Name _____ Period ____ Date ____ a EXPRESSIONS & EQUATIONS $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2.3 \cdot (1\frac{1}{8} + 0.125) - 9. \end{bmatrix}$

A. 2.3 • (1.25) - 9 B. 9 - 2.3 • $(1.125 + \frac{1}{8})$ C. $-9 + 2.3 \cdot (1.125 + \frac{1}{8})$ D. 2.3 • (9 - 1.25) 2 **Example Stem 1:** Enter the value of $2\frac{1}{4} \cdot (4 + 12)$. 3 Example Stem 2: What is the mean of -15, -12, 8, and 9? 4 **Example Stem:** Javier's fuel tank holds $12\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of gasoline when completely full. He had some gas in the tank and added 10.3 gallons of gasoline to fill it completely. How many gallons of gasoline were in the tank before Javier added some? 5 Example Stem 1: A coach buys a uniform and a basketball for each of the 15 players on the team. Each basketball costs \$9.40. The coach spends a total of \$420 for uniforms and basketballs. Enter an equation that models the situation with u, the cost of one uniform.

EE: Practice A

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| 6 | Example Stem 2: A coach buys a uniform and a basketball for each of the 15 players on the team. Each basketball costs \$9. The coach spends a total of \$420 for uniforms and basketballs. Enter the cost, in dollars, of 1 uniform. |
| 7 | Example Stem: Linda has \$26. She wants to buy a ski pass for \$80. She can earn \$6 per hour to babysit. Enter an inequality that represents the number of hours (<i>h</i>) Linda could babysit to earn at least enough money to buy the ski pass. |
| 8 | Example Stem: Which number line shows the solution to the inequality $-3x - 5 < -2$? A. $\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$ B. $\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$ C. $\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$ D. $\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$ |
| ٩ | Example Stem: Drag the correct arrow to the number line to represent the solution of the inequality $3x + 7 > 13$. |

EE: Practice A

| Name | Period Date |
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| 10 Claim 2 | Example Item 2A.1.f (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain EE), Secondary Target 1C (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 2D |
| CENTIFY 2 | Justin's car can travel 77.5 miles using 3.1 gallons of gas. |
| | At this rate, how far, in miles, can Justin travel using 8.2 gallons of gas? |
| | Enter the distance in the response box. |
| 11 Claim 2 | Grades 6-8, Claim 2 Example Item 2A.3b (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain EE), Secondary Target 1D (CCSS 7.EE.B), Tertiary Target 2D |
| | The marching band has 85 members. There are 15 more girls than boys in the band. How many boys are in the marching band? |
| | Enter your answer in the response box. |
| 12 Claim 2 | Example Item 2C.2a (Grade 7): Primary Target 2C (Content Domain EE), Secondary Target 1D (CCSS 7.EE.B), Tertiary Target 2D (Source: Adapted from <i>Illustrative Mathematics</i> , Grade 7.EE) |
| | The students in Mr. Sanchez's class are converting distances measured in miles (m) to kilometers (km). |
| | Abby and Renato use the following methods to convert miles to kilometers. |
| | Abby takes the number of miles, doubles it, and then subtracts 20% of the result. Renato first divides the number of miles by 5, then multiplies the result by 8. |
| | Which equation correctly shows why both their methods produce the same result? |
| | A. $2m - 0.20 = \frac{m}{5} \cdot 8$ |
| | B. $2m - 0.20(2m) = \frac{m}{5} \cdot 8$ |
| | C. $2m - 2.20m = \frac{m}{5} + 8\left(\frac{m}{5}\right)$ |
| | D. $0.20(2m) - 2m = \frac{m}{5} + 8\left(\frac{m}{5}\right)$ |
| | |

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| 13 Claim 2 | Grades 6-8, Claim 2 Example Item 2C.2b (Grade 7): Primary Target 2C (Content Domain EE), Secondary Target 1C (CCSS 7.EE.B), Tertiary Target 2D |
| | A mail-order company sells jars of spices. An empty jar has a mass of 200 grams. A full jar contains 110 grams of a spice. The company sells n jars filled with spices. |
| | Select the best interpretation of the expression (200 +110) <i>n</i> . A. The cost to ship 1 full jar B. The cost to ship <i>n</i> full jars C. The mass of 1 full jar D. The mass of <i>n</i> full jars |
| | Example Item 3B.3b (Grade 7) rimary Target 3B (Content Domain EE), Secondary Target 1D (7.EE.B), Tertiary Target 3C |
| III 1 H M V A B C C | n February, the price of a gallon of gasoline increased by 23% from the price in January. In March, the price decreased by 1% from the price in February. In March, gas cost \$2.63 per gallon. Now much did a gallon of gasoline cost in January, in dollars? Round your answer to the nearest cent. Enter your answer in the esponse box. Which equation shown can be solved to find <i>x</i>, the cost of gas in January? (0.11)(0.23)x = 2.63 (1.11)(1.23)x = 2.63 (0.89)(1.23)x = 2.63 (1.11)(0.77)x = 2.63 |
| 15 CLAIM 4 | Example Item 4F.1a (Grade 7) Primary Target 4E (Content Domain EE), Secondary Target 1F (CCSS 6.EE.B), Tertiary Target 4F, Quaternary Target 4D Megan has \$2500. She spends money on the following: \$800 on rent \$400 on food \$200 on utility services \$250 on loan payments \$x on other expenses Let <i>y</i> represent the amount of money in dollars Megan has left. Write an equation that represents the relationship between the amount of money Megan spends on other expenses and the amount of money Megan has left. |

EE: Practice A

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____



Name _____

__ Period ____ Date ____

GEOMETRY: AREA AND VOLUME A

| 1 | Example Stem: The radius of a circle is 7.5 centimeters. Enter the area of the circle, in square centimeters. Round your answer to the nearest hundredth. | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 2 | Example Stem 1: A circular table top has a radius of 3 feet. Enter the area, in square feet, of the table top. Round your answer to the nearest tenth. | | |
| 3 | Example Stem 2: Jill buys two circular pizzas. The small pizza has an 8-inch diameter. The medium pizza has a 12-inch diameter. Image: Comparison of the system of the small pizza? Round your answer to the nearest tenth. | | |
| 4 | Example Stem: The radius of a circle is 7 centimeters. Enter the circumference of the circle, in centimeters. Round your answer to the nearest hundredth. | | |
| 5 | Example Stem: The circumference of a circle is 31.4 inches. Enter the radius of the circle, in inches. Round your answer to the nearest whole number. | | |

| No | ame | Period | Date |
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| 6 | Example Stem 1: A corner shelf has a radius of represents $\frac{1}{4}$ of a circle, as shown. | 10.5 inches | and |
| | 10.5 in. | | |
| | Enter the area of the shelf, in square inches. Ro the nearest hundredth. | und your an | swer to |
| 7 | Example Stem 2: The circumference of the circmmeter | | |
| | Enter the area of the shaded region, in square convolution of the nearest hundredth. | entimeters. F | Round |
| 8 | Example Stem 1: This is the floor plan of Julie's needs to determine the area of the floor so she to 3 ft 4 ft 3 ft $5 \frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$ $5 \frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$ $8 \frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$ Enter the area, in square feet, of Julie's bathroor | $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft | |
| | Enter the area, in square feet, of Julie's bathroor | n floor. | |



G: Area and Volume A



G: Area and Volume A

| No | ame Date Period Date |
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| 13 | Example Stem: This diagram of a rectangular city park was drawn using a scale factor of 1 centimeter to 20 meters. |
| | In the diagram shown, assume each square on the grid is 1 centimeter in length. What is the area, in square meters, of the actual park on which this scale drawing is based? |
| 14 | Example Stem: This scale drawing of a rectangular rug has dimensions 8 inches by 5 inches. The length of the longer side of the actual rug is 32 feet. 5 in |
| | 8 in Enter the area, in square feet, of the actual rug. |

G: Area and Volume A

| No | ame Date |
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| 15 | Example Item 3C.1b (Grade 7) Primary Target 3C (Content Domain G), Secondary Target 1F (CCSS 7.G.B), Tertiary Target 3G |
| Claim 2 | Glenn saw the figure below and said, "If I find the length (<i>l</i>), width (<i>w</i>), and radius (<i>r</i>), then the area (<i>A</i>) of the shaded region is $A = l \cdot w - \pi r^2$." Which assumptions must Glenn be making in order for his equation to give the correct area of the shaded region? Select all that apply. |
| | A. The quadrilateral is a rhombus. B. The quadrilateral is a rectangle. C. The curved figure in the center is a circle. D. The curved figure in the center is a sphere. |

