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Acknowledgments

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Unit 1 Ratio, Proportion, and Percent

Lesson 1 Rates pp. 8-11

- 1. B [7.RP.1]
- 2. A [7.RP.1]
- 3. D [7.RP.1]
- 4. B [7.RP.1] 5. A [7.RP.1]
- 6 Construct
- 6. Constructed response [7.RP.1]
- 7. Constructed response [7.RP.1] $\frac{3}{32}$ pound
- 8. Constructed response [7.RP.1] $\frac{12}{25}$ of the room painted in 1 hour
- 9. Constructed response [7.RP.1] 1.6
- 10. Extended response [7.RP.1] Part A: $\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1}$ feet per year

Part B: 3 feet. Explanations may vary but should say something like the following: I divided the fraction to find the unit rate: $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{12}{1} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$ feet in 1 year.

11. Extended response [7.RP.1]

Part A: $\frac{\frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{1}}$

Part B: 2.1 miles. Explanations may vary but should say something like the following: First I divided the fraction from part A to find the unit rate: $\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{1} = \frac{42}{10} = 4.2$ miles in 1 hour. Then I multiplied the unit rate by the time: $4.2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2.1$ miles.

Lesson 2 Solving Proportions

- 1. B [7,RP.2.b]
- 2. D [7.RP.2.c]
- 3. C /[7.RP.2.a]
- 4. A [7.RP.3]
- 5. D \[7.RP.3]
- 6. Constructed response [7.RP.2.a] $\frac{12}{15}$ and $\frac{16}{20}$

- 7. Constructed response [7.RP.2.b] $\frac{4}{1}$
- 8. Constructed response [7.RP,3] \$15
- 9. Extended response [7.RP/2.a] Part A: Yes Part B: Explanations may vary but should say

something like the following: The recipe ratio

is $\frac{3}{2}$. Misty's ratio is $\frac{4}{12}$, which simplifies

- to $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2}$. They are the same.
- 10. Extended response [7.RP.2.c, 7.RP.3] Part A: $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{7}{x}$

Part B: \$5.25. Explanations may vary but should say something like the following: I cross multiplied the numbers in the equation from part A and solved for x: 4x = 21, so $x = 21 \div 4 = 5.25 .

Lesson 3 Proportional Relationships

pp. 16–19

- 1. D [7.RP.2.a]
- 2. A [7.RP.2.b]
- 3. D [7/RP.2.b]
- 4. B [/1.RP.2.c]
- 5. Constructed response [7.RP.2.b] 0.11 or \$0.11
- 6 Constructed response [7.RP.2.a]
- All of the quantities are proportional.
- 7. Constructed response [7.RP.2.c] y = 25x

8. Extended response [7.RP.2.a, c] Part A: *Explanations may vary but should*

say something like the following: The ratio of

quarts to square feet for each pair of numbers is the same: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{120} = \frac{4}{320} = \frac{6}{480} = \frac{1}{80}$. Part B: y = 80x. Explanations may vary but should say something like the following: In this relationship, the area covered is proportional to the number of quarts used. So y represents the area and x represents the quarts. Then $\frac{40}{\frac{1}{2}} = 80$, so the equation is y = 80x.

Common Core State Standards for Mathematics, Grade 7

Ratios and Proportional Reasoning

Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.

1. Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions, including ratios of

lengths, areas, and other quantities measured in like or different units.

For example, if a person walks $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in each $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, compute the unit rate as the complex fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, equivalently

2 miles per hour.

- 2. Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities.
 - a. Decide whether two quantities are in proportional relationship, e.g., by testing for equivalent ratios in a table or graphing on a coordinate plane and observing whether the graph is a straight line through the origin.
 - b. Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships.
 - c. Represent proportional relationships by equations. For example, if total cost t is proportional to the number n of items purchased at a constant price, p, the relationship between the total cost and the number of items can be expressed as t = pn.
 - d. Explain what a point (x, y) on a graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points (0, 0) and (1, r), where r is the unit rate.
- 3. Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems. Examples: simple interest, tax, markups and markdowns, gratuities and commissions, fees, percent increase and decrease, percent error.

The Number System

7.NS

7.RP

Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers.

- 1. Apply and extend previous understandings of addition and subtraction to add and subtract rational numbers; represent addition and subtraction on a horizontal or vertical number line diagram.
 - a. Describe situations in which opposite quantities combine to make 0. For example, a hydrogen atom has 0 charge because its two constituents are oppositely charged.

Understand p + q as the number located a distance |q| from p, in the positive or negative direction depending on whether q is positive or negative. Show that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Interpret sums of rational numbers by describing real-world contexts.

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Finish Line Mathematics for the Common Core State Standards—Grade 7 Class Profile

									Student Name	Skills Analysis for Practice Test MC = Multiple Choice = 1 pt CR = Constructed Response = up to 2 pt ER = Extended Response = up to 3 pt
								7	Ratios and F Relationship MC: #1, 4, 8, CR: #32, 33, <i>10 points po</i>	Proportional os , 12 42 <i>ssible</i>
			/				7		The Number MC: #2, 7, 10 CR: #37, 45 <i>10 points po</i>	r System 0, 17, 21, 22 <i>ssible</i>
						, ,			Expressions MC: #6, 13, 29 CR: #35, 40, ER: #51 20 points points	and Equations 15, 18, 19, 23, 26, 28, 43, 48 ssible
									Geometry MC: #3, 14, 2 CR: #34, 38, ER: #53 20 points po	24, 27, 30 39, 44, 47, 49 ssible
	C			7					Statistics an MC: #5, 9, 1 CR: #36, 41, ER: #52 <i>18 points po</i>	nd Probability 1, 16, 20, 25, 31 46, 50 <i>ssible</i>
									TOTAL SCO 78 points po	RE ssible