y = mx + b

x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0

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sqrt(x)

7th GRADE MATH



MADE RIDICULOUSLY SIMPLE

A Comprehensive 7th Grade Math Study Guide to Acing the ILEARN Test

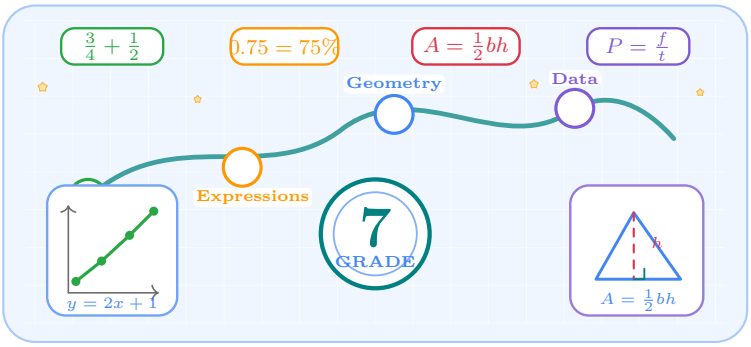
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7th Grade Math Made Ridiculously Simple

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7.DSP | Indiana

Grade 7 expectations grouped under 7.DSP.

7.DSP.1 Understand that statistics can be used to gain information about a population by examining a sample of the population. Understand that conclusions and generalizations about a population from a sample are valid only if the sample is representative of that population and that random sampling tends to produce representative samples and support valid inferences. (E)

7.DSP.2 Find, use, and interpret measures of central tendency (mean and median) and measures of spread (range, interquartile range, and mean absolute deviation) for numerical data from random samples to draw comparative inferences about two populations. (E)

7.DSP.3 Make observations about the degree of visual overlap of two numerical data distributions represented in line plots or box plots. Describe how data, particularly outliers, added to a data set may affect the mean and/or median

7.DSP.4 Understand that the probability of a chance event is a number between 0 and 1 that expresses the likelihood of the event occurring. Understand that a probability near 0 indicates an unlikely event, a probability around1/2indicates an event that is neither unlikely nor likely, and a probability near 1 indicates a likely event. Understand that a probability of 1 indicates an event certain to occur and a probability of 0 indicates an event impossible to occur. Identify probabilities of events as impossible, unlikely, equally likely, likely, or certain. (E)

7.DSP.5 Develop probability models that include the sample space and probabilities of outcomes to represent simple events with equally likely outcomes. Predict the approximate relative frequency of the event based on the model. Compare probabilities from the model to observed frequencies, evaluate the level of agreement, and explain possible sources of discrepancy. (E)

7.GM | Indiana

Grade 7 expectations grouped under 7.GM.

7.GM.1 Solve real-world and other mathematical problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing. Create a scale drawing by using proportional reasoning

7.GM.2	Understand the formulas for area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve real-world and other mathematical problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between circumference and area of a circle
7.GM.3	Solve real-world and other mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders and three-dimensional objects composed of right rectangular prisms. (E)

7.NS | Indiana

Grade 7 expectations grouped under 7.NS.

7.NS.1	Show on a number line that a number and its opposite have a sum of 0 (are additive inverses). Find and interpret sums of rational numbers in real-world contexts
7.NS.2	Show that the distance between two rational numbers on the number line is the absolute value of their difference, and apply this principle in real-world contexts
7.NS.3	Use the properties of operations, particularly the distributive property, leading to products such as $(-1)(-1) = 1$ and the rules for multiplying signed numbers. (E)
7.NS.4	Explain that ifpandqare integers, then $-(p/q) = (-p)/q = p/(-q)$for all nonzero integers. (E)
7.NS.5	Find the prime factorization of whole numbers and write the results using exponents
7.NS.6	Apply the inverse relationship between squaring and finding the square root of a perfect square whole number. Find square roots of perfect square whole numbers
7.NS.7	Compute fluently with rational numbers using an algorithmic approach. (E)

7.RP | Indiana

Grade 7 expectations grouped under 7.RP.

7.RP.1	Identify the unit rate or constant of proportionality in tables, graphs, equations, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships
7.RP.2	Use proportional relationships to solve ratio and percent problems with multiple operations (e.g., simple interest, tax, markups, markdowns, gratuities, conversions within and across measurement systems, and percent increase and decrease). (E)

7.RP.3 Represent real-world and other mathematical situations that involve proportional relationships. Write equations and draw graphs to represent these proportional relationships. Apply the definition of unit rate toy=mx. (E)

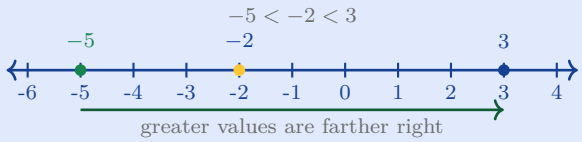
1.3 Comparing and Ordering Integers 7.NS.1

The trick to comparing integers is to picture them on a number line. Numbers get larger as you move to the **right** and smaller as you move to the **left**. This is especially handy with negatives—for example, -3 is greater than -8 because -3 is closer to zero (farther right on the line). When a problem asks you to order integers from least to greatest, you are simply listing them in the same left-to-right order they appear on the number line. Once you have this picture in your head, symbols like $<$, $>$, and $=$ become second nature.

