

Practice 4-4

Solving Equations by Multiplying or Dividing

Use a calculator, paper and pencil, or mental math. Solve each equation.

1. $9n = 126$

2. $\frac{d}{3} = -81$

3. $-2t = 56$

4. $\frac{k}{-3} = 6$

5. $-18 = \frac{y}{-2}$

6. $\frac{y}{16} = 3$

7. $-56 = 8r$

8. $9w = -63$

9. $-3v = -48$

10. $13 = \frac{x}{-4}$

11. $28 = -4a$

12. $\frac{t}{-42} = 3$

13. $24 = \frac{f}{-4}$

14. $15 = -3j$

15. $102k = 408$

16. $\frac{b}{-96} = -3$

Solve and check each equation.

17. $\frac{x}{19} = -21$

18. $\frac{x}{-22} = -63$

19. $-41x = 164$

20. $\frac{x}{91} = -98$

21. $452 = -4x$

22. $50x = -2,500$

Write and solve an equation to represent each situation.

23. One of the largest flowers, the Rafflesia, weighs about 15 lb. How many Rafflesia flowers can be placed in a container that can hold a maximum of 240 lb?
- _____

24. "Heavy water" is a name given to a compound used in some nuclear reactors. Heavy water costs about \$1,500 per gallon. If a nuclear plant spent \$10,500 on heavy water, how many gallons of heavy water were bought?
- _____

Practice 4-3

Solving Equations by Adding or Subtracting

Solve each equation. Check your answer.

1. $n + 2 = 5$

2. $x - 1 = -3$

3. $7 = a + 2$

4. $p + 2 = -6$

5. $-9 = -4 + a$

6. $-2 = c + 2$

7. $x - (-3) = 7$

8. $a + (-6) = 5$

9. $16 + s = 6$

10. $p + (-2) = 19$

11. $r - 7 = -13$

12. $25 = a - (-3)$

Use a calculator, paper and pencil, or mental math. Solve each equation.

13. $t + 43 = 28$

14. $-19 = r + 6$

15. $25 = r + 7$

16. $13 = 24 + c$

17. $d - 19 = -46$

18. $b + 27 = -18$

19. $46 = f - 19$

20. $z - 74 = -19$

21. The odometer on your family car reads 20,186.7 after going 62.3 miles. Write and solve an equation to determine how many miles were on the odometer before going 62.3 miles.

22. Michael bought a \$25.00 gift for a friend. After he bought the gift, Michael had \$176.89. Write and solve an equation to calculate how much money Michael had before he bought the gift.

23. This spring it rained a total of 11.5 inches. This was 3 inches less than last spring. Write and solve an equation to find the amount of rain last season.

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Practice 3-5

Dividing Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Find the reciprocal of each number.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 2. $\frac{9}{16}$ _____ | 3. $\frac{4}{5}$ _____ |
| 4. $1\frac{1}{4}$ _____ | 5. $2\frac{9}{10}$ _____ | 6. $3\frac{1}{6}$ _____ |

Find each quotient.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 7. $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{4}$ _____ | 8. $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{1}{12}$ _____ | 9. $\frac{1}{12} \div \frac{5}{6}$ _____ |
| 10. $6 \div \frac{3}{4}$ _____ | 11. $5 \div \frac{9}{10}$ _____ | 12. $\frac{4}{5} \div 2$ _____ |
| 13. $\frac{7}{8} \div 3$ _____ | 14. $\frac{4}{9} \div 8$ _____ | 15. $1\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3}$ _____ |
| 16. $\frac{3}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{3}$ _____ | 17. $2\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{4}$ _____ | 18. $1\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$ _____ |
| 19. $1\frac{7}{10} \div \frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 20. $4\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 21. $6 \div 3\frac{4}{5}$ _____ |
| 22. $4\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{7}{8}$ _____ | 23. $5\frac{5}{6} \div 1\frac{1}{3}$ _____ | 24. $3\frac{3}{8} \div 1\frac{1}{4}$ _____ |
| 25. $6\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 26. $2\frac{9}{10} \div 1\frac{3}{4}$ _____ | 27. $3\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{3}$ _____ |

