SAMPLER

INCLUDES Student Edition Samples



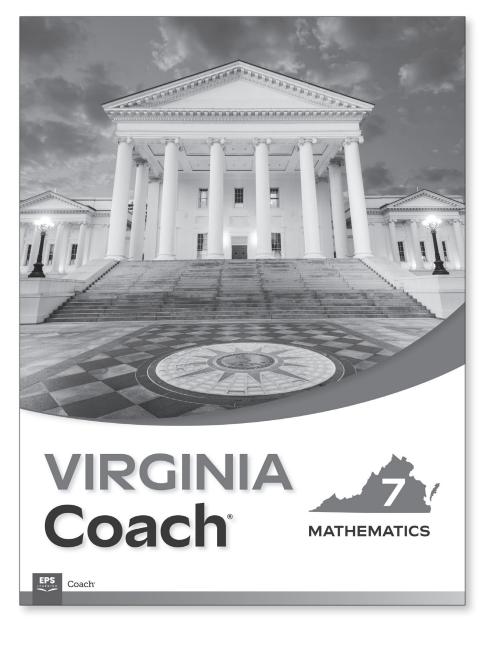
Contents

		Virginia Standards of Learning
Chapter 1	Number and Number Sense 7	
Lesson 1	Exponents for Powers of Ten	7.NS.1a, 7.NS.1b
Lesson 2	Scientific Notation 13	7.NS.1c, 7.NS.1d
Lesson 3	Relate Fractions, Decimals, and Percents 18	7.NS.2a
Lesson 4	Compare and Order Rational Numbers 25	7.NS.2a
Lesson 5	Square Roots	7.NS.3a, 7.NS.3b
Chapter 1 I	Review	
Chapter 2	Computation and Estimation	
Lesson 6	Add and Subtract Rational Numbers 40	7.CE.1a
Lesson 7	Multiply and Divide Rational Numbers 47	7.CE.1a
Lesson 8	Use Proportions to Solve Problems	7.CE.2a, 7.CE.2b, 7.CE.2c, 7.CE.2d
Chapter 2 I	Review	
Chapter 3	Measurement and Geometry	
Lesson 9	Volume of Cylinders 64	7.MG.1a
Lesson 10	Surface Area 69	7.MG.1b, 7.MG.1c
Lesson 11	Effects of Changing Dimensions	7.MG.1d, 7.MG.1e
Lesson 12	Similar Triangles and Quadrilaterals	7.MG.2a, 7.MG.2b, 7.MG. 2c, 7.MG.2d, 7.MG.2e, 7.MG.2f, 7.MG.2g, 7.MG.2h
Lesson 13	Quadrilaterals	7.MG.3a, 7.MG.3b, 7.MG.3c, 7.MG.3d
Lesson 14	Dilations	7.MG.4a, 7.MG.4b, 7.MG.4c
Chapter 3 I	Review	

4

		Virginia Standards of Learning
Chapter 4	Probability and Statistics	
Lesson 15	Theoretical and Experimental Probability 114	7.PS.1a, 7.PS.1b
Lesson 16	Investigate Probability 121	7.PS.1c, 7.PS.1d
Lesson 17	Histograms 126	7.PS.2a, 7.PS.2b, 7.PS.2c, 7.PS.2d, 7.PS.2e, 7.PS.2g
Lesson 18	Compare Graphs	7.PS.2f
Chapter 4 Review		
Chapter 5	Patterns, Functions, and Algebra 145	
Lesson 19	Represent Proportional Relationships 146	7.PFA.1a, 7.PFA.1d, 7.PFA.1e
Lesson 20	Slope and Rate of Change 152	7.PFA.1a, 7.PFA.1b, 7.PFA.1c, 7.PFA.1d, 7.PFA.1e
Lesson 21	Order of Operations 159	7.PFA.2a
Lesson 22	Simplify and Evaluate Algebraic Expressions 165	7.PFA.2b, 7.PFA.2c, 7.PFA.2d
Lesson 23	Write Algebraic Equations 173	7.PFA.3a, 7.PFA.3d, 7.PFA.3e
Lesson 24	Solve Linear Equations 179	7.PFA.3b, 7.PFA.3c, 7.PFA.3f
Lesson 25	Solve Inequalities and Graph Solutions 187	7.PFA.4a, 7.PFA.4b, 7.PFA.4c, 7.PFA.4d, 7.PFA.4e, 7.PFA.4f, 7.PFA.4g, 7.PFA.4h
Chapter 5 Review		
Glossary		

5



GRADE7 LESSON 11 SAMPLE

Chapter 3 • Lesson 11

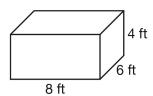
Effects of Changing Dimensions

Getting the Idea

When one dimension of a rectangular prism—such as its length, width, or height—is multiplied by a **scale factor**, the volume of that prism will change by the same scale factor. For example, if the length of a rectangular prism were multiplied by a scale factor of 2, the volume would also by multiplied by 2, or doubled.

