

WRMS



7th Grade

AMI Packet

DAY THREE

Name _____

- 24** Mr. Williams is planning a seventh-grade field trip to a math museum. School policy requires a minimum of 2 adults as chaperones for every 9 students on the trip, and allows a food budget of \$6 per person. Educational group pricing at the museum is \$4.50 per student and \$7.25 per adult. There is also a bus parking fee that is 4% of the total ticket price.

Part A

There are 171 students in seventh grade. What is the minimum number of chaperones needed for the trip?

Show your work.

Answer _____ chaperones

Part B

How much money does Mr. Williams need to budget for the museum tickets and parking?

Show your work.

Answer \$ _____

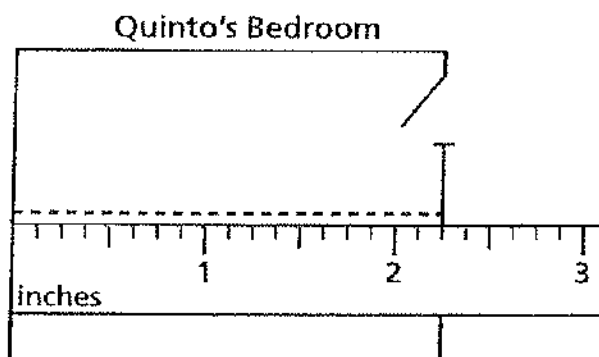
Part C

What is the total budget for tickets, parking, and food for all students and chaperones to go on the field trip?

Show your work.

Answer \$ _____

- 25** The figure below is a scale drawing of Quinto's bedroom. The scale used to create the drawing was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 4 feet.

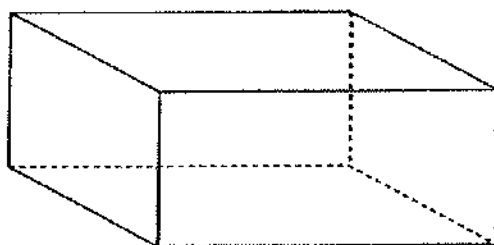


If the scale had been $\frac{2}{3}$ inch = 4 feet, how many inches longer would the scale drawing of Quinto's bedroom have been?

- A $\frac{1}{6}$ inch
- B $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
- C $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
- D $\frac{5}{6}$ inch

Go On

- 29** A rectangular prism is shown below.



Fa drew a plane to slice the prism diagonally from the top front edge to the back bottom edge. Which figure was formed by the intersection of the prism and the plane?

