CSMP Mathematics for the Intermediate Grades Part I

Worksheets

What's In This Book?

This book contains all the worksheets you will need for *CSMP for the Intermediate Grades, Part I.* Worksheets are labeled with the same letter and number as the lessons with which they are used. In this book, they are in the following order:

N Worksheets

N10	N25
N11	N26
N13	N27
N14	N28
N17	N29
N19	N30
N20	N33
N21	N34
	N11 N13 N14 N17 N19 N20

L Worksheets

L1	L4	L8
L2	L7	

G Worksheets

G1	G6	G10
G3	G7	G11
G4	G8	G12
G5	G9	

P Worksheets

P1	P5	P7
P3	P6	P8
P4		

W Worksheets

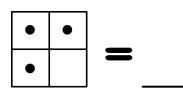
W7

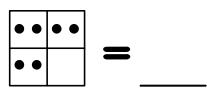
Name_____

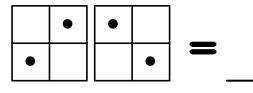
N1

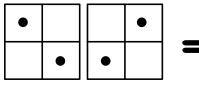
*

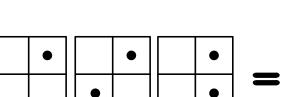
What number is on the Minicomputer?

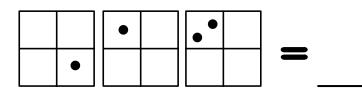




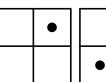




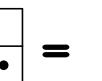




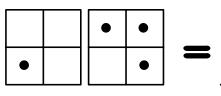


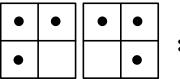






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•	•	•••			

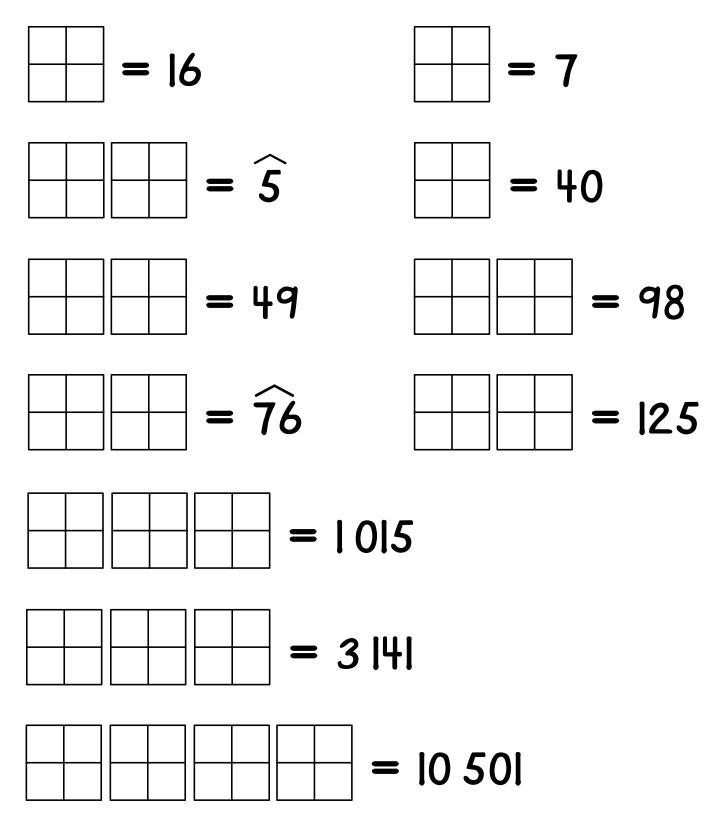






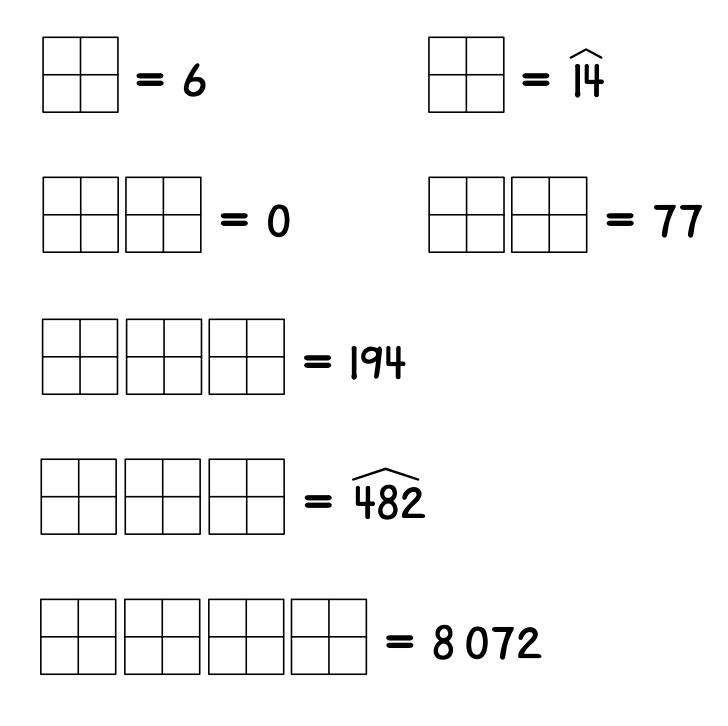
Name	N1	**

Put each of these numbers on the Minicomputer. You may use positive checkers or negative checkers or both kinds of checkers.



Name	N1	***

Put each of these numbers on the Minicomputer using exactly three checkers (positive or negative).



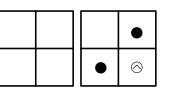
Name_____

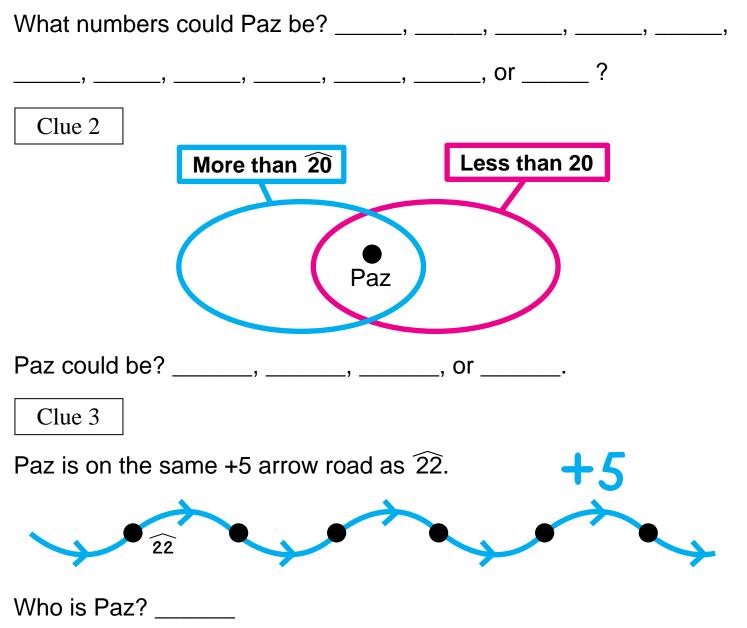


Paz is a secret number.

Clue 1

Paz can be shown on this Minicomputer by moving <u>one</u> of these checkers to the tens board.



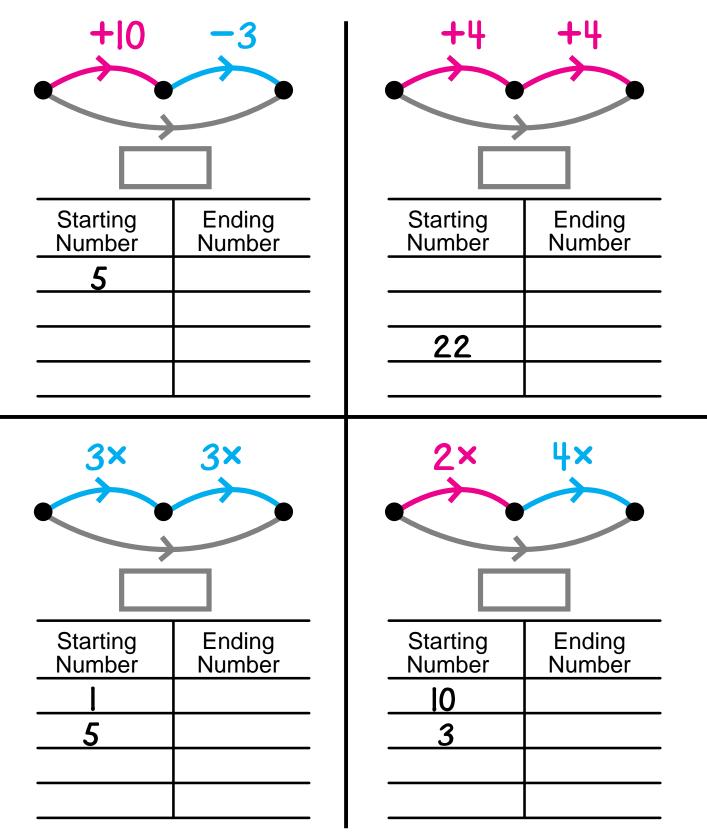


N2

*

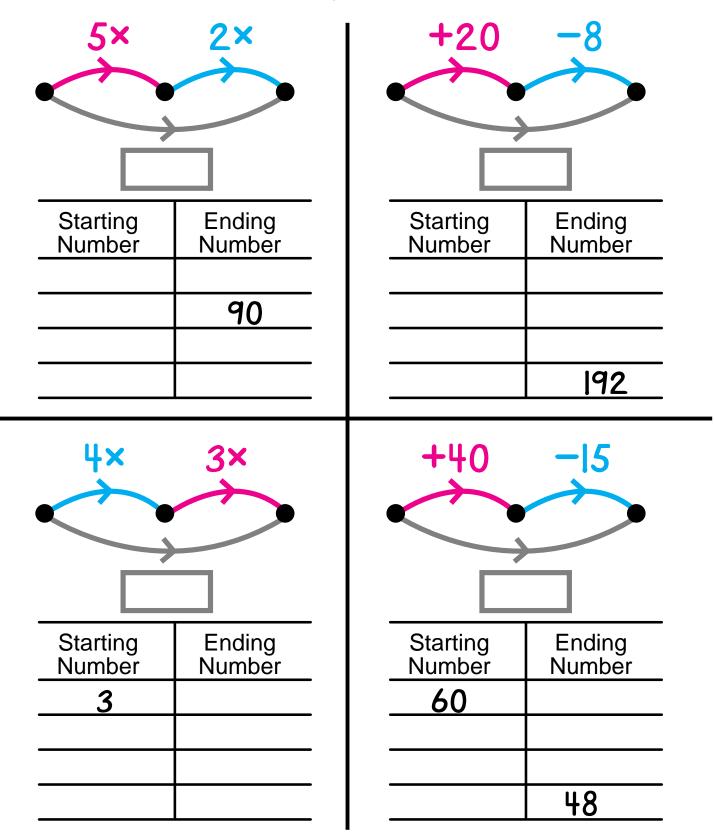
Name

Fill in the charts and label the gray arrows.



**

Fill in the charts and label the gray arrows.



Chicago to Belleville

What is the shortest route from Chicago to Belleville?

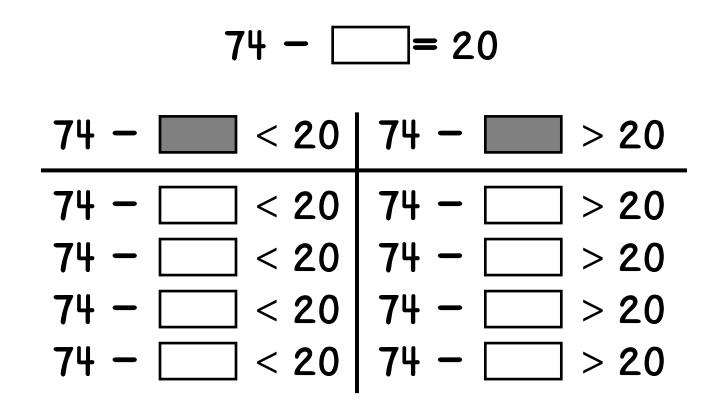
Show your work in this box.

Closer to Springfield—Chicago or Marion

Which city is closer to Springfield, Chicago or Marion?

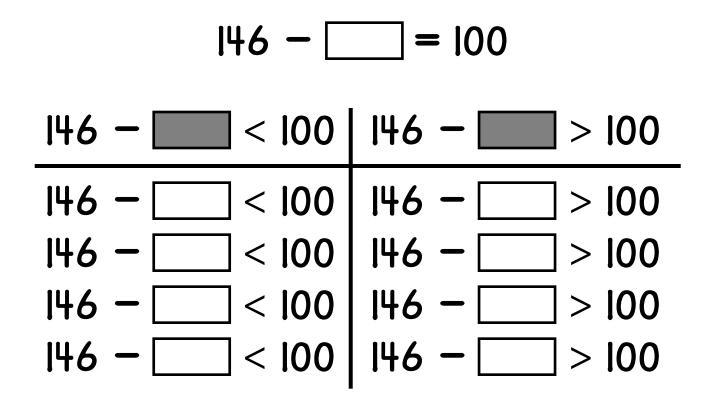
Show your work in this box.

Fill in the boxes with whole numbers, a different number in each box.



Explain any rule or pattern you used to fill in the boxes.

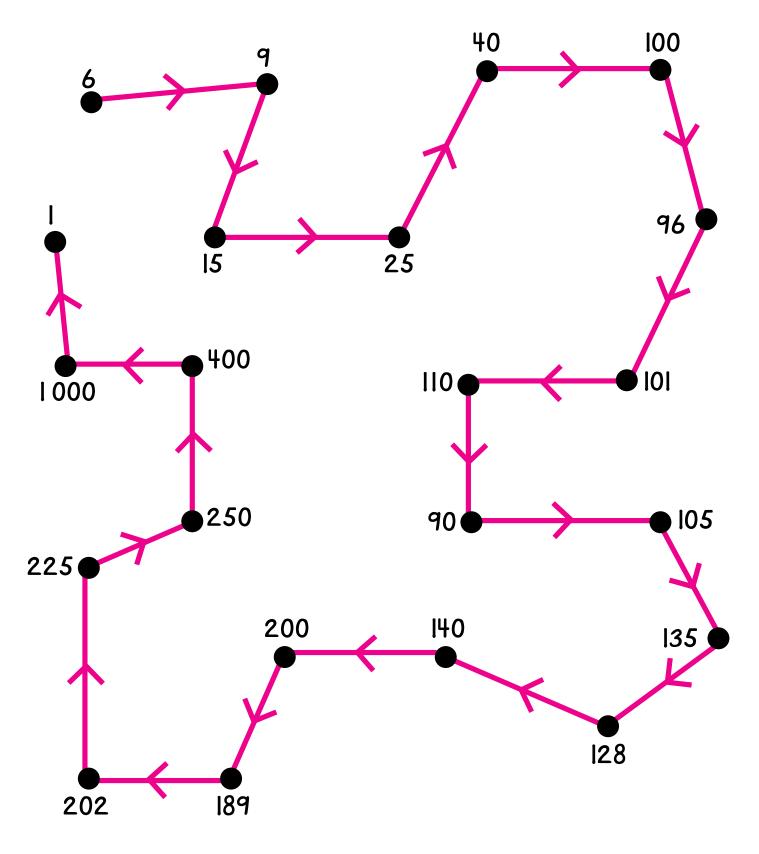
Fill in the boxes with whole numbers, a different number in each box.



Explain any rule or pattern you used to fill in the boxes.

Label each arrow + or - some whole number.

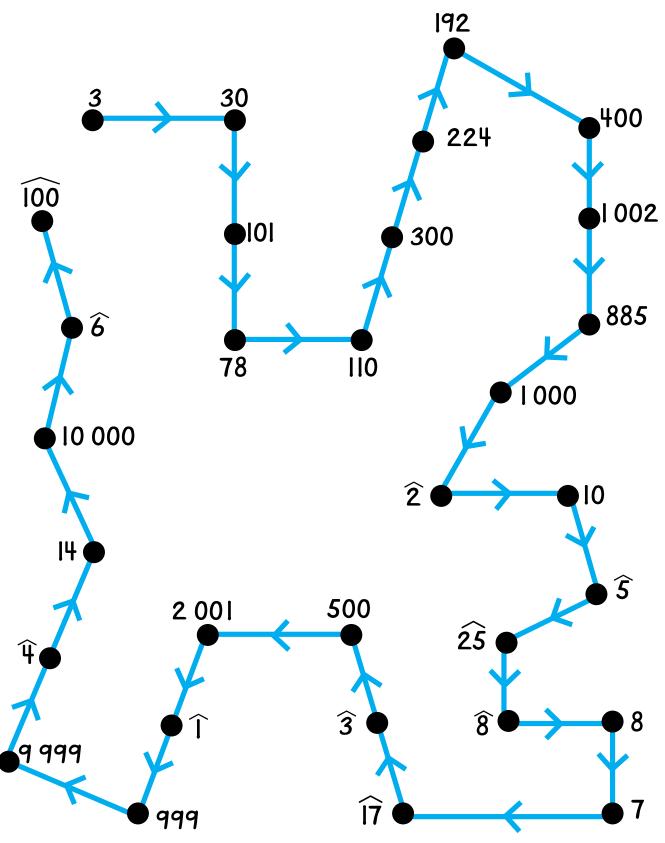
Name



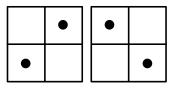
Name.

N4

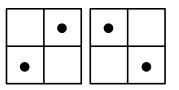
Label each arrow + or - some whole number.



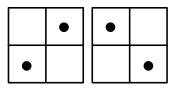
Move exactly one checker to get 72 on the Minicomputer.



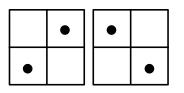
Move exactly one checker to get 59 on the Minicomputer.



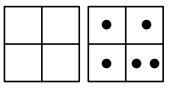
Move exactly one checker to get 78 on the Minicomputer.



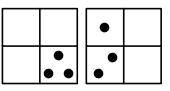
Move exactly one checker to get 39 on the Minicomputer.



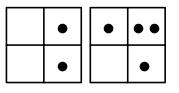
Move exactly one checker to get 25 on the Minicomputer.



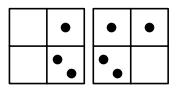
Move exactly one checker to get 35 on the Minicomputer.



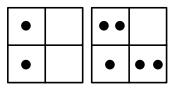
Move exactly one checker to get 69 on the Minicomputer.



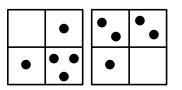
Move exactly one checker to get 73 on the Minicomputer.



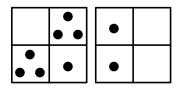
Move exactly two checkers to get 125 on the Minicomputer.



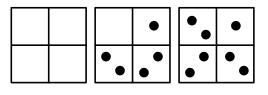
Move exactly two checkers to get 105 on the Minicomputer.



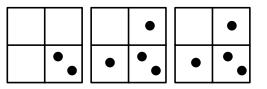
Move exactly two checkers to get 169 on the Minicomputer.



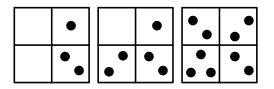
Move at most three checkers to get 490 on the Minicomputer.



Move at most three two checkers to get 468 on the Minicomputer.

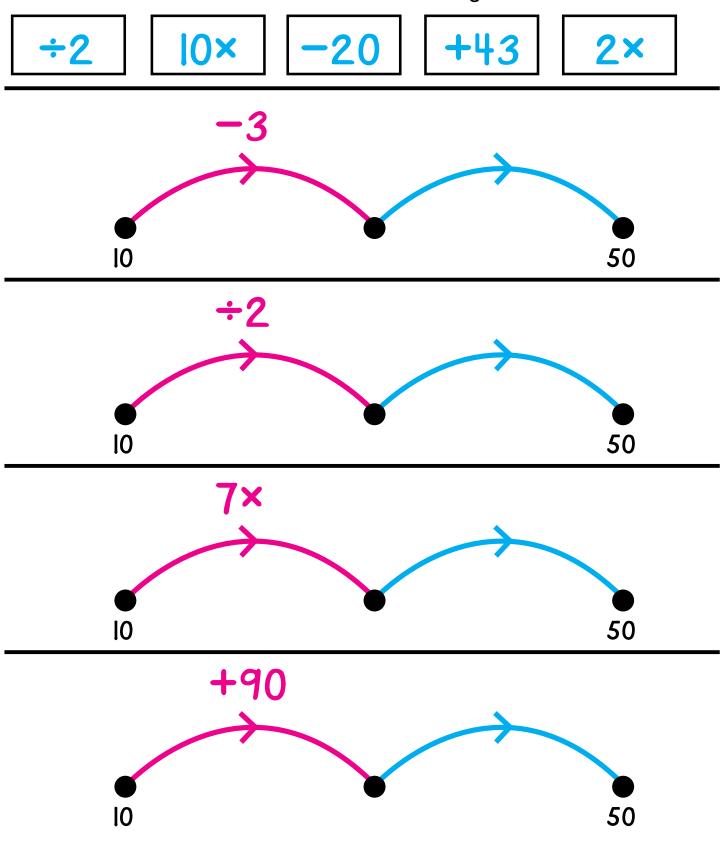


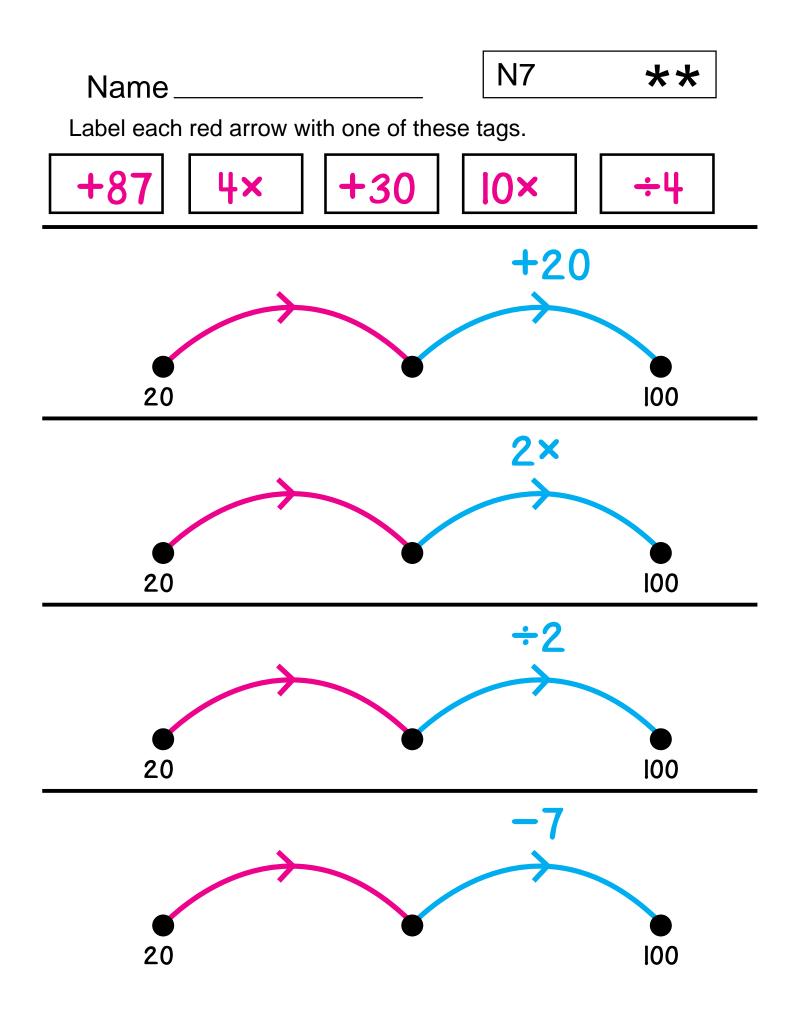
Move at most three checkers to get 1015 on the Minicomputer.

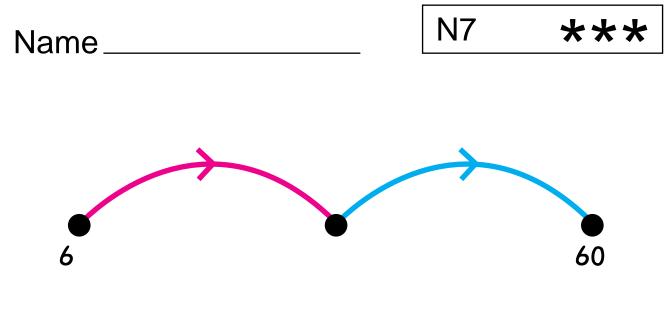




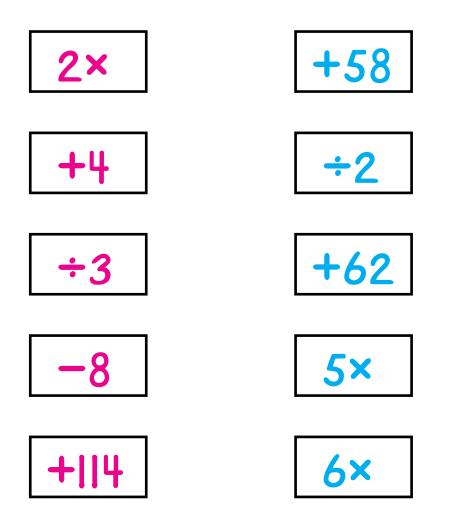
Label each blue arrow with one of these tags.







