

# Lesson 26. Classwork

#### WARM-UP

1. Solve equations:

$$x + 241 = 300$$
  $x =$ 

x - 18 = 134 x =

$$303 - x = 115$$
  $x =$ 

$$x \div 5 = 5$$
  $x =$ 

Check:

Check:

2.

Solve each expression using the correct order of operations

$$28 \div 4 + 4 \times 6 \div 8 =$$

$$40+20 \div 4 \times 3 \div 5 =$$

$$9 \times 4 \div 6 \times 5 - 63 \div 9 + 2 \times 6 =$$

3.

a) Asnton had two boxes of pencils with fourteen pencils in each box. He gave six pencils to his brother. How many pencils did Ashton have left?

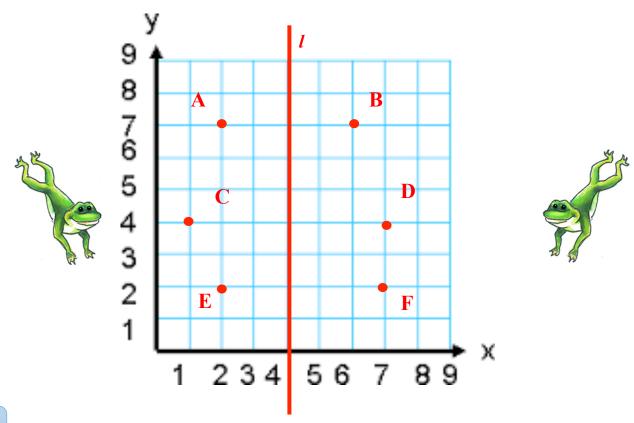
b) A rectangle measuring 5 cm by 6 cm. Find area and perimeter of rectangle.

 $A = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  square cm (cm<sup>2</sup>)

$$P = cm$$

# **REVIEW**

- **4.** Some points are located on square unit grid and line *l* is drawn.
  - a) Name the coordinates of each point
  - b) Find all pairs of points, which are symmetrical in respect of line *l*.



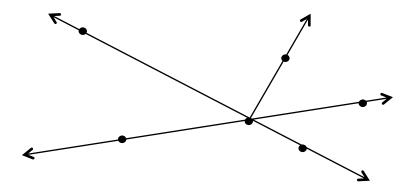
**5**.

Name all the points:

Name ANY three rays:

Name ANY two line segments:

Name ANY line in two ways:



6.

a) Luke has two ten-dollar bills. His younger sister Leia has a five-dollar bill. They combine their money to buy a gift for their father that costs \$22. How much change will they receive?

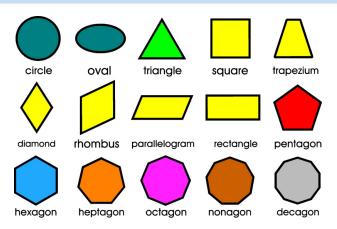
b) Jennie makes quilts. She can make 7 quilts with 21 yards of material. How many yards of material would be required to make 12 quilts?

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# 2D shapes:

**Triangle**: 3 points (vertices) connected by 3 line segments **Quadrilateral**: 4 vertices, connected by 4 segments **Pentagon** (5 vertices), **Hexagon** (6 vertices), and so on.

All of them are special cases of a **polygon**: a figure consisting of some number of points (**vertices**), connected with line segments to form a closed figure. These line segments are called the **sides** of the polygon



# **NEW MATERIAL**

### 3D shapes:

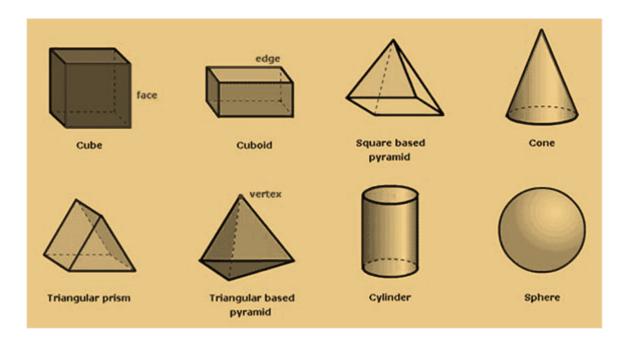
Shapes that are flat, like squares and rectangles, have two dimensions: length and width. Three-dimensional shapes, like cereal boxes and cans, also have height.

Some 3D shapes only have flat faces. Such shapes are called **polyhedrons:** 



Other 3D shapes also have non-flat surfaces:



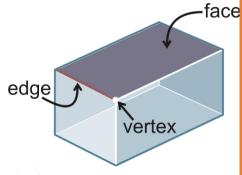


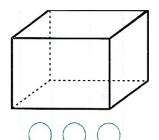
6.

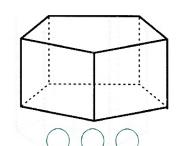
## Polyhedrons.

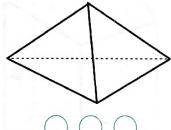
A **polyhedron** is a solid with flat faces (from Greek polymeaning "many" and -edron meaning "face").

In the circles, write the number of vertexes, faces, and edges each polyhedron has.



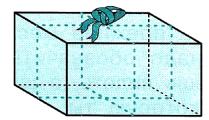


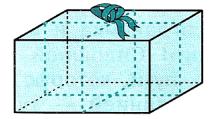




**7**.

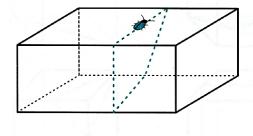
Ribbon was used to tie a bow around each of the presents. Trace with a solid line the part of the ribbon that you would be able to see.

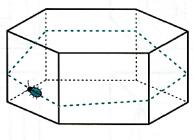


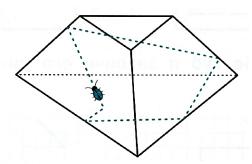


8.

Imagine that there is a bug crawling over the surface of a solid polyhedron. Trace with a solid line the parts of the path you would be able to see. Trace with dashed lines the parts of the path that you would not be able to see.



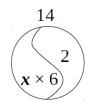


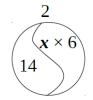


9.

Match the equations with the appropriate drawings:

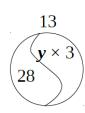
$$\mathbf{x} \times 6 + 2 = 14$$





$$x \times 6$$
 $14$ 
 $2$ 

$$28 - y \times 3 = 13$$



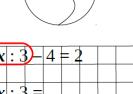


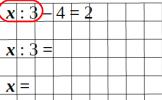


10.

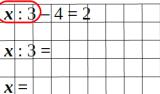
Complete the drawings to solve the following equations:





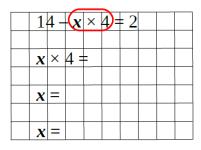


<u>x</u> =









Check:
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(x	: 4	<u>.</u> )+	4	=	5		
X	: 4	ļ =					
X	=						
X	=						

Check: