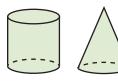
#### Homework

## **Activity 1**

## Select the attribute that the two shapes have in common.

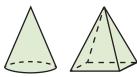


(a) vertex

(b) circular base

(c) square base

2.



(a) vertex

(b) circular base

(c) square base

3.



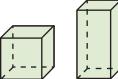


(a) vertex

(b) a base

(c) circular base

4.



(a) vertex

(b) circular base

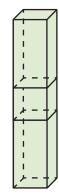
(c) square base

# **Activity 2**

## Add together all of the volumes of the compound shapes to find the total volume of the shape.

1. The volume of the cube is 10 cm<sup>3</sup>. The volume of each rectangular prism is 12 cm<sup>3</sup>. What is the total

volume?



2. The volume of the cylinder is 30 cm<sup>3</sup>. The volume of each cone is 10 cm<sup>3</sup>. What is the total volume?



## Homework

#### **Activity 3**

Give a general pattern for each of the properties named below. An example of the property is provided to help you.

- 1. Distributive Property, 4(n+3) = 4n + 12
- 2. Multiplicative Inverse Property,  $5 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 1$
- 3. Identity Property of Addition, 100 + 0 = 100
- 4. Identity Property of Multiplication,  $5 \cdot 1 = 5$
- 5. Multiplicative Property of Zero,  $25 \cdot 0 = 0$
- **6**. Commutative Property for Addition, 2.5 + 3.7 = 3.7 + 2.5

#### Activity 4 • Distributed Practice

Solve.

- 1.  $-5 \div 5 + 7 2 = a$
- 2.  $\frac{3}{6} \div \frac{1}{2} = b$
- 3. -6+6=c
- 4.  $3^2 (3 \cdot 3) = d$
- **5**.  $3^2 (-3 \cdot 3) = e$
- **6**. 9 -8 = f
- 7.  $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{2}{3} = g$
- 8.  $\frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = h$