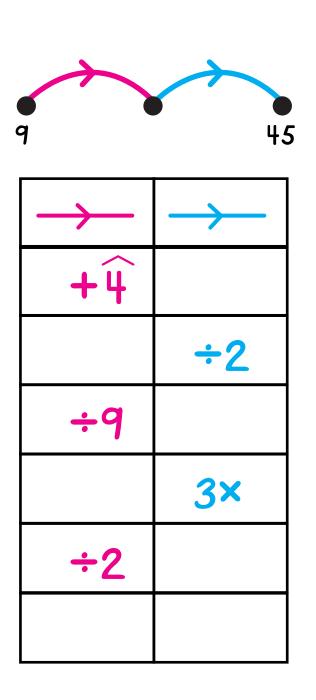
Match the tags.

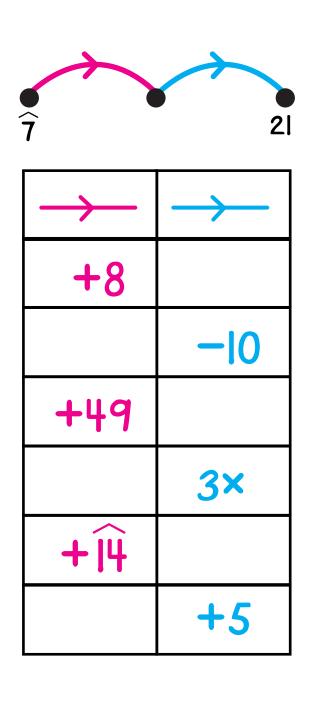


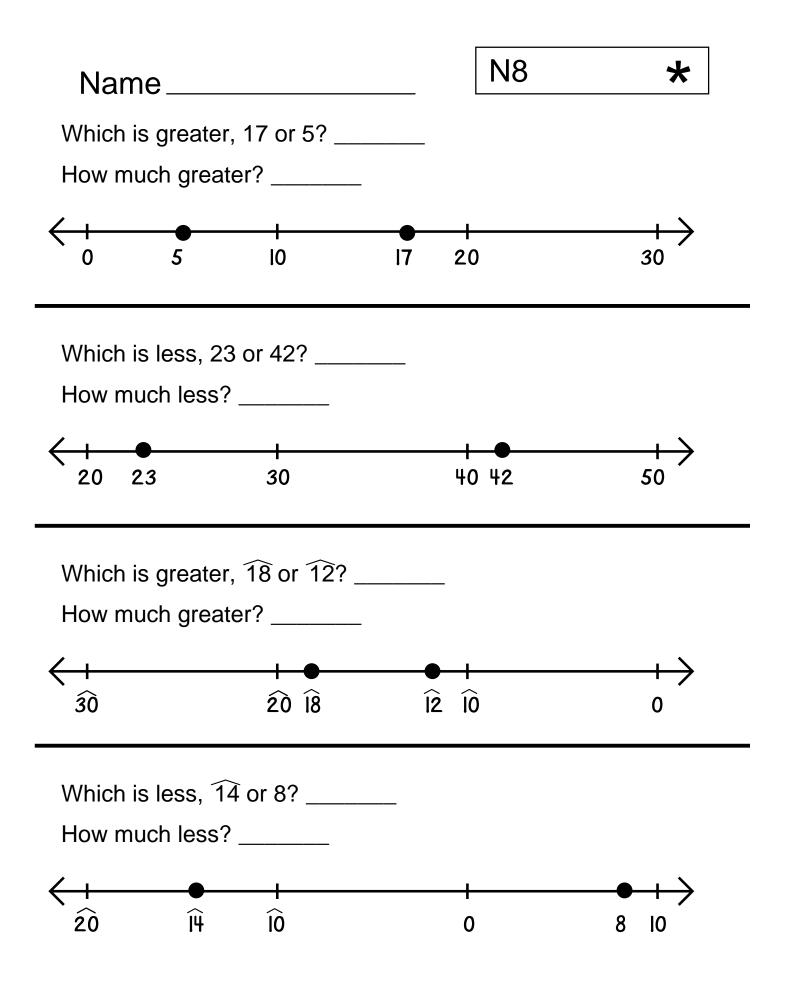
Name____

N7 ********

Complete the charts.

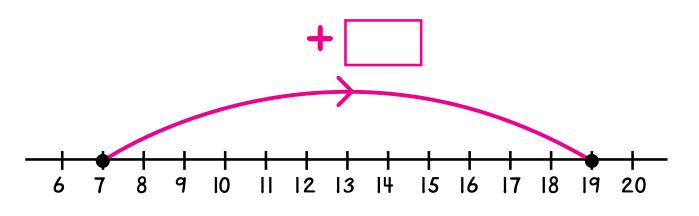




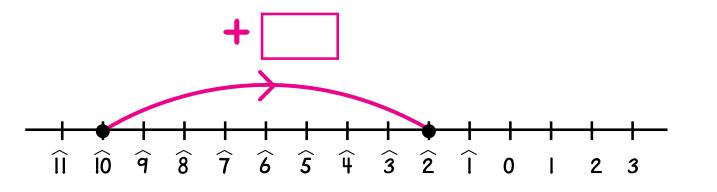


Name	N8	**

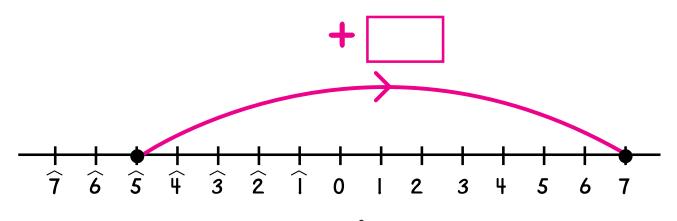
Fill in the boxes for the arrows and answer the questions.



What number is halfway between 7 and 19 on the number line? _____



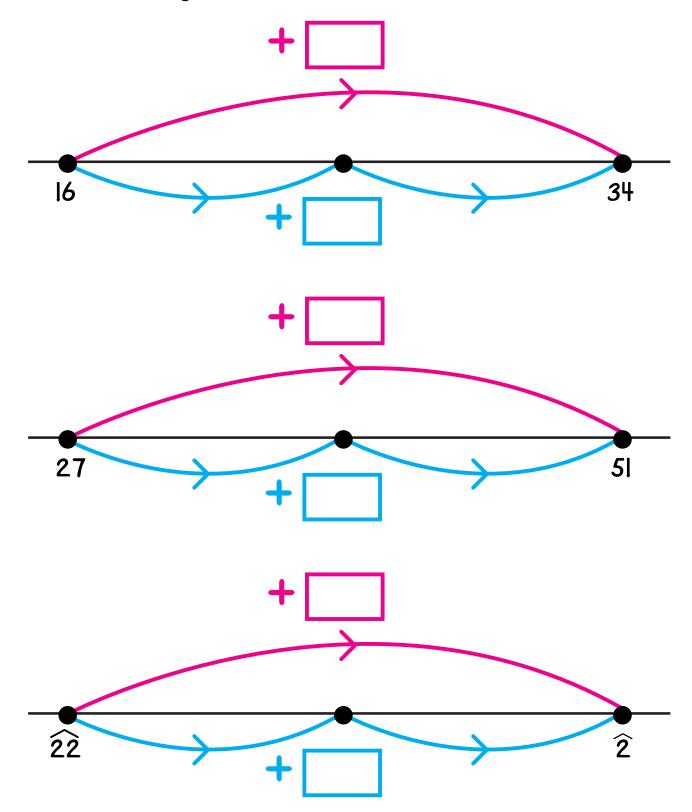
What number is halfway between $\widehat{10}$ and $\widehat{2}$ on the number line?



What number is halfway between $\hat{5}$ and 7 on the number line? _____

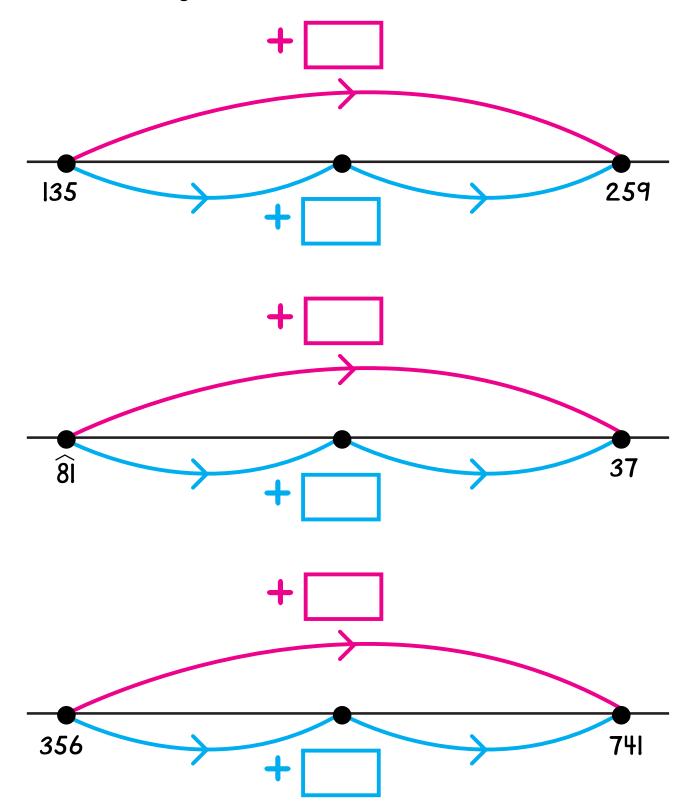
Name

On each number line, label the middle dot with the number halfway between the two given numbers. Fill in the boxes for the arrows.



Name

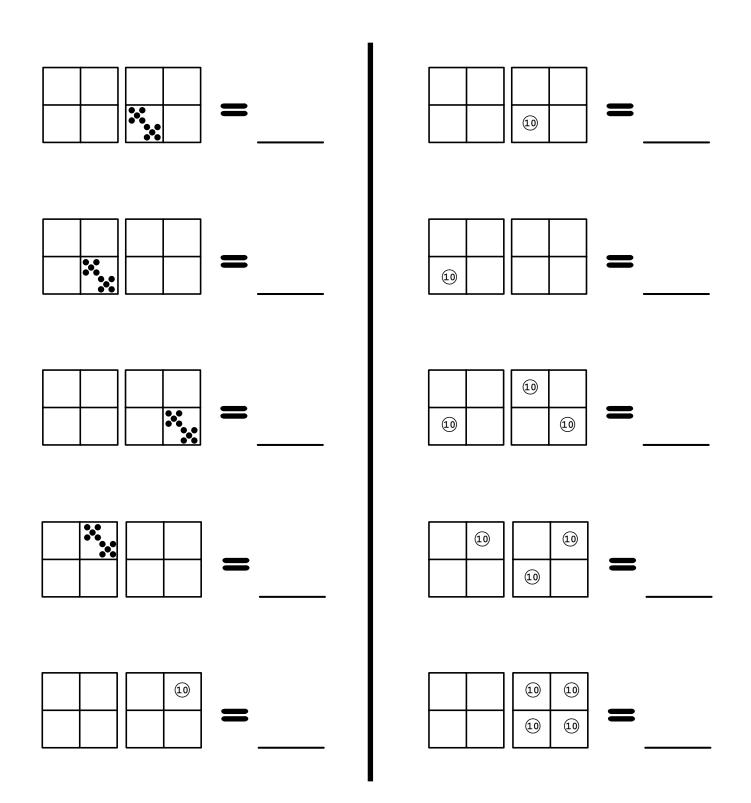
On each number line, label the middle dot with the number halfway between the two given numbers. Fill in the boxes for the arrows.



Name_____

N9

What number is on the Minicomputer?

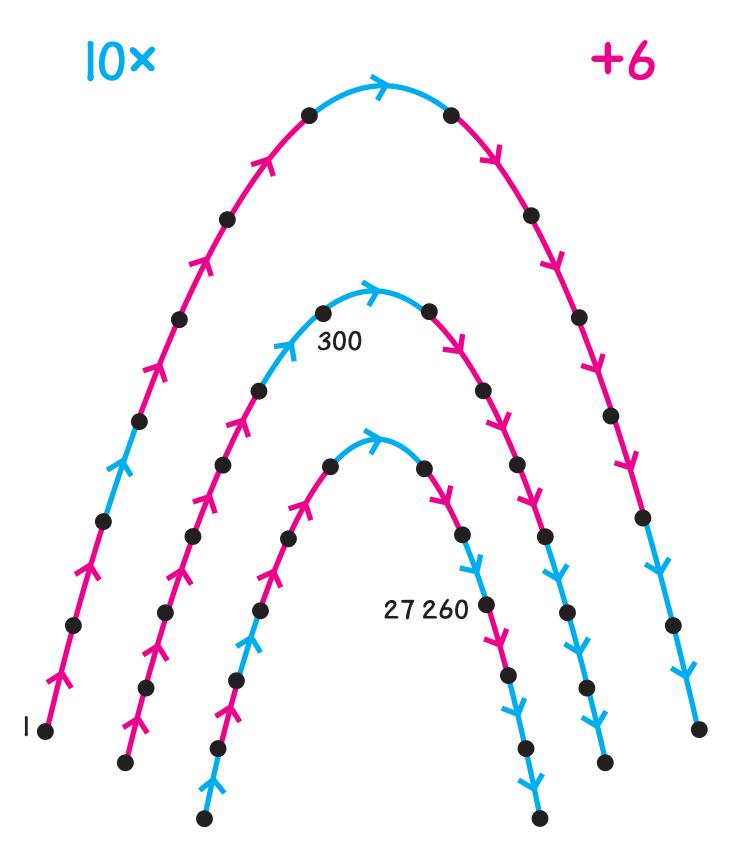


Name_

N9

**

Label the dots.



Name			N9	***
Draw as many	/ 10x arrows a	as possible ir	n this picture).
		707		10×
70 ●				7,000 •
	3,200 ●	700 ●	·	32 ●
	3,002 ●	320	302 ●	
7 ●	8,040 ●		840 •	70,000 ●

368



84

36,800,000 36,800 36,800 3,680,000 3,680,000

804

N9 ******** Name____ Zoot is a secret number. Clue 1 Greater than 350 Greater than 300 Zoot Multiples of 5 Zoot could be _____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, _____, ____, or _____. Clue 2

Zoot is the ending number of an arrow road that starts at 0 and has exactly two 10x arrows and ten +1 arrows.

10× +1

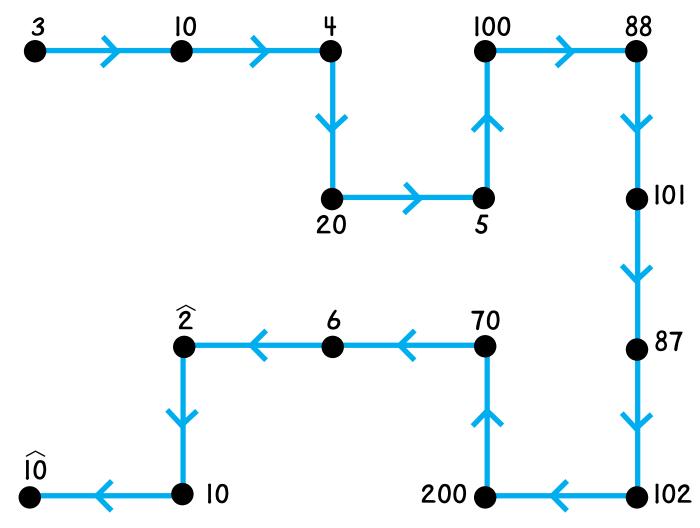
Zoot

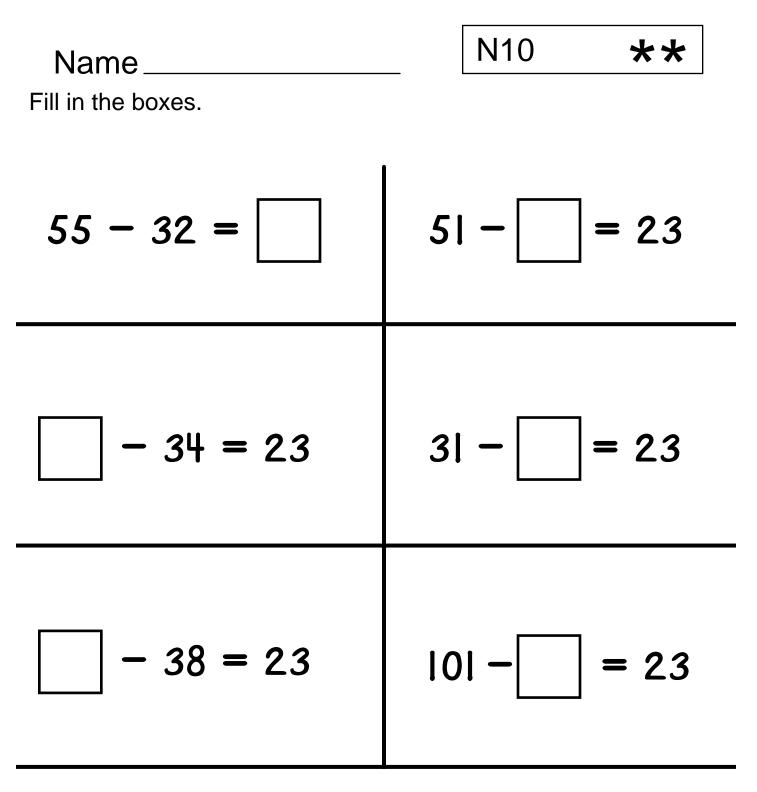


Who is Zoot? _____

Name		N10	*
Subtract:			
63	218	124	
-127	-85	-76	
317	503	712	
-152	-248	-494	

Label each arrow + or – some whole number.

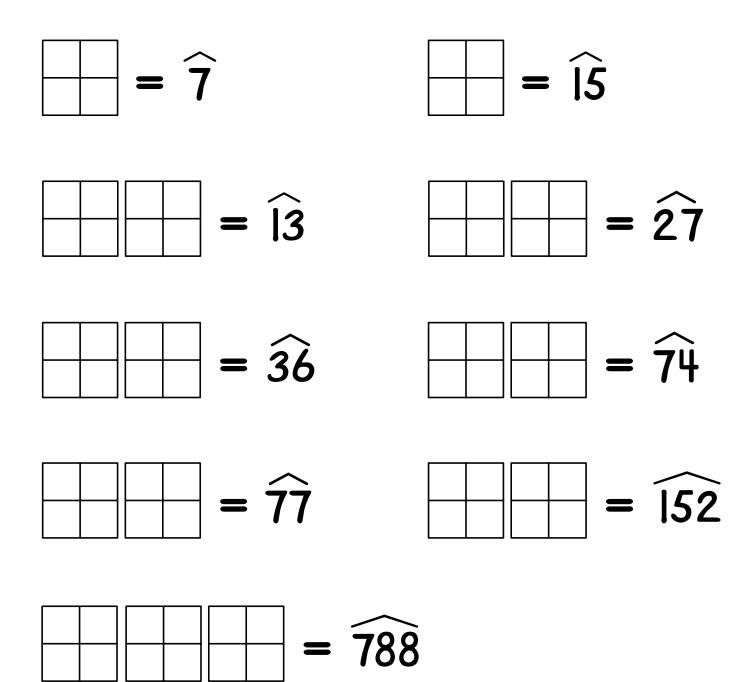




Write two more subtraction problems with 23 as the difference.

Name	N10	***

Put each of these numbers on the Minicomputer using exactly one positive checker and two negative checkers.

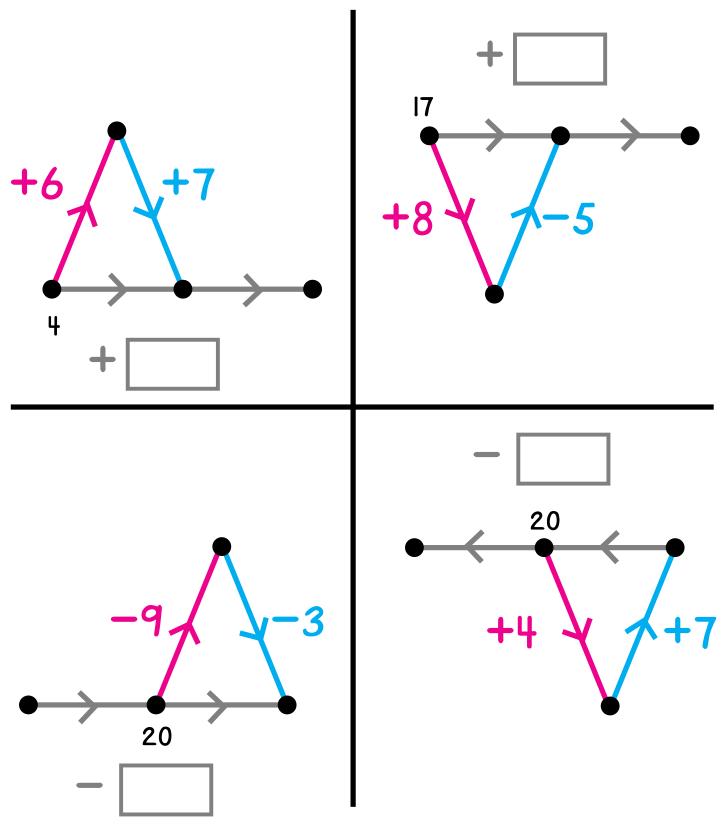


Name

N11

*

In each picture, fill in the box for the gray arrows and then label the dots.



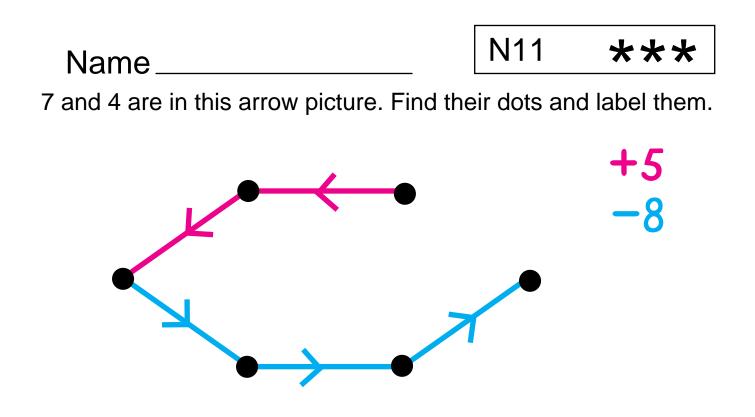
Name_

Label the dots and draw as many +4 arrows as possible in this picture.

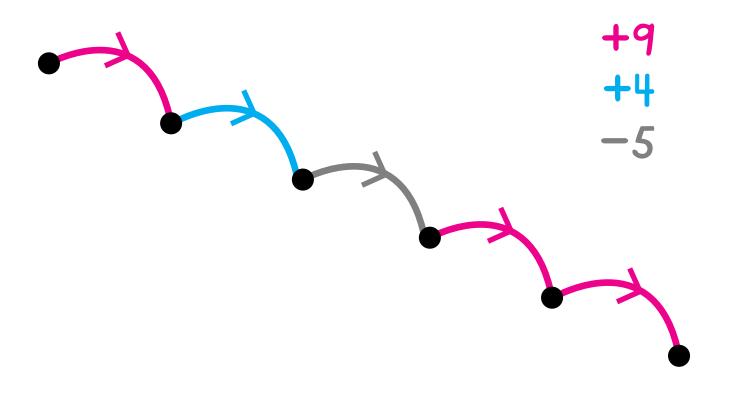
N11

**

-6 +4 26

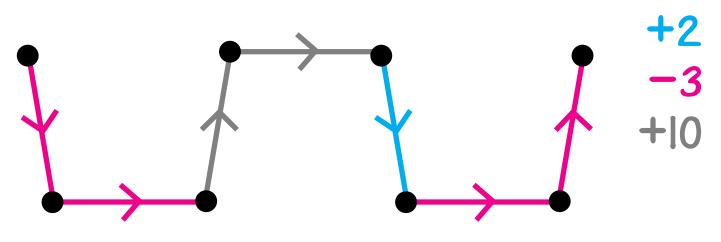


9 and 27 are in this arrow picture. Find their dots and label them.

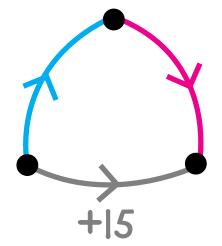




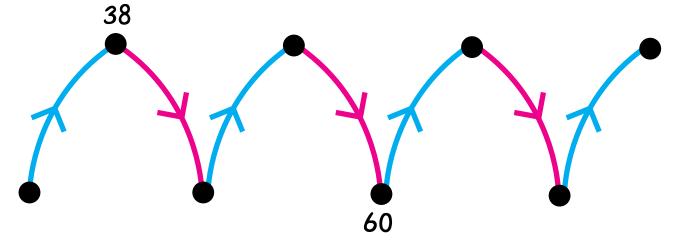
30 and 39 are in this picture. Find their dots and label them.



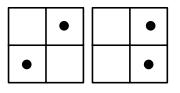
Using this information,



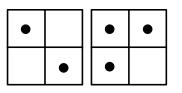
draw the missing gray arrows and label the dots in the picture below.



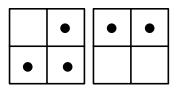
Move exactly one checker to get 47 on the Minicomputer.



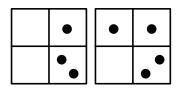
Move exactly one checker to get 103 on the Minicomputer.



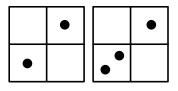
Move exactly one checker to get 75 on the Minicomputer.



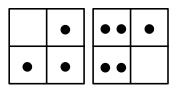
Move exactly one checker to get 76 on the Minicomputer.



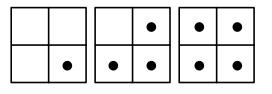
Move exactly one checker to get 84 on the Minicomputer.



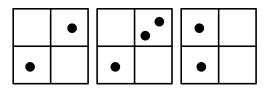
Move exactly one checker to get 64 on the Minicomputer.



