and 12
4.	GCF of 8 and 20
5.	GCF of 15 and 35
6.	GCF of 10 and 75
7.	GCF of 9 and 30
8.	GCF of 15 and 33
9.	GCF of 12 and 28
10.	GCF of 16 and 40
11.	GCF of 24 and 32
12.	GCF of 35 and 49
13.	GCF of 45 and 60
14.	GCF of 48 and 72
15.	GCF of 50 and 42

r of numbers.		
16.	GCF of 45 and 72	
17.	GCF of 28 and 48	
18.	GCF of 44 and 77	
19.	GCF of 39 and 66	
20.	GCF of 64 and 88	
21.	GCF of 42 and 56	
22.	GCF of 28 and 42	
23.	GCF of 13 and 91	
24.	GCF of 16 and 84	
25.	GCF of 36 and 99	
26.	GCF of 39 and 65	
27.	GCF of 27 and 87	
28.	GCF of 28 and 70	
29.	GCF of 26 and 91	
30.	GCF of 34 and 51	



Improvement: _____

Greatest Common Factor—Round 2

Directions: Determine the greatest common factor of each pair of numbers.

	or numbers.		
16.	GCF of 33 and 99		
17.	GCF of 38 and 76		
18.	GCF of 26 and 65		
19.	GCF of 39 and 48		
20.	GCF of 72 and 88		
21.	GCF of 21 and 56		
22.	GCF of 28 and 52		
23.	GCF of 51 and 68		
24.	GCF of 48 and 84		
25.	GCF of 21 and 63		
26.	GCF of 64 and 80		
27.	GCF of 36 and 90		
28.	GCF of 28 and 98		
29.	GCF of 39 and 91		
30.	GCF of 38 and 95		



Addition of Decimals I—Round 1

1.	5.1 + 6		23.	3.6 + 2.1
2.	5.1 + 0.6		24.	3.6 + 0.21
3.	5.1 + 0.06		25.	3.6 + 0.021
4.	5.1 + 0.006		26.	0.36 + 0.021
5.	5.1 + 0.0006		27.	0.036 + 0.021
6.	3 + 2.4		28.	1.4 + 42
7.	0.3 + 2.4		29.	1.4 + 4.2
8.	0.03 + 2.4		30.	1.4 + 0.42
9.	0.003 + 2.4		31.	1.4 + 0.042
10.	0.0003 + 2.4		32.	0.14 + 0.042
11.	24 + 0.3		33.	0.014 + 0.042
12.	2 + 0.3		34.	0.8 + 2
13.	0.2 + 0.03		35.	0.8 + 0.2
14.	0.02 + 0.3		36.	0.08 + 0.02
15.	0.2 + 3		37.	0.008 + 0.002
16.	2 + 0.03		38.	6 + 0.4
17.	5 + 0.4		39.	0.6 + 0.4
18.	0.5 + 0.04		40.	0.06 + 0.04
19.	0.05 + 0.4		41.	0.006 + 0.004
20.	0.5 + 4		42.	0.1 + 9
21.	5 + 0.04		43.	0.1 + 0.9
22.	0.5 + 0.4		44.	0.01 + 0.09



Improvement: _____

Addition of Decimals I—Round 2

Directions: Evaluate each expression.

1.	3.2 + 5	23
2.	3.2 + 0.5	24
3.	3.2 + 0.05	25
4.	3.2 + 0.005	26
5.	3.2 + 0.0005	27
6.	4 + 5.3	28
7.	0.4 + 5.3	29
8.	0.04 + 5.3	30
9.	0.004 + 5.3	31
10.	0.0004 + 5.3	32
11.	4 + 0.53	33
12.	6 + 0.2	34
13.	0.6 + 0.02	35
14.	0.06 + 0.2	36
15.	0.6 + 2	37
16.	2 + 0.06	38
17.	1 + 0.7	39
18.	0.1 + 0.07	40
19.	0.01 + 0.7	41
20.	0.1 + 7	42
21.	1 + 0.07	43
22.	0.1 + 0.7	44

23. $4.2 + 5.5$ 24. $4.2 + 0.55$ 25. $4.2 + 0.055$ 26. $0.42 + 0.055$ 27. $0.042 + 0.055$ 28. $2.7 + 12$ 29. $2.7 + 1.2$ 30. $2.7 + 0.12$ 31. $2.7 + 0.012$
25. $4.2 + 0.055$ 26. $0.42 + 0.055$ 27. $0.042 + 0.055$ 28. $2.7 + 12$ 29. $2.7 + 1.2$ 30. $2.7 + 0.12$
26. $0.42 + 0.055$ 27. $0.042 + 0.055$ 28. $2.7 + 12$ 29. $2.7 + 1.2$ 30. $2.7 + 0.12$
27. $0.042 + 0.055$ 28. $2.7 + 12$ 29. $2.7 + 1.2$ 30. $2.7 + 0.12$
28. 2.7 + 12 29. 2.7 + 1.2 30. 2.7 + 0.12
29. 2.7 + 1.2 30. 2.7 + 0.12
30. 2.7 + 0.12
31. 2.7 + 0.012
32. 0.27 + 0.012
33. 0.027 + 0.012
34. 0.7 + 3
35. 0.7 + 0.3
36. 0.07 + 0.03
37. 0.007 + 0.003
38. 5+0.5
39. 0.5 + 0.5
40. 0.05 + 0.05
41. 0.005 + 0.005
42. 0.2 + 8
43. 0.2 + 0.8
44. 0.02 + 0.08