Name _____

__ Period ____ Date ____

GEOMETRY: CONSTRUCTIONS A

| 1 | Example Stem: This figure is a scale drawing of a garden. Create another scale drawing of this figure where all side lengths are twice as long. |
|---|--|
| | Use the Connect Line tool to draw the resulting figure. |
| 2 | Delete tools to draw the polygon on a grid. Example Stem: Figure A is a scale image of Figure B, as shown. |
| Z | Figure A Figure B The scale that maps Figure A onto Figure B is $1:3\frac{1}{2}$. Enter the value of x. |

| N | ame Date |
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| 3 | Example Stem: Figure B is a scale image of Figure A, as shown. |
| | $4 \int_{3}^{12} \int_{9}^{15}$ Figure A Figure B Enter the scale factor applied to Figure A to produce Figure B. |
| 4 | Example Stem: The front side of a playhouse is shown in this scale drawing. The height of the door in the drawing is 1.8 inches. The scale that maps the drawing to the actual playhouse is 1 inch to 2.5 feet. Scale Drawing of the Playhouse $\begin{array}{c c} & & \\ \hline \\ \hline$ |
| 5 | Example Stem: Use the Connect Line tool to draw a triangle with a 90° angle, a side with a length of 7 units, and a side with a length of 4 units. Each square on the grid is 1 unit in length. |

G: Constructions A

| Name | _ Period | Date |
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| Example Stem: This figure is a square pyra | mid. | |
| | | |
| Select all figures that can be formed by a ve to the base of the square pyramid. | rtical slice | perpendicular |
| A. Isosceles Trapezoid B. Line segment C. Square D. Triangle | | |
| Example Stem: Lines XU and WY intersect at point A. | | |
| X 50° U X 50° U W A U Based on the diagram, determine whether e true. Select True or False for each statement Compare to the statement | t. | |
| Statement | True | False |
| An angle supplementary to $\angle WAU$ measures 50°. | | |
| An angle complementary to $\angle WAX$ measures 40°. | | |
| | | |

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| 8 | Example Stem: Lines XU and WY intersect at p | point <mark>A</mark> . | | |
| | X 50° U A 50° U W | statement | t is true. | |
| | Select True or False for each statement. Statement | True | False | |
| | $m \angle XAZ = 180^\circ - m \angle ZAY - m \angle YAU$ | inde | 1 disc | |
| | $m \angle WAZ = m \angle WAY - m \angle ZAY$ | | | |
| | $m \angle WAU = m \angle XAZ - m \angle ZAY$ | | | |
| ٩ | \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} , \overline{CF} are all diameters of the circle shown. • $m \angle AOB = 40^{\circ}$ • $m \angle COE = 100^{\circ}$ $A \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow E$ What is the measure of $\angle BOC$? | | | |



SBAC MATH 7 Number Systems: Expressions Practice A

Name _____ Period ____ Date ____

NUMBER SYSTEMS: Expressions A

| 1 | Example Stem 1: Select the expression equivalent to (3x + 2) + (-6x + 3). A. $-3x + 5$ B. $3x + 5$ C. $9x + 5$ D. $-9x + 5$ |
|---|--|
| 2 | Example Stem 2: Select the expression equivalent to (2.1x + 4.3) - (-3x - 7). A. $-0.9x - 2.7$ B. $-0.9x + 11.3$ C. $5.1x - 2.7$ D. $5.1x + 11.3$ |
| 3 | Example Stem 1: Enter the value of <i>n</i> so that the expression $(-y + 5) + (7y - 9)$ is equivalent to $(ny - 4)$. |
| 4 | Example Stem 2: Enter the value of <i>n</i> so that the expression $(-y + 5.3) + (7.2y - 9)$ is equivalent to $6.2y + n$. |
| 5 | Example Stem: Select all expressions equivalent to $-72x + 60$. A. $-12(6x - 5)$ B. $-12(-6x - 5)$ C. $6(-12x + 10)$ D. $-6(-12x - 10)$ |

