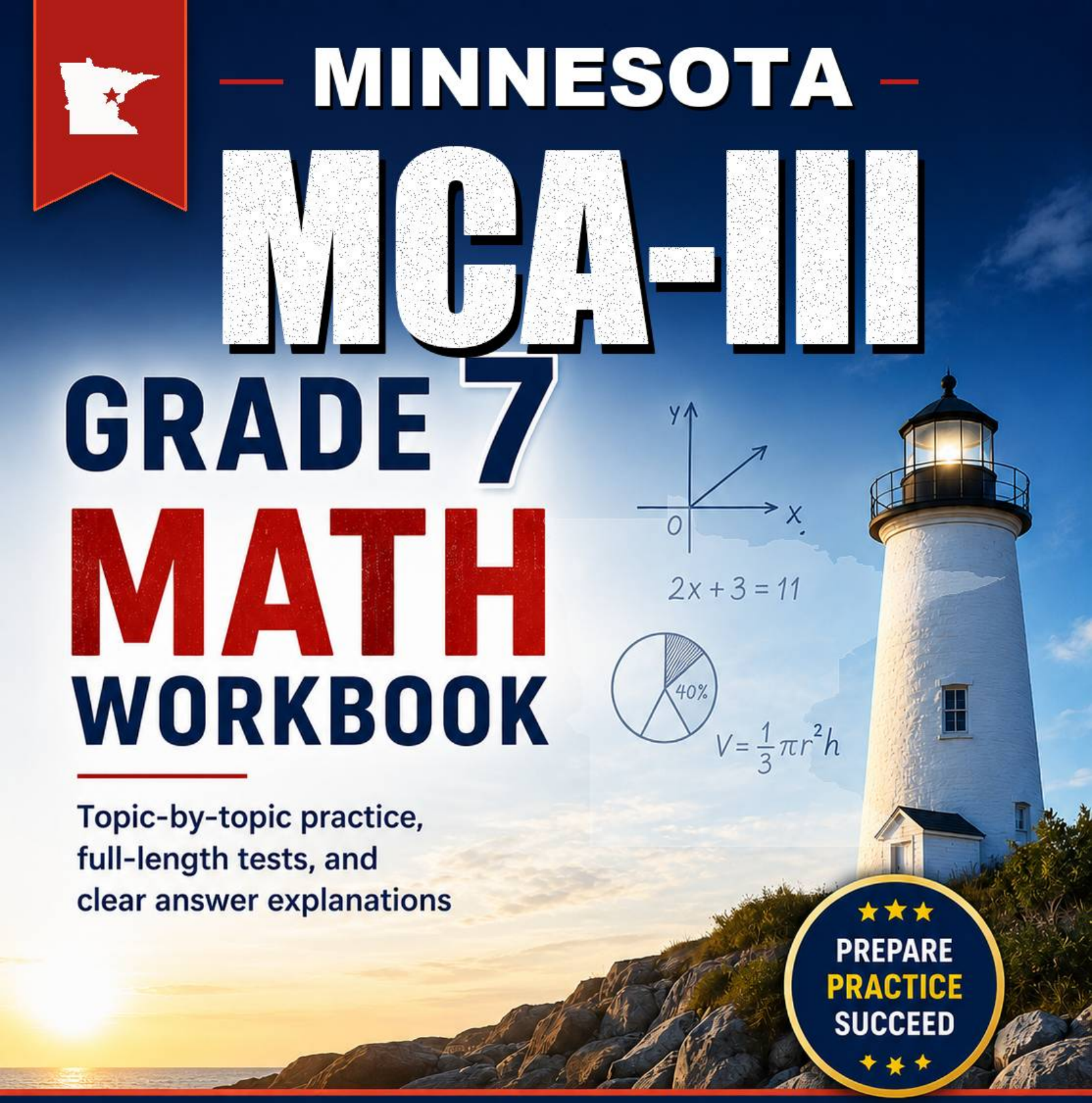
MINNESOTA

MCA-III

GRADE 7 MATH WORKBOOK



Topic-by-topic practice, full-length tests, and clear answer explanations

PREPARE PRACTICE SUCCEED

TOPIC-BY-TOPIC PRACTICE
Build skills and strengthen concepts

FULL-LENGTH TESTS
Realistic practice to build confidence

CLEAR ANSWER EXPLANATIONS
Understand every step and improve

Minnesota Comprehensive Assessments

Minnesota MCA-III

Grade 7

Math Workbook

Topic-by-topic practice, full-length tests, and clear answer explanations

7

Built for steady Grade 7 progress

Integers, ratios, percents, expressions, geometry, statistics, and probability

67 Topic Worksheets

2 Full-Length Tests

Answer Explanations



Reza Nazari

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7.3 | Geometry & Measurement

Solve problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume

7.3.1	Use reasoning with proportions and ratios to determine measurements, justify formulas and solve real-world and mathematical problems involving circles and related geometric figures
7.3.1.1	Demonstrate an understanding of the proportional relationship between the diameter and circumference of a circle and that the unit rate (constant of proportionality) is pi. Calculate the circumference and area of circles and sectors of circles to solve problems in various contexts
7.3.1.2	Calculate the volume and surface area of cylinders and justify the formulas used
7.3.2	Analyze the effect of change of scale, translations and reflections on the attributes of two-dimensional figures
7.3.2.1	Describe the properties of similarity, compare geometric figures for similarity, and determine scale factors
7.3.2.2	Apply scale factors, length ratios and area ratios to determine side lengths and areas of similar geometric figures
7.3.2.3	Use proportions and ratios to solve problems involving scale drawings and conversions of measurement units
7.3.2.4	Graph and describe translations and reflections of figures on a coordinate grid and determine the coordinates of the vertices of the figure after the transformation