Key Concepts & Quick Review

Comparing: $a > b$ means a is to the **right** of b on the number line. $a < b$ means a is to the **left** of b.

Negatives rule: Among two negative integers, the one **closer to zero** is **greater**.
Ordering: list integers from least (leftmost) to greatest (rightmost).



Examples

① Compare -7 and -3. Write $<$, $>$, or $=$.

Think It Through: Put both numbers on a number line in your mind. The number -3 is closer to zero, so it sits to the right of -7. Numbers to the right are greater, and numbers to the left are smaller. Therefore $-7 < -3$.

Answer: $-7 < -3$

② Order from **least to greatest**: $4,\ -9,\ 2,\ -1,\ -6$.

Think It Through: Imagine placing all five integers on a number line. The farthest left is -9, then comes -6, then -1. After the negatives come the positives: 2 and then 4. Reading from left to right gives the order from least to greatest.

Answer: $-9 < -6 < -1 < 2 < 4$

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✎ Practice Problems

Write $<$, $>$, or $=$ in each box to make the statement true.

1. $-5 \square -2$ _____

2. $-8 \square -11$ _____

3. $7 \square -7$ _____

4. $-4 \square 0$ _____

5. $-15 \square -15$ _____

6. $-1 \square -100$ _____

7. $-9 \square 3$ _____

8. $|-6| \square 6$ _____

9. $-|-4| \square -4$ _____

10. $|-10| \square |-12|$ _____

11. $-20 \square -19$ _____

12. $0 \square -1$ _____

13. $-(-3) \square -3$ _____

14. $-|7| \square -7$ _____

15. $-25 \square -52$ _____

Study Tips

- ☞ Among two negative integers, the one with the **smaller absolute value** is **greater**: $-3 > -10$ because $3 < 10$.
- ☞ Any positive integer is always greater than any negative integer: $1 > -1{,}000{,}000$.
- ☞ When ordering a mixed set, negatives always come before zero, and zero comes before all positives.

✍ Word Problems

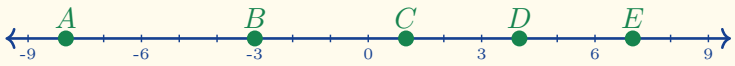
16. Five students competed in a math quiz bowl where correct answers earn points and incorrect answers lose points. Their final net scores were: -16, 8, -4, -21, and 5. Order the scores from *lowest to highest* and identify the student with the best score and the student with the worst score. Then find the range of scores (highest minus lowest).

_____

17. Four ocean animals are recorded at the following depths below the surface: a shark at -85 feet, a jellyfish at -12 feet, a sperm whale at -210 feet, and a yellowfin tuna at -47

feet. Order the animals from *shallowest* to *deepest* depth. How much deeper is the sperm whale than the shark? _____

18. Five points are plotted on the number line shown here. Identify the integer at each point, then list the points in order from least to greatest. Which point has the greatest absolute value?



_____

1.4 Adding Integers

7.NS.1

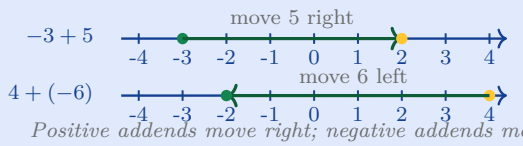
Think of adding integers as combining movements on a number line—or combining gains and losses in everyday life. Here is the key: when both numbers share the same sign, they move in the same direction, so you add the absolute values and keep that sign. When the signs are different, the numbers pull in opposite directions; you subtract the smaller absolute value from the larger one and keep the sign of whichever was stronger. You will also meet **zero pairs** (additive inverses), which show why a positive and its matching negative cancel out completely. Master these two rules and integer addition will feel natural every time.

Key Concepts & Quick Review

Same signs: Add the absolute values; keep the common sign. **Example:** $(-5)+(-8)=-(5+8)=-13$

Different signs: Subtract the smaller $|\cdot|$ from the larger; keep the sign of the larger $|\cdot|$.
Example: $(-9)+4=-(9-4)=-5$

Additive inverse: $a+(-a)=0$ **Identity:** $a+0=a$



Positive addends move right; negative addends move left.

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