

Algebra 1

Testing Schedule

| Test to be administered: | Covers material up through: | Give after teaching: |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Test 1 | Lesson 4 | Lesson 8 |
| Test 2 | Lesson 8 | Lesson 12 |
| Test 3 | Lesson 12 | Lesson 16 |
| Test 4 | Lesson 16 | Lesson 20 |
| Test 5 | Lesson 20 | Lesson 24 |
| Test 6 | Lesson 24 | Lesson 28 |
| Test 7 | Lesson 28 | Lesson 32 |
| Test 8 | Lesson 32 | Lesson 36 |
| Test 9 | Lesson 36 | Lesson 40 |
| Test 10 | Lesson 40 | Lesson 44 |
| Test 11 | Lesson 44 | Lesson 48 |
| Test 12 | Lesson 48 | Lesson 52 |
| Test 13 | Lesson 52 | Lesson 56 |
| Test 14 | Lesson 56 | Lesson 60 |
| Test 15 | Lesson 60 | Lesson 64 |
| Test 16 | Lesson 64 | Lesson 68 |
| Test 17 | Lesson 68 | Lesson 72 |
| Test 18 | Lesson 72 | Lesson 76 |
| Test 19 | Lesson 76 | Lesson 80 |
| Test 20 | Lesson 80 | Lesson 84 |
| Test 21 | Lesson 84 | Lesson 88 |
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| Test 23 | Lesson 92 | Lesson 96 |
| Test 24 | Lesson 96 | Lesson 100 |
| Test 25 | Lesson 100 | Lesson 104 |
| Test 26 | Lesson 104 | Lesson 108 |
| Test 27 | Lesson 108 | Lesson 112 |
| Test 28 | Lesson 112 | Lesson 116 |
| Test 29 | Lesson 116 | Lesson 120 |
| Test 30 | Lesson 120 | Lesson 120 |

problem set 1

1. $\frac{3}{5}$ 2. $\frac{1}{8}$ 3. $1\frac{2}{3}$ 4. $\frac{8}{15}$ 5. $\frac{7}{40}$ 6. $\frac{13}{24}$ 7. $\frac{18}{65}$ 8. $\frac{4}{15}$
9. $\frac{43}{45}$ 10. $\frac{11}{17}$ 11. $\frac{11}{26}$ 12. $\frac{6}{35}$ 13. $1\frac{11}{56}$ 14. $\frac{17}{20}$ 15. $\frac{21}{22}$
16. $5\frac{7}{10}$ 17. $13\frac{17}{24}$ 18. $8\frac{21}{40}$ 19. $7\frac{8}{15}$ 20. $20\frac{5}{8}$ 21. $8\frac{14}{15}$
22. $23\frac{14}{33}$ 23. $63\frac{7}{10}$ 24. $36\frac{47}{104}$ 25. $5\frac{43}{65}$ 26. $13\frac{77}{190}$ 27. $21\frac{47}{170}$
28. $12\frac{23}{56}$ units 29. $17\frac{74}{77}$ units 30. $9\frac{1}{16}$ units

practice

- a. 70 b. $x = 40$; $y = 100$ c. $x = 34$; $y = 34$

problem set 2

1. Right angles 2. Straight angle
3. An acute angle is an angle that is smaller than a right angle.
4. An obtuse angle is an angle that is larger than a right angle, but smaller than a straight angle.
5. (a) 90° (b) 180° (c) 360° 6. Equilateral polygons 7. Equiangular polygons
8. Regular polygons
9. (a) A right triangle is a triangle that contains one right angle.
 (b) An acute triangle is a triangle that contains three acute angles.
 (c) An obtuse triangle is a triangle that contains one obtuse angle.
 (d) An equiangular triangle is a triangle that contains three angles of equal measure.
10. (a) An isosceles triangle is a triangle that has at least two sides of equal length.
 (b) An equilateral triangle is a triangle that contains three sides of equal length.
 (c) A scalene triangle is a triangle that contains three sides of unequal length.

