

Lesson 44 • Division Answers

Power Up

- **Facts**
- **Mental Math**
- **Problem Solving**

New Concepts

- **Examples**
- **Practice Set**

Written Practice

Exit

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Facts

Write the number that completes each equivalent measure.

1. 1 foot	= <u>12</u> inches	15. 1 kilogram \approx <u>2.2</u> pounds
2. 1 yard	= <u>36</u> inches	16. 1 pint = <u>16</u> ounces
3. 1 yard	= <u>3</u> feet	17. 1 pint = <u>2</u> cups
4. 1 mile	= <u>5280</u> feet	18. 1 quart = <u>2</u> pints
5. 1 centimeter	= <u>10</u> millimeters	19. 1 gallon = <u>4</u> quarts
6. 1 meter	= <u>1000</u> millimeters	20. 1 liter = <u>1000</u> milliliters
7. 1 meter	= <u>100</u> centimeters	21–24. 1 milliliter of water has a volume of <u>1 cm³</u> and a mass of <u>1 gram</u> . One liter of water has a volume of <u>1000 cm³</u> and a mass of <u>1</u> kg.
8. 1 kilometer	= <u>1000</u> meters	
9. 1 inch	= <u>2.54</u> centimeters	
10. 1 pound	= <u>16</u> ounces	25–26. Water freezes at <u>32</u> °F and <u>0</u> °C.
11. 1 ton	= <u>2000</u> pounds	27–28. Water boils at <u>212</u> °F and <u>100</u> °C.
12. 1 gram	= <u>1000</u> milligrams	29–30. Normal body temperature is <u>98.6</u> °F and <u>37</u> °C.
13. 1 kilogram	= <u>1000</u> grams	
14. 1 metric ton	= <u>1000</u> kilograms	

Written Practice

1. $\frac{4}{3}$

2. 89

3. A bar graph is a better way to display the scores than a circle graph. A bar graph shows comparisons. A circle graph shows parts of a whole.

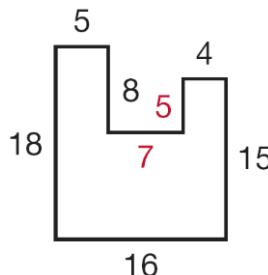
4. \$0.50

5. two and eight hundred eighty-three thousandths

6. a. 5 motorcycles

b. $\frac{5}{1}$

7. 78 meters



Written Practice

continued

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| 8. | a. $\frac{3}{4}$ | 14. a. -12, 0, 0.12, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.2, 1.2 |
| | b. 0.625 | b. -12, 0 |
| | c. 1.25 | 15. a. 18 inches |
| 9. | $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.25 | b. 24 books |
| 10. | B | 16. 5 |
| 11. | a. 15, 21 | 17. 30 meters |
| | b. 55 | 18. See student work. |
| 12. | a. 0.490 | a. 6.25 cm^2 |
| | b. 0.491 | b. 10 cm |
| 13. | 210 | 19. 9 sq. units |

Written Practice*continued*

20. 2 30.
21. 20
22. 0.86
23. 0.9
24. 2.0525
25. 0.017
26. $9\frac{1}{12}$
27. $\frac{1}{6}$
28. 100
29. $\frac{2}{3}$

- a. 55°
- b. 35°
- c. 55°
- a. Sample: The other two angles of $\triangle ABD$ measure 35° and 90° . For the sum to be 180° , $m\angle ABD$ must be 55° .
- b. Sample: Since the figure is a rectangle, $m\angle ABC$ is 90° . We found that $m\angle ABD$ is 55° ; $\angle CBD$ is the complement of $\angle ABD$, so $m\angle CBD$ is 35° .
- c. Sample: Angle BDC is the complement of a 35° angle. Also, $\angle BDC$ is the third angle of a triangle whose other two angles measure 35° and 90° .