7.4 | Data Analysis & Probability

Use sampling, data analysis, and probability to draw conclusions

7.4.1	Use mean, median and range to draw conclusions about data and make predictions

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7.4.1.1 Design simple experiments and collect data. Determine mean, median and range for quantitative data and from data represented in a display. Use these quantities to draw conclusions about the data, compare different data sets, and make predictions

7.4.1.2 Describe the impact that inserting or deleting a data point has on the mean and the median of a data set. Know how to create data displays using a spreadsheet to examine this impact

7.4.2 Display and interpret data in a variety of ways, including circle graphs and histograms

7.4.2.1 Use reasoning with proportions to display and interpret data in circle graphs (pie charts) and histograms. Choose the appropriate data display and know how to create the display using a spreadsheet or other graphing technology

7.4.3 Calculate probabilities and reason about probabilities using proportions to solve real-world and mathematical problems

7.4.3.1 Use random numbers generated by a calculator or a spreadsheet or taken from a table to simulate situations involving randomness, make a histogram to display the results, and compare the results to known probabilities

7.4.3.2 Calculate probability as a fraction of sample space or as a fraction of area. Express probabilities as percents, decimals and fractions

7.4.3.3 Use proportional reasoning to draw conclusions about and predict relative frequencies of outcomes based on probabilities

Table of Contents

★ 1 Integers and Absolute Value 12

★ 2 Rational Numbers: Fractions and Decimals 32

★ 3 Rational Number Operations and Exponents 50

★ 4 Ratios, Rates, and Proportional Relationships 67

★ 5 Percents 91

★ 6 Expressions, Equations, and Inequalities 111

★ 7 Geometry — Angles and Triangles 139

★ 8 Geometry — Area and Perimeter 148

★ 9 Surface Area and Volume 158

★ 10 Statistics and Data Analysis 172

★ 11 Probability 196

★ 1 Practice Test 1 209

★ 2 Practice Test 2 224

★ Practice Test Answer Keys and Explanations 239

★ Topic Practice Answers and Explanations 244

Scan Me

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

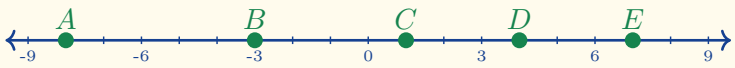
16. Five students competed in a math quiz bowl where correct answers earn points and incorrect answers lose points. Their final net scores were: -16, 8, -4, -21, and 5. Order the scores from *lowest to highest* and identify the student with the best score and the student with the worst score. Then find 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 7.1.2.1

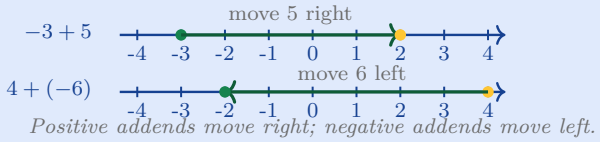
Think of adding integers as combining movements on a number line—or combining gains and losses in everyday life. Here is the key: when both numbers share the same sign, they move in the same direction, so you add the absolute values and keep that sign. When the signs are different, the numbers pull in 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.

Examples

① Evaluate $(-13)+7$.

Think It Through: The signs are different, so subtract the smaller absolute value from the larger one. That gives $13-7=6$. Now decide the sign by looking at which number has the larger absolute value. Since 13 is larger than 7, the negative number wins. So the sum is -6.

Answer: -6

② A hiker starts at 240 feet above sea level, descends 380 feet, then climbs back up 95 feet. What is the hiker's final elevation?

Think It Through: Translate the changes into integers: $240+(-380)+95$. First combine 240 and -380. Because the signs are different, subtract $380-240=140$ and keep

the sign of the larger absolute value, which is negative, so the result is -140. Then add 95: $-140 + 95 = -45$. The final elevation is -45 feet, which means 45 feet below sea level.

Answer: -45 *feet*

Practice Problems

Find each sum.

1. $5 + (-8) =$ _____

2. $(-6) + (-9) =$ _____

3. $(-12) + 7 =$ _____

4. $(-3) + 15 =$ _____

5. $(-14) + (-6) =$ _____

6. $8 + (-8) =$ _____

7. $(-25) + 13 =$ _____

8. $(-9) + (-11) =$ _____

9. $17 + (-24) =$ _____

10. $(-30) + 45 =$ _____

11. $(-7) + (-7) + 4 =$ _____

12. $12 + (-5) + (-9) =$ _____

13. $(-20) + (-15) + 30 =$ _____

14. $(-6) + 13 + (-4) =$ _____

15. $36 + (-49) =$ _____

Study Tips

- When adding a long list of integers, group positives together and negatives together first; then combine the two totals.
- Opposite integers cancel: $(-7) + 7 = 0$. Look for zero pairs to simplify quickly.
- The sign of the answer matches the sign of the integer with the **larger** absolute value.

Word Problems

16. During a single football drive, a team gains 14 yards on the first play, loses 19 yards on the second play, gains 8 yards on the third play, and loses 6 yards on the fourth play. Write an addition expression using integers to represent the total yardage change, and then find the result. Is the team ahead of or behind their starting position, and by how many yards?

_____

17. Kenji starts the week with \$15 in his account. He deposits \$30 on Monday, withdraws \$48 on Tuesday, deposits \$12 on Wednesday, and withdraws \$22 on Thursday. Write his balance after each transaction as an addition expression, and determine whether his

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