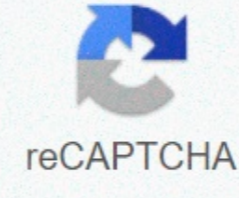




I'm not robot



Continue

7th grade math study guide

Unit 1: Multiply and Divide Integers, Order of Operations Quiz Study GuideDue September 23, 2016 Unit 1: Guide to Whole Studies Due September 30, 2016 Unit 1: Rational Numbers Study GuideDue October 14, 2016 Unit 2: Guide to Study of Expressions and EquationsDecember 10,2016 u2eestudyguide.pdf File size: 151 kbFile Type: pdf Downloadable File Unit 2: Due Inequalities Study Guide: December 1, 20 16 unit2inequalitiesstudyguide.pdfFile Size: 93 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File inequalitiesstudyguideanswerkey.docxFile Size: 13 kbFile Type: docxDownload File Unit 3: Rates, Study Guide of Proportions and ProportionsFrom Wednesday 11, 2017 unit3ratesratiosandproportionsstudyguide-2.pdfFile Size: 370 kbFile Type: pdf Reload file unit 3 : Study guide by perccentias Until Friday 10 February 2017 unit 3percentstudyguideandkey.pdfFile Size: 110 kbFile Type: pdf File unit download 4: Similar figures, shadows, scale factor and angle study guide unit4sfsfastudyguide.pdf File size: 210 kbFile Type : pdfDownload File Unit 4: Volume and Surface AreaDue: April 4, 2017 u4volumesurfaceareaastudyguide.pdf File size: 222 kbFile Type: pdf SYL recharge file Riverside MEADOWS INTERMEDIATE MATH 7th GRADE Leticia Gutierrez- Teacher lgutierrez@plu.edu TEXT/RESOURCES (*Not limited to the list below) MATH BOARD FOR CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOLT MATH COURSE 2: OVERVIEW OF PRE-ALGEBRA COURSE The 7th grade math program will include the development of logical reasoning skills, effective communication skills , and real-life problem solving. The student will be based on previous mathematical knowledge by increasing challenging situations. The content will also include a strong introduction to the fundamental concepts of algebra and geometry. Calculators will be used when appropriate. COURSE CONTENT Principles of Algebra Rational Numbers Equations and Inequalities Exponents and Proportions of Roots, Proportions and Percentages of Graphic Similarity and Functions Foundations of Two-dimensional Geometry Three-Dimensional Geometry Data, Statistics and Polynomials Probabilities Students will need Students should have the items listed below daily: A binder of three rings with dividers. This is a must, as students will have their folders checked periodically. During the first week of class I will show students how their folder needs to be organized. AVID students can use their AVID binder. A compass A protractor graphic paper pencil (homework will not be accepted if done in the pen) Dry exposure/erasure marker with bath cloth or small cloth homework Significant will be daily with few exceptions. It is very important that students complete their homework on a daily basis. It is the student's responsibility to record homework on the STUDENT PLANNER every day as a procedure/responsibility during class. The PLANNER must be checked daily by the parent make sure that your child is using this handy feature. Homework is documented both in the classroom and on the site. Homework and homework will be listed as a category in the Parent Portal, as most work starts in the classroom and finished at home. Please compare the Parent Portal with your child's Homework Planner to ensure accuracy, that the work is being completed, and to stay informed of your child's progress. The homework is usually worth twenty points per task, divided as follows: 5 points for the daily warm-up of 5 points for 5-point notes for completed homework. It should show work or explain in full sentences how you got each answer. 5 points for a daily reflection The student's grade will be based on the completion and quality of the assignments, transforming them in time, following directions, participation/cooperation of the class, test scores and projects. If a student is absent, as long as this absence is waived, they will have so many days to make up for the work they have lost. If this period is longer than three days, parents will need to contact the office for information about school policy. If a student is missing work without a justified absence, it may be necessary for them to waste their free time allocated (breaks/lunch) until the work is completed. Due to budget constraints, I will not replace handouts or worksheets that have been lost by students. I have a folder in my room containing a duplicate of each handout or spreadsheet for students to copy if a task is lost. I will accept late work under the following conditions: 1 school day late: 1/2 credit After 1 day: no credit It is the responsibility of the student and parents to keep informed of their grade by checking the assignments and grades online, and by the Progress Report/Bulletins. Grade Calculation Homework/Class Work 40% Tests/Quizzes/Projects 60% CONTRIBUTION TITLES Assignment ratings must have these 4 lines in the upper right corner of the paper: Example (First Name) (Last Name) Gregorio Gutierrez (Class Period) Period 5 (Date) assignment is due) 09-08-10 (Assignment Name including your #) Ch.9 Lesson 3 #2-30 up to Riverside Meadows Discipline Code of Intermediate School And Assertive Discipline will be strictly enforced throughout the school year. My classroom rules are: Always do your best! Respect yourself and others. Raise your hand for permission to speak. Raise your hand for permission to leave your seat. Have a positive attitude. POSSIBLE POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES Intrinsic reward of feeling good Several Freedoms in classroom First in the line Classroom jobs etc. Warning/Redirection (reminder for Friends Friends Room are sent to another classroom for a change of location) Phone call home Lunch detention etc. WAYS YOU CAN HELP YOUR STUDENT AT HOME Parents can help students at home by providing the following: A quiet place for your student to study away from distractions. Resources to assist your student in completing tasks such as (math