11. 50 12. 40 13. $\frac{7}{9}$ 14. $\frac{31}{35}$ 15. $\frac{1}{3}$ 16. $\frac{11}{15}$ 17. $\frac{4}{7}$ 18. $6\frac{1}{2}$
19. $7\frac{5}{8}$ 20. $13\frac{1}{10}$ 21. $12\frac{14}{15}$ 22. $15\frac{4}{15}$ 23. $9\frac{3}{10}$ 24. $8\frac{2}{15}$ 25. $3\frac{1}{15}$
26. $2\frac{5}{6}$ 27. $1\frac{5}{6}$ 28. $7\frac{5}{9}$ cm 29. $6\frac{7}{8}$ m 30. $5\frac{8}{15}$ units

practice

- a. 30 cm b. 3 m c. 38 km d. 10π in. = 31.4 in. e. $(18 + 3\pi)$ ft = 27.42 ft

problem set 3

1. 180° 2. (a) 60° (b) 60°
3. The angles opposite the sides of equal length have equal measures.
4. The sides opposite the angles of equal measure have equal lengths.
5. Parallelogram 6. Trapezoid 7. 40 in. 8. 4 ft 9. 12π cm = 37.68 cm
10. 8π m = 25.12 m 11. 90 in. 12. 80 in. 13. $(12 + 2\pi)$ in. = 18.28 in.
14. $(26 + 3\pi)$ in. = 35.42 in. 15. 60 16. 35 17. $\frac{7}{9}$ 18. $\frac{1}{6}$ 19. 1 20. $7\frac{1}{4}$
21. $11\frac{8}{9}$ 22. $21\frac{1}{2}$ 23. $8\frac{1}{16}$ 24. $13\frac{31}{56}$ 25. $1\frac{1}{3}$ 26. $11\frac{7}{33}$ 27. $\frac{11}{12}$
28. $25\frac{15}{16}$ 29. $26\frac{11}{15}$ ft 30. $3\frac{1}{6}$ yd

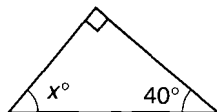
practice

- a. $12\frac{3}{5}$ b. $2\frac{4}{11}$ c. 760.939 d. 724.74 e. 302.061 f. 100.7
- g. $75(12)(2.54)$ cm h. $\frac{450}{(12)(5280)}$ mi

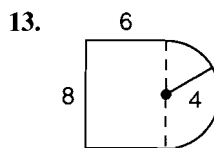
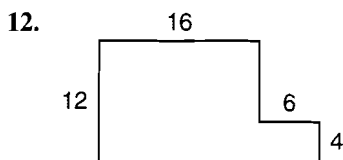
1. (a) What is the degree measure of a right angle?
 (b) What is the degree measure of a straight angle?
2. (a) Define *obtuse triangle*.
 (b) Define *scalene triangle*.
3. What is the name of the parallelogram that has four right angles?
4. What name is given to polygons whose sides all have the same length and whose angles all have the same measure?
5. What is the sum of the measures of the three angles of any triangle?
6. The radius of a circle is 5 centimeters. Find the circumference of the circle.
7. The diameter of a circle is 12 inches. Find the circumference of the circle.
8. Use two unit multipliers to convert 36 inches to yards. (Go from inches to feet to yards.)
9. What is another name for the set of counting numbers?

10. The perimeter of a square is 24 meters. What is the length of one side of the square?

11. Find x .



Find the perimeters of the following figures. Corners that look square are square. Dimensions are in meters.



Add, subtract, multiply, or divide as indicated. Write the answers as proper fractions reduced to lowest terms or as mixed numbers.

14. $\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{9}{10}$

15. $3\frac{2}{5} + 5\frac{3}{10}$

16. $3\frac{1}{2} \div 5\frac{3}{5}$

17. $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{4}}$

18. $11.922 \div 2.3844$

19. $14\frac{3}{8} - 8\frac{9}{16}$

20. The length of \overline{AC} is $3\frac{2}{3}$ units. The length of \overline{AB} is $1\frac{5}{12}$ units. Find BC .