NS: Expressions A

SBAC MATH 7 Number Systems: Expressions Practice A

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| 6 | Example Stem 1: Enter the value of p so that the expression $3(n + 5)$ is equivalent to $(n + p)3$. |
| 7 | Example Stem 2: Enter the value of p so that the expression $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3}n$ is equivalent to $p(5 - 2n)$. |
| 8 | Example Stem 1 : Which expression is equivalent to $-15x + 6$? A. $-3(5x - 2)$ B. $-3(5x + 6)$ C. $3(-5x - 2)$ D. $3(5x + 6)$ |
| ٩ | Example Stem 2: Which expression is equivalent to -0.8(10.8x - 20 + 3.2x)? A. $-11.2x + 16$ B. $-11.2x - 16$ C. $-8.64x - 16.8$ D. $-8.64x + 16.8$ |
| 10 | Example Stem: Enter the value of <i>b</i> when the expression $14.1x + b$ is equivalent to $4.7(3x - 3.5)$. |
| 11 | Example Stem 1 : Select all expressions that are equivalent to 3x + 5(-4x + 12) - (x - 3). A. $-18x + 63$ B. $18x - 63$ C. $3x - 20x + 60 - x + 3$ D. $3x + 20x + 60 - x - 3$ |
| 12 | Example Stem 2 : Select all expressions that are equivalent to 0.75x + 0.25(x + 12.4) + (x - 2.1). A. $2x + 1$ B. $x + 1$ C. $x + 3.1 + x + 2.1$ D. $x + 3.1 + x - 2.1$ |

SBAC MATH 7 Number Systems: Expressions Practice A

| Nai | me Period Date |
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| 13 | Example Item 3F.1b (Grade 7) Primary Target 3F (Content Domain NS), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 3D |
| Claim 3 | Two trucks are traveling on a highway at a constant speed. The graphs of their distances, d, over time, t, are shown. |
| | d Truck A Truck B |
| | Which truck is traveling faster, and how do you know? |
| | Truck [drop-down menu choices: A, B] is traveling faster because the graph is [drop-down menu choices: steeper, less steep, longer, shorter]. |
| 14 Claim 4 | Example Item 4A1.b (Grade 7) Primary Target 4A (Content Domain NS), Secondary Target 1B (CCSS 6.NS.A), Tertiary Target 4B, Quaternary Target 4D [Adapted from Illustrative Mathematics task 50] |
| | Alice, Raul, and Maria are baking cookies together. |
| | They need $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of flour and $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of butter to make one batch of cookies. |
| | They each brought the ingredients they had at home. |
| | • Alice brought 2 cups of flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter |
| | Raul brought 1 cup of flour and ¹/₂ cup of butter Maria brought 1¹/₄ cups of flour and ³/₄ cups of butter. |
| | Maria brought 1⁻/₄ cups of flour and ⁻/₄ cups of butter. |
| | Assume the students have plenty of the other ingredients (sugar, salt, baking soda, etc.) they need to make the cookies. |
| | What is the maximum number of whole batches of cookies they can make with the ingredients they brought from home? |
| | Enter your answer in the second response box. |
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NUMBER SYSTEMS: Rational numbers a



Test Writers Guidelines Zip File Number Systems B

NS: Rational Numbers A



NS: Rational Numbers A

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| 7 | Example Stem: Select all values equal to $-\frac{4}{5}$. A. $\frac{-4}{-5}$ B. $-\frac{-4}{-5}$ C. $\frac{-4}{5}$ D. $-\frac{-4}{5}$ E. $\frac{4}{-5}$ |
| 8 | Example Stem 1: Enter the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ (1.7). |
| ٩ | Example Stem 2: Enter the value of $(-8)(45)(\frac{1}{8})$. |
| 10 | Example Stem 3: Enter the value of (0.01)(-0.1)(10)(-100). |
| 11 | Example Stem 4: Enter the value of $(0.45) \div \frac{9}{10}$. |
| 12 | Example Stem: If a bank represents deposits with positive numbers and withdrawals as negative numbers, what could 5• (-20) represent? A. Five deposits of \$20. B. Five withdrawals of \$20. C. A \$5 deposit followed by a \$20 withdrawal D. A \$5 withdrawal followed by a \$20 deposit |
| 13 | Example Stem: Enter the decimal equivalent of $\frac{5}{8}$. |
| 14 | Example Stem: Enter the value of $\frac{3}{8} \left[-8 + 16 - (-2\frac{1}{2}) \right]$. |

