Name: **Grade:** **Score:**

Worksheet #5

INTRODUCTION TO INTEGERS

Learning goal: Students will learn to represent real-life situations involving gains, losses, heights, depths, and temperatures using integers.

1. A customer returned an item and received a refund of ₹899. Represent this transaction for the store as an integer.

2. The average depth of the Arctic Ocean is 1,038 meters. Represent this depth as an integer.

3. A hiker climbs 1,200 feet up a mountain and then descends 800 feet. Represent her net change in elevation as an integer.

4. The lowest point in a cave is 90 meters below the entrance. If the entrance is point zero, represent the lowest point as an integer.

5. A company's debt totals ₹50,000. Represent this debt as an integer.

6. A hot air balloon ascends 125 meters. Represent this ascent as an integer.

7. A fish is swimming 8 meters below the surface of a lake. Represent its position as an integer.

Name: **Grade:** **Score:**

Worksheet #5(Answers)

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INTRODUCTION TO INTEGERS

Learning goal: Students will learn to represent real-life situations involving gains, losses, heights, depths, and temperatures using integers.

1. A customer returned an item and received a refund of ₹899. Represent this transaction for the store as an integer.

Solution: -899

2. The average depth of the Arctic Ocean is 1,038 meters. Represent this depth as an integer.

Solution: -1038

3. A hiker climbs 1,200 feet up a mountain and then descends 800 feet. Represent her net change in elevation as an integer.

Solution: +400

4. The lowest point in a cave is 90 meters below the entrance. If the entrance is point zero, represent the lowest point as an integer.

Solution: -90

5. A company's debt totals ₹50,000. Represent this debt as an integer.

Solution: -50000

6. A hot air balloon ascends 125 meters. Represent this ascent as an integer.

Solution: +125

7. A fish is swimming 8 meters below the surface of a lake. Represent its position as an integer.

Solution: -8