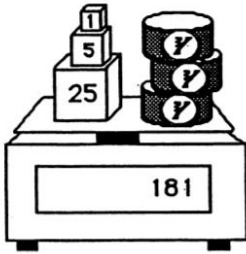
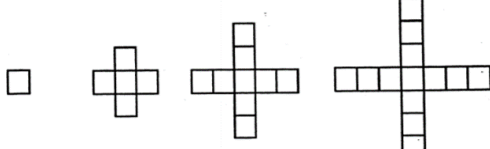


<p>1. Take <b>5 cm = 1 Growth</b>, because <math>50 \div 5 = 10</math>, so <b>50 cm = 10 Growths</b>. As each Growth takes 10 days, 10 Growths take <math>10 \times 10 = 100</math> days. D. 100</p>	<p>2. <math>33 = 3 \times 11</math>   <math>44 = 4 \times 11</math> <math>55 = 5 \times 11</math>   <math>66 = 6 \times 11</math> <math>33+44+55+66 = 3 \times 11 + 4 \times 11 + 5 \times 11 + 6 \times 11</math> <math>(33+44+55+66) \div 11 = 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 18</math> A. 18</p>																				
<p>3. The greatest 3-digit number: 999 The greatest 4-digit number: 9,999 Their sum: <math>999 + 9999 = 10,998</math> D. 10,998</p>	<p>4. 728 is divisible by 7 because <math>728 \div 7 = 104</math>. 728 is divisible by 8 because <math>728 \div 8 = 91</math>. 728 is divisible by 28 because <math>728 \div 28 = 26</math>. When 728 is divided by 72, the remainder is 8. D. 72</p>																				
<p>5. <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ \times 1111 \\ \hline 1111 \\ 11111 \\ 111111 \\ + 1111111 \\ \hline 1234321 \end{array}</math> B. 3</p>	<p>6. Use trial and error. A: If my number is 3, then twice my number is 6, and their product is <math>3 \times 6 = 18</math>. B: If my number is 6, then twice my number is 12, and their product is <math>6 \times 12 = 72</math>. B. 6</p>																				
<p>7. Sum of her test: <math>98 \times 5 = 490</math>. Mary got either a 90 or a 100, So <math>490 = 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 90</math> A. 1</p>	<p>8. <math>60 = 20 \times 3</math> <math>160 = 20 \times 8</math> <math>260 = 20 \times 13</math> C. 20</p>																				
<p>9. <math>18 = 6 \times 3</math> and <math>18 = 9 \times 2</math>, so 18 is a multiple of 6 and 9. <math>36 = 6 \times 6</math> and <math>36 = 9 \times 4</math>, so 36 is a multiple of 6 and 9. <math>54 = 6 \times 9</math> and <math>54 = 9 \times 6</math>, so 54 is a multiple of 6 and 9. <math>72 = 6 \times 12</math> and <math>72 = 9 \times 8</math>, so 72 is a multiple of 6 and 9. <math>90 = 6 \times 15</math> and <math>90 = 9 \times 10</math>, so 90 is a multiple of 6 and 9. D. 5</p>	<p>10. <math>2550 = 2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 100</math> ← 50 numbers <math>2550 - 50 = (2-1) + (4-1) + (6-1) + \dots + (100-1)</math> ← -1 for 50 times <math>2500 = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 99</math> C. 2500</p>																				
<p>11. <math>181 - 1 - 5 - 25 = 150</math> <math>Y + Y + Y = 150</math> <math>Y = 150 \div 3 = 50</math></p> 	<p>12.</p>  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>First</td> <td>Second</td> <td>Third</td> <td>Fourth</td> <td>Tenth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1 + 4</td> <td>1 + 4 + 4</td> <td>1 + 4 + 4 + 4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>= <math>1+0 \times 4</math></td> <td>= <math>1+1 \times 4</math></td> <td>= <math>1+2 \times 4</math></td> <td>= <math>1+3 \times 4</math></td> <td>= <math>1+9 \times 4</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>= 1</td> <td>= 5</td> <td>= 9</td> <td>= 13</td> <td>= 37</td> </tr> </table>	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Tenth	1	1 + 4	1 + 4 + 4	1 + 4 + 4 + 4		= $1+0 \times 4$	= $1+1 \times 4$	= $1+2 \times 4$	= $1+3 \times 4$	= $1+9 \times 4$	= 1	= 5	= 9	= 13	= 37
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Tenth																	
1	1 + 4	1 + 4 + 4	1 + 4 + 4 + 4																		
= $1+0 \times 4$	= $1+1 \times 4$	= $1+2 \times 4$	= $1+3 \times 4$	= $1+9 \times 4$																	
= 1	= 5	= 9	= 13	= 37																	
<p>13. Justin lives next door to the grey house, so Justin's house <math>\neq</math> grey. Justin live across the street from the green house, so Justin's house <math>\neq</math> green. Tia's house is blue, so Justin's house <math>\neq</math> blue. There are four colors to choose: grey, green, blue, and white. So Justin's house = white. D. Justin</p>																					
<p>14. <math>\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{8}</math></p> <p>Answer: <math>\frac{3}{8}</math> is shaded.</p> 