NS: Rational Numbers A

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| 15 | Example Stem: Mark buys a wooden board that is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The cost of the board is \$0.50 per foot, including tax. What is the total cost, in dollars, of Mark's board? Example Item 2A.2e (Grade 7) Primary Target 2A (Content Domain NS), Secondary Target 1D (CCSS 6.NS.C) |
| CLAIM 2 | B 12 units Complete the sketch of triangle ABC in the coordinate plane. Point A is plotted at (-5, 2) Side AC is parallel to the x-axis and is 12 units long Use the Add Point and Connect Line Tool to plot C in the coordinate plane and connect the three points. |
| 17 claim 2 | Example Item 2A.2f (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain NS), Secondary Target 1B (CCSS 7.NS.A), Tertiary Target 2C The weather report predicted that the low temperature would be -8 degrees Fahrenheit. The radio announcer said, "The low temperature was 5 degrees colder than predicted!" What was the low temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit? Enter your answer in the response box. |
| 18 Claim 2 | Grades 6-8, Claim 2 Example Item 28.2b (Grade 7) Primary Target 28 (Content Domain NS), Secondary Target 1B (CCSS 7.NS.A) Determine whether each expression has a value that is positive, negative, or zero. Select the correct comparison for each expression. $ \frac{\overline{(1 \frac{2}{3}) + (-\frac{4}{3})}{2 \frac{5}{6} - 0.42}}{(-0.025) \cdot (\frac{9}{16})} + (-\frac{21}{5}) + (-\frac{21}{5})} + (-\frac{21}{5})} + (-\frac{21}{5}) + (-2$ |

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| 19 | Example Item 2C.1b (Grade 7) Primary Target 2C (Content Domain NS), Secondary Target 1B (CCSS 7.NS.A) | | | | | | | | | |
| Claim 2 | This table shows the monthly change in Sara's bank account balance for each month listed. For example, the account change of -30 means that Sara's balance decreased by \$30 from the beginning to the end of the month of February | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Month | Account Balance Change (Dollars) | | | | | | |
| | | | January | +38 | | | | | | |
| | | | February | -30 | | | | | | |
| | | | March | -19 | | | | | | |
| | | | April | +49 | | | | | | |
| | Determine whether eac Select True or False for | | a's bank acco | unt balance is true or fals | e, based | on the in | formation in the table. | | | |
| | | | Stateme | nt | True | False | | | | |
| | | Sara has less mone | ey in her acco | unt at the end of | | | | | | |
| | | February than at th | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sara's account bala it is at the end of Ja | | me at the end of April as | | | | | | |
| | | Sara has more mon than she had at the | | ount at the end of April of January. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 Claim 3 | Example Item 3C.2a Primary Target 3C (Cor | | ondary Targe | t 1B (CCSS 7.NS.A), Terti | ary Targ | et 3C | | | | |
| | | | | nteger, n, and itself, so th | | | | | | |
| | Can a perfect square be | | ise it is equal | to 5 ² and 81 because it is | equal 9 | | | | | |
| | | - 000-20 | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Yes; an example is B. No; a square of any | y integer is always pos | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Sometimes Yes, so D. There is not enoug | | is on the valu | ie of n. | | | | | | |
| 21 Claim 3 | Example Item 3D.2a Primary Target 3D (Con Given x and y are ration A. This is never true. B. This is always true. C. This is true when x D. This is true when x | and y have opposite s | x + y = x signs. | et 1B (CCSS 7.NS.A), Ter + y true? | tiary Tar | get 3C | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| Nar | me | Period Date |
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| 22 | Example Item 3E.2a (Grade 7) Primary Target 3E (Content Domain NS), Secondary Ta | Target 1B (CCSS 6.NS.A), Tertiary Target 3C |
| CLAIM 3 | Clyde and Lily were solve the equation $\frac{8}{9} \div \frac{1}{2} = x$. | |
| | Clyde said, "I can think of this division problem as a multiplication problem." Then he wrote: | Lily said, "You need to invert and multiply." Then she wrote: |
| | Step 1. $\frac{8}{9} \div \frac{1}{2} = x$ | Step 1. $\frac{8}{9} \div \frac{1}{2} = x$ |
| | Step 2. $\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{8}{9}$ | Step 2. $\frac{8}{9} = 2 \cdot x$ |
| | Step 3. $2(\frac{1}{2}x) = 2(\frac{8}{9})$ | Step 3. $\frac{1}{2}(2x) = (\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (\frac{8}{9})$ |
| | Step 4. $x = \frac{16}{9}$ | Step 4. $x = \frac{8}{18}$ |
| | Who solved the problem correctly? | |
| | A. Only Clyde solved the equation correctly.B. Only Lily solved the equation correctly. | |
| | C. They both solved the equation correctly.D. Neither one solved the equation correctly. | |
| | | |
| 23 | Example Item 3F.1a (Grade 7) Primary Target 3F (Content Domain NS), Secondary Targ | rget 1D (CCSS 6.NS.C), Tertiary Target 3D |
| CLAIM 3 | P and T are numbers and $P + T = 0$. | |
| | Select all of the statements about P and Q that could be | e true. |
| | A. $P = 0$ and $T = 0$ | |
| | B. $P = 0$ or $T = 0$, but not both. | |
| | C. <i>P</i> can be any positive number and <i>T</i> can be any neg | |
| | D. <i>P</i> and <i>T</i> are on opposite sides of zero and equally di | uistant nom zero on the number line. |
| | | |