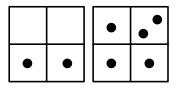
Move exactly one checker to get 217 on the Minicomputer.



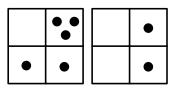
Move exactly one checker to get 590 on the Minicomputer.



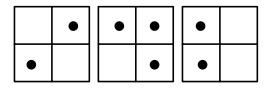
Move exactly two checkers to get 54 on the Minicomputer.



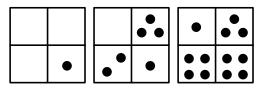
Move exactly two checkers to get 172 on the Minicomputer.



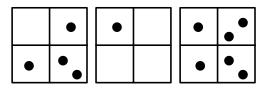
Move exactly two checkers to get 870 on the Minicomputer.



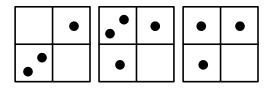
Move at most three checkers to get 680 on the Minicomputer.



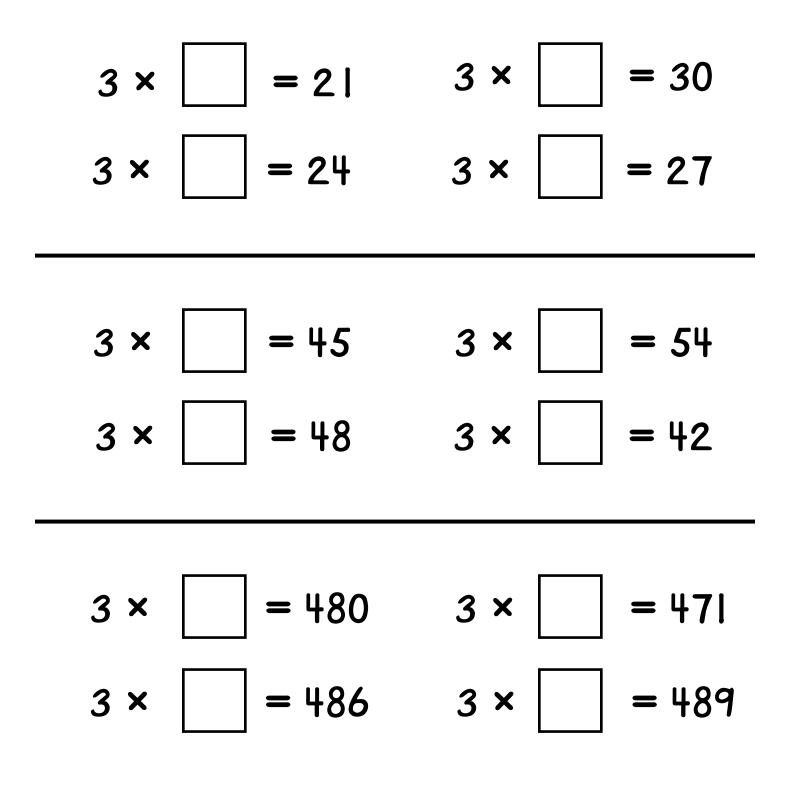
Move at most three checkers to get 620 on the Minicomputer.



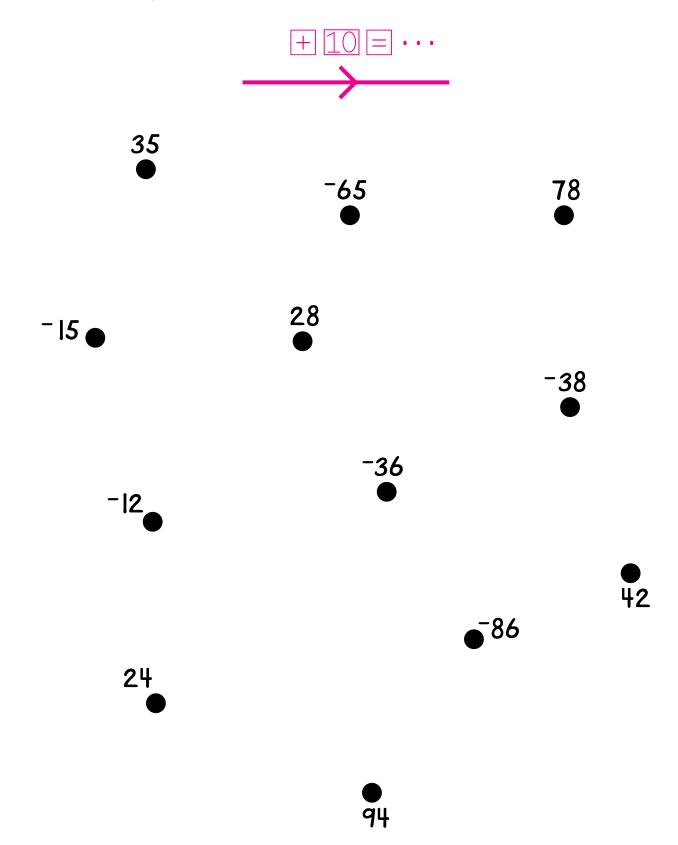
Move at most three checkers to get 751 on the Minicomputer.



Name	N14	*
Fill in the boxes.		



Draw as many red arrows as possible in this picture.

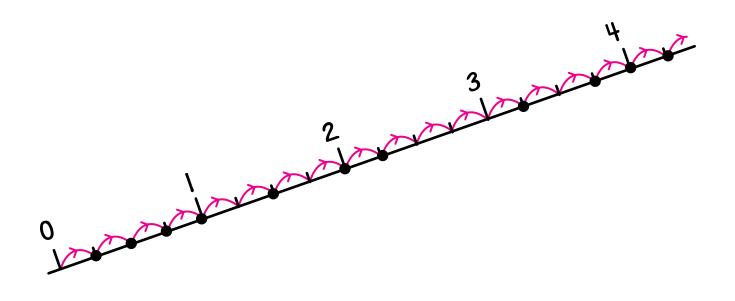


N17

*

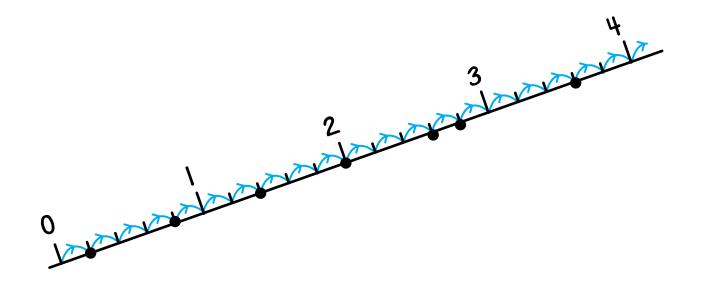
A takes four steps to reach 1.

This is a picture of **A**'s steps on the number line. Label the dots.



E takes five steps to reach 1.

This is a picture of **E**'s steps on the number line. Label the dots.

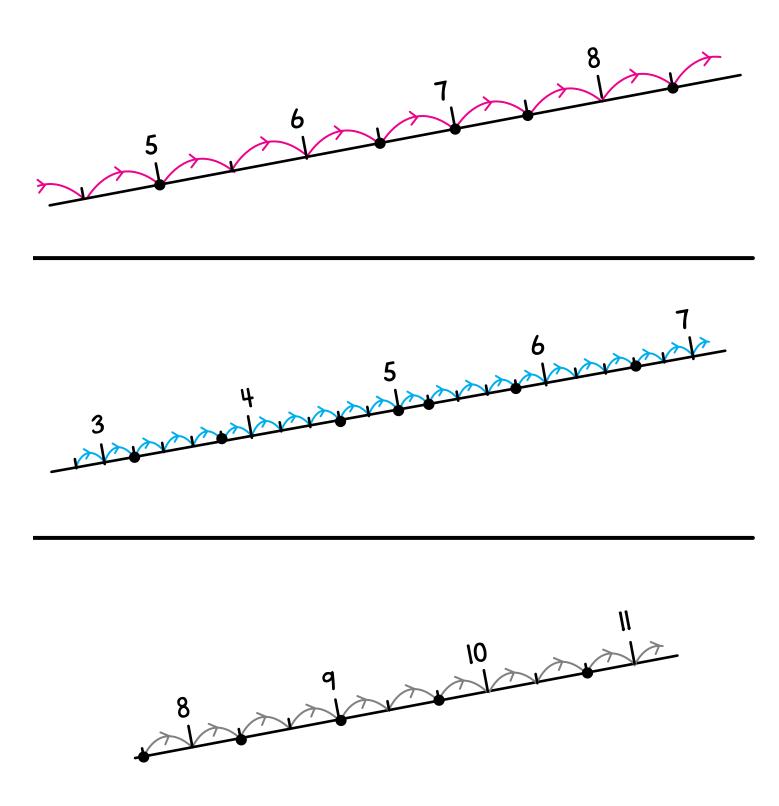


Name	N17

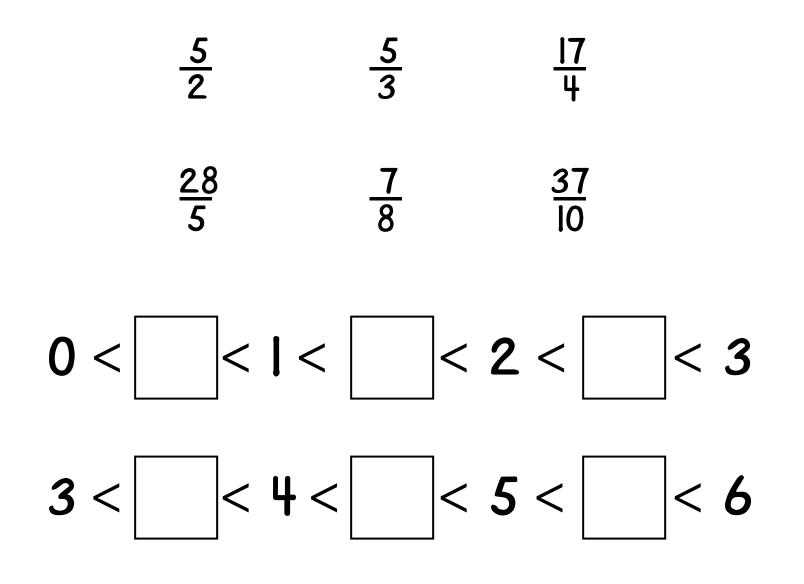
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Label the dots on each number line.

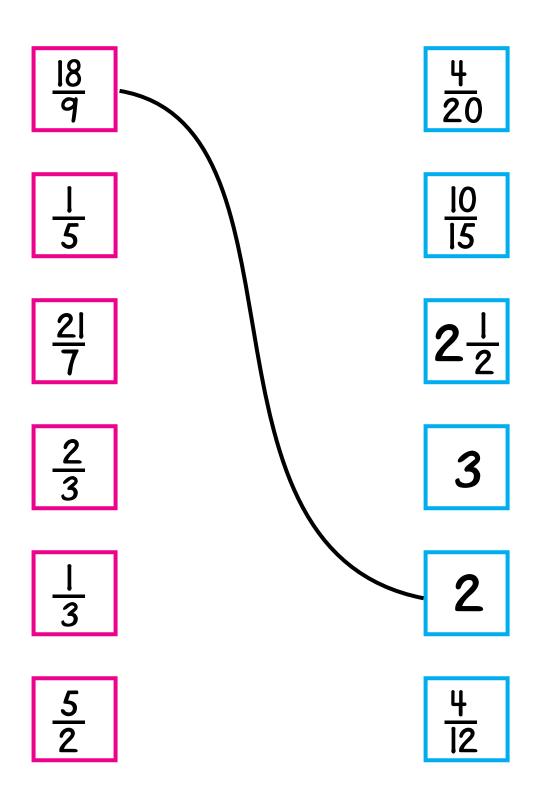


Fill in the boxes with these numbers.



N17 ****

Pair tags with names for the same number. One is done for you.



- Where is the highest point on the Earth's surface? ______
 What is its elevation? _____
- Where is the lowest point on the Earth's surface? _____
 What is its elevation? _____
- How much higher is Mount Aconcagua than Mount Kosciusko?
 _____ (Show work.)

How much higher is Mount Everest than Mount McKinley?
 _____ (Show work.)

 Which is lower: the surface of the Dead Sea or the surface of Lake Eyre? _____

How much lower?	(Show work.))
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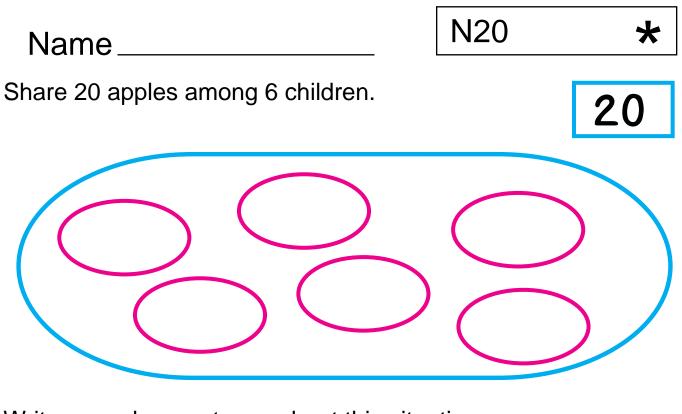
7. What is the difference in elevation between Europe's highest and lowest points? _____(Show work.)

 Is it possible that Europe has a mountain twice as high as Mount Kosciusko? ______
 If so how high would it be? ______
 If not, why not? ______

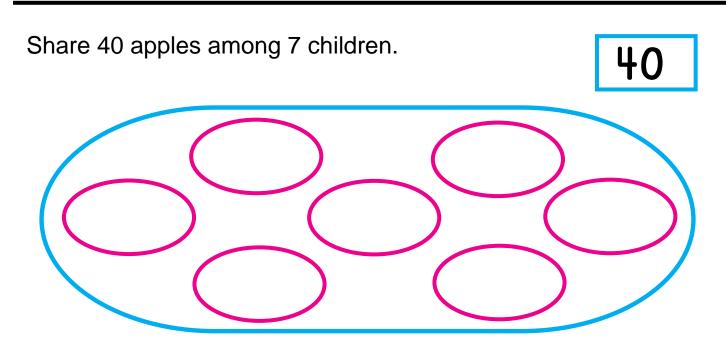
Name	N19	***

9. What is the elevation of a point halfway between the top of El'brus and the top of Mount McKinley? _____(Show work.)

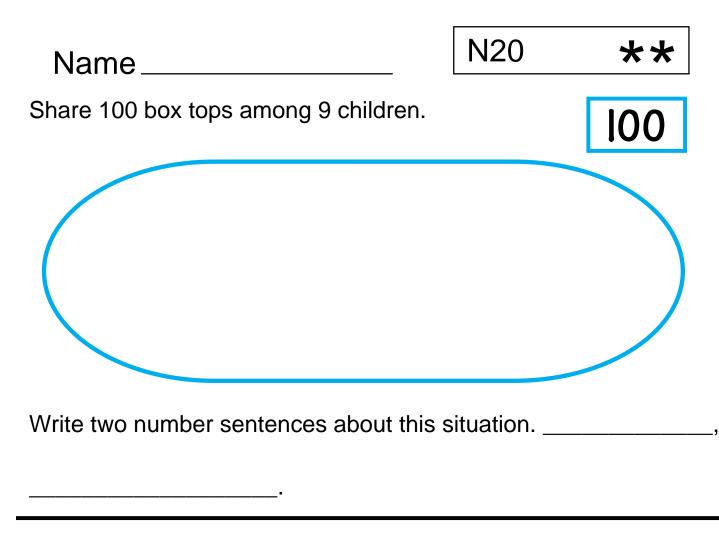
10. What is the elevation of a point halfway between the top of Kibo and the surface of Lake Assal? _____(Show work.)

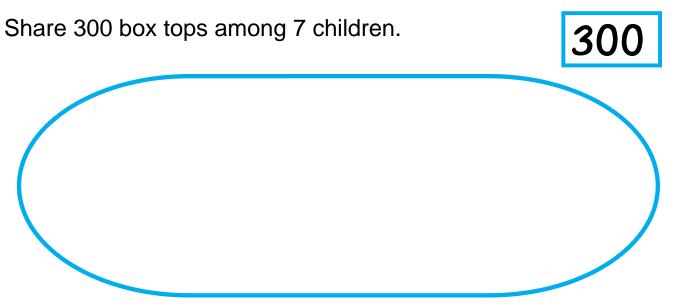


Write a number sentence about this situation.



Write a number sentence about this situation.





Write two number sentences about this situation. _____,

1. Plant 500 trees in 7 rows.

First Row	Second Row	Third Row	Fourth Row	Fifth Row	Sixth Row	Seventh Row

How many trees are there in each row?

How many extra trees are there?

Write a number sentence about this situation.

2. Plant 500 trees in 6 rows.

First Row	Second Row	Third Row	Fourth Row	Fifth Row	Sixth Row

How many trees are there in each row?

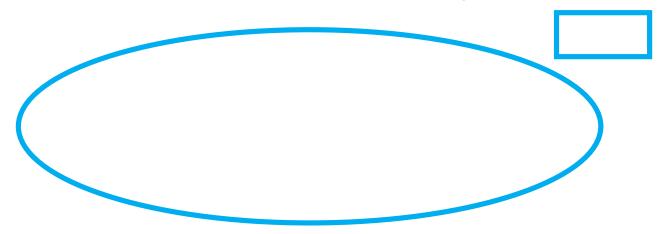
How many extra trees are there? _____

Write a number sentence about this situation.

Name

Show your calculations in the space provided.

1. Ms. Pell's Girl Scout Troop 57 ordered 300 boxes of cookies. Ms. Pell promised that she would sell 41 boxes. She divided the other boxes of cookies equally among her 7 Girl Scouts.



How many boxes did each girl receive? _

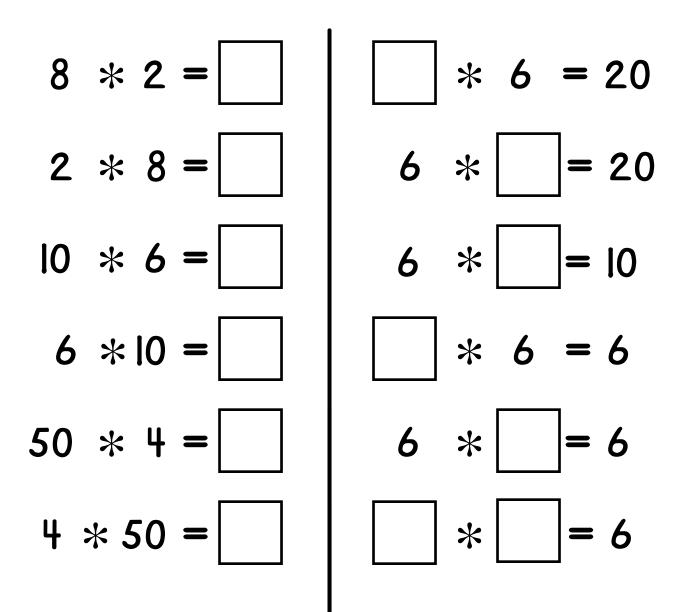
 For Thanksgiving, the fourth-grade classes of Lincoln School decided to collect cans of food for 17 needy families. Mr. Brigg's class collected 128 cans of food; Ms. Nelson's class collected 146 cans; and Ms. Gallagher's class collected 157 cans. The three classes combined all of the cans of food and shared them equally among the 17 families.

How many cans of food did each family receive? _ How many cans were left over? _____ Name_

*

a * b = (2 * a) + b

Fill in the boxes.

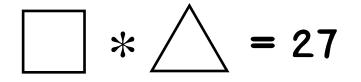


$$a \ast b = (2 \times a) + b$$

Fill in the tables.



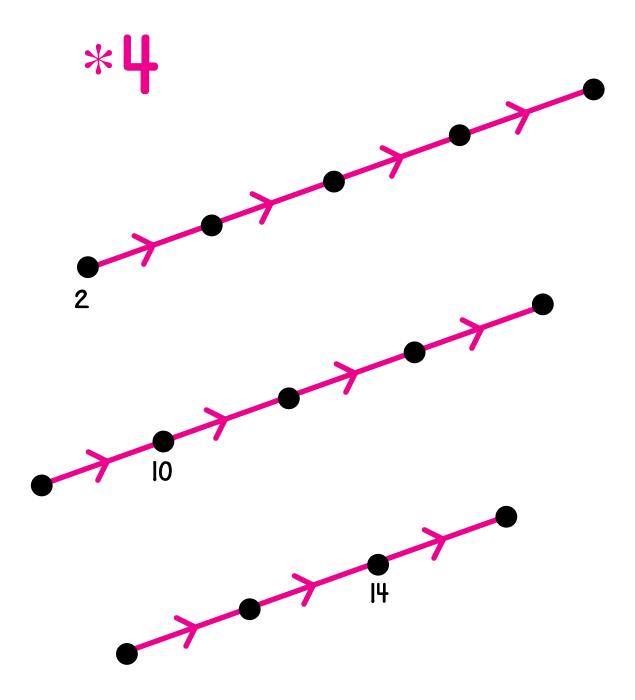
10	
	10
6	
	6

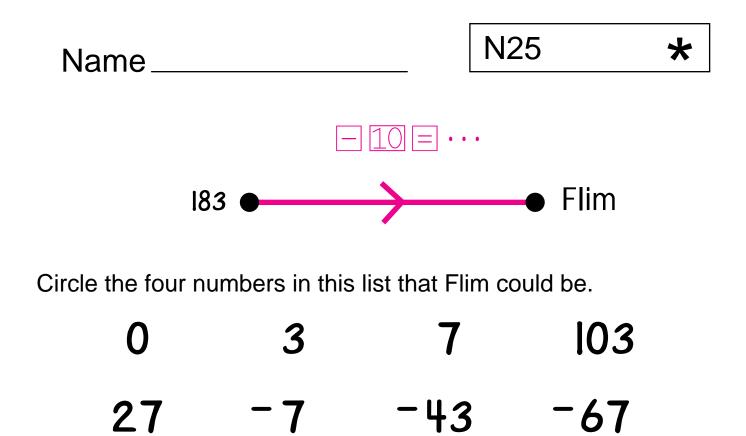


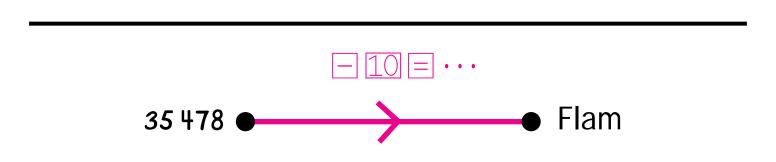
	3
12	
10	

$$a * b = (2 * a) + b$$

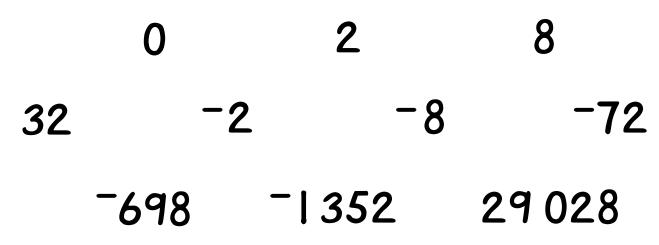
Label the dots.



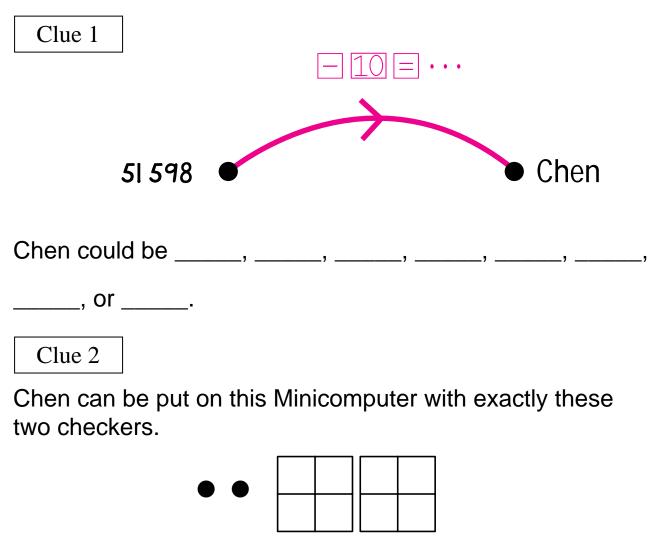




Circle the five numbers in this list that Flam could be.



Chen is a secret number between -40 and 40.



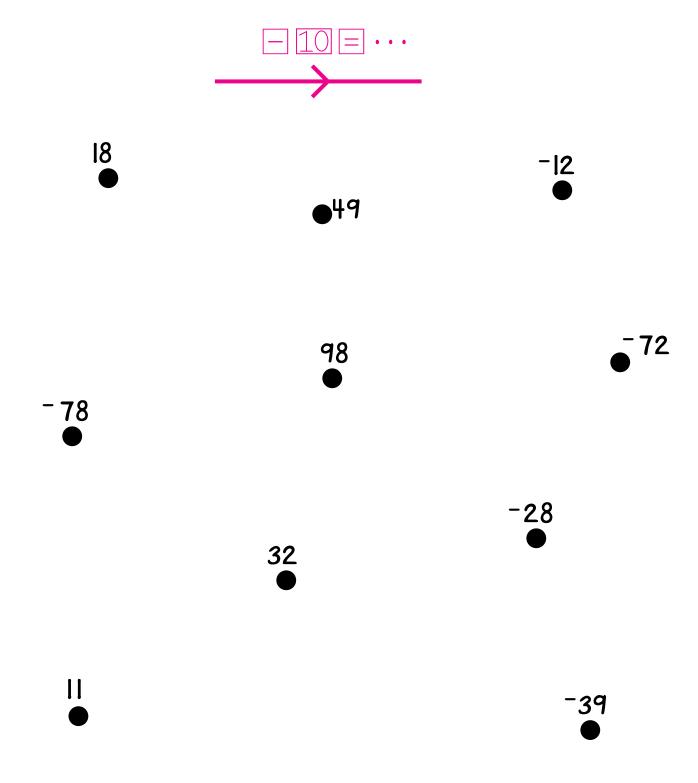
Chen could be _____, ____, or _____.