Solve each problem.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>28. Rosa makes $2\frac{1}{2}$ c of pudding. How many $\frac{1}{3}$ c servings can she get from the pudding?</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>29. One type of lightning bug glows once every $1\frac{1}{2}$ s. How many times can it glow in 1 min?</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>30. Bea can run $\frac{1}{6}$ mi in 2 min. How long should it take her to run 2 mi?</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>31. Joe drives 20 mi in $\frac{1}{2}$ h. How long will it take him to drive 50 mi?</p> <p>_____</p> |

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Practice 3-4

Multiplying Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Find each product.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. $\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$ _____ | 2. $\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$ _____ | 3. $\frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{12}$ _____ |
| 4. $\frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$ _____ | 5. $\frac{1}{6}$ of 36 _____ | 6. $\frac{5}{9} \cdot 36$ _____ |
| 7. $\frac{3}{4} \cdot 36$ _____ | 8. $2 \cdot \frac{9}{10}$ _____ | 9. $8 \cdot \frac{9}{10}$ _____ |
| 10. $\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3\frac{1}{3}$ _____ | 11. $\frac{5}{6}$ of $1\frac{3}{5}$ _____ | 12. $\frac{1}{8}$ of $1\frac{4}{5}$ _____ |
| 13. $3 \cdot 4\frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 14. $5 \cdot 2\frac{1}{4}$ _____ | 15. $3 \cdot 2\frac{2}{3}$ _____ |
| 16. $3\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}$ _____ | 17. $4\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2\frac{2}{5}$ _____ | 18. $3\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\frac{1}{6}$ _____ |

Solve.

19. A sheet of plywood is $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. How tall is a stack of 21 sheets of plywood?

20. A poster measures 38 cm across. If a photocopy machine is used to make a copy that is $\frac{3}{5}$ of the original size, what is the width of the copy?

21. A one-kilogram object weighs about $2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds. Find the weight, in pounds, of a computer monitor with mass $7\frac{3}{8}$ kilograms.

22. The population of Sweden is about $1\frac{11}{16}$ times as great as the population of Denmark. Find the population of Sweden if the population of Denmark is about 5,190,000.

Terms – The Media, Public Opinion, & Public Policy – CE 9a

Name _____ Date _____

Match the following terms to their correct description.

1. _____ policymakers
2. _____ public policy
3. _____ public agenda
4. _____ issues
5. _____ forum
6. _____ opposing
7. _____ viewpoint
8. _____ accountable
9. _____ media
10. _____ public opinion

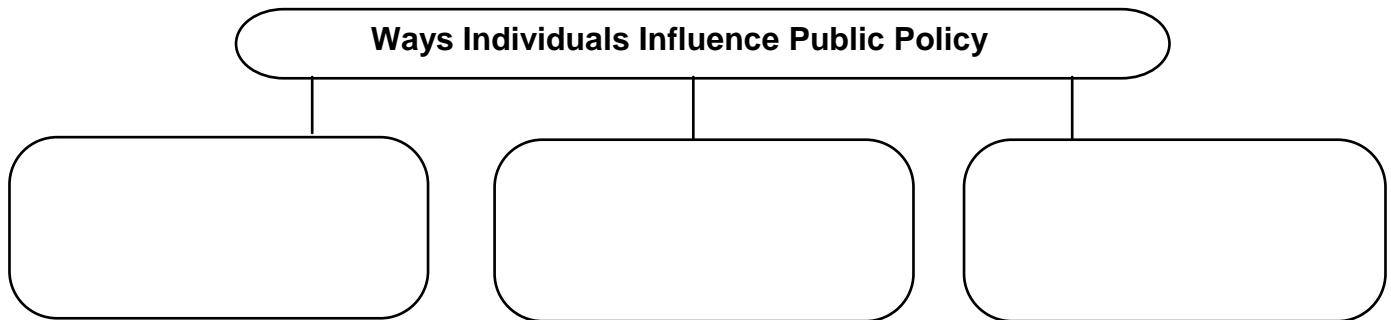
- A. means of communicating with people such as the press, radio, and television
- B. all of those things a government decides to do to meet its goals
- C. responsible to somebody else, responsible for something
- D. topics for discussion or of general concern
- E. a perspective from which somebody considers something
- F. a medium in which the public may debate an issue or express their opinions
- G. people whose job is to decide the things the government will do to meet its goals
- H. the various matters that need to be dealt with or discussed to meet the needs of the people
- I. those attitudes shared by a significant number of persons on matters of government and politics
- J. taking an active stance against something else