Name _____

Period ____ Date ____

RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS A

| | Example Stem: David uses $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of apple juice for every $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of carrot juice to make a fruit drink. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Enter the nu carrot juice. | umber of cups of apple | juice David uses fo | r 1 cup of | | | | |
| 2 | | em 1: This table show number of cups of sug | | | | | | |
| | | Cups of Sugar | Cups of Flour | 7 | | | | |
| | | | 5 | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 5 | | | | | |
| | | 6 | 15 | | | | | |
| | | 6 8 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Example St | | 15 20 used for 1 cup of flo vs a proportional rel | ationship | | | | |
| 3 | Example St | 8 mber of cups of sugar tem 2: This table show number of cups of su Cups of Sugar | 15 20 used for 1 cup of flo vs a proportional rel gar and flour used for Cups of Flour 1 | ationship | | | | |
| 3 | Example St | 8 mber of cups of sugar tem 2: This table show number of cups of su | 15 20 used for 1 cup of flo vs a proportional rel gar and flour used for | ationship | | | | |

| RP: Prac | ctice A |
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| juice. the nu recipe 2p = 8 | This e imber Bc | quatio of qua | on repr arts of | resent papay | ipe calls f s the prop va juice (p papaya ju | ortiona) and c | l relation: arrot juic | ship be e <mark>(c)</mark> ir | tween 1 the | |
|--|--|------------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| juice. the nu | Example Stem 2: A drink recipe calls for papaya juice and carrot juice. This equation represents the proportional relationship between the number of quarts of papaya juice (<i>p</i>) and carrot juice (<i>c</i>) in the recipe. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $(1\frac{1}{3})p = ($ | $(3\frac{1}{2})c$ | | | | |
| - | | | | | | | | | | |
| juice. | | | | | papaya ji | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio | ple S | tem 1 | | ect all | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio A. | ple S onship | tem 1 betwe | : Sele | ct all and y. | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio | ple S | tem 1 | : Sele | ect all | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relation A. y | ple S onship | tem 1 betwo | : Sele een x a | ect all and y. | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio A. | onship | 1 2 2 | 2 4 | and y. | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio A. y B. | ople S onship | tem 1 between | 2 4 | and y. | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio A. y B. | onship | 1 2 2 | 2 4 | and y. | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relation A. X y B. X y C. X | onship | 1 2 2 4 | 2 4 4 6 | ct all and <i>y</i> . 3 6 36 9 | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relatio A. X y B. X y C. | onship | 1 2 4 | 2 4 16 | ect all and <i>y</i> . 3 6 36 | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relation A. X y B. X y C. X | onship | 1 2 2 4 | 2 4 4 6 | ct all and <i>y</i> . 3 6 36 9 | tables tha | | | | | |
| juice. Exam relation A. X y B. X y C. X y | onship | 1 2 2 4 | 2 4 4 6 | ct all and <i>y</i> . 3 6 36 9 | tables tha | | | | | |

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Exam relation | ple S onship | tem 2 betwo | : Sele een x | ect all and y. | ables that represent a proportional |
| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| у | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| В. | | | | | |
| x | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| y | 0 | 4 | 16 | 36 | |
| C. | | | | | |
| x | 0 | 1 9 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| у | 0 | 1 81 | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| D. | | | | | |
| x | 0 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{3}{3}$ | |
| у | 0 | 1 9 | 2 9 | 3 9 | |