Clue 3

Chen is a multiple of 6.

Who is Chen? _____

Draw as many red arrows as possible in this picture.

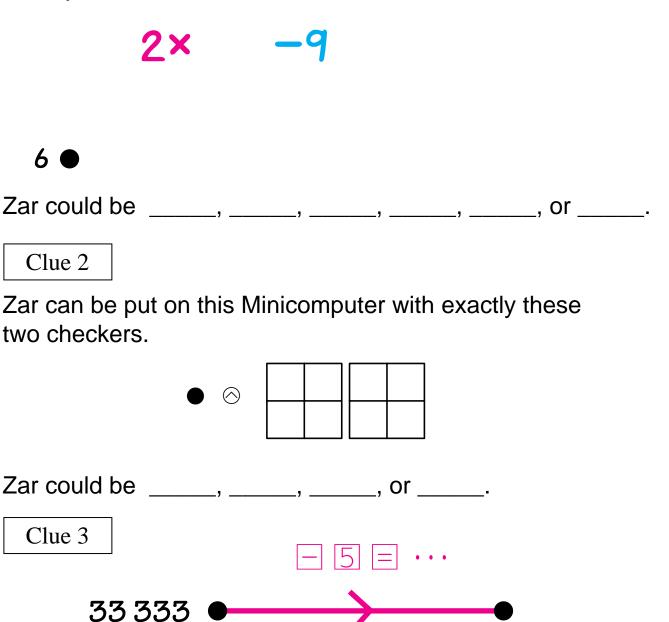




Zar is a secret number.

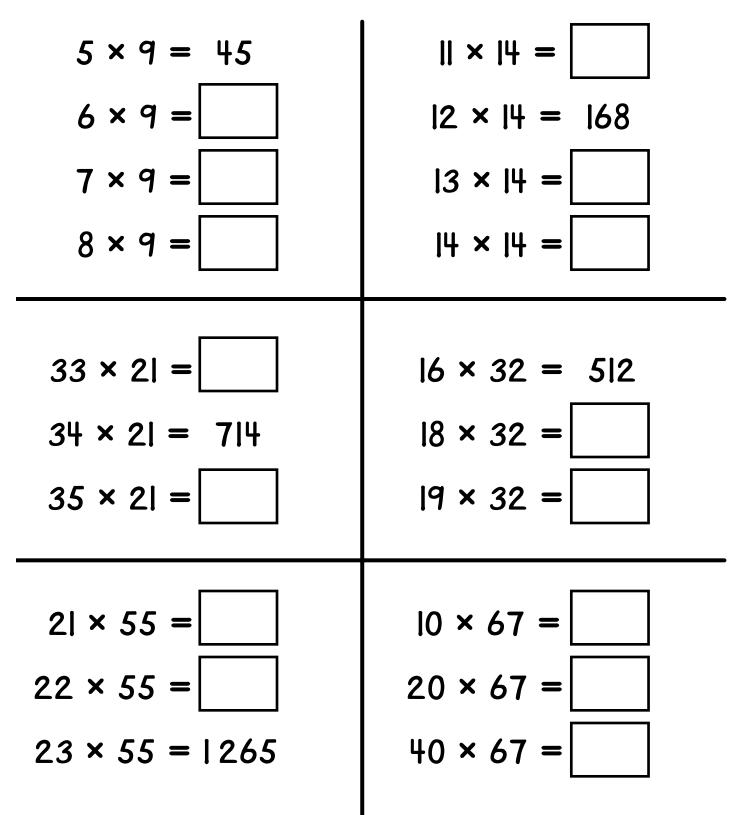
Clue 1

Zar is the ending number of an arrow road that starts at 6 and has exactly two 2x arrows and two –9 arrows.



N26 * Name_____ Fill in the boxes. 9 9 9 9 +9 +9 $|3 \times 9 = ||7$ +9 14 × 9 $|6 \times 9 =$ +9 $20 \times 9 =$

Fill in the boxes.



N26

**

N26 ***

Complete:

ete:				
10	×	54		
3	×	54	-	
3	×	54	=	
30	×	54		
43	×	54		
60	×	54		
59	×	54		
100	×	54		
103	×	54	=	
130	×	54		
33	×	54		

N26 ****

3 × 46 = 138 10 × 46 = 460

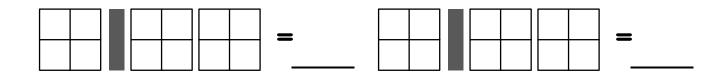
Fill in the boxes. The first one is done for you.

1)			460	+	138	= 3 × 46
2)			460	_	138	= 🗌 × 46
3)	460	+	138	+	138	= 🗌 × 46
4)	460	+	460	+	460	= 🗌 × 46
5)			3	×	460	= X 46
6)			460	+	46	= X 46
7)			460	-	46	= X 46
8)				4	600	= X 46
9)		Ļ	ł 600	+	138	= X 46
IO)		4	600	+	460	= 🗌 × 46
II)	4 600	+	460	+	138	= 🗌 × 46

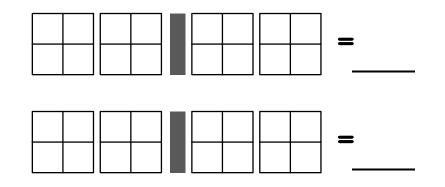
N27

Put any numbers you wish on the Minicomputer.

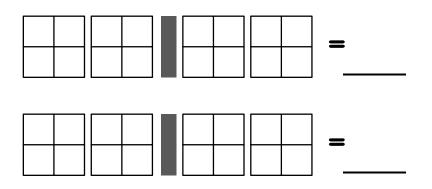
Use exactly one 10-checker.



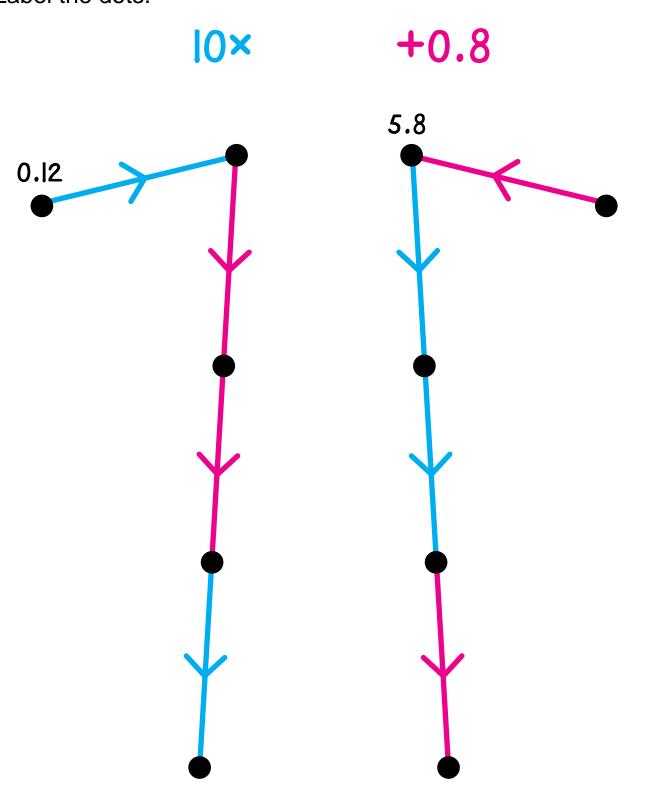
Use exactly two ¹⁰-checkers.



Use exactly three ^①-checkers.



Label the dots.

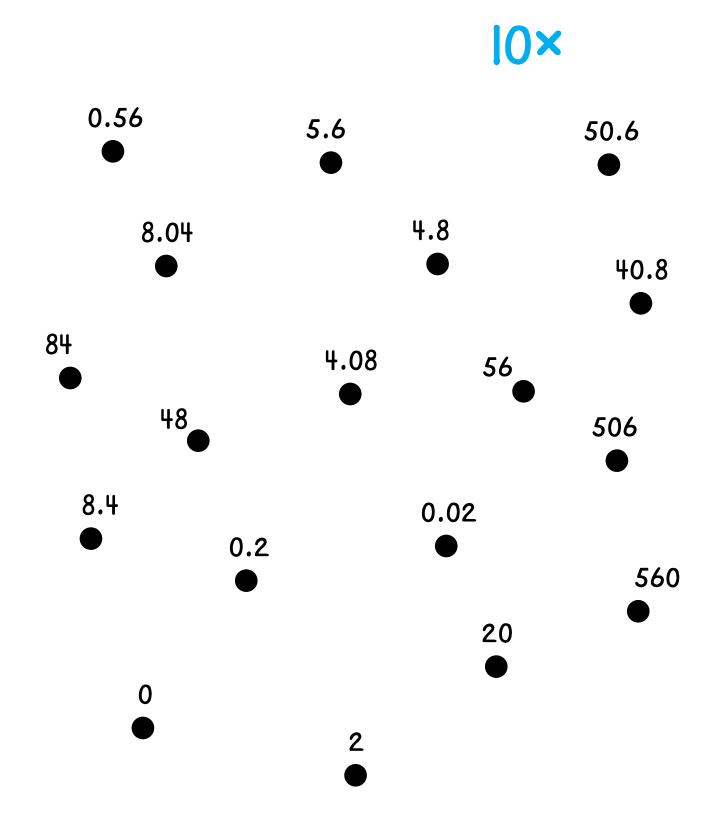


N27

**

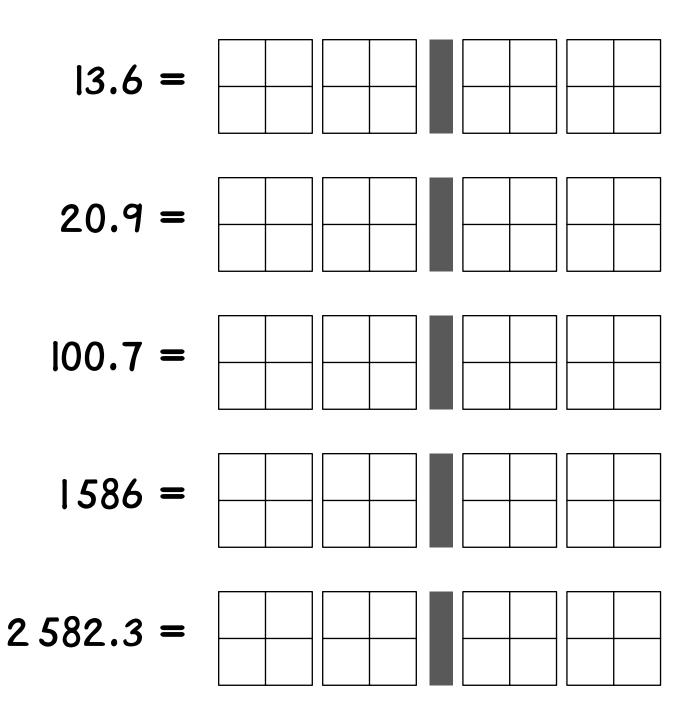
Name	N27	***

Draw as many 10x arrows as possible in this picture.



N27 ****

Put these numbers on the Minicomputer. You may only use ①-checkers.



Nabu must put 110 bottles into cartons that hold 8 bottles each. Draw an arrow road to calculate how many cartons he will fill.

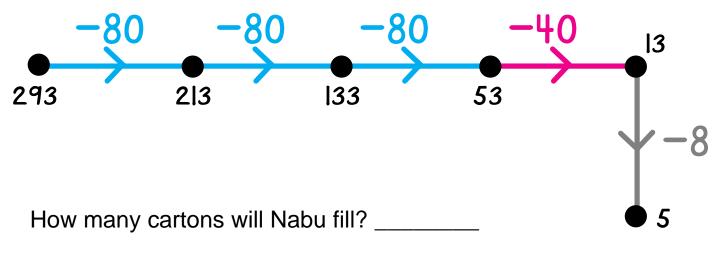


How many cartons will Nabu fill? ______ How many bottles will be left over? _____



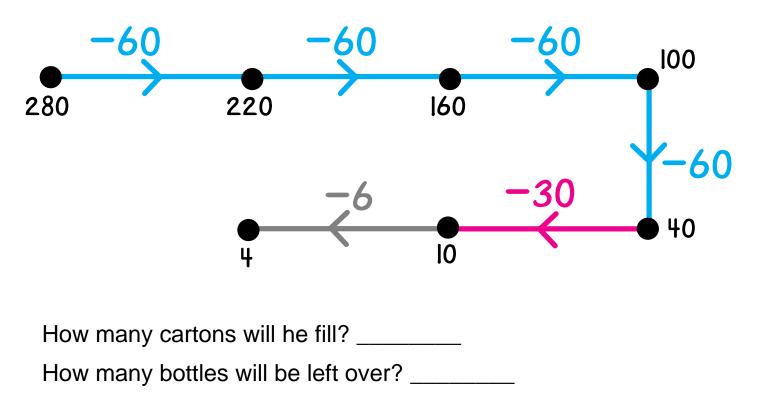
N28 **

One day Nabu is given 293 bottles to put into cartons that hold 8 bottles each. He draws this arrow picture to calculate how many cartons he will fill.



How many bottles will be left over?

Another day Nabu is given 280 bottles to put into cartons that hold 6 bottles each. He draws this arrow picture to calculate how many cartons he will fill.



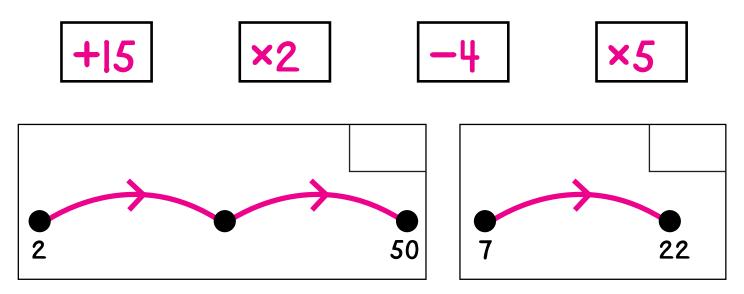
Nabu must put 500 bottles into cartons that hold 15 bottles each. Draw an arrow road to calculate how many cartons he will fill.

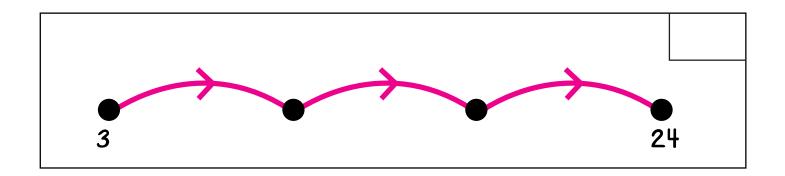
500

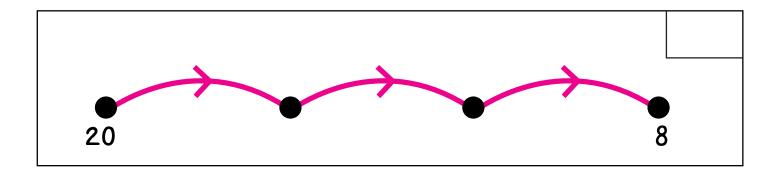
How many cartons will Nabu fill? ______ How many bottles will be left over? _____



For each arrow picture, fill in the box in the upper right-hand corner with one of these tags. Then label the dots.





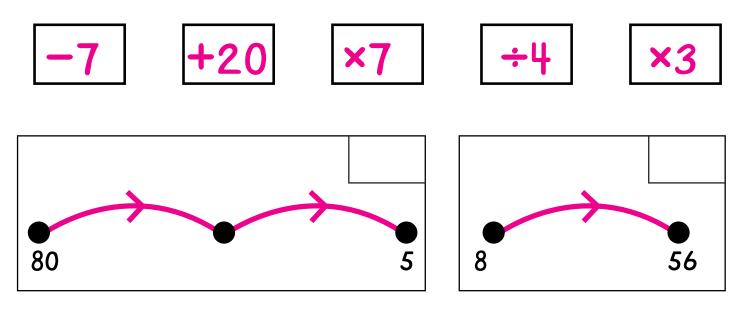


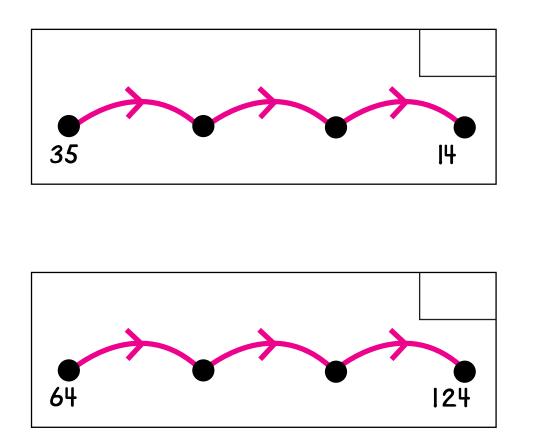
Name___

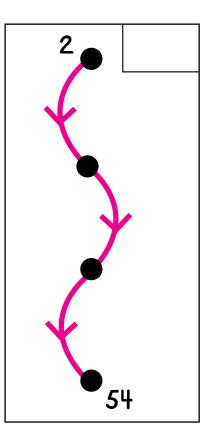




For each arrow picture, fill in the box in the upper right-hand corner with one of these tags. Then label the dots.

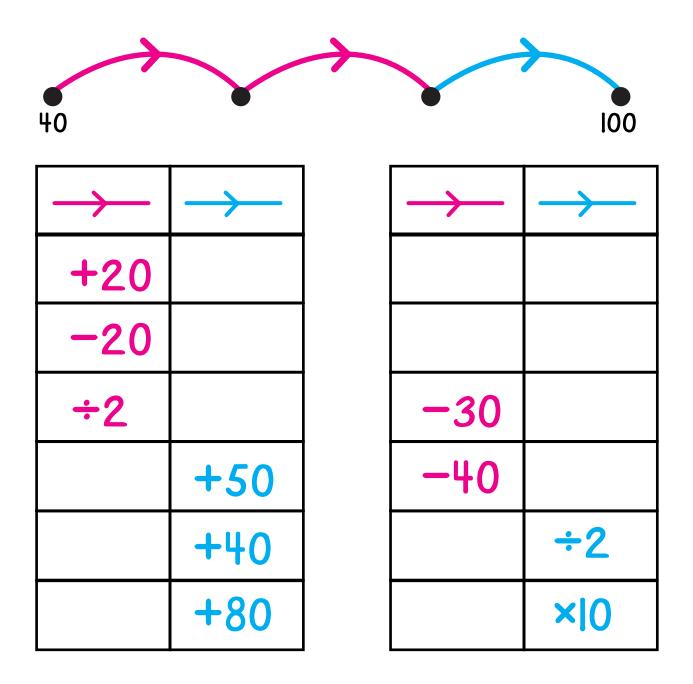






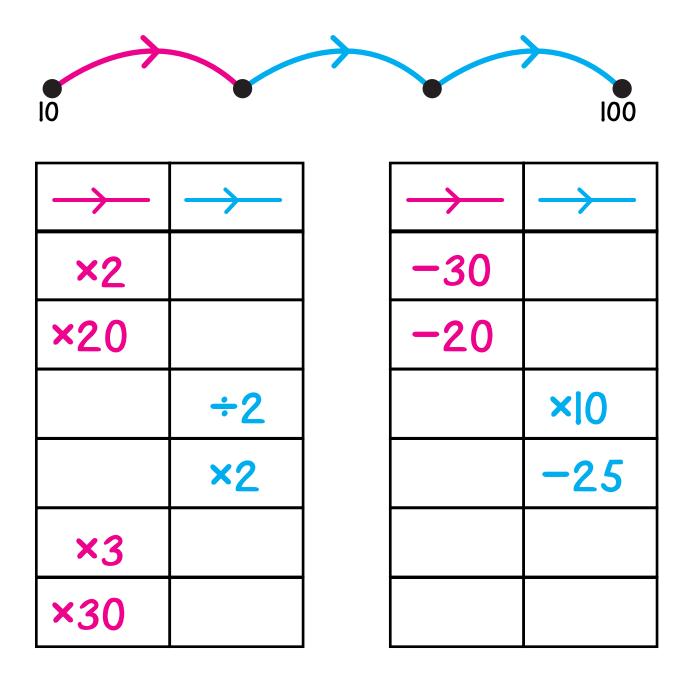
N29 *******

Complete the charts.



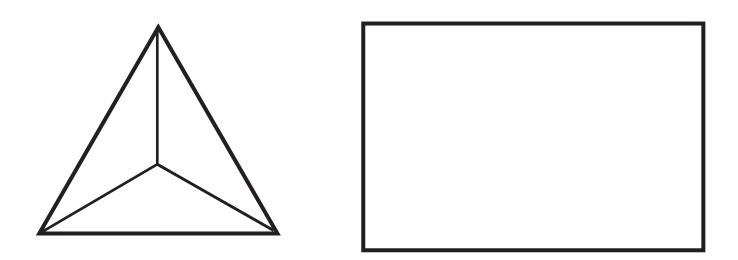


Complete the charts.

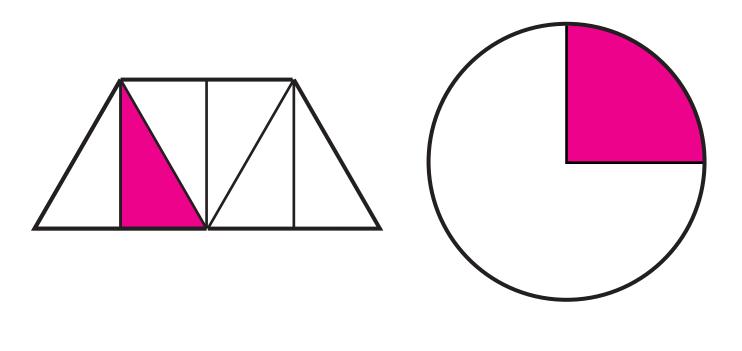


*

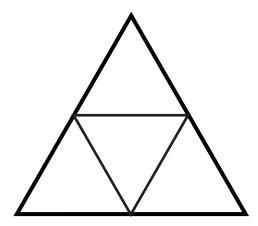
Color one-third of each shape red.

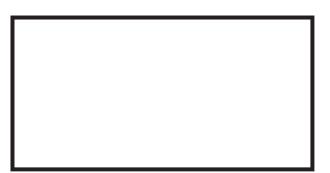


What fractional part of each shape is colored red?

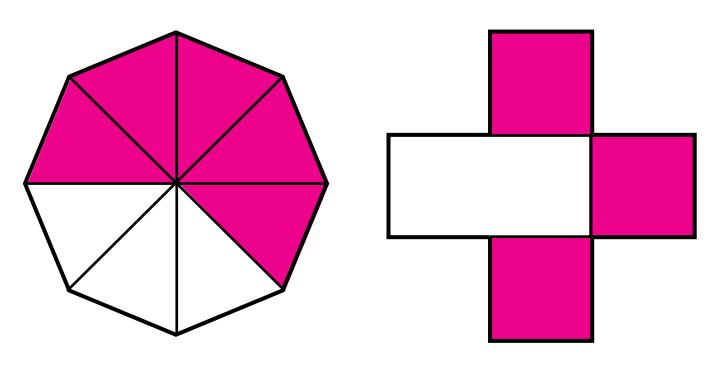


Color three-fourths of each shape red.



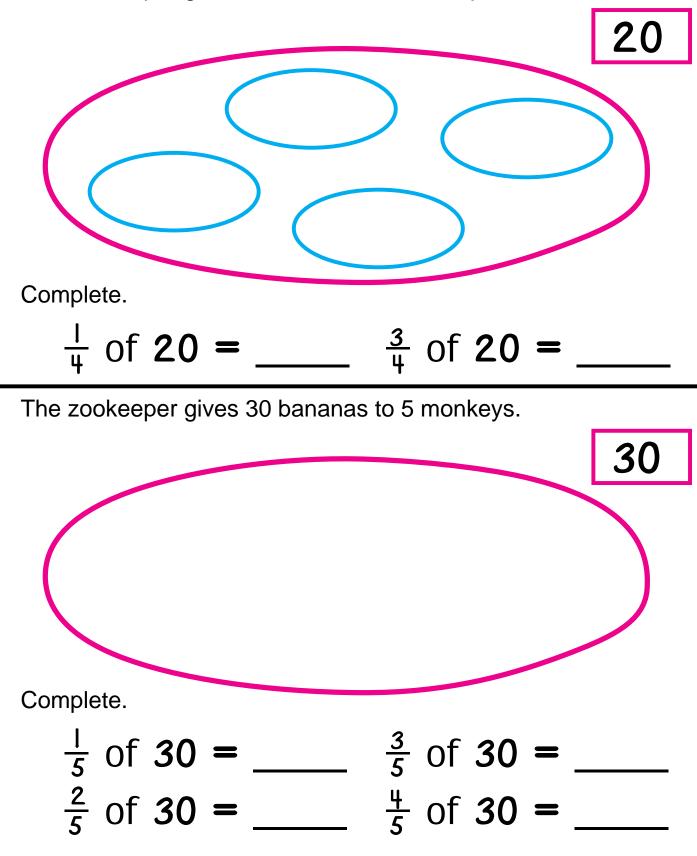


What fractional part of each shape is colored red?