book, paper, pencils, erasers) Daily assistance and encouragement to help your student get to work. Computer to check our classroom website, including the Parent Portal and my.hrw.com. Special rewards or incentives for a job well done every nine weeks. MOST IMPORTANTLY - Consistent monitoring! COMMUNICATION PARENT/TEACHER Communication between parents and the teacher is essential to maximize the success of our students. Remember, parents have a greater impact on a child's development than their own teacher due to two main reasons. First, parents are the first teacher of their children and two, parents spend more time with their children. Parents are expected to contact me as often as they want by email, handwritten note or phone. My preferred form of communication is email, but for extended conversations I think a face-to-face meeting is more beneficial. Please don't hesitate to contact me. Contact information lgutierrez@plu.edu (530) 743-1271 Extension 218 NEXT STEP Please review the information in this package with your child, fill out the form at the end of this page and return it to me until the next class meeting. If you have any questions, please contact me. I look forward to helping your child achieve the high level of success that you and I know they can achieve. Best regards, Mrs. Gutierrez. Algebraic equations are mathematical letters that contain a letter or variable, which represents a number. When algebraic equations are written into words, words must be transformed into appropriate numbers and variables to solve. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1 Free Algebraic Inequalities are mathematical equations that comant two quantities using these criteria: greater than, less than or equal to, greater than or equal to. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1 There are many types of charts such as bar charts, histograms, and line charts. A bar chart comlates data into categories and uses bars, vertical or horizontal. A histogram is similar to a bar chart, but with histograms the bars touch where with bar charts the bars do not touch. A line chart is useful for graphing how data changes over the With a line chart, the data is plotted as points and lines are drawn to connect the points to show how the Changes. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1Applying percents is a term that refers to the different ways percentiles can be used. The percentage of change refers to the percentage of increase or decrease of values based on the previous values or numbers. Applying percents also means calculating simple interest using the interest equation, $I = P \cdot r \cdot t$, where P is the main one; r is the rate and t is the time. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1Decimal operations refer to mathematical operations that can be performed with decimals: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The process of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing decimals must be followed to achieve the correct answer. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1 Equations in lalcidal are mathematical equations that contain a letter or variable, which represents a number. To solve an algebraic equation, inverse operations are used. The inverse operation of the addition is the subtraction and the inverse operation of the subtraction is addition. Inequalities are mathematical equations that compared two amounts using larger than, >; greater than or equal to \geq ; less than, Read more... iWorksheets: 5 Study guides: 1Area is the amount of surface that a shape cover. The area is measured in square units, be they inches, feet, meters or centimeters. The area formula for a triangle is: $A = 1/2 \cdot b \cdot h$, where b is the base and h is the height. The area formula for a circle is: $A = \pi \cdot r^2$, where π is usually 3.14 and r is the radius of the circle. The area formula for a parallelogram is: $A = b \cdot h$, where b is the base and h is the height. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1In a mathematical expression where the same number is multiplied many times, it is often useful to write the number as a base with an exponent. Exponents are also used to evaluate numbers. Any number for a zero exponent is 1, and any number for a negative exponent is a number less than 1. Exponents are used in scientific notation to make very large or very small numbers easier to write. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1Volume that ascars how much a solid figure can contain. The volume is measured in terms of units in cubes and can be measured in inches, feet, meters, centimeters and millimeters. The formula for the volume of a rectangular prism is $V = l \cdot w \cdot h$, where l is the length, w is the width, and h is the height. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1Fraction operations are the processes of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing fractions and mixed numbers. A mixed number is a fraction with an integer. Adding fractions is common in many everyday events, such as making a recipe and measuring wood. To add and subtract fractions, fractions must have the same denominator. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 1 Geometric proportions compared two Polygons. Similar polygons have matching equal angles and corresponding sides that are in proportion. A proportion equation can be used to prove that two figures are similar. If two figures are similar, the aspect ratio equation can be used to find an absent side of one of the figures. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1Algebra is the practice of using expressions with letters or variables that represent numbers. Words can be transformed into a mathematical expression using words, in addition, exceeds, decreased, less, often, the product, divided, the quotient and more. Algebra uses variables to represent an as yet known value. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: Function 1A is a rule that is performed on a number, called input, to produce a result called output. The rule consists of one or more mathematical operations that are performed at the entrance. An example function is $y = 2x + 3$, where x is the input and y is the output. Multiplication and addition operations are performed at input, x, to produce the output, y. When replacing a number with x, an output can be determined. Read more... iWorksheets: 5 Study Guides: Is 1% Percent? One percent is a term that describes a decimal in terms of one hundred. Percent means a hundred. Percent, fractions and decimals can be equal to each other, as in the case of 10%, 0.1 and 1/10. Percents can be greater than 100% or less than 1%. A marking of the cost of making an item for the actual sales price is usually greater than 100%. A seller's commission can be 1/2% depending on the item sold. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1Probability is the possibility that a particular event occurs. An event that is sure to occur has a probability of 1. An event that cannot occur has a probability of 0. Therefore, the probability of an event occurring is always between 0 and 1. Probability of problems of words worksheets. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1 There are two systems used to measure objects, the usual U.S system, and the metric system. The usual U.S. system meters length in inches, feet, yards, and miles. The metric system is a ten base system and meters the length in kilometers, meters and millimeters. Perimeter is the measurement of a distance around a figure. It is measured in units and can be measured by inches, feet, blocks, meters, centimeters or millimeters. To get the perimeter of any figure, simply add the measurements on the sides of the figure. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: function 1A can be in the form of $y = mx + b$. This is an equation of a line, so it is said to be a linear function. Nonlinear functions are functions that are not straight lines. Some examples of nonlinear functions are exponential functions and functions An exponential function, $y = ax$, is a curve line that approaches but does not the x-axis. A parabolic function, $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, is a U-shaped line that can be upor down. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1 Numeric proportions comcant two numbers. Numbers can have the same units as a reason, or numbers can have different units, such as rates. A ratio is usually in the form of a:b or a/b. Proportions are used to compare objects, wins and losses, sides of a figure to your area, and more. Rates are used to compare miles per hour, words per minute, and many others. A unit rate is when the denominator of a proportion is one. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1Data can be organized into groups and evaluated. Average, mode, median, and reach are different ways to evaluate data. The mean is the mean of the data. The mode refers to the number that occurs most frequently in the data. The median is the average number when data is organized from lowest to highest. The range is the difference of numbers when the smallest number is subtracted from the highest number. Data can be organized in a table, such as a frequency table. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1 Plane figures in relation to closed figure relationships refer to the plane of coordinates and congruent figures, circles, circle charts, transformations, and symmetry. Congruent figures have the same size and shape. The transformations are made up of translations, rotations and reflections. A translation of a figure retains the size and shape of a figure, but moves it to a different location. A rotation rotates a figure over a point over the figure. A reflection of a figure produces a mirror image of the figure when it is reflected on a given line. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1 Plane figures relative to lines and angles refer to the coordinate plane and the various lines and angles within the coordinate plane. Lines in a coordinate plane can be parallel or perpendicular. Angles on a coordinate plane can be sharp, obtuse, right, or straight. Read more... iWorksheets: 1A rational number is a number that can be transformed into a fraction. Decimals that repeat or end are rational because they can be transformed into fractions. An irrational number is a number that cannot be transformed into a fraction. Decimals that do not repeat or end are irrational numbers. Pi is an irrational number. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study guides: 1Pyrogoia theorem is a fundamental relationship in Euclidean geometry. It states that the sum of the squares of the legs of a right triangle is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse. Determine the distance between two points using the Pythagorean Theorem. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study Guides: 1Nigaradores are numbers zero and positive numbers. To compare integers, a numeric line can be used. In a number line, negative integers are on the left side of zero with the largest negative negative the more left it is. Positive integers are on the right side of zero on the number line. If a number is to the left of another number, it is said to be less than that number. In the coordinate plane, the x-axis is a horizontal line with negative numbers, zero and positive numbers. Read more... iWorksheets: 4 Study guides: 1Probability is the possibility that a particular event occurs. Probability is the chance of an event occurring divided by the total number of possible outcomes. Probability is based on whether events are dependent or independent of each other. An independent event refers to the result of an event that does not affect the outcome of another event. A dependent event is when the result of one event affects the outcome of the other event. Probability word problems. Read more... iWorksheets: 3 Study Guides: 11