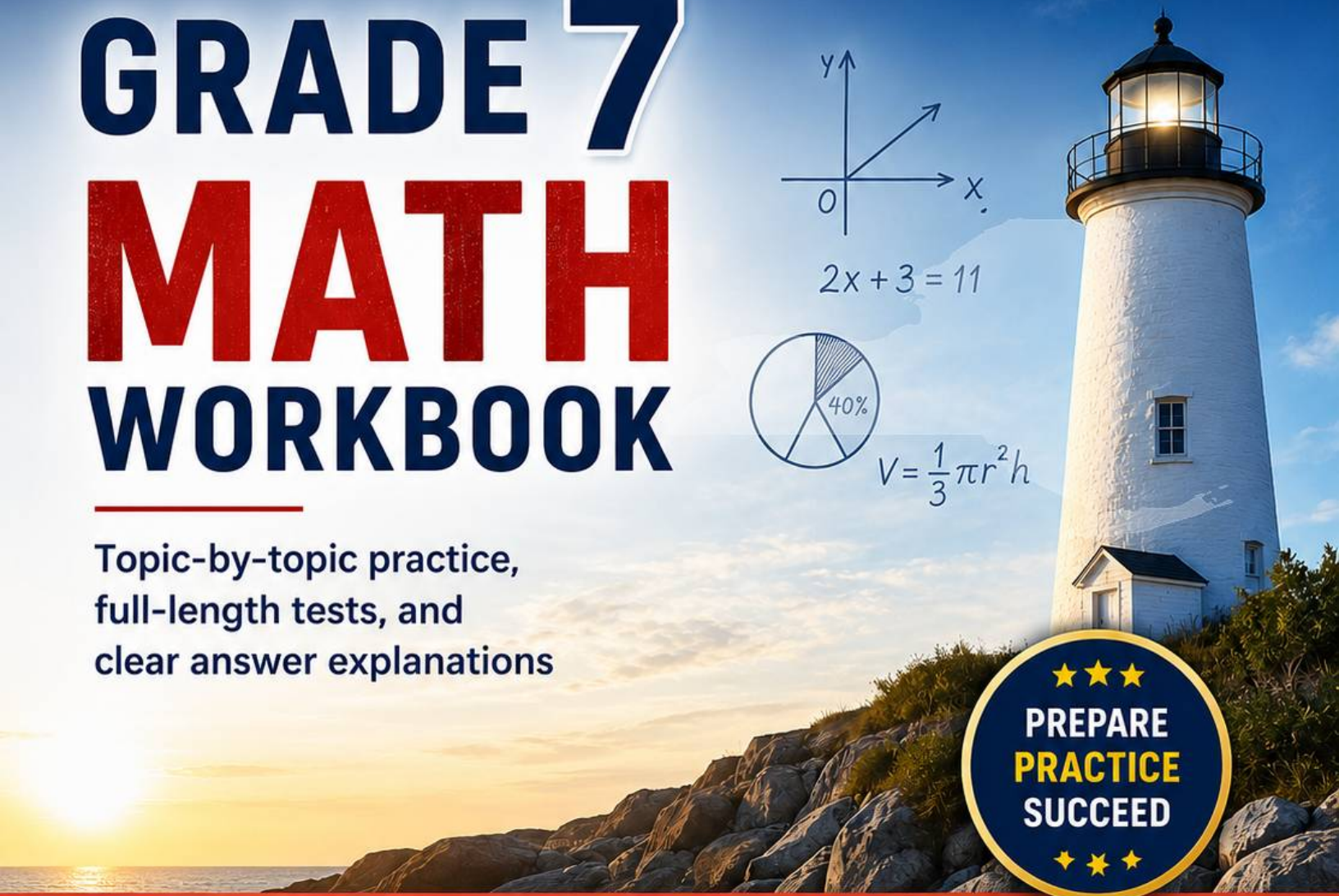
NEW YORK

NYSTP

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

New York State Testing Program

New York NYSTP

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

77 Topic Worksheets

2 Full-Length Tests

Answer Explanations



Reza Nazari

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7.NS.2d	Convert a fraction to a decimal using long division; know that the decimal form of a rational number terminates in 0s or eventually repeats

7.RP | Ratios and Proportional Relationships

Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve problems

7.RP.1	Compute unit rates associated with ratios of fractions
7.RP.2	Recognize and represent proportional relationships between quantities
7.RP.3	Use proportional relationships to solve multistep ratio and percent problems
7.RP.2a	Decide whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship
7.RP.2b	Identify the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in tables, graphs, equations, diagrams, and verbal descriptions of proportional relationships
7.RP.2c	Represent a proportional relationship using an equation
7.RP.2d	Explain what a point (x,y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, with special attention to the points (0, 0) and (1,r) whereris the unit rate

7.SP | Statistics and Probability

Use random sampling to draw inferences and develop probability models

7.SP.1	Construct and interpret box-plots, find the interquartile range, and determine if a data point is an outlier
7.SP.3	Informally assess the degree of visual overlap of two quantitative data distributions
7.SP.4	Use measures of center and measures of variability for quantitative data from random samples or populations to draw informal comparative inferences about the populations

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7.SP.8	Find probabilities of compound events using organized lists, sample space tables, tree diagrams, and simulation
7.SP.8a	Understand that, just as with simple events, the probability of a compound event is the fraction of outcomes in the sample space for which the compound event occurs
7.SP.8b	Represent sample spaces for compound events using methods such as organized lists, sample space tables, and tree diagrams. For an event described in everyday language, identify the outcomes in the sample space which compose the event
7.SP.8c	Design and use a simulation to generate frequencies for compound events

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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

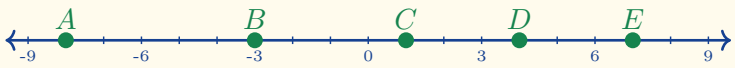
16. Five students competed in a math quiz bowl where correct answers earn points and incorrect answers lose points. Their final net scores were: -16, 8, -4, -21, and 5. Order the scores from *lowest to highest* and identify the student with the best score and the student with the worst score. Then find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

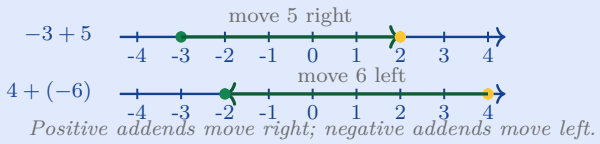
Think of adding integers as combining movements on a number line—or combining gains and losses in everyday life. Here is the key: when both numbers share the same sign, they move in the same direction, so you add the absolute values and keep that sign. When the signs are different, the numbers pull in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

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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