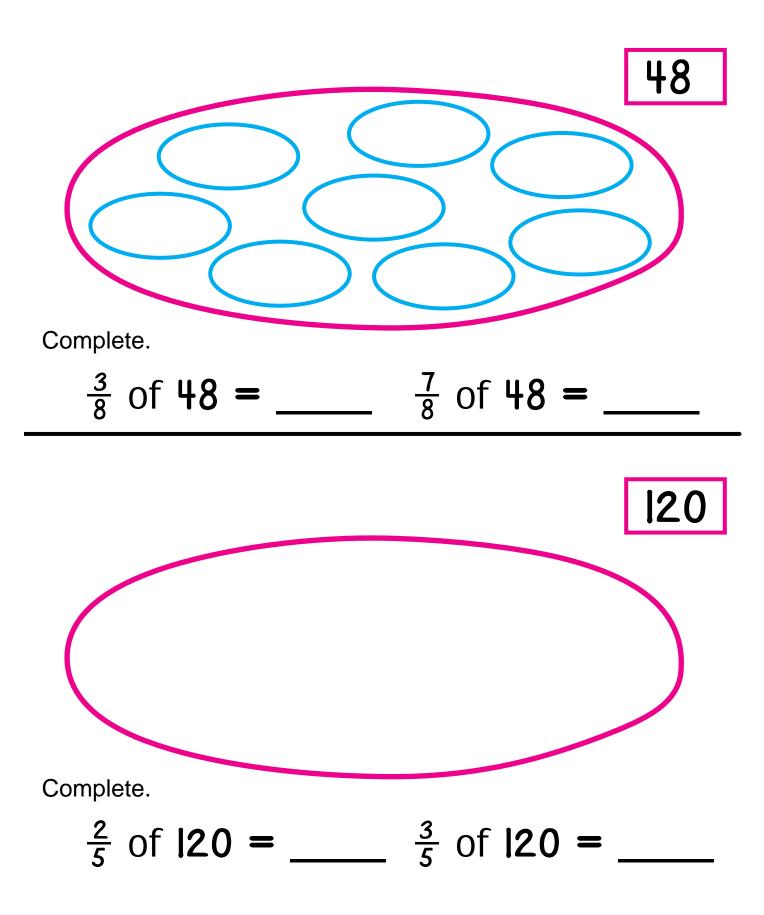
Name_

The zookeeper gives 20 bananas to 4 chimpanzees.





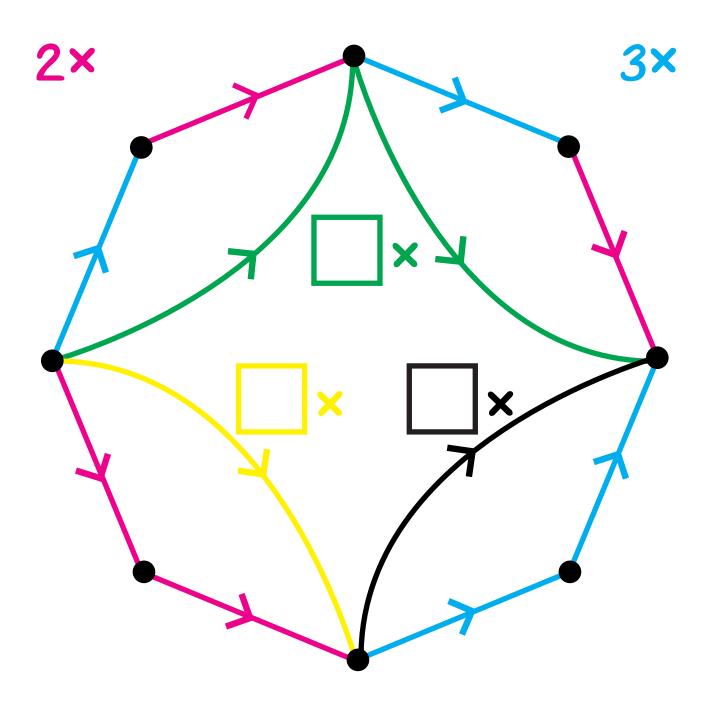




N33

*

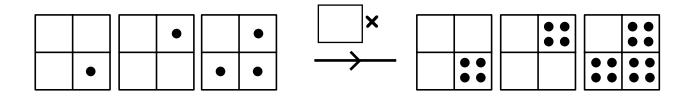
Label the dots and then fill in the boxes.

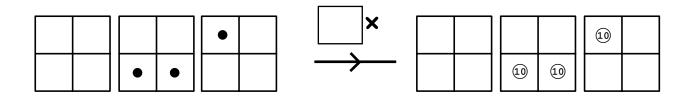


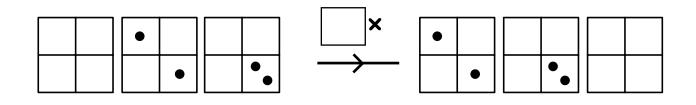
N33

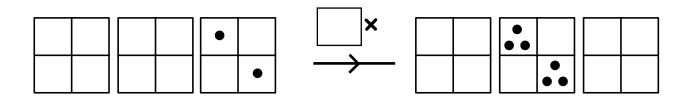
**

Label each arrow.





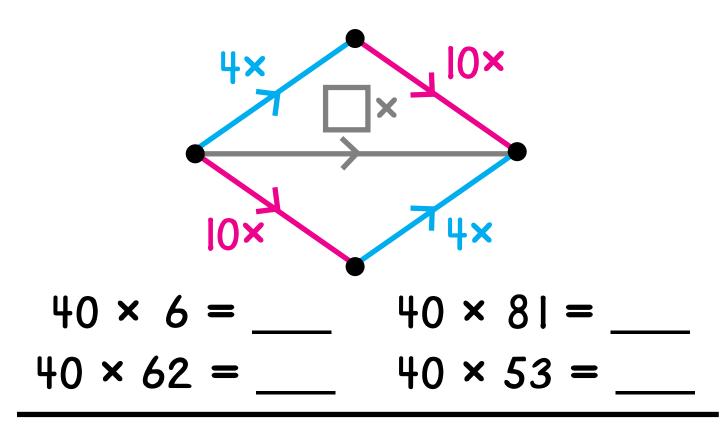


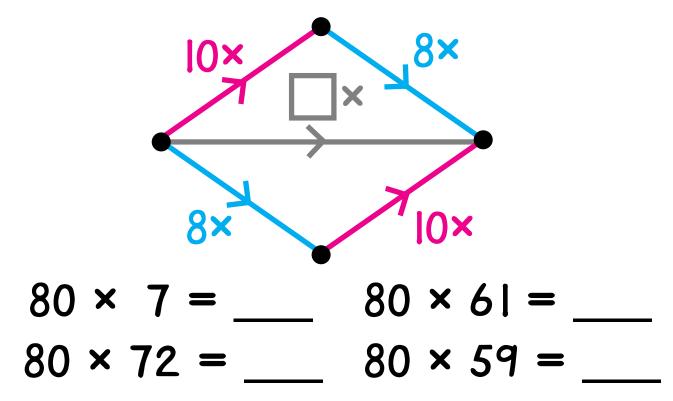


Name_



In each picture, first label the gray arrow. Then use the arrow picture to help you with the calculations.

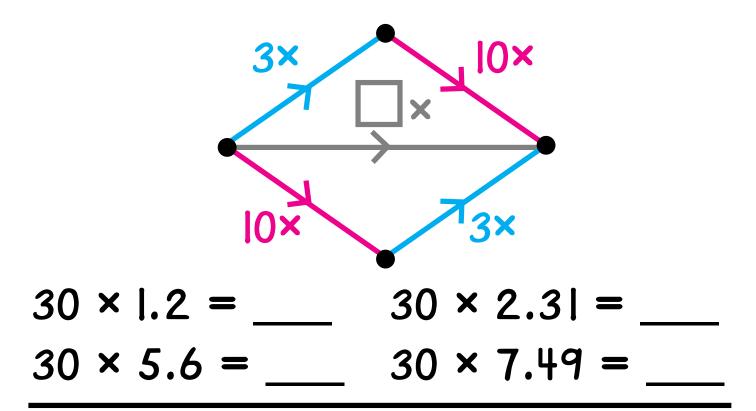


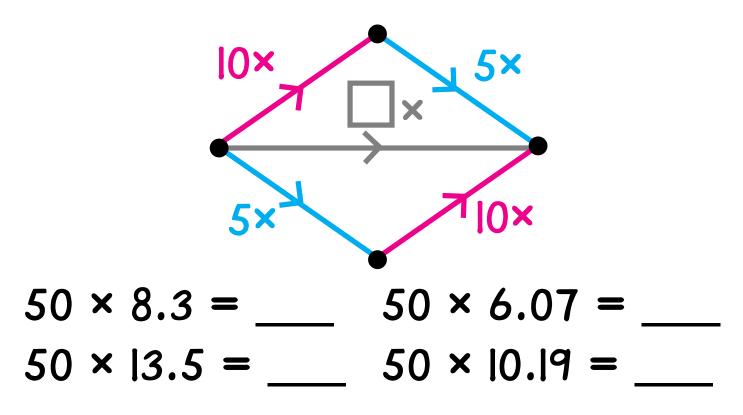


Name



In each picture, first label the gray arrow. Then use the arrow picture to help you with the calculations.



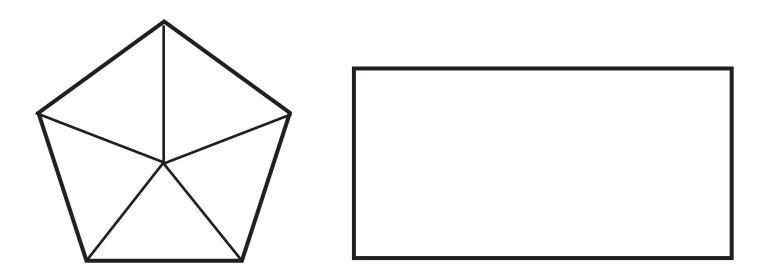


N34

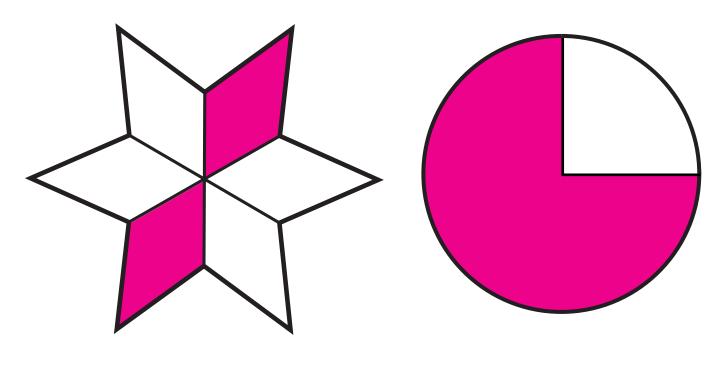
*

Name_____

Color two-fifths of each shape red.

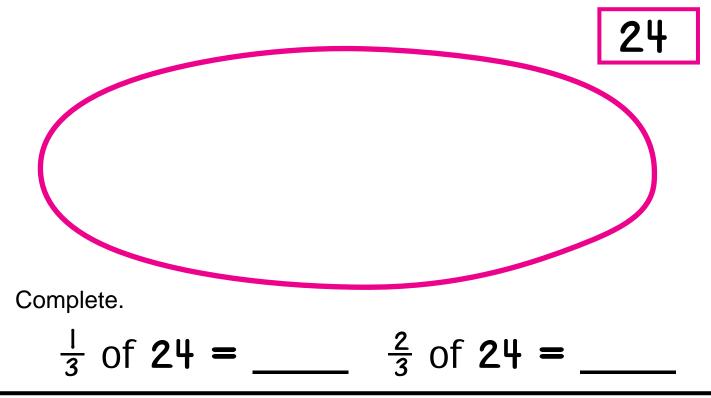


What fractional part of each shape is colored red?

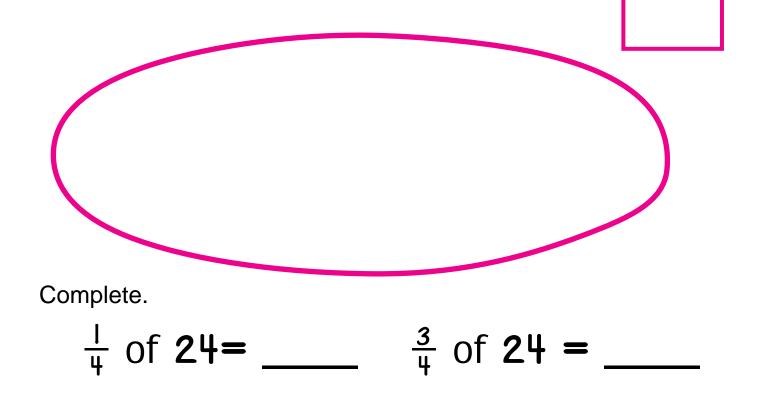




The zookeeper gives 24 bananas to 3 chimpanzees.



The zookeeper gives 30 bananas to 4 monkeys.

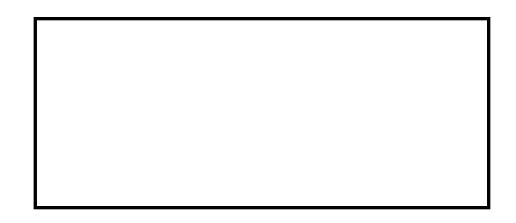


This is a picture of a floor.



Maybelle and Sam agree to paint the floor. Maybelle can work for 3 hours, and Sam can work for 1 hour. Divide the rectangle to show how they could share the work fairly. Color Maybelle's share red and color Sam's share blue.

This is another picture of a floor.



Maria and Yang agree to paint this floor. Maria can work for 2 hours, and Yang can work for 3 hours. Divide the rectangle to show how they could share the work fairly. Color Maria's share red and color Yang's share blue.



Burke, Naomi, and Luis paint a picket fence with 117 pickets. Burke can work 4 hours, Naomi can work 3 hours, and Luis can work 2 hours. How many pickets should each paint?

Burke: _____ Naomi: _____ Luis: _____

Mr. Kirby pays the three children a total of \$27. How much money should each child receive?

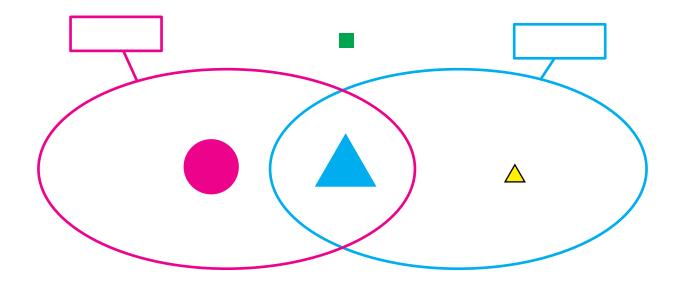
Burke:	Naomi:	Luis:	
			$\overline{}$
(

RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
RED		GREEN	_
NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT
RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
			BIG
NOT	NOT	NOT	LITTLE

The red string is one of these: The blue string is one of these:

RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT
RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
\bigcirc	\triangle		BIG
NOT O	NOT	NOT	LITTLE

Give the strings correct labels.



L1

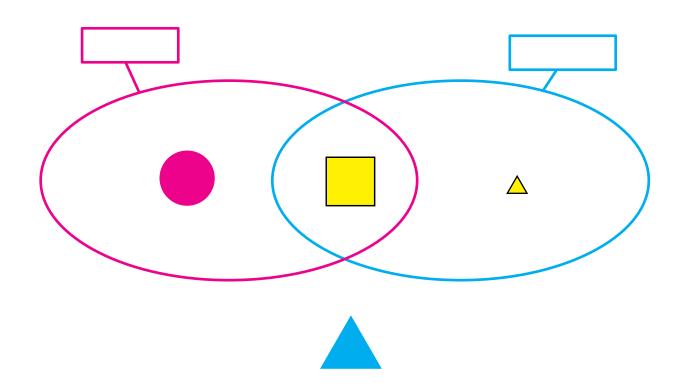
*

YELLOW RED GREEN BLUE NOT NOT NOT NOT RED YELLOW GREEN BLUE (BIG NOT NOT NOT LITTLE Δ

The red string is one of these: The blue string is one of these:

RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
NOT	NOT	NOT	NOT
RED	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE
\bigcirc	\triangle		BIG
NOT	NOT	NOT	LITTLE

Give the strings correct labels.





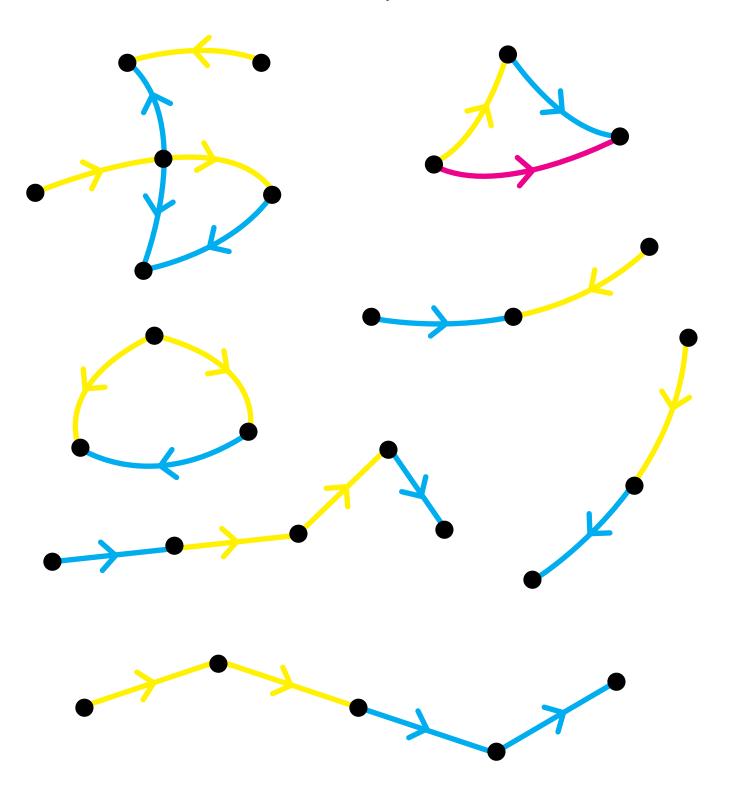
**

Name_

L2

*

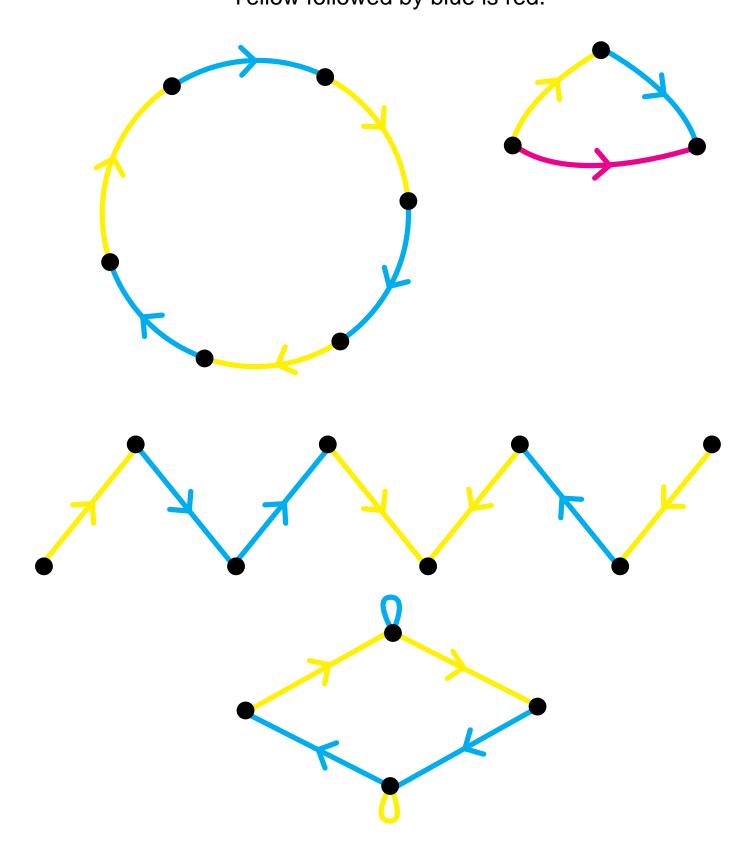
Draw red arrows following this rule: Yellow followed by blue is red.



Name_

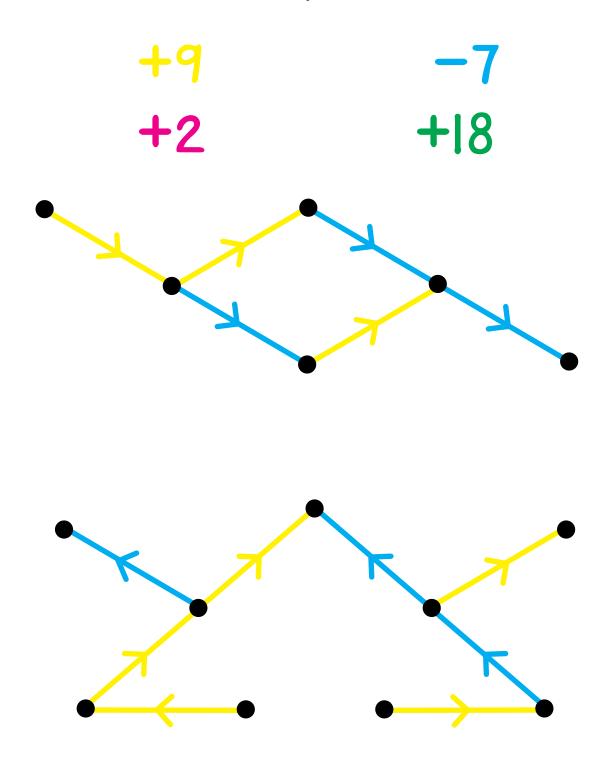


Draw red arrows following this rule: Yellow followed by blue is red.



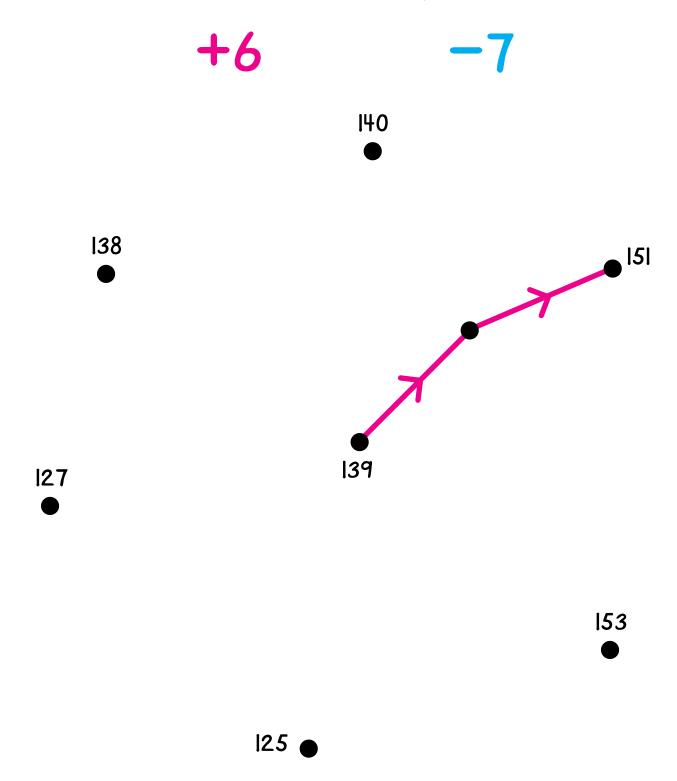


Draw as many red arrows and green arrows as possible. Label the dots with numbers of your choice.



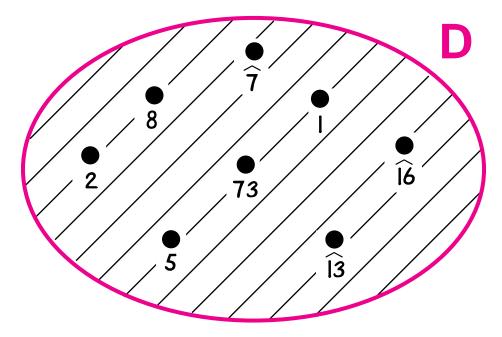


Use exactly two arrows (red or blue) to connect 139 to each of the other numbers. One is done for you.





D is a set of exactly eight numbers. Below the string are some statements about D. Circle **T** if the statement is true and **F** if it is false.



- **T F** 1. No number in D is even.
- **T F** 2. All numbers in D are even.
- **T F** 3. At least two numbers in D are even.
- **T F** 4. At least three numbers in D are even.
- **T F** 5. At least four numbers in D are positive.
- **T F** 6. At most one number in D is even.
- **T F** 7. At most two numbers in D are even.

*

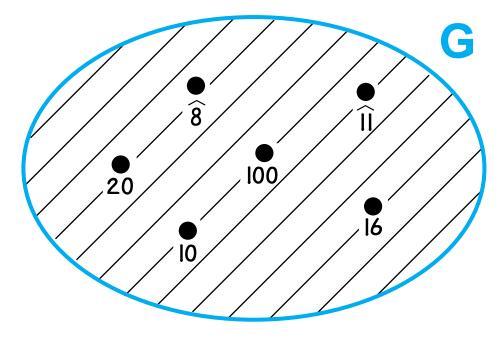
Name_

Т

т



G is a set of exactly six numbers. Below the string are some statements about G. Circle **T** if the statement is true and **F** if it is false.