Individuals and Interest Groups - CE 9b

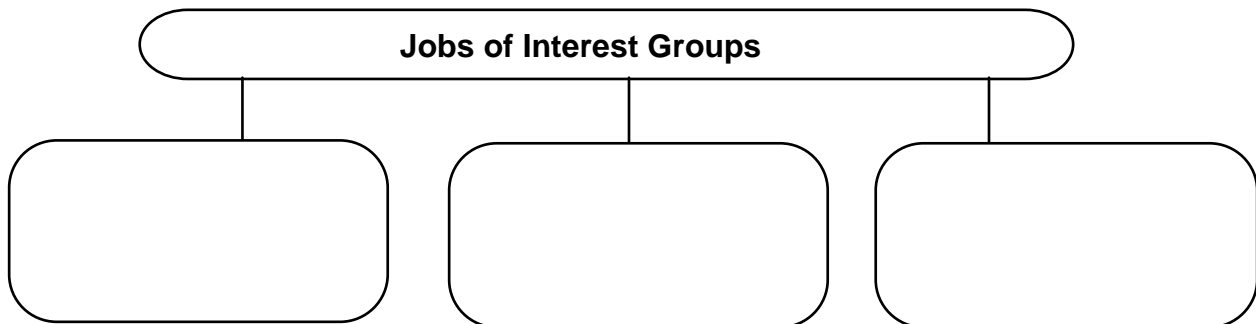
Name _____ Date _____

Complete the chart below by listing ways that individuals and interest groups help to set the public policy. Choose from the list below. Write the letter of each statement in the boxes on the diagram.

- A. focusing public attention on selected issues
- B. choosing all political candidates
- C. participating in politics by voting and campaigning
- D. expressing opinions through lobbying, demonstrating, and letter writing
- E. proposing all new laws
- F. joining interest groups



- G. identifying issues
- H. choosing all political candidates
- I. making political contributions
- J. voting in elections
- K. proposing all new laws
- L. lobbying government officials



Terms - Individuals, Interest Groups & Public Policy CE 9b

Name _____ Date _____

Match the following terms to their correct description.

1. _____ interest groups

2. _____ public policy

3. _____ lobbying

4. _____ issues

5. _____ campaigning

A. seeking to influence legislators to introduce or vote for or against a bill

B. all of those things a government decides to do to meet its goals

C. participating in events such as rallies and speeches that are intended to persuade voters to vote for a particular candidate, party, or issue

D. topics for discussion or of general concern

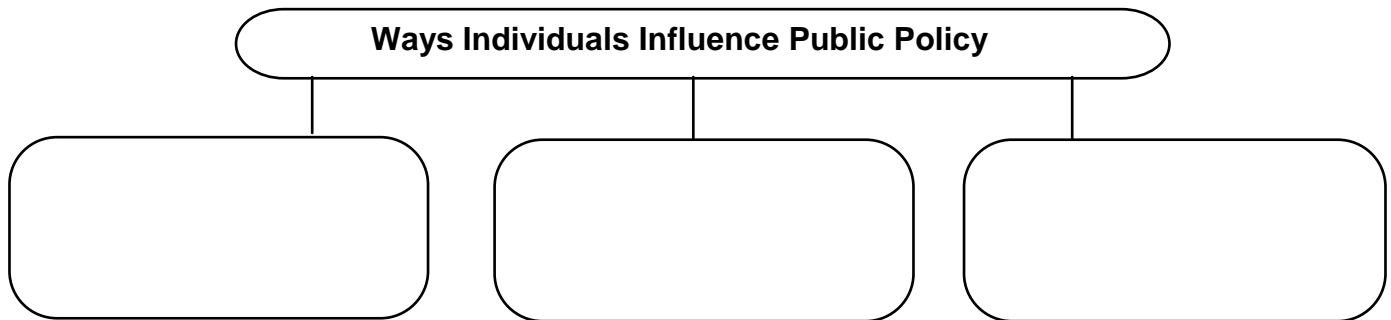
E. a private organization that tries to influence public policy; people with a similar point of view about an issue who work together to promote their beliefs