Subtraction of Decimals—Round 1

1.	55 – 50		23.	9.9 – 5
2.	55 – 5		24.	9.9 – 0.5
3.	5.5 – 5		25.	0.99 – 0.5
4.	5.5 – 0.5		26.	0.99 - 0.05
5.	88 - 80		27.	4.7 – 2
6.	88 - 8		28.	4.7 - 0.2
7.	8.8 - 8		29.	0.47 - 0.2
8.	8.8 - 0.8		30.	0.47 - 0.02
9.	33 – 30		31.	8.4 – 1
10.	33 – 3		32.	8.4 - 0.1
11.	3.3 – 3		33.	0.84 - 0.1
12.	1-0.3		34.	7.2 – 5
13.	1-0.03		35.	7.2 – 0.5
14.	1-0.003		36.	0.72 - 0.5
15.	0.1 - 0.03		37.	0.72 - 0.05
16.	4 - 0.8		38.	8.6 - 7
17.	4 - 0.08		39.	8.6 - 0.7
18.	4 - 0.008		40.	0.86 - 0.7
19.	0.4 - 0.08		41.	0.86 - 0.07
20.	9 - 0.4		42.	5.1 - 4
21.	9 - 0.04		43.	5.1 - 0.4
22.	9 - 0.004		44.	0.51 - 0.4



Improvement: _____

Subtraction of Decimals—Round 2

1.	66 - 60		23.	6.8 - 4
1.			23.	
2.	66 – 6		24.	6.8 - 0.4
3.	6.6 – 6		25.	0.68 - 0.4
4.	6.6 - 0.6		26.	0.68 - 0.04
5.	99 – 90		27.	7.3 – 1
6.	99 – 9		28.	7.3 – 0.1
7.	9.9 – 9		29.	0.73 – 0.1
8.	9.9 – 0.9		30.	0.73 - 0.01
9.	22 – 20		31.	9.5 – 2
10.	22 – 2		32.	9.5 - 0.2
11.	2.2 – 2		33.	0.95 - 0.2
12.	3 – 0.4		34.	8.3 - 5
13.	3 - 0.04		35.	8.3 - 0.5
14.	3 - 0.004		36.	0.83 - 0.5
15.	0.3 - 0.04		37.	0.83 - 0.05
16.	8 – 0.2		38.	7.2 – 4
17.	8 - 0.02		39.	7.2 – 0.4
18.	8 - 0.002		40.	0.72 - 0.4
19.	0.8 - 0.02		41.	0.72 - 0.04
20.	5 - 0.1		42.	9.3 – 7
21.	5 - 0.01		43.	9.3 - 0.7
22.	5 - 0.001		44.	0.93 - 0.7



Division of Fractions—Round 1

Directions: Evaluate each expression and simplify.

1.	9 ones ÷ 3 ones	23.	<u>6</u> <u>4</u>	
1.	y ones : 5 ones	25.	$\frac{\frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{10}}$	
2.	9÷3	24.	$\frac{\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{\frac{10}{10}}{\frac{10}{10}} \div \frac{10}{10}$	
3.	9 tens ÷ 3 tens	25.	$\frac{10}{12} \div \frac{5}{12}$	
4.	90 ÷ 30	26.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{12} \div \frac{5}{12}$	
5.	9 hundreds ÷ 3 hundreds	27.	$\frac{10}{12} \div \frac{3}{12}$	
6.	900 ÷ 300	28.	$\frac{10}{12} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{10}{12} \div \frac{1}{12}$	
7.	9 halves \div 3 halves	29.	$\frac{\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{3}{12}}{\frac{5}{5}} = \frac{12}{12} \div \frac{3}{12}}{\frac{3}{12}}$	
8.	$\frac{9}{2} \div \frac{3}{2}$	30.	$\overline{10} \div \overline{10}$	
9.	9 fourths ÷ 3 fourths	31.	$\frac{5}{10} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}$	
10.	$\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$ 9 3	32.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{2}{10}$	
11.	$\frac{9}{8} \div \frac{3}{8}$	33.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{4}$	
12.	$ \frac{\overline{4} \div \overline{4}}{9} \\ \frac{9}{8} \div \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \\ 2 $	34.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array} $	
13.	$\frac{-}{3} \div \frac{-}{3}$	35.	$\overline{2} + \overline{8}$	
14.	$\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}$	36.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{1}{10}$	
15.	$\frac{\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}}{\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{2}{7}}$	37.	$ \begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{4} \div \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 4 \end{array} $	
16.	$\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{4}{7}$ $6 \qquad 2$	38.	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{4}{6}$	
17.	$\overline{10} \div \overline{10}$	39.	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{6}$	
18.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{4}{10}$	40.	5 1	
19.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{8}{10}$	41.	$\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{5}{6}$	
20.	$ \frac{\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{4}{10}}{\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{8}{10}} $ $ \frac{\frac{7}{12} \div \frac{2}{12}}{\frac{12}{12}} $ $ \frac{\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{9}{12}}{\frac{12}{12}} $	42.	$ \frac{\overline{6} \div \overline{4}}{2} \\ \frac{2}{9} \div \overline{5} \\ \frac{5}{9} \div \overline{6} \\ \frac{5}{9} \div \overline{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} \div \overline{7} $	
21.	$\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{9}{12}$	43.		
22.	$\frac{4}{12} \div \frac{11}{12}$	44.	$\frac{\frac{5}{7}}{\frac{1}{7}} \div \frac{1}{2}$	