Example 1

McCabe & Co. regularly use a packing crate, in the shape of a rectangular prism, to ship orders to its customers. The crate measures 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 4 feet tall. The company wants to start using a new crate that is half as tall as the regular crate. Compare the volumes of the two crates.



Strategy	Use the formula for the volume of a rectangular prism.
Step 1	Find the volume of the regular crate.
	V = lwh
	$V = 8 \times 6 \times 4$
	$V = 192 \text{ ft}^3$
Step 2	Determine the dimensions of the new crate.
	length = 8 ft
	width = 6 ft
	height = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ft
Step 3	Find the volume of the new crate.
	V = lwh
	$V = 8 \times 6 \times 2$
	$V = 96 \text{ ft}^3$

12.

Step 4

Compare the volume of the two crates.

 $\frac{96}{192} = \frac{1}{2}$

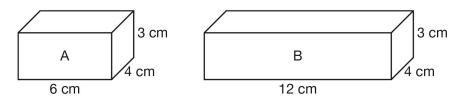
The new crate's volume is half the volume of the regular crate, which matches the scale factor by which the height of the regular crate was changed.

Solution The new crate's volume is half the volume of the regular crate.

When you change one dimension of a rectangular prism, the surface area of the prism also is changed, but not in the same way as its volume. The change in the surface area will not match the scale factor by which the dimension is changed. But if the dimension is multiplied by a scale factor less than 1- such as $\frac{1}{2}$ —the surface area will decrease. If the dimension is multiplied by a scale factor greater than 1- such as 2- the surface area will increase.

Example 2

Rectangular prisms A and B have the dimensions shown below. Compare the surface areas of the two prisms.



Strategy Use the formula for the surface area of a rectangular prism.

irategy	Use the formula for the surface area of a rectangular pri
Step 1	Compare the dimensions of the two prisms. The length of prism B is twice that of prism A: $6 \times 2 =$ The widths and heights of the prisms are the same.
Step 2	Find the surface area of prism A. S.A. = $2lw + 2lh + 2wh$ S.A. = $(2 \times 6 \times 4) + (2 \times 6 \times 3) + (2 \times 4 \times 3)$ S.A. = 108 cm ²
Step 3	Find the surface area of prism B. S.A. = $2lw + 2lh + 2wh$ S.A. = $(2 \times 12 \times 4) + (2 \times 12 \times 3) + (2 \times 4 \times 3)$ S.A. = 192 cm^2

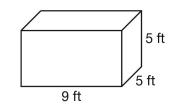
Step 4	Compare the surface areas of the two prisms. $\frac{192}{108} = 1\frac{7}{9}$ Prism B's surface area is greater than that of prism A. But prism B's surface area is not twice that of prism A, even though prism B is twice as long as prism A.	
Solution	The surface area of prism B is greater than, but not twice, the surface area of prism A.	
Coached Example		
Sarita built a rectangular prism with a volume of 98.4 cubic inches. James built a rectangular prism with a volume of 24.6 cubic inches. The lengths and heights of the two prisms are the same. How does the width of James's prism compare to the width of Sarita's prism?		
How many dimensions are different in the two prisms?		
When only one dimension is different in two prisms, the scale factor of that dimension will match the scale factor of the prisms'		
Find the scale factor of the volume of James's prism to the volume of Sarita's prism:		
	÷==	
So, the wid	th of James's prism is the width of Sarita's prism.	

78 • Chapter 3: Measurement and Geometry

Lesson Practice

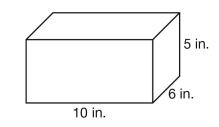
Choose the correct answer.

Use the rectangular prism for questions 1 and 2.



- 1. What is the surface area of the prism?
 - **A.** 280 ft^2
 - **B.** 230 ft^2
 - **C.** 140 ft^2
 - **D.** 115 ft^2
- 2. If the length of the prism is changed by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, what will be the surface area of the new prism?
 - **A.** 280 ft^2
 - **B.** 230 ft^2
 - **C.** 140 ft^2
 - **D.** 115 ft^2

Use the rectangular prism for questions 3 and 4.