| N | ame Date |
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| 13 | Example Stem 1: Dave buys a baseball for \$15 plus an 8% tax. Mel buys a football for \$20 plus an 8% tax. Enter the difference in the amount Dave and Mel paid, including tax. Round your answer to the nearest cent. |
| 14 | Example Stem 2: A bicycle is originally priced at \$80. The store owner gives a discount and the bicycle is now priced at \$60. Enter the percentage discount for the cost of the bicycle. |
| 15 | Example Stem 3: Dave has a 32 ounce energy drink. He drinks 10 ounces. Enter the percentage of ounces Dave has left of his energy drink. Round your answer to the nearest hundredth. |
| 16 Claim 2 | Example Item 2A.1d (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 2D Luke buys a television that is on sale for 25% off the original price. The original price is \$120 more than the sale price. What is the original price of the television? |
| 17 Claim 2 | Example Item 2A.1e (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 2D Elly poured 1/10 gallon of water into an empty bottle. Now it is 1/2 full. How many cups of water does a full bottle hold? There are 16 cups in one gallon. Enter the total number of cups that are in the bottle when it is full. |
| 18 Claim 2 | Example Item 2A.3c (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 2D The school bus driver follows the same route to pick students up in the morning and to drop them off in the afternoon. Because of traffic, the afternoon drive takes 1.5 times as long as the morning drive. Enter an equation that represents the relationship between the number of minutes x, of the morning drive, to the total number of minutes, y, that the bus driver spends picking up and dropping off students each day. |

| RP: Practice A | RP | Practice | ۶A |
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| 19 | Example Item 2B.1a (Grade 7): Primary Target 2B (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 2D |
| CLAIM 2 | John needs to paint one wall in his school. He knows that one can of paint covers an area of 24 square feet. John uses a meter stick to measure the dimensions of the wall, as shown. • 1 meter is approximately 39 inches What is the fewest number of cans of paint John can use to paint the wall? I m 1 m 1 m |
| 20 | Example Item 2C.2d (Grade 7): Primary Target 2A (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 2C, Quaternary Target 2D |
| Claim 2 | A car is traveling on the highway. The distance, in meters, it has traveled over a two-second interval is shown in the graph. A crow can fly up to 32 meters per second. Would it be possible for a crow to pass the car? A. Yes, it is possible for a crow to pass the car. B. No, it is not possible for a crow to pass the car. C. The speed of the car and the maximum speed of the crow are too close to tell. D. There is not enough information to answer the question. There is not enough information to answer the car. There is not enough information to answer the car. M. Yes, it is not possible for a crow to pass the car. D. There is not enough information to answer the car. There is not enough information to answer the car. There is not enough information to answer the car. D. There is not enough information to answer the |
| 21 CLAIM 3 | Example Item 3B.2b (Grade 7) Primary Target 3B (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A) |
| CLAIM 3 | A robot moves at a constant speed. It travels <i>n</i> miles in <i>t</i> minutes. The robot's pace is the number of minutes it takes to travel one mile. Part A |
| | A. What is the robot's speed in miles per minute? B. What is the robot's pace in minutes per mile? |
| | Part B If the robot's speed is greater than 1, then the pace is |
| | A. Greater than 1. B. Equal to 1. C. Less than 1. D. Cannot be determined. |
| | Explain your reasoning. |

| No | ame Date Period Date |
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| 22 Claim 4 | Example Item 4C.2a (Grade 7) Primary Target 4C (Content Domain RP), Secondary Target 1A (CCSS 7.RP.A), Tertiary Target 4F [Adapted from Illustrative Mathematics task 1564.] |
| | Chichén Itzá was a Mayan city in what is now Mexico. The picture shows El Castillo, also known as the pyramid of Kukulcán, which is located in the ruins of Chichén Itzá. |
| | |
| | The pyramid is approximately 30 meters tall, and there are 91 steps leading up to a temple at the top. |
| | What additional information do you need to know to estimate the height above the ground, in meters, of the 50th step? Select all that apply. |
| | A. Each of the steps has approximately the same height. B. The base of the pyramid is about 55 meters wide. C. The height of the temple is about 6 meters. D. The base of the pyramid is a square. |
| | D. The base of the pyramid is a square. |

Name _____

Period ____ Date ____

STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY: Probability

| Example Stem: A deck of 12 cards labeled 1 through 12 is shuffled. One card is selected at random. | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|--|--|--|
| Determine whether each statement correctly of an event based on the given deck of cards. for each statement. | | | | | |
| Statement | True | False | | | |
| It is impossible that a card with a number greater than 13 is selected. | | | | | |
| It is likely that a card with a number greater than 2 is selected. | | | | | |
| It is certain that a card with an odd or even number is selected. | | | | | |
| even number is selected. | | | | | |