Lesson 25 6•4

Improvement:

Division of Fractions—Round 2

Directions: Evaluate each expression and simplify.

1.	12 ones ÷ 2 ones	
2.	12 ÷ 2	
3.	12 tens \div 2 tens	
4.	120 ÷ 20	
5.	12 hundreds \div 2 hundreds	
6.	1,200 ÷ 200	
7.	12 halves \div 2 halves	
8.	$\frac{12}{2} \div \frac{2}{2}$	
9.	12 fourths \div 3 fourths	
10.	$\frac{12}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$	
11.	$\frac{12}{8} \div \frac{3}{8}$	
12.	$\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}$	
13.	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{2}{4}$	
14.	$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{5}$	
15.	$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$	
16.	$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$	
17.	$ \frac{4}{4}, \frac{4}{4} $ $ \frac{12}{8}, \frac{3}{8} $ $ \frac{2}{4}, \frac{1}{4} $ $ \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4} $ $ \frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5} $ $ \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5} $ $ \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} $ $ \frac{6}{8}, \frac{2}{8} $	
18.	$\frac{6}{8} \div \frac{4}{8}$	
19.	$\frac{\frac{6}{8} \div \frac{5}{8}}{\frac{6}{2}}$	
20.	$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{10}$	
21.	$\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{8}{10}$	
22.	$\frac{4}{10} \div \frac{7}{10}$	

23.	$\frac{\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{4}{12}}{\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{2}{12}} = \frac{6}{12} \div \frac{1}{12}$
24.	$\frac{\frac{6}{12} \div \frac{2}{6} = \frac{6}{12} \div \frac{1}{12}}{\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{7}{14}}$
25.	$\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{7}{14}$
26.	$\frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}$
27.	14 14
28.	$\frac{\frac{11}{14} \div \frac{1}{7} = \frac{11}{14} \div \frac{1}{14}}{\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{6}{14} = \frac{1}{14} \div \frac{6}{14}}$
29.	$\frac{\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{6}{14} = \frac{1}{14} \div \frac{6}{14}}{\frac{7}{14}}$
30.	$\frac{\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{3}{18}}{\frac{1}{18}}$
31.	$\frac{\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}}{\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}}$
32.	$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{12}{18} = \frac{12}{18} \div \frac{12}{18}$
33.	$\frac{\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{3}{18}}{\frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{12}{18} = \frac{12}{18} \div \frac{12}{18}}{\frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{4}{18}}{\frac{1}{12} \div \frac{8}{6}}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{15}}{\frac{1}{15}}$ $2 1$
34.	$\frac{\frac{4}{12} \div \frac{8}{6}}{12}$
35.	$\begin{array}{c} 12 & 3\\ \hline 1 & 3\\ \hline 3 & 15\\ \hline 2 & 1\end{array}$
36.	$\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18} \div \frac{1}{18}$
37.	$\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{4}{9}$
38.	$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$
39.	$ \frac{1}{6} \div \frac{4}{9} $ $ \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4} $ $ \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{3}{5} $ $ 1 1 $
40.	$\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{1}{2}$
41.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{2}{9}$
42.	$ \overline{7} \div \overline{2} $ $ \overline{5} \div \overline{9} $ $ \overline{5} \div \overline{2} $ $ \overline{9} \div \overline{6} $ $ \overline{5} \div \overline{4} $ $ \overline{5} \div \overline{4} $ $ \overline{1} 2 \div \overline{5} $
43.	$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{4}{9}$
44.	$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{4}{5}$



Addition of Decimals II—Round 1

1.	2.5 + 4
2.	2.5 + 0.4
3.	2.5 + 0.04
4.	2.5 + 0.004
5.	2.5 + 0.0004
6.	6 + 1.3
7.	0.6 + 1.3
8.	0.06 + 1.3
9.	0.006 + 1.3
10.	0.0006 + 1.3
11.	0.6 + 13
12.	7 + 0.2
13.	0.7 + 0.02
14.	0.07 + 0.2
15.	0.7 + 2
16.	7 + 0.02
17.	6 + 0.3
18.	0.6 + 0.03
19.	0.06 + 0.3
20.	0.6 + 3
21.	6 + 0.03
22.	0.6 + 0.3

23.	4.5 + 3.1	
24.	4.5 + 0.31	
25.	4.5 + 0.031	
26.	0.45 + 0.031	
27.	0.045 + 0.031	
28.	12 + 0.36	
29.	1.2 + 3.6	
30.	1.2 + 0.36	
31.	1.2 + 0.036	
32.	0.12 + 0.036	
33.	0.012 + 0.036	
34.	0.7 + 3	
35.	0.7 + 0.3	
36.	0.07 + 0.03	
37.	0.007 + 0.003	
38.	5 + 0.5	
39.	0.5 + 0.5	
40.	0.05 + 0.05	
41.	0.005 + 0.005	
42.	0.11 + 19	
43.	1.1 + 1.9	
44.	0.11 + 0.19	



Improvement: _____

Addition of Decimals II—Round 2

1.	7.4 + 3
2.	7.4 + 0.3
3.	7.4 + 0.03
4.	7.4 + 0.003
5.	7.4 + 0.0003
6.	6 + 2.2
7.	0.6 + 2.2
8.	0.06 + 2.2
9.	0.006 + 2.2
10.	0.0006 + 2.2
11.	0.6 + 22
12.	7 + 0.8
13.	0.7 + 0.08
14.	0.07 + 0.8
15.	0.7 + 8
16.	7 + 0.08
17.	5 + 0.4
18.	0.5 + 0.04
19.	0.05 + 0.4
20.	0.5 + 4
21.	5 + 0.04
22.	5 + 0.4

23.	3.6 + 2.3	
24.	3.6 + 0.23	
25.	3.6 + 0.023	
26.	0.36 + 0.023	
27.	0.036 + 0.023	
28.	0.13 + 56	
29.	1.3 + 5.6	
30.	1.3 + 0.56	
31.	1.3 + 0.056	
32.	0.13 + 0.056	
33.	0.013 + 0.056	
34.	2 + 0.8	
35.	0.2 + 0.8	
36.	0.02 + 0.08	
37.	0.002 + 0.008	
38.	0.16 + 14	
39.	1.6 + 1.4	
40.	0.16 + 0.14	
41.	0.016 + 0.014	
42.	15 + 0.15	
43.	1.5 + 1.5	
44.	0.15 + 0.15	



Subtraction of Decimals—Round 1

1.	55 – 50	23.	9.9 – 5	
2.	55 — 5	24.	9.9 – 0.5	
3.	5.5 — 5	25.	0.99 – 0.5	
4.	5.5 - 0.5	26.	0.99 – 0.05	
5.	88 - 80	27.	4.7 – 2	
6.	88 - 8	28.	4.7 - 0.2	
7.	8.8 - 8	29.	0.47 - 0.2	
8.	8.8 - 0.8	30.	0.47 - 0.02	
9.	33 - 30	31.	8.4 - 1	
10.	33 – 3	32.	8.4 - 0.1	
11.	3.3 – 3	33.	0.84 - 0.1	
12.	1 - 0.3	34.	7.2 – 5	
13.	1 - 0.03	35.	7.2 - 0.5	
14.	1 - 0.003	36.	0.72 - 0.5	
15.	0.1 - 0.03	37.	0.72 - 0.05	
16.	4 - 0.8	38.	8.6 - 7	
17.	4 - 0.08	39.	8.6 - 0.7	
18.	4 - 0.008	40.	0.86 - 0.7	
19.	0.4 - 0.08	41.	0.86 - 0.07	
20.	9 - 0.4	42.	5.1 – 4	
21.	9 - 0.04	43.	5.1 - 0.4	
22.	9 - 0.004	44.	0.51 - 0.4	



Improvement: _____

Subtraction of Decimals—Round 2

1.	66 - 60	23.	6.8 - 4	
2.	66 – 6	24.	6.8 - 0.4	
3.	6.6 – 6	25.	0.68 - 0.4	
4.	6.6 - 0.6	26.	0.68 - 0.04	
5.	99 - 90	27.	7.3 – 1	
6.	99 – 9	28.	7.3 – 0.1	
7.	9.9 – 9	29.	0.73 - 0.1	
8.	9.9 - 0.9	30.	0.73 - 0.01	
9.	22 - 20	31.	9.5 - 2	
10.	22 – 2	32.	9.5 – 0.2	
11.	2.2 – 2	33.	0.95 - 0.2	
12.	3 - 0.4	34.	8.3 - 5	
13.	3 - 0.04	35.	8.3 - 0.5	
14.	3 - 0.004	36.	0.83 - 0.5	
15.	0.3 - 0.04	37.	0.83 - 0.05	
16.	8 - 0.2	38.	7.2 - 4	
17.	8 - 0.02	39.	7.2 - 0.4	
18.	8 - 0.002	40.	0.72 - 0.4	
19.	0.8 - 0.02	41.	0.72 - 0.04	
20.	5 – 0.1	42.	9.3 – 7	
21.	5 - 0.01	43.	9.3 - 0.7	
22.	5 - 0.001	44.	0.93 - 0.7	





Date _____

Lesson 1: The Relationship of Addition and Subtraction

Exit Ticket

- 1. Draw tape diagrams to represent each of the following number sentences.
 - a. 3 + 5 5 = 3

b. 8 - 2 + 2 = 8

- 2. Fill in each blank.
 - a. 65 + ____ -15 = 65
 - b. _____ + g g = k
 - c. $a + b \underline{\qquad} = a$
 - d. 367 93 + 93 =____



Date _____

Lesson 2: The Relationship of Multiplication and Division

Exit Ticket

- 1. Fill in the blanks to make each equation true.
 - a. $12 \div 3 \times ___ = 12$
 - b. $f \times h \div h =$ ____
 - c. $45 \times ___ \div 15 = 45$
 - d. $__ \div r \times r = p$
- 2. Draw a series of tape diagrams to represent the following number sentences.
 - a. $12 \div 3 \times 3 = 12$

b. $4 \times 5 \div 5 = 4$



Date _____

Lesson 3: The Relationship of Multiplication and Addition

Exit Ticket

Write an equivalent expression to show the relationship of multiplication and addition.

