

Dear Student:

Please complete this packet and return it to your math teacher on the first day of school. Work on your packet gradually. The packet will be graded and will count as your first quiz grade. Use the checklist below to help you earn a good grade.

- □ Hole-punch your packet and put it into a 3-prong folder. Not including it in a folder will result in -10 points from your grade.
- \Box Write your name on the front of the folder.
- Do **NOT** use a calculator.
- □ <u>ALL</u> WORK MUST BE SHOWN FOR FULL CREDIT. (Extra paper may be used for work. Please number your problems and include them in your folder.)

Each day your packet is late will result in -10 points from your grade.

No packets will be accepted after September 9.

If you have any questions regarding the summer math packet, please feel free to contact Mrs. Duick at <u>mduick@sfdscs.org</u>.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Duick and Mrs. Ward

Name _____

Addition Find the sum of the two numbers in each problem. Show all work.		1 1 Example:			8	
			+	1	8	8
				6	3	6
1. 652	2. 203	3. 726				
+ 345	<u>+ 525</u>	<u>+ 268</u>				

Decimal Addition:

Remember to line up the decimals before adding. Bring the decimal straight down in your answer.

4. 7.75	5. 51.4 + 2.86	6.	.1274 + 8.25
<u>+ 1.46</u>			

						3	13
Subtraction Find the difference between the two numbers in each problem. Show all work.		Example:			7	∦ 1	% 8
		·		5	5	2	5
7.	8.		9.				
407	7,007				3,	414	
<u>- 198</u>	-2,426			-	·1,	218	

Decimal Subtraction:

Remember to line up the decimals before subtracting. Bring the decimal straight down in your answer.

10.	11.	12	•
338.38	80.40	1 - 44.23	75.89 - 9.4
- 149.27			

Multiplication Find the product of th problem. Show all wor	ne two numbers in each [.] k.	Example:	5 4 <u>× 1 6</u> 3 2 4 <u>+ 5 4 0</u> 8 6 4
13. 65	14. 42	15.	84
<u>× 4</u>	<u>× 8</u>		<u>× 39</u>

Decimal Multiplication:

Multiply as you would with whole numbers. Count the decimal places in each factor. The product (answer) has the same number of decimal places.

2

16.	17.	18.
.13	5.1	.108
<u>× 70</u>	<u>x 2</u>	<u>× 2.5</u>

•	nt in each problem. If there is R= Show all work. Feel free		
19.	20.	21.	-
7)591	12)264	43)28	15

Decimal Division:

If the divisor (outside number) is a decimal, you must move the decimal point (using multiplication) to the right until it becomes a whole number. Then, move the decimal in the dividend (inside number) the same number of times. Divide to find your answer (quotient). Then, move the decimal straight up from the dividend to the quotient. Remember, no remainders. 22. 23. 24.

3)31.8

.5)7.45

.12)12.24

Rounding Underline the given place value 5 or greater, increase the under the right is less than 5, keep t	Round to the nearest hundredth		
		0.547 0.55	
Round to the nearest			
25. tenth 0.3479	26. hundredth 0.7553	27. whole number 3.268	
28. ten 162.21	29. thousandth 0.0036	30. hundred 990.54	
Compare the decimals.	Compare 1.2	e using <, >, or =	
31. 0.205 🔿 0.21	32. 1.03 () 0.03	33. 0.04 O 0.050	
34. 0.1 🔵 0.1000	35. 0.52 🔵 0.500	36. 0.41 () 0.405	

Prime Number: A whole number greater than 1 that has only two factors, 1 and itself. Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19 are all prime numbers.

Composite Number: A whole number greater than 1 that has more than two factors. Example: 8 is a composite number since its factors are 1, 2, 4, 8.

Determine if the following numbers are prime or composite. If the numbers are composite, please list all of the factors.

37.	27:
38.	39:
39.	43:
40.	49:

Exponents

A way to show repeated multiplication by the same factor is to use an exponent. In this example: $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. The small raised three is the exponent. It tells how many times the number 2, called the base, is multiplied by itself.

Solve the following expressions by writing the expanded notation (repeated multiplication) and find the value.