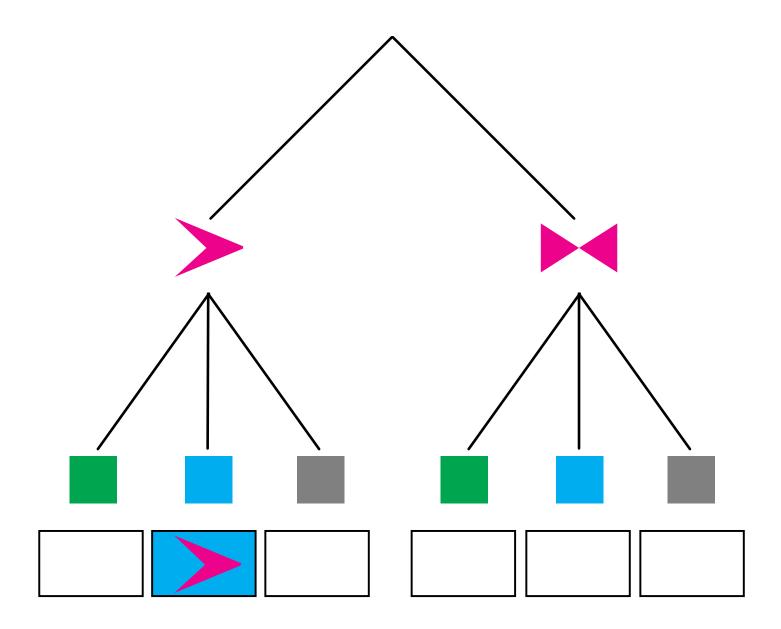
- **T F** 1. Each number in G is a multiple of 4.
 - **F** 2. No number in G is a multiple of 4.
- **T F** 3. At least one number in G is a multiple of 4.
- **T F** 4. At most one number in G is a multiple of 4.
- **T F** 5. Exactly four numbers in G are multiples of 4.
 - **F** 6. At least three numbers in G are negative.
- **T F** 7. At most three numbers in G are negative.
- **T F** 8. Every even number in G is a multiple of 4.

Name_	
-------	--



*

Follow the paths in the tree and design a flag. You may choose from two shapes and three background colors. One is done for you.



How many different flags can be drawn? _____

Make an ice cream sundae. Choose one item from each column. How many different ice cream sundaes may be prepared by choosing one item from each column? ______Use a tree diagram to help with the counting.

Ice Cream

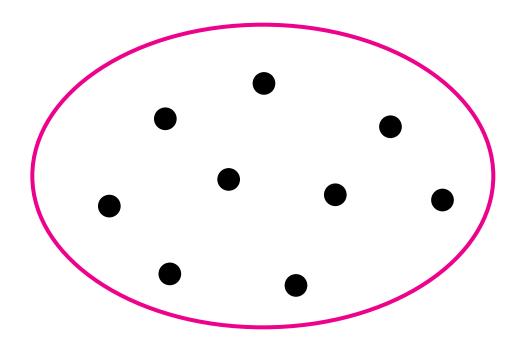
Chocolate Vanilla Strawberry <u>Syrup</u>

Pineapple Marshmallow Nut Toppings

Pecans Cashews Almonds

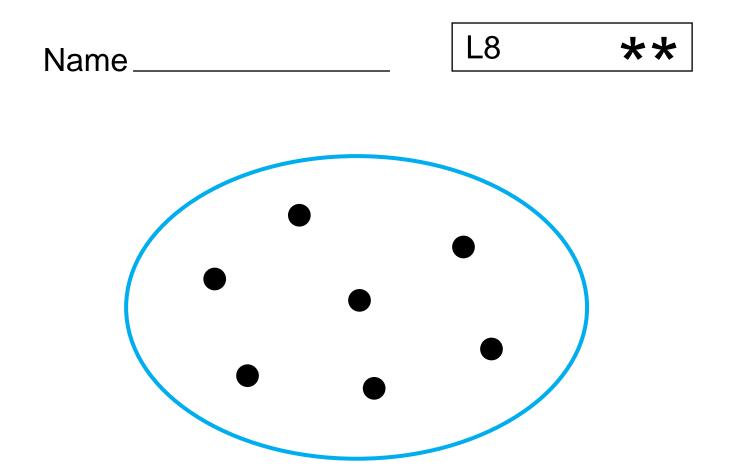
L8

*

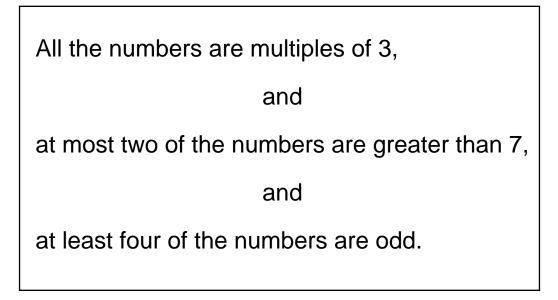


Label the nine dots in this string with numbers so that:

All the numbers are even,		
and		
at least two of the numbers are negative,		
and		
at most one of the numbers is a multiple of 5.		



Label the seven dots in this string with numbers so that:



Allie, Brice, Guy, and Hanna each have a different favorite number. Their favorite numbers are:

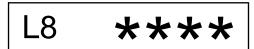
L8

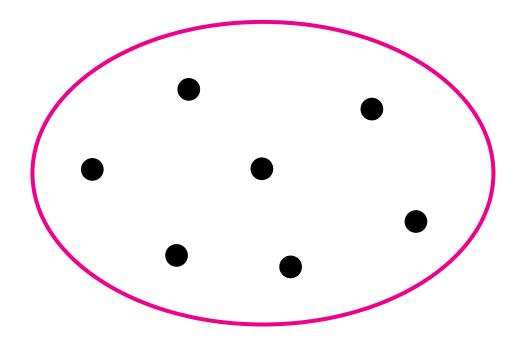
22 12 6 10

Use these clues to match the children with their favorite numbers.

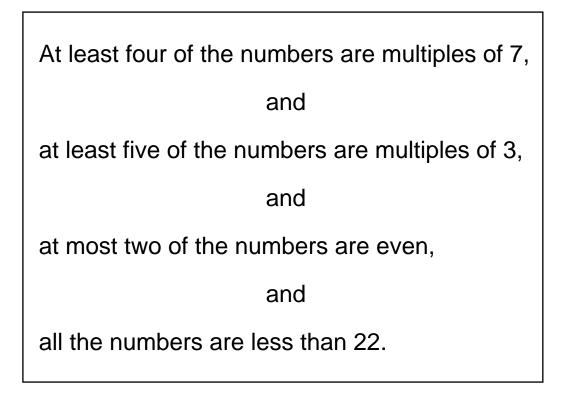
- Allie's number is a multiple of 3.
- Brice's number is more than Allie's.
- Guy's number is less than one-half of Hanna's.





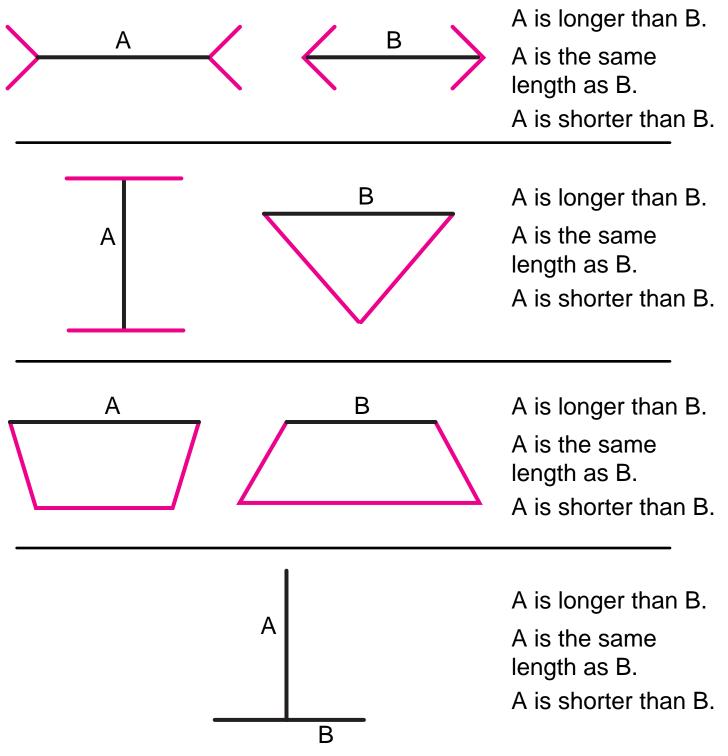


Label the seven dots in this string with numbers so that:



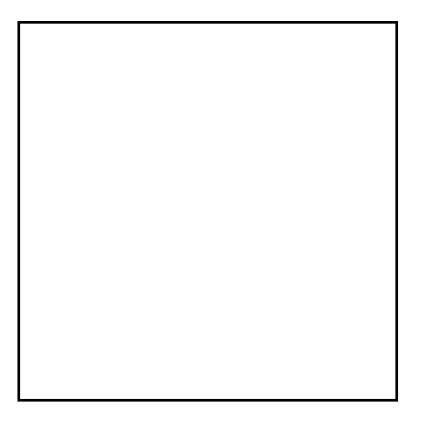
Name	G1

Circle the statement you think is true about the lengths of the two black line segments. Do not measure.

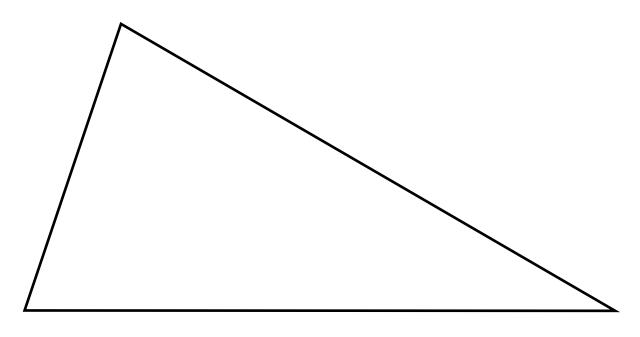


Measure the black line segments to check if your guesses are correct.

Inside the square draw a zigzag that is 40 cm long.

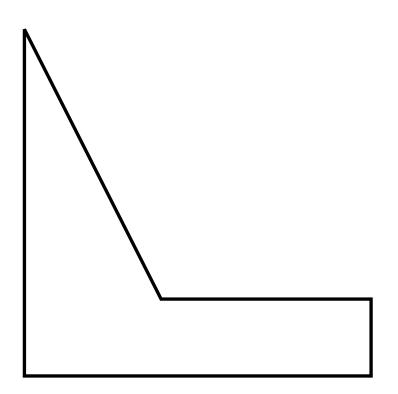


Inside the triangle draw a zigzag that is 40 cm long.

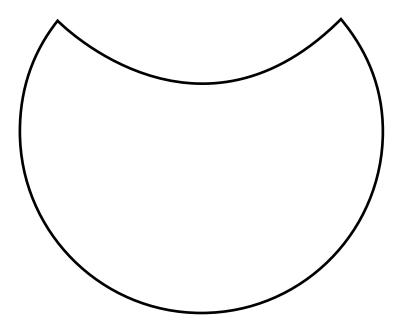


G1

Inside the shape draw a zigzag that is 26 cm long.



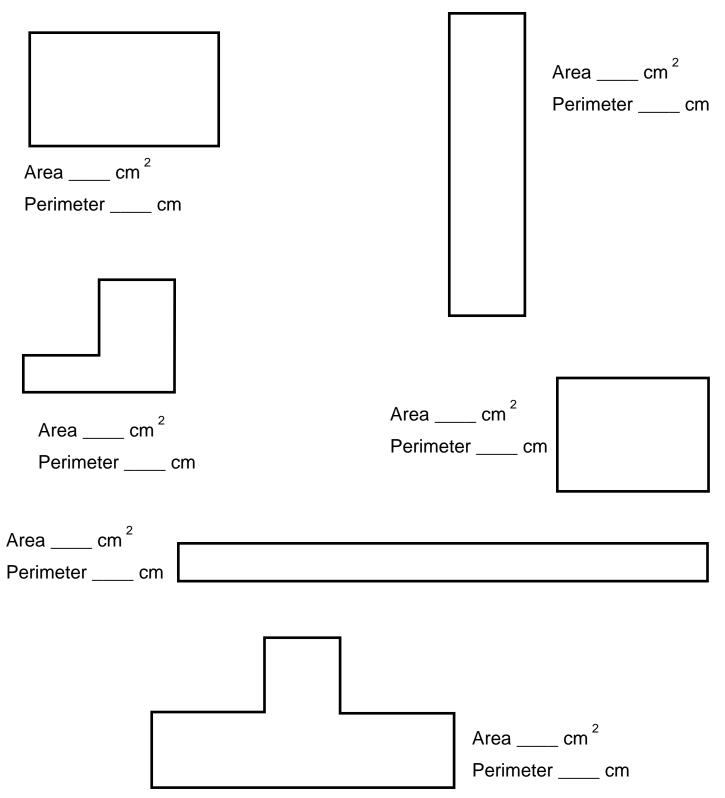
Inside the shape draw a zigzag that is 36 cm long

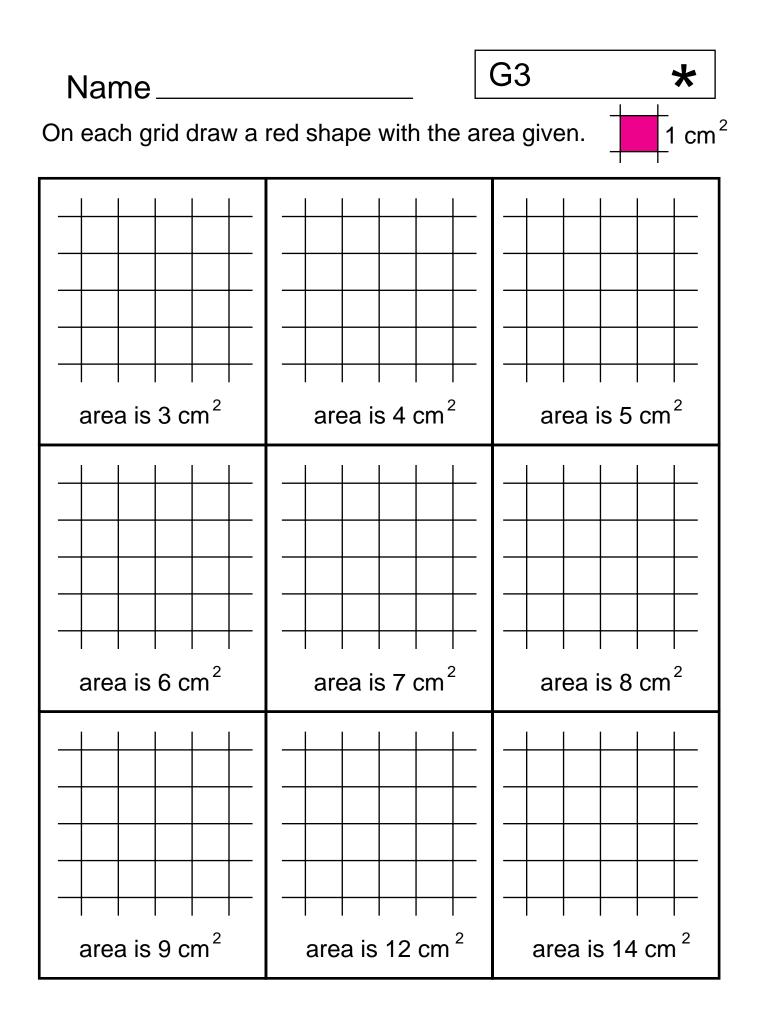


G3

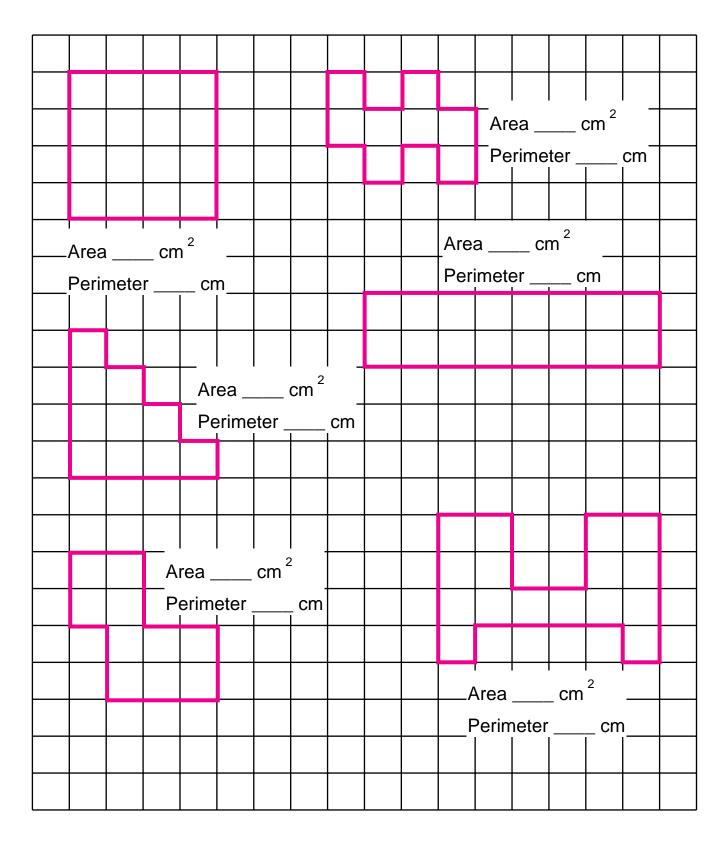
What is the area of each shape?

What is the perimeter of each shape?

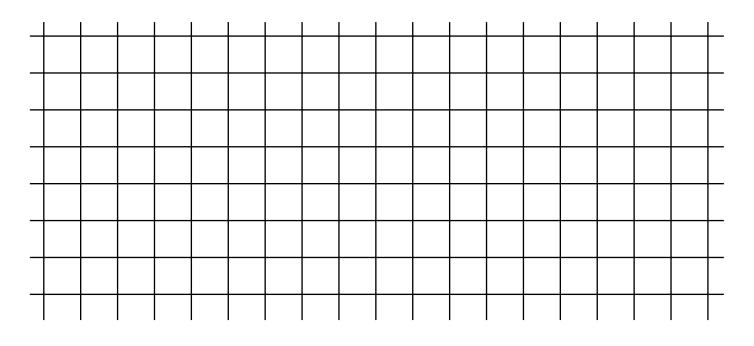




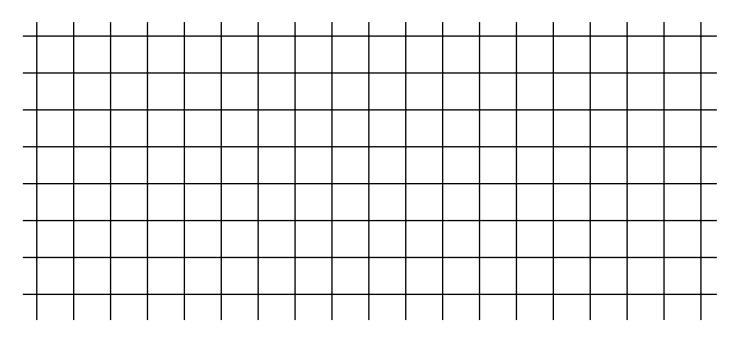
Find the area and perimeter of each shape.



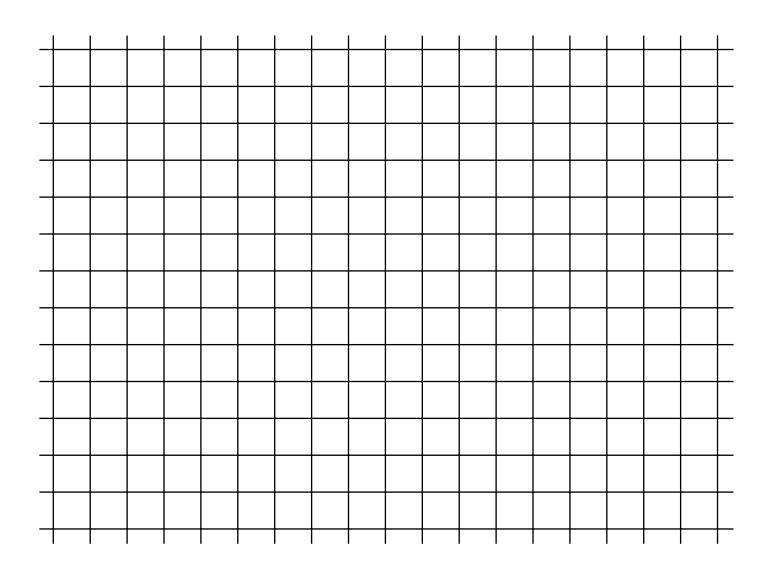
Draw two shapes, each with an area of 5 cm² and with the same perimeter. Record their perimeters next to them.



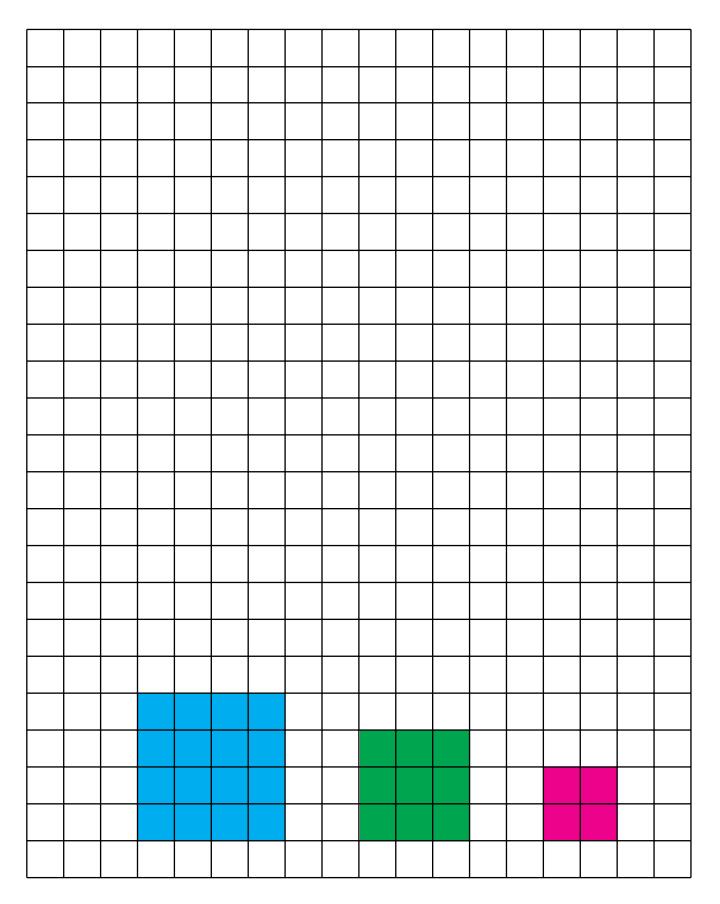
Draw two shapes, each with an area of 6 cm² but with different perimeters. Record their perimeters next to them.

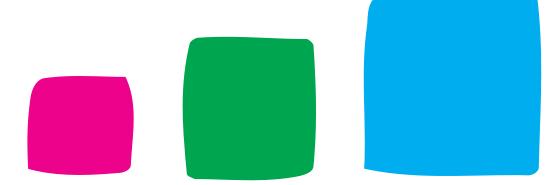


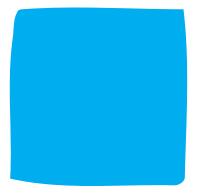
Draw two shapes with the same perimeter but with different areas. Record their areas and perimeters next to them.



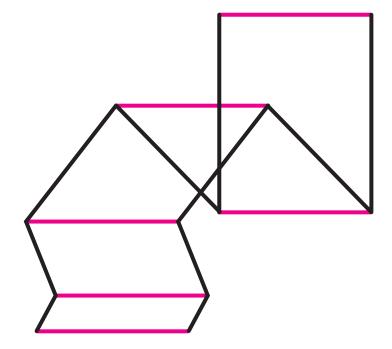
G4







These parallelograms join the red line segments like the cars of a train. Use your translator to add at least six more red line segments and parallelograms to the train.





Draw a train with at least four parallelograms connecting the two red line segments.

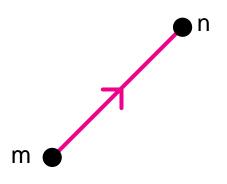




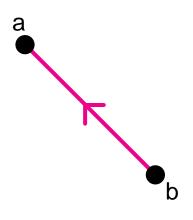
Name_

G6

Build a parallelogram train. Use the red arrow as one side of your first parallelogram. Use red arrows to show couples equipollent to (m, n). Draw at least six parallelograms.



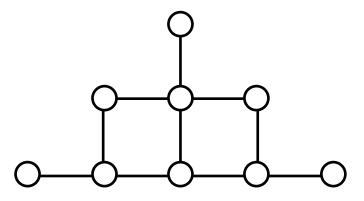
Find four couples equipollent to (b, a) by building a parallelogram train.

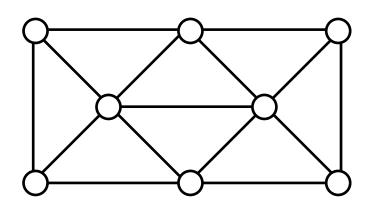


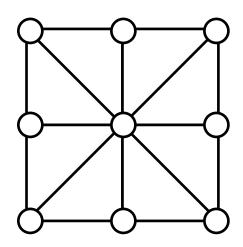
G7(a)

Color these graphs. Follow the rule and use as few colors as possible.

Rule: Dots connected by an edge must be different colors.







Draw a graph with at least six dots that needs only two colors.

Draw a graph with at least six dots that needs three colors.

Draw a graph with at least six dots that needs four colors.

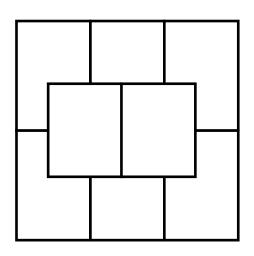
G7(b)

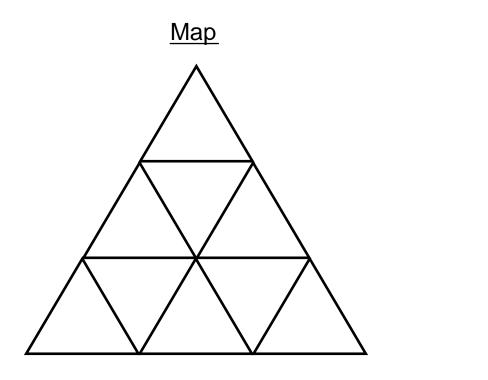
Color the maps. Follow the rule and use as few colors as possible. Draw and color the corresponding graph.

Rule: Countries sharing a border must be different colors.



<u>Graph</u>

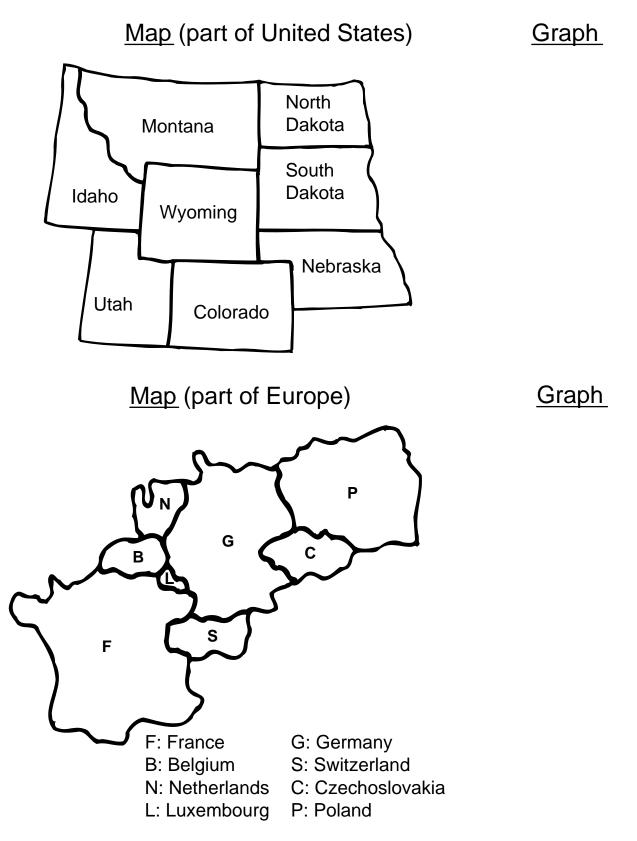




<u>Graph</u>

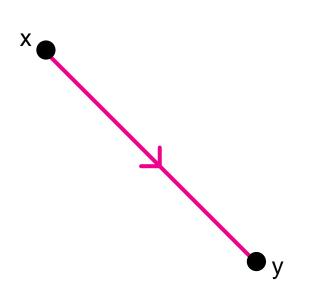
Color the maps. Follow the rule and use as few colors as possible. Draw and color the corresponding graph.

Rule: States or countries sharing a border must be different colors.



а

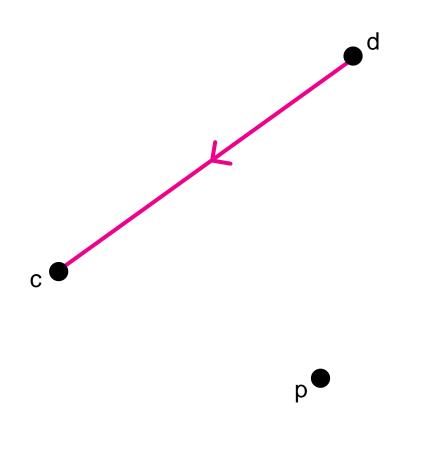
Find a point b so that (a, b) is equipollent to (x, y).



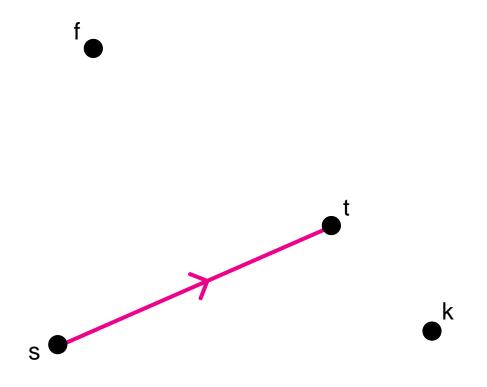
Name_

G8

Find a point q so that (q, p) is equipollent to (d, c).

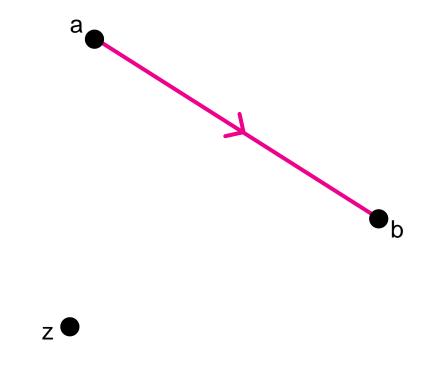


Find points g and j so that (f, g) and (j, k) are equipollent to (s, t).





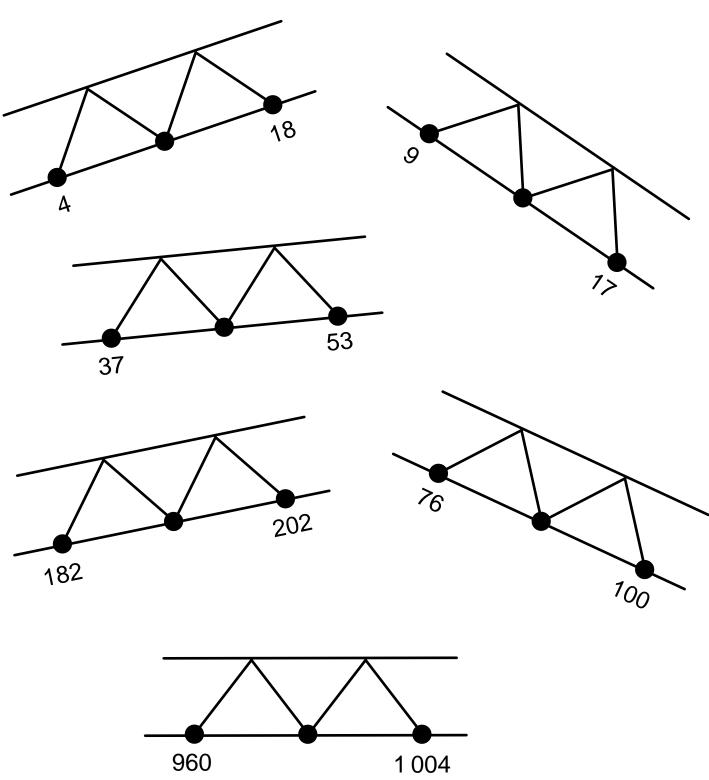
Find points x and y so that (x, z) and (z, y) are equipollent to (a, b).



G9

*

Label the dots.

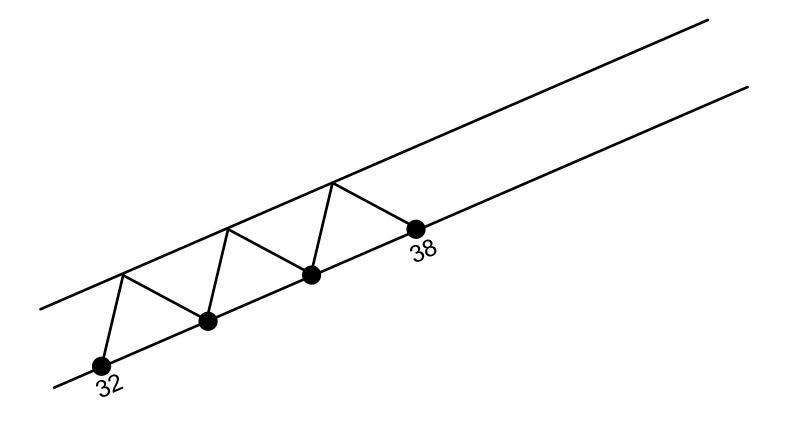




**

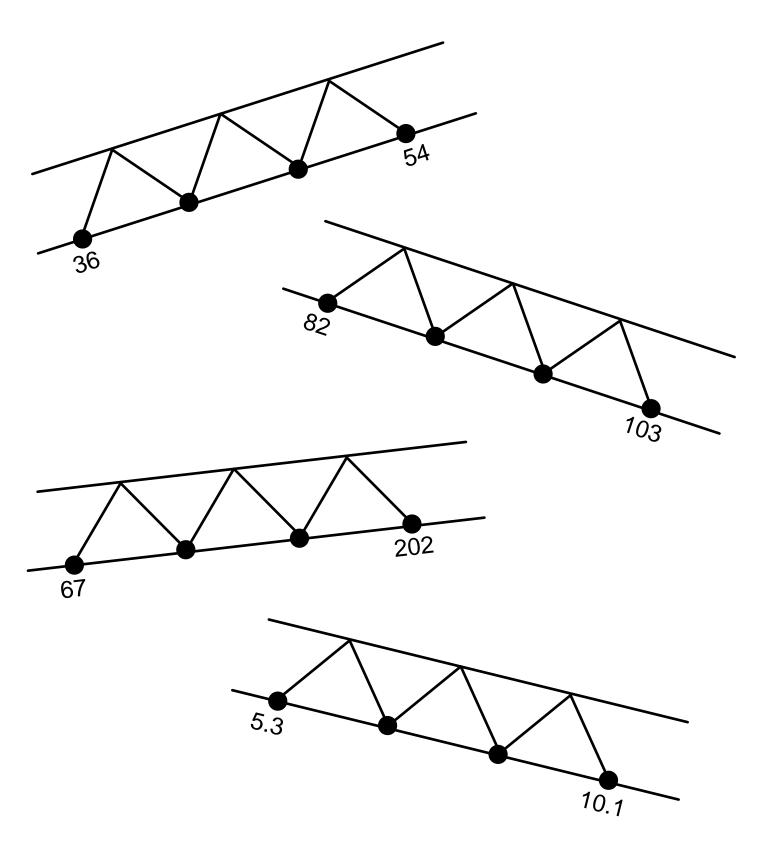
Label the dots. Use your translator to place a dot correctly for 44.

G9



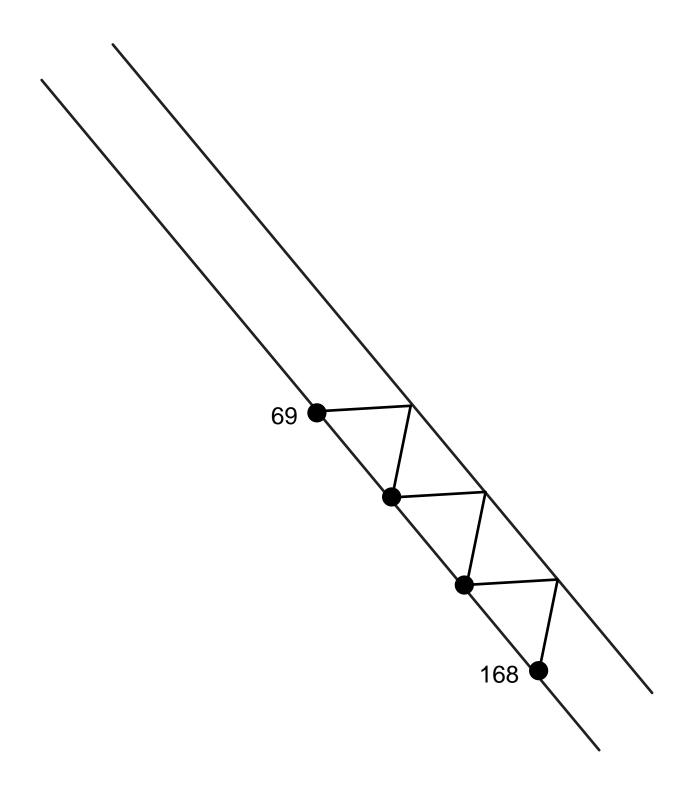


Label the dots.



G9 ********

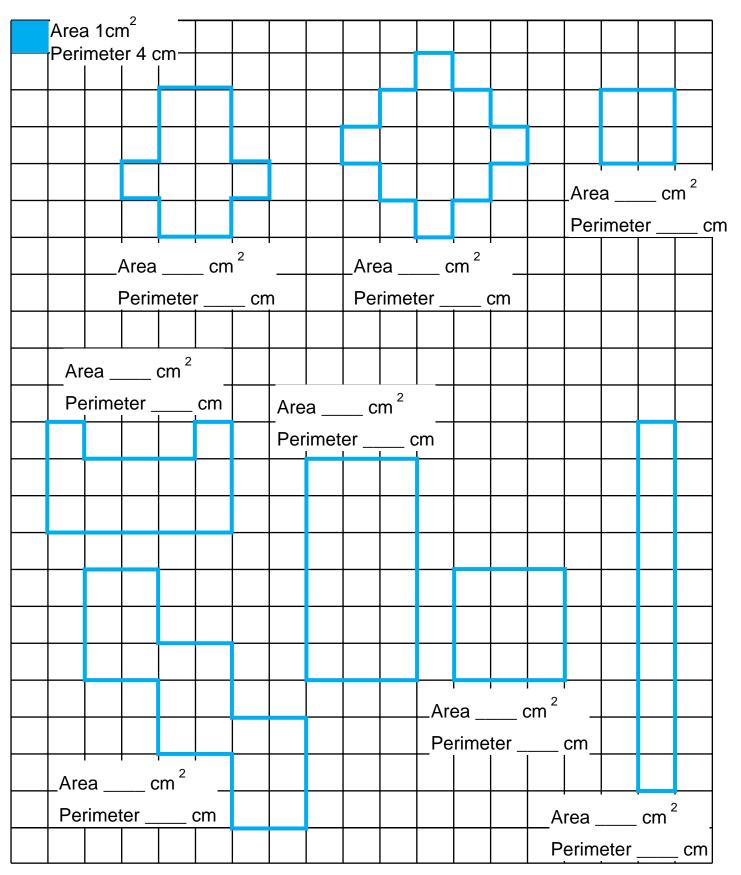
Label the dots. Use your translator to place a dot correctly for $\widehat{30}$.



G10

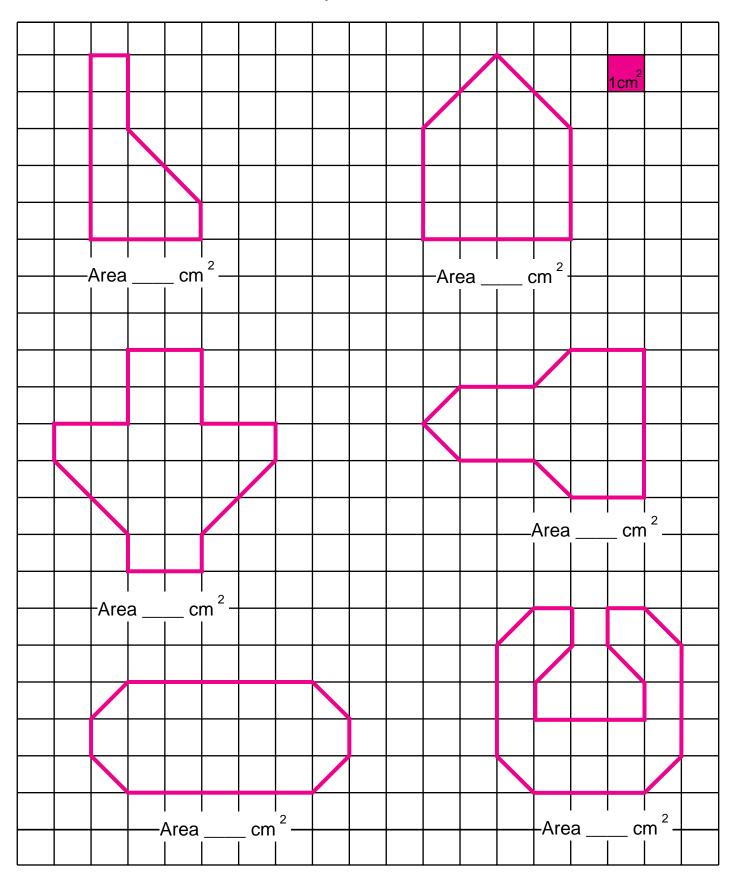
*

Find the area and perimeter of each shape.



G10 ******

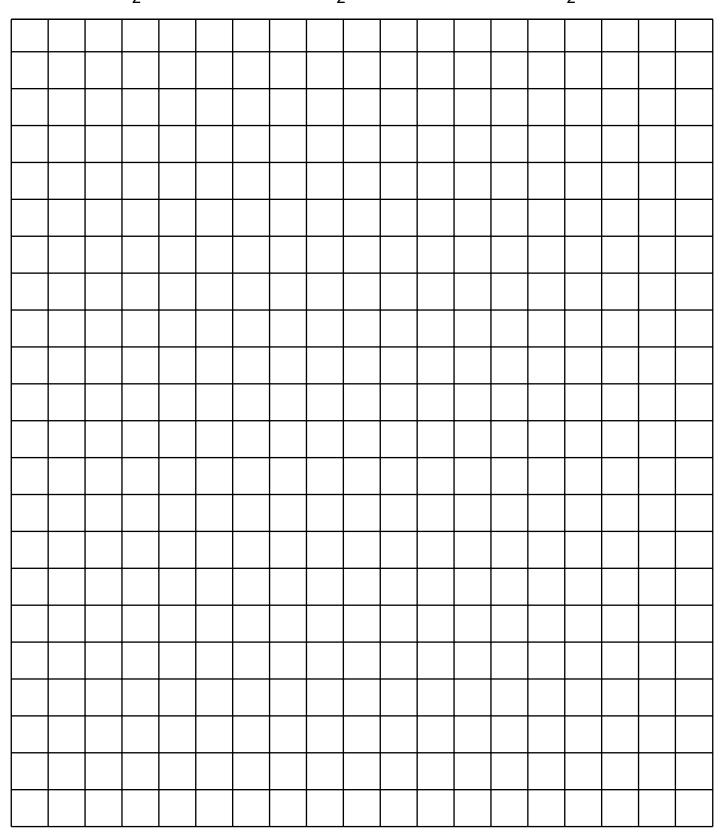
Find the area of each shape.



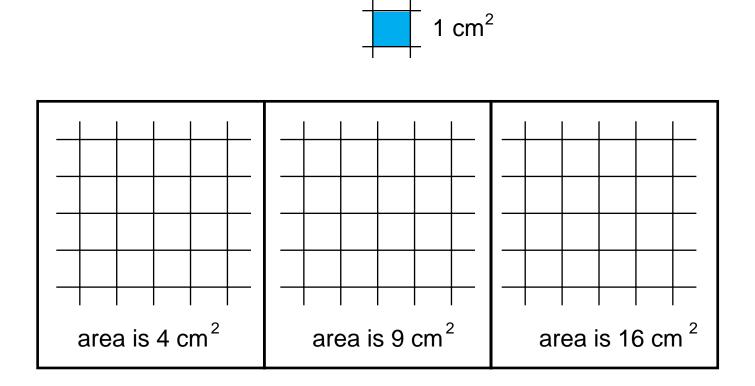
G10 *******

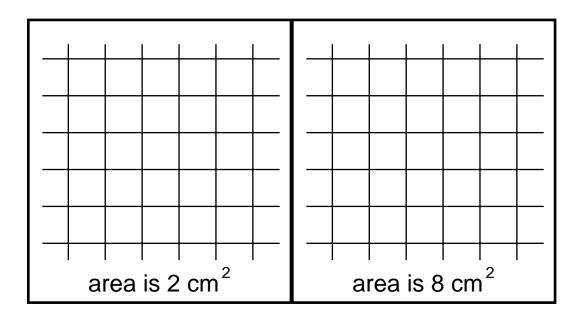
Draw five red shapes with these areas:

 $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm², 8 cm², $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm², 10 cm², $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm²



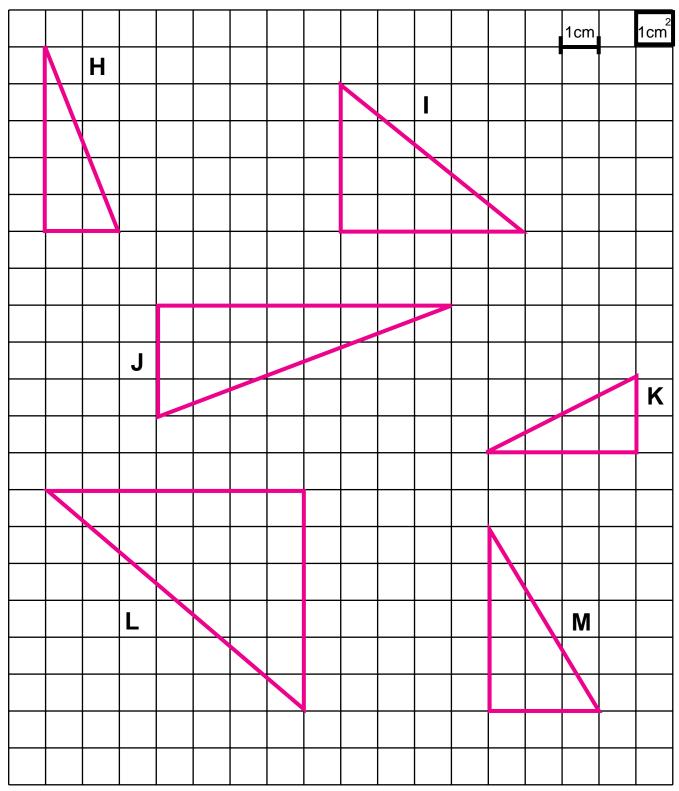
On each grid draw a blue square with the area given.





G11

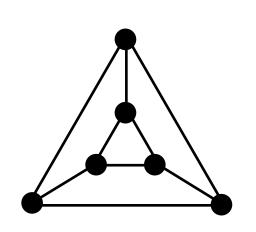
Use a blue pencil to draw a smallest rectangle that surrounds each triangle. Record the areas of the rectangles in blue, and the areas of the triangles in red.

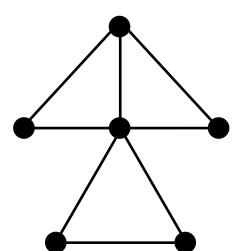


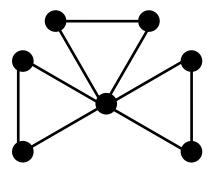
G12

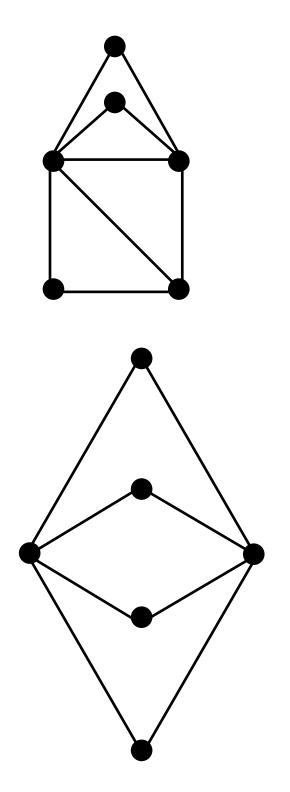
If possible,

- find a route going to each town exactly once. Show it in blue.
- find a round trip going to each town exactly once. Show it in red.





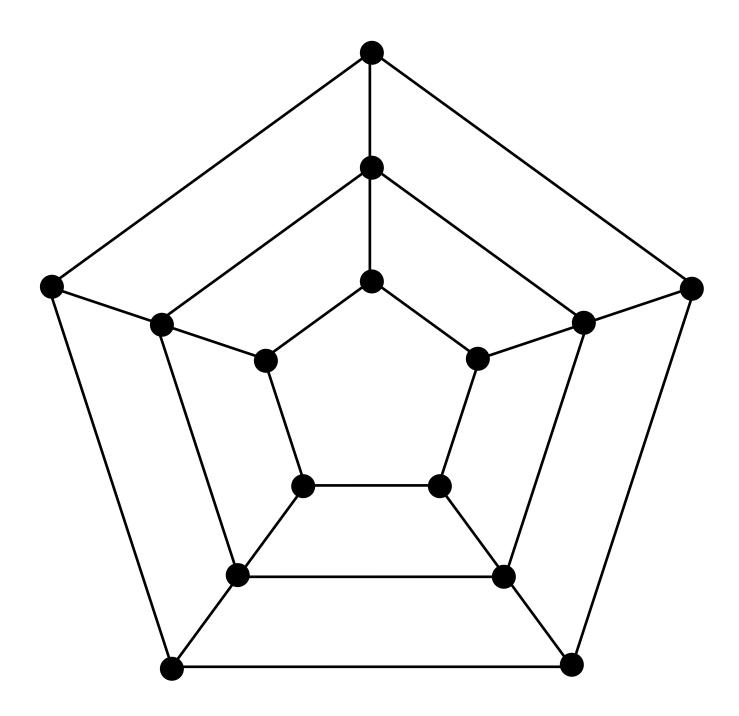




G12

**

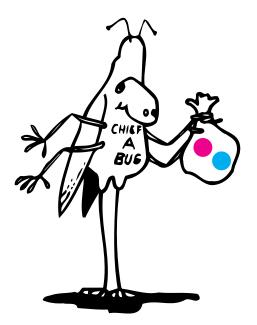
Try to find a round trip going to each town exactly once. Show it in red.