Individuals and Interest Groups - CE 9b

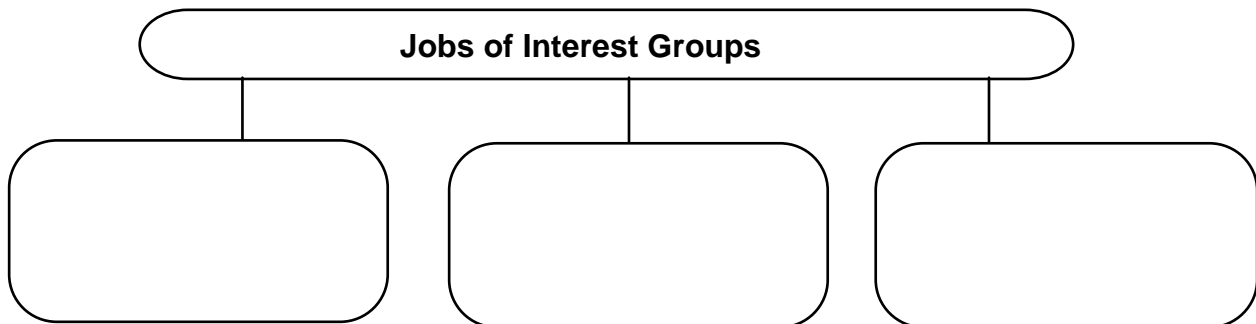
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The Judicial Branch ~ Federal Level

The Judicial branch is organized into a **dual court system** which consists of federal courts and state courts. How are *federal courts* organized, and what jurisdiction, or authority does each court exercise?

At the national or federal level, the judicial body consists of the **Supreme Court of the United States** and the **federal courts**. The **U.S. Supreme Court** has no jury. It consists of one chief justice and 8 associate justices. These **justices** serve for life and are appointed by the president and approved by the Senate. The **jurisdiction** of the U.S. Supreme Court comes from the Constitution. Jurisdiction is the right of a court to hear or listen to a case and make a decision.

The Supreme Court has **appellate** and **limited original** jurisdiction. **Appellate jurisdiction** means that it can review the decisions of lower courts. The Supreme Court may decide to hear a case or it can let the decision of the lower court stand or remain. **Limited original jurisdiction** means that it can hear some cases before any other court hears them. These original jurisdiction cases often involve foreign diplomats or states.

The U.S. Supreme Court has the power of **judicial review**. This means that it can decide if laws passed by the legislative branch or actions taken by the executive branch are in agreement with the **Constitution, the supreme law of the land**. This principle of judicial review was established by Chief Justice John Marshall during a court case known as Marbury v. (versus) Madison in the early 1800s. It is an important check on the powers of the other branches of government.

Other **federal courts** include the **U.S. Court of Appeals** and the **U.S. District Court**. These courts try cases that involve federal law and constitutional issues. The federal court system is divided into 12 judicial circuits or districts. Each circuit has its own court of appeals. Like the **U.S. Supreme Court**, these courts have no jury and consist of **justices** appointed for life by the president and approved by the Senate. The court of appeals has *appellate jurisdiction*.

The **U.S. District Court** is the lowest level of the federal court system. It is a trial court. There are 94 district courts in the United States. The judges who preside over these courts are appointed for life by the president and approved by the Senate. These federal judges hear civil and criminal cases. The U.S. District court has *original jurisdiction* and a jury.