1. 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8

2. 4 × 9

3. 6+6+6

4. 7h

5. j + j + j + j + j

6. u + u + u + u + u + u + u + u + u + u



Date _____

Lesson 4: The Relationship of Division and Subtraction

Exit Ticket

1. Represent $56 \div 8 = 7$ using subtraction. Explain your reasoning.

2. Explain why $30 \div x = 6$ is the same as 30 - x - x - x - x - x - x = 0. What is the value of x in this example?



Date _____

Lesson 5: Exponents

Exit Ticket

1. What is the difference between 6z and z^6 ?

2. Write 10^3 as a multiplication expression having repeated factors.

3. Write $8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8$ using an exponent.



Lesson 6 6•4

Name _____

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Lesson 6: The Order of Operations

Exit Ticket

1. Evaluate this expression: $39 \div (2+1) - 2 \times (4+1)$.

2. Evaluate this expression: $12 \times (3 + 2^2) \div 2 - 10$.

3. Evaluate this expression: $12 \times (3+2)^2 \div 2 - 10$.

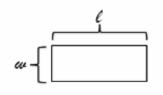


Date _____

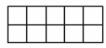
Lesson 7: Replacing Letters with Numbers

Exit Ticket

1. In the drawing below, what do the letters *l* and *w* represent?



- 2. What does the expression l + w + l + w represent?
- 3. What does the expression $l \cdot w$ represent?
- 4. The rectangle below is congruent to the rectangle shown in Problem 1. Use this information to evaluate the expressions from Problems 2 and 3.





Date _____

Lesson 8: Replacing Numbers with Letters

Exit Ticket

1. State the commutative property of addition, and provide an example using two different numbers.

2. State the commutative property of multiplication, and provide an example using two different numbers.

3. State the additive property of zero, and provide an example using any other number.

4. State the multiplicative identity property of one, and provide an example using any other number.



Date _____

Lesson 9: Writing Addition and Subtraction Expressions

Exit Ticket

1. Write an expression showing the sum of 8 and a number f.

2. Write an expression showing 5 less than the number *k*.

3. Write an expression showing the sum of a number h and a number w minus 11.



Date _____

Lesson 10: Writing and Expanding Multiplication Expressions

Exit Ticket

- 1. Rewrite the expression in standard form (use the fewest number of symbols and characters possible).
 - a. $5g \cdot 7h$

b. $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot m \cdot n$

- 2. Name the parts of the expression. Then, write it in expanded form.
 - a. 14*b*

b. 30*jk*



Date _____

Lesson 11: Factoring Expressions

Exit Ticket

Use greatest common factor and the distributive property to write equivalent expressions in factored form.

1. 2x + 8y

2. 13ab + 15ab

3. 20g + 24h



Date _____

Lesson 12: Distributing Expressions

Exit Ticket

Use the distributive property to write the following expressions in expanded form.

1. 2(b+c)

2. 5(7h + 3m)

3. e(f + g)



Date _____

Lesson 13: Writing Division Expressions

Exit Ticket

Rewrite the expressions using the division symbol and as a fraction.

1. The quotient of m and 7

2. Five divided by the sum of *a* and *b*

3. The quotient of k decreased by 4 and 9



Date _____

Lesson 14: Writing Division Expressions

Exit Ticket

1. Write the division expression in words and as a fraction.

 $(g + 12) \div h$

2. Write the following division expression using the division symbol and as a fraction: *f* divided by the quantity *h* minus 3.



Date _____

Lesson 15: Read Expressions in Which Letters Stand for Numbers

Exit Ticket

- 1. Write two word expressions for each problem using different math vocabulary for each expression.
 - a. 5d 10

b.
$$\frac{a}{b+2}$$

- 2. List five different math vocabulary words that could be used to describe each given expression.
 - a. 3(d-2) + 10





Date _____

Lesson 16: Write Expressions in Which Letters Stand for Numbers

Exit Ticket

Mark the text by underlining key words, and then write an expression using variables and/or numbers for each of the statements below.

- 1. Omaya picked *x* amount of apples, took a break, and then picked *v* more. Write the expression that models the total number of apples Omaya picked.
- 2. A number *h* is tripled and then decreased by 8.
- 3. Sidney brought *s* carrots to school and combined them with Jenan's *j* carrots. She then splits them equally among 8 friends.
- 4. 15 less than the quotient of e and d
- 5. Marissa's hair was 10 inches long, and then she cut *h* inches.



Date _____

Lesson 17: Write Expressions in Which Letters Stand for Numbers

Exit Ticket

Write an expression using letters and/or numbers for each problem below.

