1. Remove parentheses and simplify:
a). $(2 x-4): 4+\left(\frac{1}{2} x+\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot 3=$ $\qquad$
b). $\left(\frac{3}{4}-x\right) \cdot 2+\left(x+\frac{1}{6}\right) \cdot 3=$ $\qquad$
2. Multiply:
$1 \times 1=$
$1 \times(-1)=$
$(-1) \times 1=$
$(-1) \times(-1)=$
$3 \times 5=$
$3 \times(-5)=$
$(-3) \times 5=$
$(-3) \times(-5)=$
3. Solve the equations:
$\frac{2}{5} x=\frac{1}{15}$
$\frac{1}{3} x+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{5}{16}-\frac{y}{5}=\frac{1}{4}$
4. Cross out the equations that are impossible to solve, and solve the rest:
$|y+2|=4$

$$
|y+2|=-4
$$

$$
|x-3|=-1
$$

$$
|x-3|=1
$$

## 6. What exactly is the area of a curvy shape?




$2 \times \frac{1}{4}=$
$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{2}=$
$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{6}=$
2 : $\frac{1}{4}=$
$\frac{1}{10}: \frac{1}{2}=$
$\frac{1}{5}: \frac{1}{6}=$
$2 \times \frac{1}{5}=$
$\frac{1}{10}: \frac{1}{6}=$
$\frac{1}{12}: \frac{1}{4}=$
2: $\frac{1}{5}=$
$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{6}=$
$\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{4}=$
8. Negative numbers in atoms:

Atoms contain positive protons and negative electrons. A proton has an electric charge $\mathbf{+ 1}$. An electron has an electric charge $\mathbf{- 1}$. Atoms do not have net electric charges since the numbers of electrons and protons are equal. Electrons can be added to atoms or removed from atoms. This way atoms acquire a charge becoming ions.
A. Complete the table:
Symbol Protons Neutrons Electrons
B. Complete the table:

| Symbol | Protons | Electrons | Electric charge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O | 8 | 8 |  |
| $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$ | 8 |  | -2 |
| Na | 11 |  | 0 |
| $\mathrm{Na}^{+}$ | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| N | 7 |  | -3 |
| $\mathrm{~N}^{3-}$ | 12 |  | 0 |
| $\mathrm{Mg}^{\mathrm{Mg}}$ |  |  | +2 |
| $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ | 12 |  |  |

C. Calculate resulting electric charges
$\mathrm{Fe}-2 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow \mathrm{Fe}^{+2}$
$0-(-1) \times 2=2$
$\mathrm{Ag}-1 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{N}^{+4}+2 \mathrm{e} \rightarrow$ $\qquad$

