## Lesson $33 \cdot$ Comparing Decimals $\cdot$ Rounding Decimals

Power Up<br>- Facts<br>- Mental Math<br>- Problem Solving<br>New Concepts<br>- Examples<br>- Practice Set<br>\section*{Written Practice}

## SAXON MATH

Course 2

| Facts Name each figure illustrated. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 2. $\qquad$ ray | 3. <br> line | 4. <br> acute angle |
| 5. $\qquad$ <br> right angle | 6. <br> obtuse angle | 7. <br> triangle | 8. quadrilateral |
| 9. <br> pentagon | 10. <br> hexagon | 11. <br> octagon | 12. A polygon whose sides are equal in length and whose angles are equal in measure is a $\qquad$ regular polygon |

## SAXON MATH

Course 2

## Written Practice

1. Multiply 12 inches by 5 to find the number of inches in 5 feet. Then add 8 inches to find the total number of inches in 5 feet 8 inches.
2. $46^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
3. 86,719 people
4. 

| $\mathbf{c m}$ | $\mathbf{m m}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 10 |
| 3 | 30 |
| 5 | 50 |
|  |  |

See student work.
5. a. 32 cm
b. A regular hexagon has 6 sides of equal length, so I divided 24 by 6 and got 4 . Then I multiplied 4 by 8 because a regular octagon has 8 equal sides. I found that the octagon has a perimeter of 32 cm .
6. a. 20 fish

|  | 60 fish |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 20 fish |
| 3 goldfish. | 20 fish |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ were | 20 fish |

c. $33 \frac{1}{3}$

## SAXON MATH

## Written Practice continued

7. 25 units $^{2}$
8. a. 15.74
b. $16 \times 3=48$
9. a. one hundred fifty and thirty-five thousandths
b. fifteen ten-thousandths
10. a. 0.125
b. 100.025
11. a <
b. $>$
12. a. 4 cm
b. $\quad 40 \mathrm{~mm}$

13. 9
14. $45^{\circ}$
15. $1 \frac{7}{8}$
16. $\frac{7}{12}$
17. 108
18. $4 \frac{1}{8}$

## SAXON MATH

## Written Practice continued

21. 3 29. The mixed numbers are greater than 8 and 5 , so
22. $\frac{1}{2}$
23. $1 \frac{1}{5}$
24. $3 \frac{2}{3}$
25. $1 \frac{1}{2}$
26. $\frac{12}{13}$
27. 0
28. The quotient will be greater than 1 because a larger number is divided by a smaller number.