41. 6² 42. 2⁶ 43. 3⁴

44. eight squared 45. five cubed

Greatest Common Factor

The greatest factor that two or more numbers have in common (GCF).

- 1. List all the factors of **four** in order
- 2. List all the factors of twenty in order
- 3. List the common factors
- 4. Write the greatest common factor

Finding Common Factors: 4: 1, 2, 4 20: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 Common Factors: 1, 2, 4 GCF= 4

List all the factors for each number. Circle the common factors.

46.	18 :			
	30 :			
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:		
47.	60 :			
	45 :			
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:		
48.	23:			
	29:			
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:		
49.	56:			
	72:			
	Common Factors:	Greatest Common Factor:		

Least Common Multiple The smallest nonzero multiple that two or more numbers have in common.	Fir
	Le
1. List the first 6 multiples of 4	
2. List the first 6 multiples of 6	
3. List the common multiples	
4. Write the least common multiple.	

Finding Common Multiples: 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36 Least Common Multiple= 12

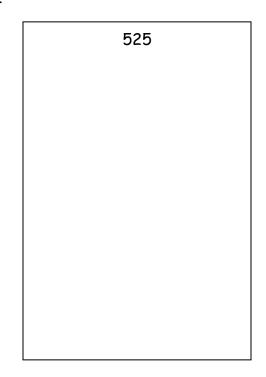
50.	8:			
	12 :			
	Common Multiples:	Least Common Multiple:		
51.	7 :			
	11 :			
	Common Multiples:	Least Common Multiple:		
52.	25 :			
	10 :			
	Common Multiples:	Least Common Multiple:		
53.	24 :			
	36:			
	Common Multiples:	Least Common Multiple:		

Prime Factorization is a composite number renamed as a product of prime numbers. You may make a factor tree to find the answer. Put final answer in exponent form.

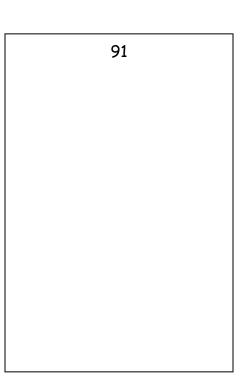
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Find the prime factorization of 36. 36 / \ 6 x 6 / \ / \ 2 x 3 2 x 3 2² x 3²

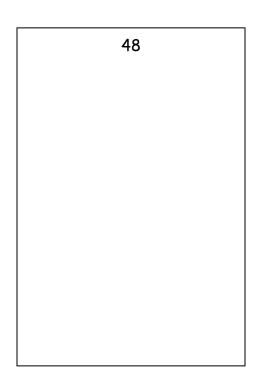
55.



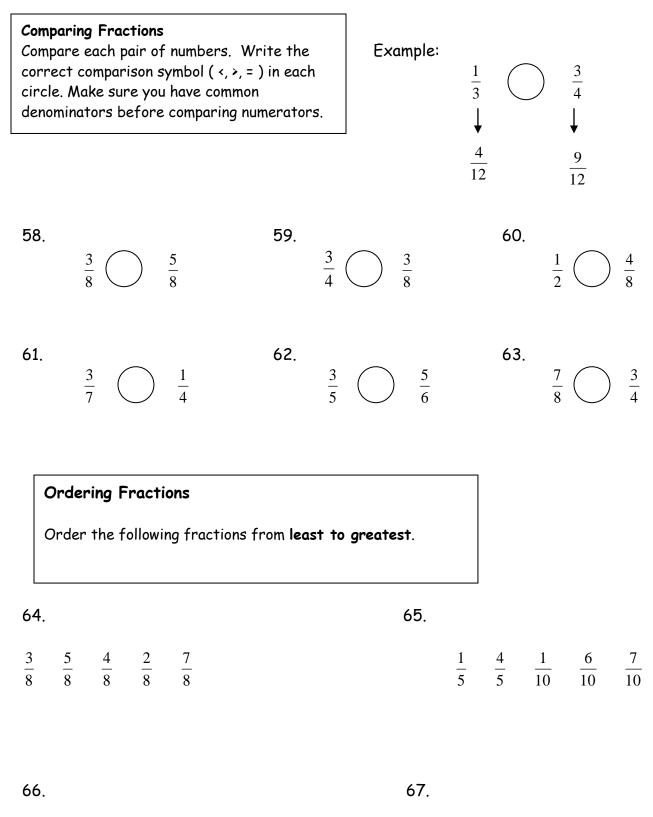
56.











Order of Operations Solve the following problems. Show your work. Be sure to follow the order of operations.			
<u>P</u> arenthesis <u>E</u> xponents <u>M</u> ultiplication or <u>D</u> ivision <u>A</u> ddition or <u>S</u> ubtraction:	from left to right.		

Example: 8 - 4 ÷ 2 + 2 = 8 - 2 + 2 = 6 + 2 = 8

68. 15 x 8 - 3 =

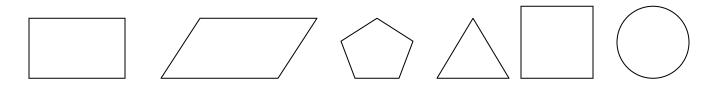
69. 36 ÷ 4 x 3 =

70. (30 + 8) × 6 -1 =

71. $(30+8) \times (6-1) =$ 72. $(29-18) + 14 \div 2 + 6 =$ 73. $64 \div 8 \times 2$

74. 36 - 5(16 - 11) = 75. $25 + 18 \div 6 - 1 =$ 76. $24 + 6^2 - 1^4 =$

Geometry-Who am I? Use the following shapes to answer the questions below.



77. I am a 2 dimensional shape that has four sides. I have four 90 degree angles. I have two sets of parallel lines. I also have two sides that are one length, and my other two sides are a different length.

Who am I?_____

78. I am a 2 dimensional shape that has three acute angles. All of my sides are the same length. I have no parallel sides.

Who am I? _____

79. I am a 2 dimensional shape that has four sides. I have two obtuse angles and two acute angles. I have two different sets of parallel sides. I also have two sides that are one length, and my other two sides are a different length.

Who am I? _____

80. I am a 2 dimensional shape that has 5 obtuse angles. I do not have any sides that are parallel.

Who am I? _____

81. I am a 2 dimensional shape that has four 90 degree angles. I have four sides that are all the same length. I have two different sets of parallel lines.

Who am I? _____

82. I am a 2 dimensional shape. My perimeter is also known as a circumference.

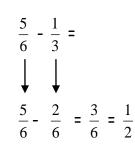
Who am I? _____

Simplify	roper, change then	ctions. If the fractions n to mixed numbers	Example:	<u>10</u> ÷5= <u>2</u> 25÷5= 5
83.		84.	8	35.
	$\frac{14}{28}$	$\frac{1}{5}$		<u>12</u> 51
86.		87.		88.
	$\frac{34}{48}$	<u>1'</u> 4		$\frac{80}{25}$

you Rem num	Adding Fractions and Mixed Numbers Add the following fractions. Make sure you have common denominators before adding. Remember, you only add the numerator (top number) and you keep the denominator (bottom number) the same! Simplify your final answers.			Examp	Example: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} =$ $\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$ $\frac{5}{15} + \frac{3}{15} = \frac{8}{15}$		
89.	$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10} =$	90.	$2\frac{3}{8} + 1\frac{2}{8} =$	91.	$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{5}{6} =$	92.	$\frac{1}{12}$ + 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ =

Subtracting Fractions Subtract the following fractions. Make sure you have common denominators before subtracting. Remember, you only subtract the numerator (top number) and you keep the denominator (bottom number) the same! Simplify your final answers.

Example:



93.	94.	95.	96.
$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{6} =$	$2\frac{8}{12} - 1\frac{3}{12} =$	$\frac{7}{10} - \frac{2}{4} =$	$3\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{4} =$

Multiplying	Fractions

Multiply the following fractions. Multiply the numerators; then multiply the denominators. Simplify, if necessary.

Example:

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{15}{45} = \frac{1}{3}$$

97.	98.	99.	100.
$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} =$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{8} =$	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} =$	$\frac{7}{8}$ x 2 =