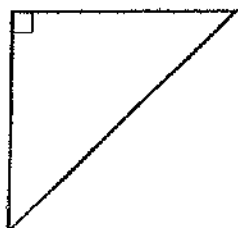
A



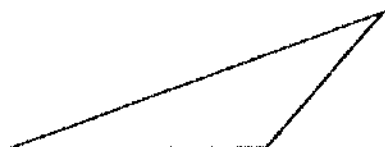
B



C



D



Day 3

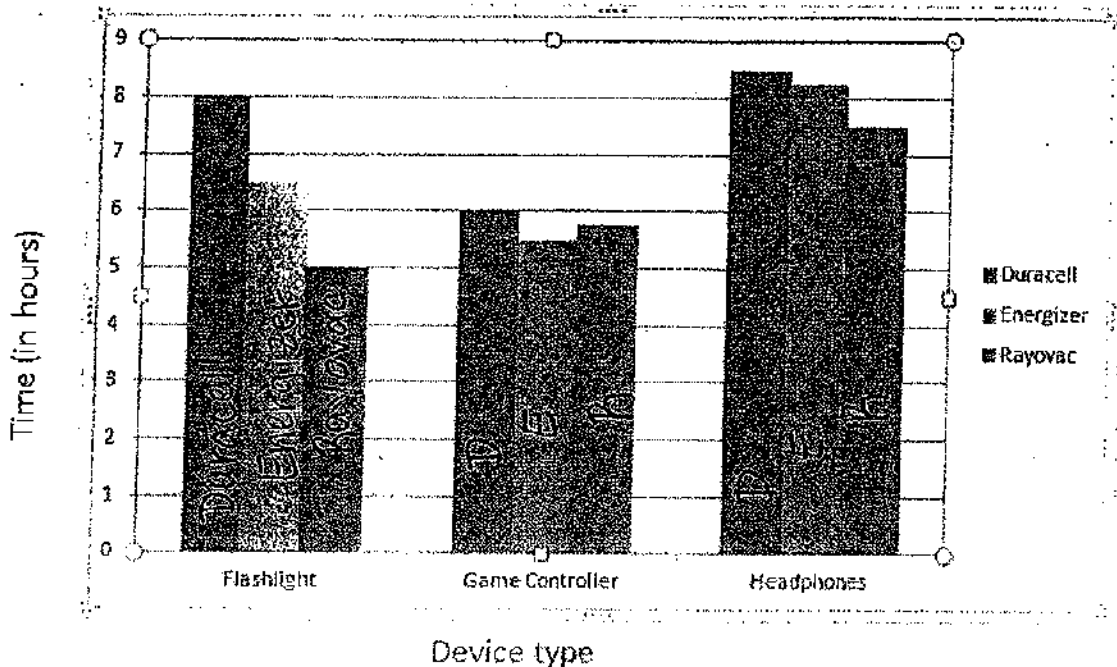
Name: _____

Battery Life

Batteries are a part of our everyday lives. Batteries can be found in our electronics, appliances, automobiles, and many other places. There are several different brands of batteries and shopping for them can be a hassle. We want to make sure that we are getting the most out of our money by buying the best brand.

While Nancy while researching for the brand of battery that would work best for her, she came across this investigation on comparing the life of a battery being tested in different electronics.

Graph 1



1. About how many hours did the Duracell battery last in the game controller? _____
2. About how many hours did the Energizer battery last in the flashlight? _____
3. How much longer did the Energizer battery last in the headphones than it did in the game controller?

4. How many times in the graph did the Rayovac battery last the shortest amount of time? _____
5. What is the mean of the Duracell battery from all three devices. _____
6. In what device did the Energizer last the shortest amount of time? _____
7. Based on the graph, what device requires the most amount of battery watts? _____
8. Based on the graph, what is the best battery? _____
9. Based on the graph, in what device(s) did the Rayovac time usage come in the middle?

day 3

Investigation 1

Nancy had heard from her teacher that the temperature can sometimes make a difference in the amount of time a battery can last, so she decided to try an experiment to test this theory. She used three battery powered fans, three different battery brands, a stopwatch, and an air conditioned room. Each fan required 3 AA batteries. She tested each battery by placing the fans on a table in the air conditioned room. She started the stopwatch and the fans at the same time, and she recorded the times the fans stopped working.

Investigation 1, Table 1

Battery	Time taken for fan to stop (in minutes).
	Temperature - 65° F
Energizer	142
Duracell	124
Eveready	95

Investigation 2, Table 2

Battery	Time taken for fan to stop (in minutes).
	Temperature - 72° F
Energizer	134
Duracell	116
Eveready	88

Investigation 3, Table 3

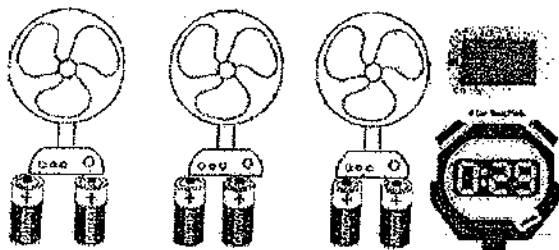
Battery	Time taken for fan to stop (in minutes).
	Temperature - 79° F
Energizer	132
Duracell	120
Eveready	80

day 3

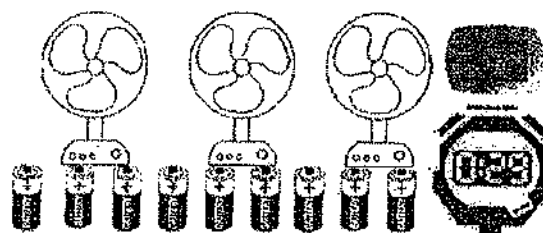
10. According to Table 2, the mean of the times the fans lasted is _____
11. According to Table 2 and Table 3, at what temperature did the Eveready battery last longer? _____
12. According to the tables, at what temperature did the Energizer battery last the shortest amount of time? _____
13. How many batteries did Nancy need to conduct her experiment? _____
14. If Nancy continued her experiment and tested the fans at 85° F, what do you think would happen to time it will take for the Energizer battery to stop? Give two pieces of evidence from the investigations to support your claim.