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The Judicial Branch ~ State Level

In addition to the federal courts, the dual court system of the United States has **state courts**. Like the other forty-nine states, Virginia has its own separate court system. The organization and jurisdiction of Virginia's courts come from Virginia's constitution and state laws.

The highest judicial level in Virginia is the **Virginia Supreme Court**. Like the U.S. Supreme Court, the Virginia Supreme Court has **no jury**, consists of **justices**, and has the power of **judicial review** but at the state level. It determines whether the laws and acts of the other branches of the state government conform to the Virginia Constitution. All state laws must conform to *both* the United States and the Virginia Constitution. The Virginia Supreme Court's jurisdiction includes **limited original jurisdiction** and **appellate jurisdiction**. Its *appellate jurisdiction* makes it the court of final appeal in Virginia which means all decisions are final at the state level.

The judicial level below the Supreme Court is the **Court of Appeals of Virginia**. This court reviews the decisions of Virginia's circuit courts. It has **appellate jurisdiction, no jury**, and consists of 11 **judges**.

Below the Court of Appeals in Virginia is the **Circuit Court**. These courts have a **jury and judges**. Circuit courts have **original jurisdiction** for felony criminal cases and for certain civil cases that involve large financial claims. They also have **appellate jurisdiction** from Virginia's lower district courts.

The lower courts of Virginia are called **General District Courts** and **Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court**. These courts have **no jury** and all cases are heard by a **judge** who makes the final ruling. General district courts have **original jurisdiction** of all misdemeanors in civil cases usually involving lower dollar amounts. Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court has **original jurisdiction** in juvenile and family cases.

Civil and Criminal Law

Courts in the United States settle two kinds of disputes or conflicts: **civil** and **criminal**. **Civil law** deals with conflicts between two or more parties. These two parties are called the **plaintiff** and the **defendant**.

In a **civil case**, a **plaintiff** files a *complaint* with the court to recover damages or receive *compensation* from the **defendant**. Compensation can be in the form of money to compensate for an injury or it can be an order to stop harmful behavior. Civil cases can be heard by a judge or jury and can be appealed to the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Criminal law deals with illegal acts called crimes. Two categories of crimes include misdemeanors and felonies. A **misdemeanor** is a crime such as minor theft or simple assault that does not cause major injury. A misdemeanor usually results in no more than a year in jail or fines that do not exceed \$2,500. A **felony**, such as arson or murder, is a more serious crime that can result in more than a year in jail or the death penalty. In a criminal case, the court decides whether a defendant is guilty or not guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony.

The process for bringing a criminal case to trial begins with a crime. The person accused of the crime may be arrested if the police have **probable cause**. Probable cause means that the police have a reasonable belief that the person committed the crime. After being arrested, the person is **committed to jail** or **released on bail**. Bail is a sum of money that is given to the court. It allows an accused person to be temporarily released from jail with the promise that he will return later for trial. The next step in the process is the **arraignment**. During the arraignment, **probable cause** is reviewed, an attorney may be appointed for the defendant, and a **plea** is entered. A plea is when the defendant states his guilt or innocence. Following the arraignment a court date is set and a trial is held. If the defendant is found guilty of committing the crime, the case may be appealed to the Court of Appeals. In some cases, an appeal can be made directly to the Supreme Court.

Due Process

The Constitution of the United States guarantees that the government cannot take away a citizen's basic rights without **due process of law**. Due process of law is the constitutional protection for American citizens against unfair governmental actions and laws. When a person is treated unfairly by the government, including the courts, he is said to have been deprived of or denied *due process*.

The right to due process of the law is outlined in both the **Fifth Amendment** and the **Fourteenth Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States. While the Fifth Amendment prohibits the *national government* from acting unfairly, the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the *state and local government* from acting unfairly.

In addition, the **Supreme Court** has extended the due process clauses to protect all of the guarantees found in the Bill of Rights.