- 3. What is the volume of the prism?
 - **A.** 8,100 in.³
 - **B.** 900 in.³
 - **C.** 300 in.^3
 - **D.** 100 in.^3
- 4. If the height of the prism is changed by a scale factor of 3, what will be the volume of the new prism?
 - **A.** 8,100 in.³
 - **B.** 900 in.³
 - **C.** 300 in.^3
 - **D.** 100 in.^3

- 5. If the width of rectangular prism A is changed by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ to create prism B, which of the following statements is true?
 - **A.** The surface area of prism B is twice the surface area of prism A.
 - **B.** The surface area of prism B is $\frac{1}{2}$ the surface area of prism A.
 - **C.** The surface area of prism B is greater than the surface area of prism A.
 - **D.** The surface area of prism B is less than the surface area of prism A.
- 6. Box A has a volume of 262.8 cubic meters. Box B has a volume of 87.6 cubic meters. The lengths and widths of the boxes are the same. What is the ratio of Box B's height to Box A's height?

A.

$$\frac{1}{27}$$
 C.
 $\frac{3}{1}$

 B.
 $\frac{1}{3}$
 D.
 $\frac{27}{1}$

- 7. The length of a rectangular prism is changed by a scale factor of 4 to create a new prism. The other dimensions remain the same. Which of the following statements is true?
 - **A.** The volume of the new prism is 4 times that of the original prism.
 - **B.** The volume of the new prism is 8 times that of the original prism.
 - **C.** The volume of the new prism is 16 times that of the original prism.
 - **D.** The volume of the new prism is 64 times that of the original prism.

- 8. A rectangular prism is 15 inches long, 8.5 inches wide, and 6.75 inches tall. If the width of the prism were changed to 17 inches, what would be the surface area of the new prism?
 - **A.** 471 in.^2
 - **B.** 572.25 in.²
 - **C.** 942 in.²
 - **D.** 1,144.50 in.²
- 9. Rectangular prism A has a volume of 98.6 cubic centimeters. Rectangular prism B has a volume of 197.2 cubic centimeters. The widths and heights of the prisms are the same. If prism A has a length of 14.3 centimeters, what is the length of prism B?

A.	7.15 cm
B.	28.60 cm
C.	57.20 cm

- **D.** 114.40 cm
- 10. A rectangular prism is 11 feet long,6.25 feet wide, and 5.5 feet tall. If the length of the prism were changed to2.75 feet, what would be the volume of the new prism to the nearest hundredth?
 - **A.** 378.13 ft^3
 - **B.** 189.06 ft³
 - **C.** 94.53 ft^3
 - **D.** 5.91 ft^3

80 • Chapter 3: Measurement and Geometry

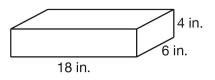
81

- 11. The height of a rectangular prism is changed by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$. The other dimensions remain the same. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. The volume of the new prism will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the volume of the original prism.
 - **B.** The volume of the new prism will be 3 times the volume of the original prism.
 - **C.** The surface area of the new prism will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the volume of the original prism.
 - **D.** The surface area of the new prism will be 3 times the volume of the original prism.

12. Rectangular prism A has a volume of 36.4 cubic feet. Rectangular prism B has a volume of 145.6 cubic feet. The lengths and heights of the boxes are the same. What is the ratio of Prism B's width to Prism A's width?

A. $\frac{4}{1}$ **B.** $\frac{2}{1}$ **C.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **D.** $\frac{1}{4}$

13. Cooper built the box shown below. He then built a second box that was half as long as the original box. The widths and heights of the two boxes are the same.



A. Create a drawing of the new box. Label its dimensions. Then find its surface area. Show your work.

B. What is the difference of the surface areas of the two boxes? Show your work.

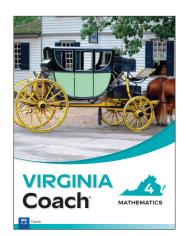
SAMPLER

VIRGINIA Coach[®]

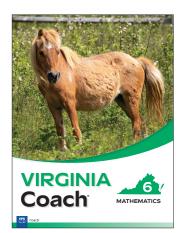
















Visit epslearning.com to view our range of curriculum programs. Questions? <u>Contact your EPS Learning Account Executive</u>.



epslearning.com | 866.716.2820