15. What picture below shows the correct supplies needed for Nancy to conduct her investigation?

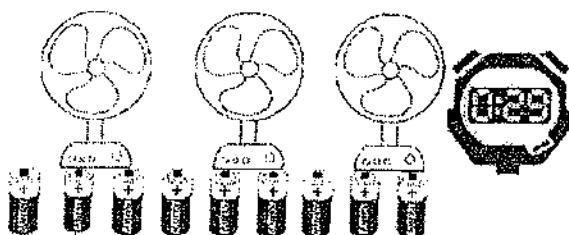
A)



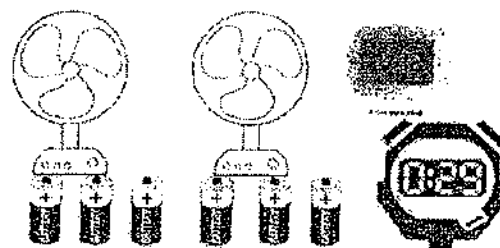
B)



C)



D)



Writing Alternative Instruction: Day 3

Directions:

At the top of the worksheet on the back list ten events that you remember from yesterday.

Example

A. 10 events I remember from yesterday...

1. The school bus was late.
2. I forgot my lunch.
3. The teacher complimented me on my science report.

Then, choose what you consider the least important even from the list and write it on the title line in section B of the worksheet. Write a 5+ sentence paragraph based on that title beginning with the topic sentence: *I remember....*

Example:

B. Title: The school bus was late.

I remember that the school bus was late, and I felt very angry because we were all standing in the rain just waiting and waiting.

Expository Writing

Name _____ Date _____

Main Idea: FOCUS ON YESTERDAY

A. 10 events I remember from yesterday...

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B. Title: _____

I remember _____

for CHAPTER 28: PUNCTUATION

28.3.10

Conventional Uses of Commas

28.1

(1) Use commas to separate items in direct and address.

EXAMPLES On December 17, 1903, in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, modern aviation was born.
The aviator's address is 12 Sky Lane, Rocketville, IN 46208.

(2) Use a comma after the salutation of a personal letter and after the closing of any letter.

EXAMPLES Dear Andrés, Yours truly,

EXERCISE The following letter is missing commas. Insert commas where they are needed.

Example The next class field trip will take place on Tuesday, March 20, 2001.

18 Varnum Street

Charlottesville VA 22901

January 29 2001

Dear Angela

I was delighted to read your last letter, and I'm happy to know that you are doing well.

Things are going well here in good old Charlottesville Virginia and I miss you.

Last month on Friday December 16, our class went to the National Air and Space Museum in Washington D.C. On the way we stopped in Manassas Virginia for a snack and a stretch break.

At the museum, we saw an exhibit on the history of flight, and I learned about the first member of the Caterpillar Club, Harold Harris. He bailed out of a plane at McCook Field Dayton Ohio and became the first member of a club that is made up of people saved by a parachute! The exhibit was all so interesting.

I remember you asked me for Mrs. DeLillo's address. She is at Sunnybrook Nursing Home Greystone Road Blacksburg VA 24060. She went there sometime in November 2000. I guess you know that she is scheduled for surgery on Tuesday February 7. I know she would be happy to hear from you. You could tell her about your vacation in Paris France. Her birthday is February 23 1933. Did you know that she was born in Biloxi Mississippi? I hope to hear from you soon.

Your friend

Yoko

Day 3

NAME

CLASS

DATE

for CHAPTER 23: PUNCTUATION

Comma Review A

23f.

23g.

23h.

23i.

23j.

23k.

MECHANICS

Use a comma to separate items in a list.

Use a comma to separate an introductory phrase from the main clause.

Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction (and, but, for, nor, or, so, or yet) when it joins independent clauses in a compound sentence.

Use commas to set off an expression that interrupts a sentence.

Use a comma after certain introductory elements.

Use commas in certain conventional situations.

EXERCISE Insert commas where they are needed in the following sentences.