Name_

P1

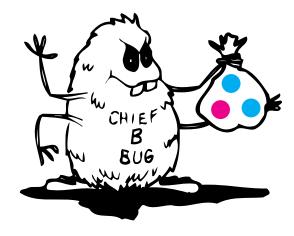
A-BUGS ARE COMING!



In each case, about how many trees will lose their leaves and how many trees will survive? Make your best prediction.

Ms. Bamba has 30 trees.	Mr. and Ms. Gamba have 44 trees.	
About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	
Ms. Lamba has 52 trees.	Dr. Namba has 61 trees.	
About will lose their leaves.	About will lose their leaves.	
About will survive.	About will survive.	

B-BUGS ARE COMING!

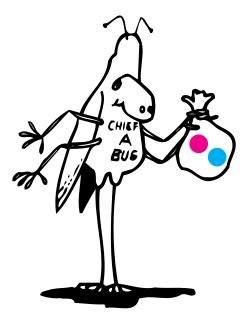


In each case, about how many trees will lose their leaves and how many trees will survive? Make your best prediction.

Mr. Samba has 60 trees. About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	$\frac{1}{3} \times 60 =$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 60 =$
Ms. Jamba has 36 trees. About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	$\frac{1}{3} \times 36 =$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 36 =$
Mr. and Ms. Kamba have 45 trees. About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	$\frac{1}{3} \times 45 = $ $\frac{2}{3} \times 45 = $

Name_

A-BUGS ARE COMING!



In each case, about how many trees will lose their leaves and how many trees will survive? Make your best prediction.

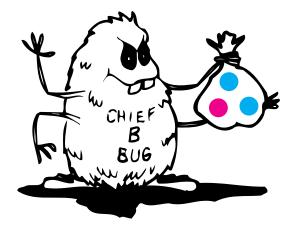
28 Trees	About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	¹ / ₂ x 28 =
300 Trees	About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 300 =
342 Trees	About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	¹ / ₂ x 342 =

Name_

P1

**

B-BUGS ARE COMING!



In each case, about how many trees will lose their leaves and how many trees will survive? Make your best prediction.

69 Trees	About will lose their leaves.	$\frac{1}{3}$ x 69 =
	About will survive.	$\frac{2}{3}$ x 69 =
123 Trees	About will lose their leaves.	$\frac{1}{3}$ x 123 =
	About will survive.	$\frac{2}{3}$ x 123 =
135 Trees	About will lose their leaves.	¹ / ₃ x 135 =
135 Trees	About will lose their leaves. About will survive.	5
		² / ₃ x 135 =

Name_	P1	***

In each case, about how many trees will lose their leaves and how many trees will survive? Make your best prediction.

RUS BUS	38 Trees About About	_ will lose their leaves. will survive.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 38 =$
HILL BUG		_ will lose their leaves. will survive.	
		_ will lose their leaves. will survive.	$\frac{2}{3} \times 48 = $ $\frac{1}{3} \times 48 = $
CHIEF CHIEF BUE	35 Trees About About	_ will lose their leaves. will survive.	$\frac{1}{5} \times 35 =$

In each case, about how many trees will lose their leaves and how many trees will survive? Make your best prediction.

67 Trees About _____ will lose their leaves.

About _____ will survive.

Name

67 Trees

About _____ will lose their leaves.

About _____ will survive.

67 Trees

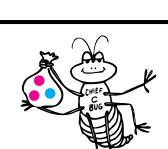
About _____ will lose their leaves.

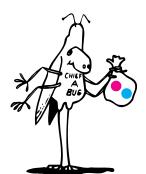
About _____ will survive.

67 Trees

About _____ will lose their leaves.

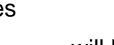
About _____ will survive.











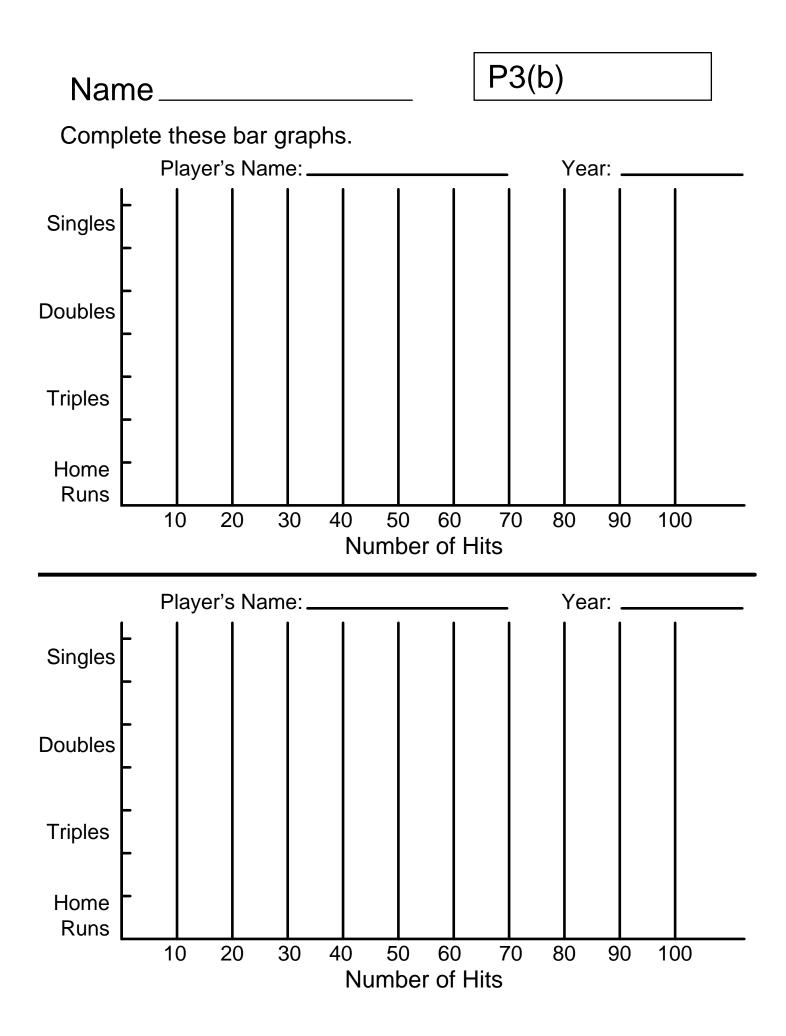


Use the graphs to fill in the tables for Babe Ruth and Hank Aaron.

	BABE RUTH: 1920		HANK AARON: 1971	
	Number of Hits	Number of Bases	Number of Hits	Number of Bases
Singles				
Doubles				
Triples				
Home Runs				
Totals				

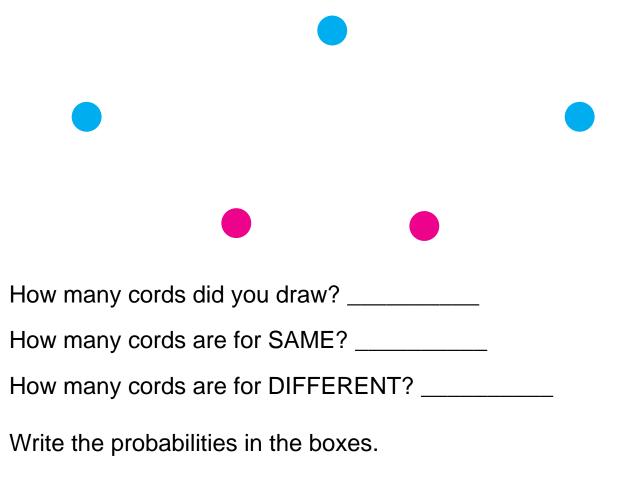
Answer these questions.

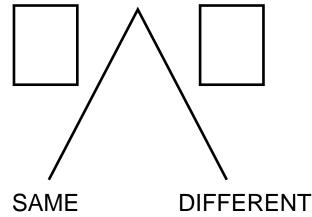
- How many home runs did Babe Ruth have? ______
 How many home runs did Hank Aaron have? ______
 How many more home runs did Babe Ruth have than Hank Aaron? ______
- Who had more hits? _____
 How many more? _____
- Who had more total bases? _____
 How many more? _____
- 4. Who do you think was the better hitter:
 Babe Ruth in 1920 or Hank Aaron in 1971?_____
 Why? ______



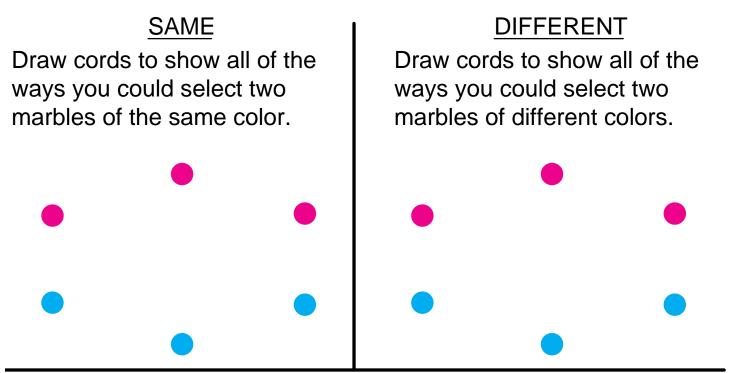


Suppose you have two red marbles and three blue marbles. Draw cords to show all of the different ways that you could select two marbles. Label a cord between marbles of the same color **S**; label a cord between marbles of different colors **D**.





This game uses three red marbles and three blue marbles.

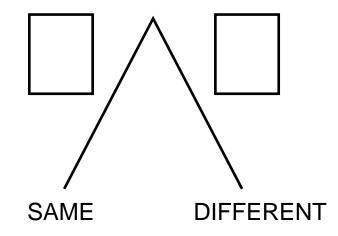


How many cords are for SAME? ____



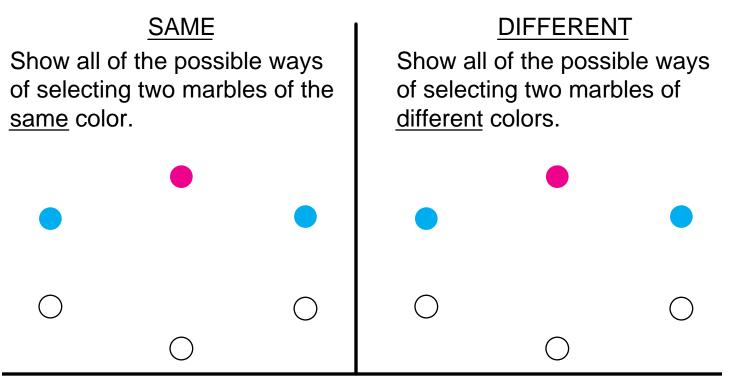
Altogether, how many cords did you draw? _____

Write the probabilities in the boxes.



P5 Name_____ Suppose you have one red, two blue, and two white marbles. SAME DIFFERENT Show all of the possible ways Show all of the possible ways of selecting two marbles of the of selecting two marbles of different colors. same color. How many cords are for SAME? _____ How many cords are for DIFFERENT? _____ Altogether, how many cords did you draw? _____ Write the probabilities in the boxes. SAME DIFFERENT

Suppose you have one red, two blue, and three white marbles.

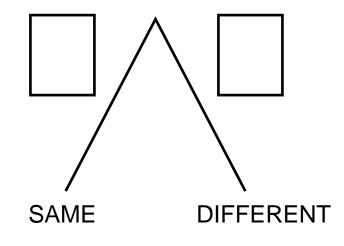


How many cords are for SAME? _____

How many cords are for DIFFERENT? ____

Altogether, how many cords did you draw? _____

Write the probabilities in the boxes.



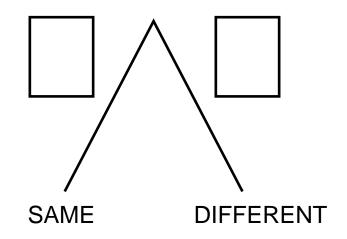
Name	P6	*

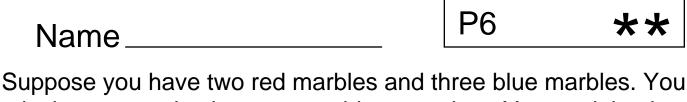
Suppose you have two red marbles and two blue marbles. You mix them up and select one marble at random. You put it back and select another marble at random.

Show all of the possible ways of selecting two marbles of the same color.

Show all of the possible ways of selecting two marbles of different colors.

Write the probabilities in the boxes.

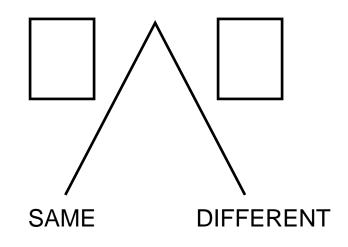




Suppose you have two red marbles and three blue marbles. You mix them up and select one marble at random. You put it back and select another marble at random.

Show all of the possible ways of selecting two marbles of the same color. Show all of the possible ways of selecting two marbles of <u>different</u> colors.

Write the probabilities in the boxes.



P7(a)

Murray and Hubbard are centers for the basketball team. These are their scoring and rebound statistics for the first five games of the season.

		Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Game 4	Game 5
Murray	points scored	24	9	14	17	21
Wallay	rebounds	14	16	2	12	11
Hubbard	points scored	11	15	28	13	13
	rebounds	17	11	12	17	13

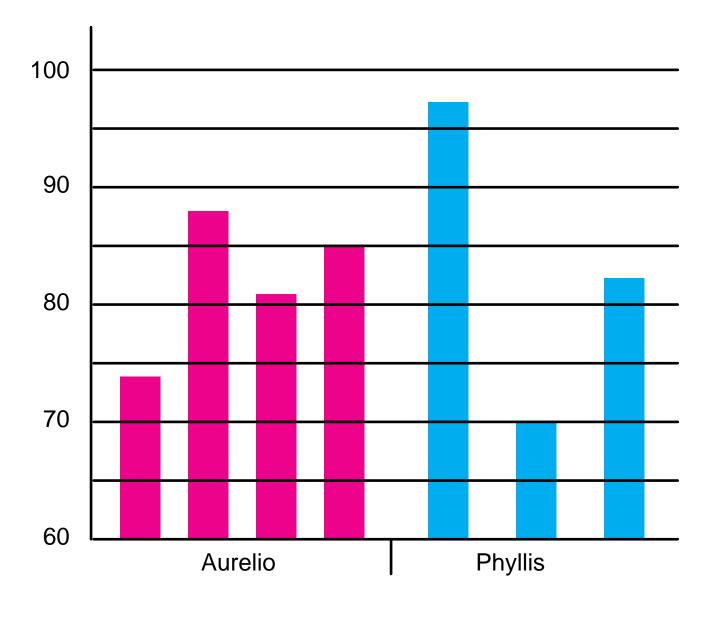
Who scored the most points in one game? ______ Who scored the most rebounds in one game? ______

What is Murray's average number of points scored per game?
What is Hubbard's average number of points scored per game?
Is Murray or Hubbard a better scorer?

What is Murray's average number of rebounds per game? _____ What is Hubbard's average number of rebounds per game? _____ Is Murray or Hubbard a better rebounder? _____

Name	P7(b)

The graph shows the spelling test scores of Aurelio and Phyllis. Phyllis was absent one day and took only three tests. Find the average test scores for each student.



What is Aurelio's average score? _____

What is Phyllis's average score? _____

Does Aurelio or Phyllis have the better test score average? _____

P7(c)

CITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

McKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL		CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL			
Players Patton Myers Rone Redmond Engert Fletcher	Height (cm) 194 180 190 212 182 152	Players Monroe Franz Keister Stake Brooks Oldani McMillin Broglio	Height (cm) 196 180 158 180 177 198 172 187		

Who is the tallest player for McKinley?

Who is the tallest player for Central?

How much taller is Redmond than Oldani?

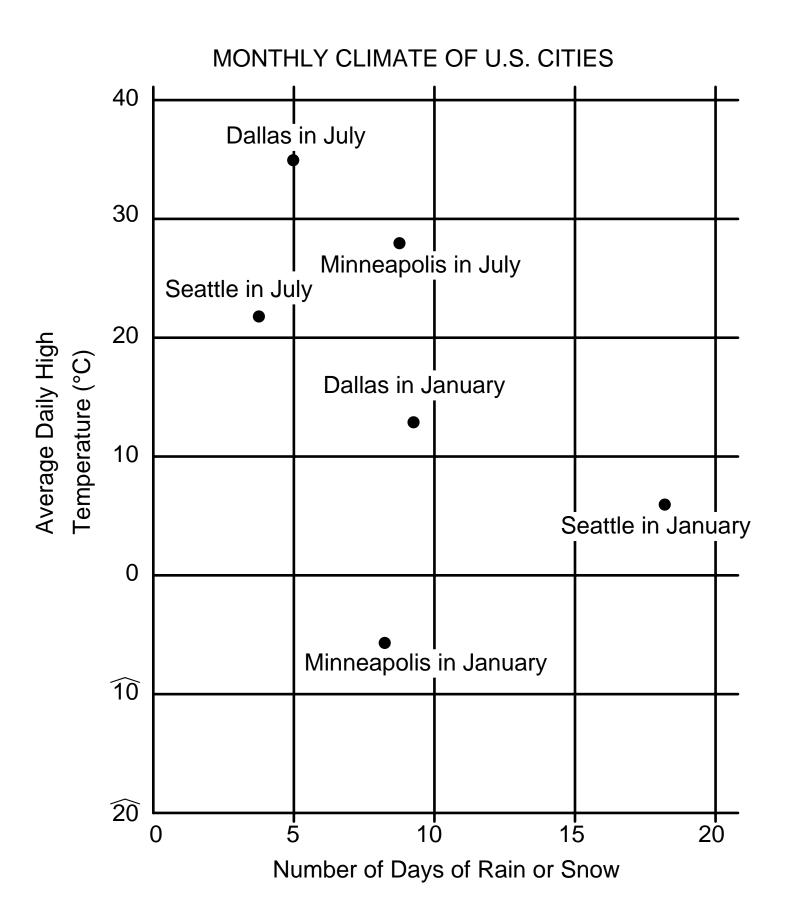
How much taller is Monroe than Keister? _____

Find the average height of McKinley's players.

Find the average height of Central's players.



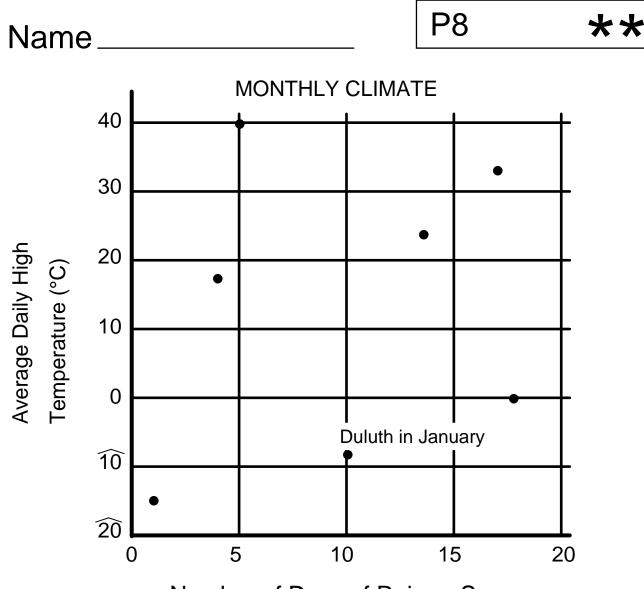
P8



Use the graph on Worksheet P8(no stars) to answer these questions.

1.	Which city is hottest in July?
	Which city is hottest in January?
	Which city is coldest in July?
	Which city is coldest in January?
2.	Which city is driest in January?
	Which city is driest in July?
	Which city averages the most rainy days in January?
	Which city averages the most rainy days in July?
3.	What is the average daily high temperature in Dallas in January?
	How many days of rain does Dallas average in January?
4.	What is Minneapolis's average daily high temperature in January?
	How many days of rain or snow does Minneapolis average
	in January?
5.	How much warmer is Dallas in July than Seattle in July?
	How much warmer is Seattle in July than in January?
	How much warmer is Minneapolis in July than in January?
6.	On the graph, draw and label two dots for Fairbanks, Alaska.

- a. In July, Fairbanks averages 13 days of rain and the average daily high temperature is 22° C.
- b. In January, Fairbanks averages 10 days of snow and the average high temperature is $\widehat{19}^{\circ}$ C.



Number of Days of Rain or Snow

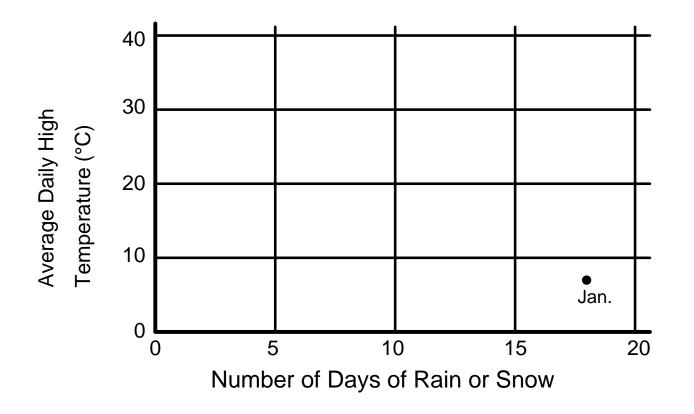
Using the following descriptions, label the dots on the graph. One is done for you.

- a. Duluth, Minnesota receives some snow and is very cold in January.
- b. Phoenix, Arizona is dry and very hot in July.
- c. In January, Phoenix is dry and has a pleasant temperature.
- d. Juneau, Alaska is cold and very wet in January.
- e. Tampa Bay, Florida is very hot and rainy in July.
- f. Moosonee, Ontario, in Canada, is very cold and very dry in January.
- g. In January, Honolulu is quite rainy, but has a pleasant temperature.

Seattle, Washington

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Days of Rain	18	16	13	13	12	9	4	5	8	13	17	19
Temp (°C)	7	9	11	14	18	20	22	23	19	15	11	8

Use the above data to draw a graph of Seattle's weather. Draw and label one dot for each month. January is done for you.



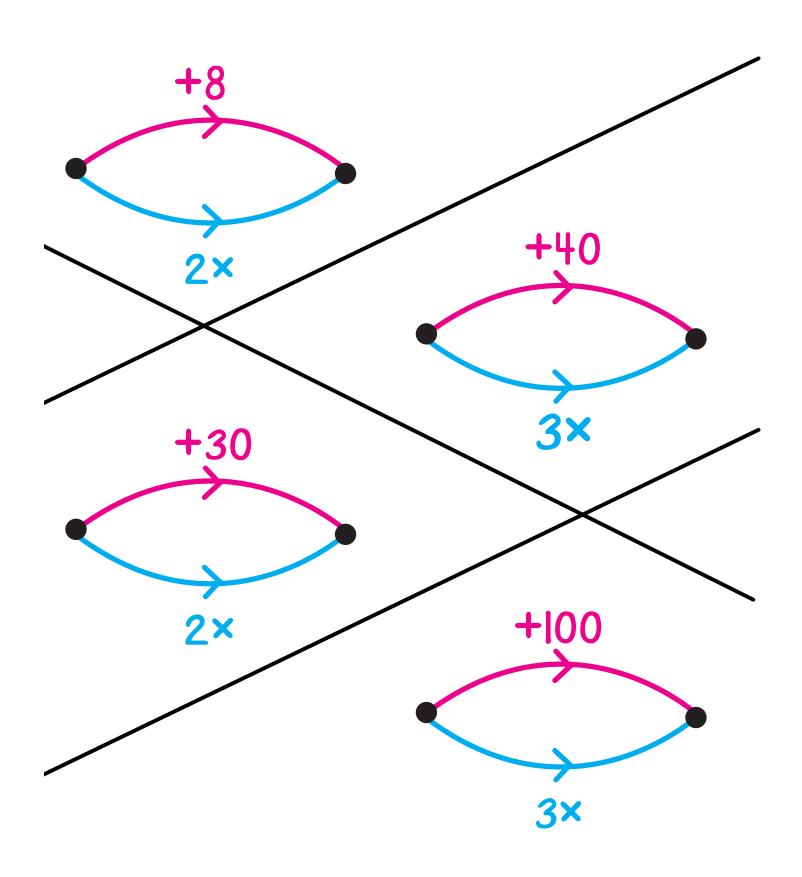
- Which do you think is the best month to visit Seattle?
 Why?
- Which do you think is the worst month to visit Seattle?
 Why?

W7

*

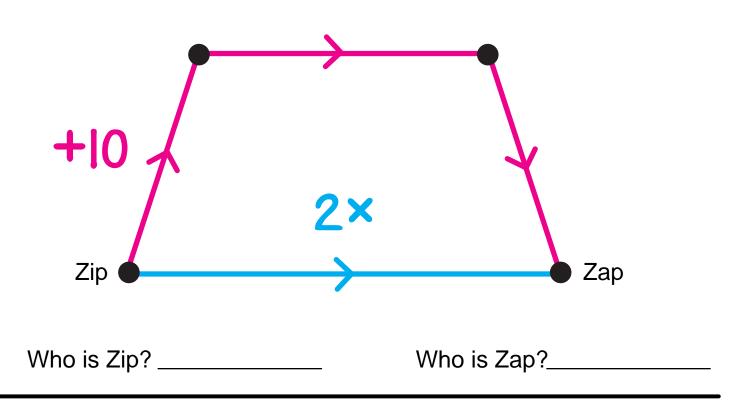
Name_____

Label the dots in each picture.



Name	W7

Zip and Zap are secret numbers.



**

Tip and Tap are secret numbers.