1. *d* squared

- 2. A number *x* increased by 6, and then the sum is doubled.
- 3. The total of *h* and *b* is split into 5 equal groups.
- 4. Jazmin has increased her 45 by m dollars and then spends a third of the entire amount.
- 5. Bill has *d* more than 3 times the number of baseball cards as Frank. Frank has *f* baseball cards.



Date _____

Lesson 18: Writing and Evaluating Expressions—Addition and Subtraction

Exit Ticket

Kathleen lost a tooth today. Now she has lost 4 more than her sister Cara lost.

1. Write an expression to represent the number of teeth Cara has lost. Let *K* represent the number of teeth Kathleen lost.

Expression:

2. Write an expression to represent the number of teeth Kathleen has lost. Let *C* represent the number of teeth Cara lost.

Expression:

3. If Cara lost 3 teeth, how many teeth has Kathleen lost?



Date _____

Lesson 19: Substituting to Evaluate Addition and Subtraction Expressions

Exit Ticket

Jenna and Allie work together at a piano factory. They both were hired on January 3, but Jenna was hired in 2005, and Allie was hired in 2009.

Year	Allie's Years of Experience	Jenna's Years of Experience
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		

a. Fill in the table below to summarize the two workers' experience totals.

b. If both workers continue working at the piano factory, when Allie has *A* years of experience on the job, how many years of experience will Jenna have on the job?

c. If both workers continue working at the piano factory, when Allie has 20 years of experience on the job, how many years of experience will Jenna have on the job?



Date _____

Lesson 20: Writing and Evaluating Expressions—Multiplication and Division

Exit Ticket

Anna charges \$8.50 per hour to babysit. Complete the table, and answer the questions below.

Number of Hours	Amount Anna Charges in Dollars
1	
2	
5	
8	
Н	

a. Write an expression describing her earnings for working *H* hours.

b. How much will she earn if she works for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

c. How long will it take Anna to earn \$51.00?



Date _____

Lesson 21: Writing and Evaluating Expressions—Multiplication and Addition

Exit Ticket

Krystal Klear Cell Phone Company charges \$5.00 per month for service. The company also charges \$0.10 for each text message sent.

a. Complete the table below to calculate the monthly charges for various numbers of text messages sent.

Number of Text Messages Sent (T)	Total Monthly Bill in Dollars
0	
10	
20	
30	
Т	

b. If Suzannah's budget limit is \$10 per month, how many text messages can she send in one month?



Date _____

Lesson 22: Writing and Evaluating Expressions—Exponents

Exit Ticket

1. Naomi's allowance is \$2.00 per week. If she convinces her parents to double her allowance each week for two months, what will her weekly allowance be at the end of the second month (week 8)?

Week Number	Allowance
1	\$2.00
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
W	

2. Write the expression that describes Naomi's allowance during week w in dollars.



Date _____

Lesson 23: True and False Number Sentences

Exit Ticket

Substitute the value for the variable, and state in a complete sentence whether the resulting number sentence is true or false. If true, find a value that would result in a false number sentence. If false, find a value that would result in a true number sentence.

1. $15a \ge 75$. Substitute 5 for a.

2. 23 + b = 30. Substitute 10 for *b*.

3. 20 > 86 - h. Substitute 46 for *h*.

4. $32 \ge 8m$. Substitute 5 for m.



Date _____

Lesson 24: True and False Number Sentences

Exit Ticket

State when the following equations and inequalities will be true and when they will be false.

1. 5*g* > 45

- 2. 14 = 5 + k
- 3. 26 w < 12

 $4. \quad 32 \le a + 8$

5. $2 \cdot h \leq 16$



A STORY OF RATIOS	Lesson 25	6•4

Date _____

Lesson 25: Finding Solutions to Make Equations True

Exit Ticket

Find the solution to each equation.

1. 7f = 49

2.
$$1 = \frac{r}{12}$$

3. 1.5 = d + 0.8

4. $9^2 = h$

5. q = 45 - 19

$$6. \quad 40 = \frac{1}{2}p$$



Date _____

Lesson 26: One-Step Equations—Addition and Subtraction

Exit Ticket

1. If you know the answer, state it. Then, use a tape diagram to demonstrate why this is the correct answer. If you do not know the answer, find the solution using a tape diagram.

j + 12 = 25

2. Find the solution to the equation algebraically. Check your answer.

k - 16 = 4



Date _____

Lesson 27: One-Step Equations—Multiplication and Division

Exit Ticket

Calculate the solution to each equation below using the indicated method. Remember to check your answers.

1. Use tape diagrams to find the solution of $\frac{r}{10} = 4$.

2. Find the solution of 64 = 16u algebraically.



3. Use the method of your choice to find the solution of 12 = 3v.



Date _____

Lesson 28: Two-Step Problems—All Operations

Exit Ticket

Use tape diagrams and equations to solve the problem with visual models and algebraic methods.

Alyssa is twice as old as Brittany, and Jazmyn is 15 years older than Alyssa. If Jazmyn is 35 years old, how old is Brittany? Let a represent Alyssa's age in years and b represent Brittany's age in years.