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|----|---|-----|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|--|
| 2 | Example Stem: This table shows outcomes of a spinner with 3 equal sections colored orange, blue, and white. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Section Orang Blu Whit | e e | comes 30 34 36 | | | | |
| | Based on the outcomes, which number is the best prediction for the number of times the arrow is expected to land on the orange section if it is spun 20 times? | | | | | | | | |
| | A. 3 B. 6 C. 30 D. 60 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Example Stem: This spinner is divided into 8 equal-sized sections. | | | | | | | | |
| | Enter the probability of the arrow landing on a section labeled 2 on the first spin. | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Example St colored mark | | | | esults of ra | andomly s | electing | | |
| | | Red | Yellow | Blue | Orange | Purple | Green | | |
| | Number of Times Selected | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |
| | Based on the red marble f | | | | | oility of se | lecting a | | |

SP: Probability A

| ame | | Period | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Example Stem: A fair coin is flipped 4 times. It lands facing heads up 3 out of 4 times. The probability of a fair coin landing heads up on one flip is $\frac{1}{2}$. | | | | | | |
| Select the statement that gives the most likely explanation for why the observed frequency is different than the predicted probability. | | | | | | |
| B. The total nun C. The coin had | nber of coin flips is sn heads on both sides. | nall. | | | | |
| Example Stem | 1: A fair coin is flipp | ed 3 times. | | | | |
| Enter the proba | bility of the coin landi | ng on its head all 3 time | es. | | | |
| Enter the proba 4 facing up in or Example Item 4C.1a | bility that both number ne roll. | er cubes land with the n | | | | |
| Fillinary Target 40 (00 | | get II (CCSS 7.SP.C), Tertiary Target 2 | B, Quaternary Target 4D | | | |
| |) times and records the results in a | | HB, Quaternary Target 4D | | | |
| Ramos flips a coin 100 Results of 1 |) times and records the results in a | | HB, Quaternary Target 4D | | | |
| Ramos flips a coin 100 Results of 1 Outcome of Flip | times and records the results in a LOO Coin Flips Number of Times | | HB, Quaternary Target 4D | | | |
| Ramos flips a coin 100 Results of 1 |) times and records the results in a | | HB, Quaternary Target 4D | | | |
| Ramos flips a coin 100 Results of 1 Outcome of Flip Heads Tails Part A Select an assumption a likely as tails] Part B Based on your assump A. two heads | 0 times and records the results in a LOO Coin Flips Number of Times 74 26 | a table. of this coin [heads and tails are equally | | | | |
| Ramos flips a coin 100 Results of 1 Outcome of Flip Heads Tails Part A Select an assumption a likely as tails] Part B Based on your assump | 0 times and records the results in a 100 Coin Flips Number of Times 74 26 about the outcome of a single flip ation, which would be the most like | a table. of this coin [heads and tails are equally | | | | |
| | Example Stem up 3 out of 4 tin on one flip is $\frac{1}{2}$. Select the state the observed fre A. The kind of c B. The total num C. The coin had D. The probabili Example Stem Enter the proba through 6, are r Enter the proba 4 facing up in out | up 3 out of 4 times. The probability of on one flip is $\frac{1}{2}$. Select the statement that gives the m the observed frequency is different th A. The kind of coin used is too heavy B. The total number of coin flips is sn C. The coin had heads on both sides. D. The probabilities $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ have differ Example Stem 1: A fair coin is flipper Enter the probability of the coin landi Example Stem 2: Two number cuber through 6, are rolled at the same time Enter the probability that both number 4 facing up in one roll. | Example Stem: A fair coin is flipped 4 times. It lands facing up 3 out of 4 times. The probability of a fair coin landing hear on one flip is $\frac{1}{2}$. Select the statement that gives the most likely explanation for the observed frequency is different than the predicted probable. A. The kind of coin used is too heavy. B. The total number of coin flips is small. C. The coin had heads on both sides. D. The probabilities $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ have different denominators. Example Stem 1: A fair coin is flipped 3 times. Enter the probability of the coin landing on its head all 3 time. Example Stem 2: Two number cubes, each with faces labeled through 6, are rolled at the same time. Enter the probability that both number cubes land with the n 4 facing up in one roll. | | | |

SP: Probability A

Name _____ Date _____

SP: Probability A