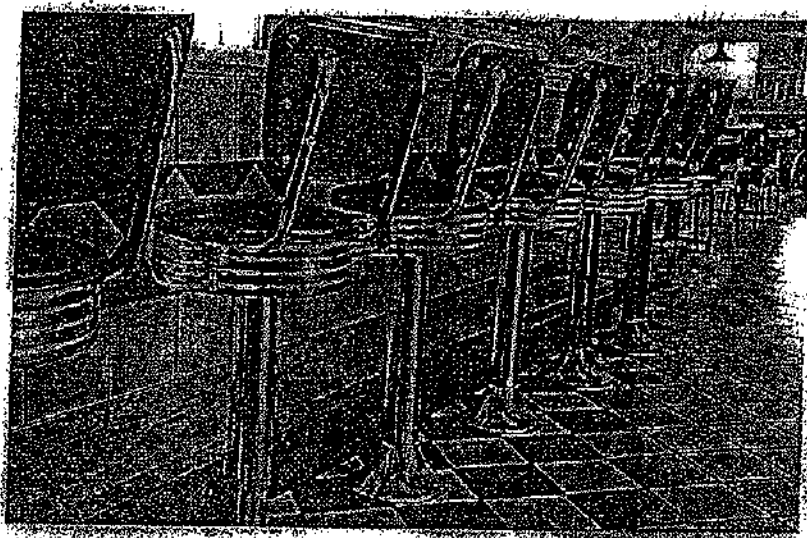
Example 1. The younger, more delicate kittens, on the other hand, will be adopted out to families who already have at least one cat.

1. The costly fragile items will be moved first.
2. In a box under the coffee table you will find the books that you requested.
3. Well I'm not sure I would go on that trip if I were you.
4. The audience members by the way have never seen a musical production like this one.
5. Dr. Gravatz are you ready for your next patient?
6. The singers learned the music memorized the words and rehearsed the songs daily.
7. We asked how to solve the problem how to indicate the answer and where to print the results.
8. Joanna Killeen was born on November 10 1961.
9. Jeffrey Hellmer a world-class pianist studied in Rochester New York.
10. Barney doesn't play trombone nor does he play trumpet.

Read the following passage about diners and the directions on how to make your own comfort food, go to page 49 of your answer document, and then answer multiple-choice questions 25 through 32 and open-response item D.

A Short History of Diners

by Alexandra Lise



Ever wonder how the first diner came to be?

Before diners were “diners,” they were “lunch wagons.” In the late 1850s, a man named Walter Scott got an idea. He thought of selling food to newspaper workers who got off work during the “wee hours” of the morning, when all restaurants were closed. He went office to office and sold sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, pies, and coffee to the workers before they went home. His business expanded quickly. In 1872, he bought a horse and a small cargo wagon and parked them in front of the newspaper building. He called it a lunch wagon, even though the meals he served were eaten in the middle of the night.

The lunch wagon worked well, and it was portable, which meant it could be moved easily. More and more people set up lunch wagons. The lunch wagon operators would work during the night. At dawn, they would shut down and roll away.

Gradually, the lunch wagons expanded their hours to serve people on their way to work in the morning. The wagons’ popularity boomed. When lines of customers started to block the streets, lunch wagon owners had to move their wagons onto vacant lots for more space and a more permanent home. Because they were staying put, lunch wagon owners started to replace their cargo wagons with prefabricated buildings. These buildings were built at a factory, then delivered and set up on site. They were still thought of as lunch “wagons,” but they were more like real restaurants. They had electric lights, long counters with stools, and restrooms.

Then, in the 1920s, lunch wagon owners began to imitate the look of elegant railroad dining cars. (Many diners were actually made from old railroad cars.) To encourage more women and children to eat in the newly named diners, owners added booths and tables. The food got better because owners no longer had to worry about moving their wagons and caring for their horses. They could spend more time preparing comfort foods like omelettes, stews, and pies for their growing number of customers.

Diners continue to be popular places to go at all hours of the day and night for an inexpensive, "home-cooked" meal. Even though people can now get faster, less-expensive food at fast-food restaurants, many people still prefer to go to their favorite diner. Today's diner is a place where you can sit down, relax, and enjoy food prepared just the way you like it.

Diner-Style Meatloaf

You don't have to go to a diner to find the comfort food you love. You can make it at home with this recipe for genuine diner meatloaf.

Ingredients needed:

- 1 green bell pepper
- 1/2 c. finely chopped onion
- 2 celery stalks
- 2 slightly beaten eggs
- 1 1/4 pounds ground beef
- 1 pound mild pork sausage
- 1 1/2 c. cracker crumbs
- 1 (1 ounce) envelope dry onion soup mix
- 1/2 tablespoon salt
- 1/4 tsp ground black pepper
- 3/4 c. milk
- 1/2 c. ketchup

Tools needed:

- a cutting board
- a sharp knife
- a large bowl
- a 9 × 5 inch loaf pan

Directions:

1. Preheat the oven to 350°F (175°C).
2. Remove the seeds from the green pepper, then finely chop the green pepper, celery, and onion. Transfer to a large bowl.
3. