

	A B 5	
_	6 B C	
	2 C 6	

According to the given subtraction, what is the result of A + C? (2 points)

	A) 15	B) 16	C) 17	D) 18
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CONCLUSIONS

**Q2:1. Rightmost column** (5 - C = 6):

Since 5 minus something results in 6, this indicates that there was borrowing.

So, we treat 5 as 15 (after borrowing from the tens place), and we have:

 $15 - C = 6 \Rightarrow C = 9$ 

#### **2. Middle column** (B - B = C):

After borrowing, B in the top row is reduced by 1. So, the subtraction becomes:

(B - 1) - B = 9

Therefore, B can be any number. The value of B is not important.

**3. Leftmost column** (A-6=2 after borrowing from A): Since we borrowed 1 from A, the equation becomes:

 $(A - 1) - 6 = 2 \Longrightarrow A = 9$ 

Now we know:

- A = 9
- B = 8
- C = 9

Finally, we calculate A + C:

A + C = 9 + 9 = 18

So, the correct answer is 18.

SOLUTION IS D





The mixed number above is converted into an improper fraction, resulting in  $\frac{37}{r}$ .

### What is the value of A? (3 points)

A) 7 B) 8 C) 9 D) 10

#### CONCLUSIONS

Q3:A mixed number is converted to an improper fraction using the formula:

Improper fraction =  $A \times denominator + numerator$ In this case:

$$\frac{37}{5} = A \times 5 + 2$$

Let's solve for A:

Start with the equation:

$$37 = A \times 5 + 2$$

Subtract 2 from both sides:

$$37 - 2 = A \times 5$$
$$35 = A \times 5$$

Divide both sides by 5:

$$A = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$

Thus, the value of A is 7.

SOLUTION IS A



ABCD is a square, and the angle (ADE) measures 31°. Points E, D, and F are collinear (lie on the same line).

### What is the measure of m(CDF)? (4 points)

A) 31°	B) 59°	C) 69°	D) 90°
/	D) 00	0,00	<b>D</b> ) 00

### CONCLUSIONS

Q4:We have a square ABCD, and the angle (ADE) is given as 31°. Points E, D, and F are on a straight line. We need to find the angle (CDF).

In a square, all four corners are  $90^{\circ}$ . So, ( $\widehat{ADC}$ ), which is one corner of the square, is  $90^{\circ}$ .

You know that  $(\widehat{ADE})$  is 31°. Since E, D, and F are in a straight line,  $(\widehat{EDF})$  forms a straight angle, which means it equals 180°. We can subtract the sum of angles ADE and ADC from the straight angle of 180° to find the remaining angle at  $(\widehat{CDF})$ :

 $(\widehat{ADE}) + (\widehat{ADC}) = 31^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} = 121^{\circ}$  $(\widehat{CDF}) = 180^{\circ} - 121^{\circ} = 59^{\circ}$ 

SOLUTION IS B

Q6:





After Brian drives 10% of his journey, he has 45 km left to go.

### Based on this information, how many kilometers is Brian's total journey? (5 points)

A) 50 km	B) 55 km
C) 60 km	D) 70 km

#### CONCLUSIONS

Q5:We know that after Brian drives 10% of his journey, he still has 45 kilometers left to go. That means the 45 kilometers represents the remaining 90% of the journey.

To find the total distance, we can think of the journey in parts. If 90% of the journey is 45 kilometers, then 10% of the journey must be:

$$\frac{45}{9} = 5$$
 kilometers

Now, if 10% of the journey is 5 kilometers, we can find the total distance by multiplying 10% by 10 to get 100% (the full journey):

 $5 \times 10 = 50$  kilometers

So, the total journey is 50 kilometers.

The correct answer is A.

SOLUTION IS A



In the figure composed of equal squares, the total length of the line segments of equal length is 190 cm.

# What is the area of this rectangular shape? (6 points)

A) 375 cm <sup>2</sup>	B) 350 cm <sup>2</sup>
C) 325 cm <sup>2</sup>	D) 300 cm <sup>2</sup>

### CONCLUSIONS

**Q6**:Since the total length of the line segments is 190 cm and there are 38 line segments, the length of each side of the square is:

 $\frac{90}{38} = 5 \text{ cm}$ 

So, each side of a square is 5 cm.

The rectangle consists of:

3 squares tall (height),

5 squares wide (width).

Each square has sides of 5 cm, so:

The total height of the rectangle is:  $3 \times 5 = 15$  cm

The total width of the rectangle is:  $5 \times 5 = 25$  cm.

The area of the rectangle is given by multiplying the width by the height:

Area = height  $\times$  width = 15 cm  $\times$  25 cm = 375 cm<sup>2</sup>

The area of the rectangle is 375 cm<sup>2</sup>, so the correct answer is A.

SOLUTION IS A

**Q7**:



The price of 4 kilograms of apples is equivalent to the price of either 3 kilograms of bananas or 5 kilograms of tomatoes.

Based on this, what is the ratio of the price of 1 kilogram of tomatoes to the total price of 1 kilogram of bananas and 1 kilogram of apples? (7 points)

<u>,</u> 20	<sub>D</sub> , 12	<u> </u>	<sub>_</sub> 12
$(A) \frac{1}{27}$	<sup>B)</sup> 35	$(1)\frac{1}{22}$	$D) \frac{1}{37}$

### CONCLUSIONS

Q7:Let's denote:

- The price of 1 kilogram of apples as a
- The price of 1 kilogram of bananas as b
- The price of 1 kilogram of tomatoes as t

From the problem, we know:

4a = 3b (The price of 4 kg of apples equals the price of 3 kg of bananas),

4a = 5t (The price of 4 kg of apples equals the price of 5 kg of tomatoes).

**Step 1:** Find the price of 1 kilogram of bananas and tomatoes

- From 4a = 3b, we can solve for b : b =  $\frac{4a}{3}$
- From 4a = 5t, we can solve for t : t =  $\frac{4a}{5}$

**Step 2:** Calculate the total price of 1 kilogram of apples and 1 kilogram of bananas

The total price of 1 kilogram of apples and 1 kilogram of bananas is:

$$a + b = a + \frac{4a}{3} = \frac{3a}{3} + \frac{4a}{3} = \frac{7a}{3}$$

**Step 3:** Find the ratio of the price of 1 kilogram of tomatoes to the total price of 1 kilogram of bananas and apples

Now, we need to find the ratio 
$$\frac{1}{a+b}$$
:

$$\frac{t}{a+b} = \frac{\frac{4a}{5}}{\frac{7a}{3}} = \frac{4a}{5} \times \frac{3}{7a} = \frac{12}{35}$$

Thus, the correct answer is B.

SOLUTION IS B