Date _____

Lesson 29: Multi-Step Problems—All Operations

Exit Ticket

Solve the problem using tables and equations, and then check your answer with the word problem. Try to find the answer only using two rows of numbers on your table.

A pet store owner, Byron, needs to determine how much food he needs to feed the animals. Byron knows that he needs to order the same amount of bird food as hamster food. He needs four times as much dog food as bird food and needs half the amount of cat food as dog food. If Byron orders 600 packages of animal food, how much dog food does he buy? Let *b* represent the number of packages of bird food Byron purchased for the pet store.



Date _____

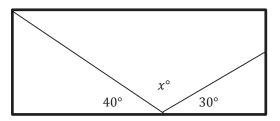
Lesson 30: One-Step Problems in the Real World

Exit Ticket

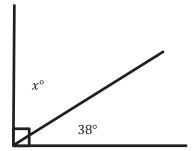
Write an equation, and solve for the missing angle in each question.

1. Alejandro is repairing a stained glass window. He needs to take it apart to repair it. Before taking it apart, he makes a sketch with angle measures to put it back together.

Write an equation, and use it to determine the measure of the unknown angle.



 Hannah is putting in a tile floor. She needs to determine the angles that should be cut in the tiles to fit in the corner. The angle in the corner measures 90°. One piece of the tile will have a measure of 38°. Write an equation, and use it to determine the measure of the unknown angle.





Lesson 31: Problems in Mathematical Terms

Exit Ticket

For each problem, determine the independent and dependent variables, write an equation to represent the situation, and then make a table with at least 5 values that models the situation.

1. Kyla spends 60 minutes of each day exercising. Let *d* be the number of days that Kyla exercises, and let *m* represent the total minutes of exercise in a given time frame. Show the relationship between the number of days that Kyla exercises and the total minutes that she exercises.

Independent variable
 Dependent variable
Equation

2. A taxicab service charges a flat fee of \$8 plus an additional \$1.50 per mile. Show the relationship between the total cost and the number of miles driven.

Independent variable
Dependent variable
Equation



Date _____

Lesson 32: Multi-Step Problems in the Real World

Exit Ticket

Determine which variable is the independent variable and which variable is the dependent variable. Write an equation, make a table, and plot the points from the table on the graph.

Enoch can type 40 words per minute. Let w be the number of words typed and m be the number of minutes spent typing.

Independent variable _____

Dependent variable _____

Equation _____



Date _____

Lesson 33: From Equations to Inequalities

Exit Ticket

Choose the number(s), if any, that make the equation or inequality true from the following set of numbers: $\{3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 18, 32\}$.

1. $\frac{1}{3}f = 4$

2. $\frac{1}{3}f < 4$

3. m + 7 = 20

4. $m + 7 \ge 20$



Date _____

Lesson 34: Writing and Graphing Inequalities in Real-World Problems

Exit Ticket

For each question, write an inequality. Then, graph your solution.

1. Keisha needs to make at least 28 costumes for the school play. Since she can make 4 costumes each week, Keisha plans to work on the costumes for at least 7 weeks.



2. If Keisha has to have the costumes complete in 10 weeks or fewer, how will our solution change?





Assessment Packet

A STORY OF RATIOS

Name	Date	

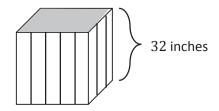
- 1. Yolanda is planning out her vegetable garden. She decides that her garden will be square. Below are possible sizes of the garden she will create.
 - a. Complete the table by continuing the pattern.

Side Length	1 foot	2 feet	3 feet	4 feet	5 feet	x feet
Notation	$1^2 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$					
Formula	$A = l \cdot w$ $A = 1 \text{ ft} \cdot 1 \text{ ft}$ $A = 1^2 \text{ ft}^2$ $A = 1 \text{ ft}^2$					
Representation						

b. Yolanda decides the length of her square vegetable garden will be 17 ft. She calculates that the area of the garden is 34 ft^2 . Determine if Yolanda's calculation is correct. Explain.



2. Yolanda creates garden cubes to plant flowers. She will fill the cubes with soil and needs to know the amount of soil that will fill each garden cube. The volume of a cube is determined by the following formula: $V = s^3$, where *s* represents the side length.



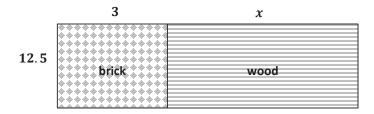
a. Represent the volume, in cubic inches, of the garden cube above using a numerical expression.

b. Evaluate the expression to determine the volume of the garden cube and the amount of soil, in cubic inches, she will need for each cube.

3. Explain why $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{16}$.



- 4. Yolanda is building a patio in her backyard. She is interested in using both brick and wood for the flooring of the patio. Below is the plan she has created for the patio. All measurements are in feet.
 - a. Create an expression to represent the area of the patio.

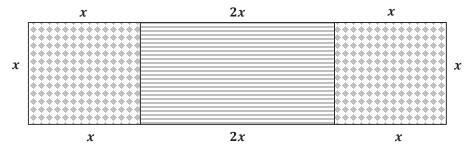


b. Yolanda's husband develops another plan for the patio because he prefers the patio to be much wider than Yolanda's plan. Determine the length of the brick section and the length of the wood section. Then, use the dimensions to write an expression that represents the area of the entire patio.

24		

		07
	•••••48 <i>X</i> •••••	96

5. The landscaper hired for Yolanda's lawn suggests a patio that has the same measure of wood as it has brick.



- a. Express the perimeter of the patio in terms of *x*, first using addition and then using multiplication.
- b. Use substitution to determine if your expressions are equivalent. Explain.



6. Elena and Jorge have similar problems and find the same answer. Each determines that the solution to the problem is 24.

Elena: $(14 + 42) \div 7 + 4^2$

Jorge: $14 + (42 \div 7) + 4^2$

- a. Evaluate each expression to determine if both Elena and Jorge are correct.
- b. Why would each find the solution of 24? What mistakes were made, if any?
- 7. Jackson gave Lena this expression to evaluate: 14(8 + 12). Lena said that to evaluate the expression was simple; just multiply the factors 14 and 20. Jackson told Lena she was wrong. He solved it by finding the product of 14 and 8 and then adding that to the product of 14 and 12.
 - a. Evaluate the expression using each student's method.

Lena's Method	Jackson's Method					

b. Who was right in this discussion? Why?



Name

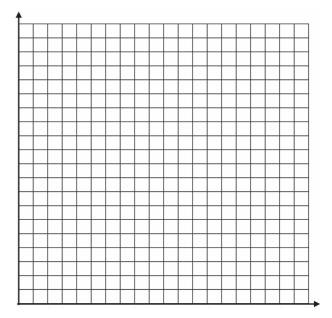
Date _____

- 1. Gertrude is deciding which cell phone plan is the best deal for her to buy. Super Cell charges a monthly fee of \$10 and also charges \$0.15 per call. She makes a note that the equation is M = 0.15C + 10, where M is the monthly charge, in dollars, and C is the number of calls placed. Global Cellular has a plan with no monthly fee but charges \$0.25 per call. She makes a note that the equation is M = 0.25C, where M is the monthly charge, in dollars, and C is the number of calls placed. Both companies offer unlimited text messages.
 - a. Make a table for both companies showing the cost of service, *M*, for making from 0 to 200 calls per month. Use multiples of 20.

	Cost of Services, <i>M</i> , in Dollars						
Number of Calls, C	Super Cell <i>M</i> = 0.15 <i>C</i> + 10	Global Cellular $M = 0.25C$					



b. Construct a graph for the two equations on the same graph. Use the number of calls, *C*, as the independent variable and the monthly charge, in dollars, *M*, as the dependent variable.



c. Which cell phone plan is the best deal for Gertrude? Defend your answer with specific examples.



- Sadie is saving her money to buy a new pony, which costs \$600. She has already saved \$75. She earns \$50 per week working at the stables and wonders how many weeks it will take to earn enough for a pony of her own.
 - a. Make a table showing the week number, *W*, and total savings, in dollars, *S*, in Sadie's savings account.

Number of Weeks						
Total Savings (in dollars)						

b. Show the relationship between the number of weeks and Sadie's savings using an expression.

c. How many weeks will Sadie have to work to earn enough to buy the pony?



- 3. The elevator at the local mall has a weight limit of 1,800 pounds and requires that the maximum person allowance be no more than nine people.
 - a. Let *x* represent the number of people. Write an inequality to describe the maximum allowance of people allowed in the elevator at one time.

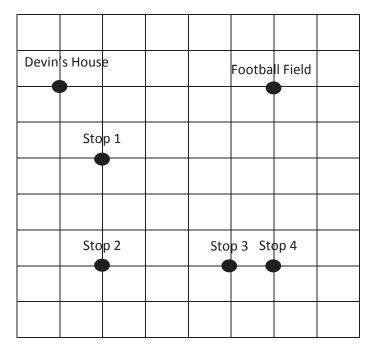
b. Draw a number line diagram to represent all possible solutions to part (a).

c. Let *w* represent the amount of weight, in pounds. Write an inequality to describe the maximum weight allowance in the elevator at one time.

d. Draw a number line diagram to represent all possible solutions to part (c).



4. Devin's football team carpools for practice every week. This week is his parents' turn to pick up team members and take them to the football field. While still staying on the roads, Devin's parents always take the shortest route in order to save gasoline. Below is a map of their travels. Each gridline represents a street and the same distance.

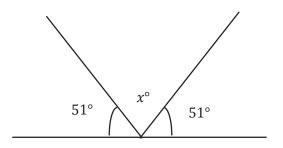


Devin's father checks his mileage and notices that he drove 18 miles between his house and Stop 3.

- a. Create an equation, and determine the amount of miles each gridline represents.
- b. Using this information, determine how many total miles Devin's father will travel from home to the football field, assuming he made every stop. Explain how you determined the answer.
- c. At the end of practice, Devin's father dropped off team members at each stop and went back home. How many miles did Devin's father travel all together?



5. For a science experiment, Kenneth reflects a beam off a mirror. He is measuring the missing angle created when the light reflects off the mirror. (Note: The figure is not drawn to scale.)



Use an equation to determine the missing angle, labeled x in the diagram.

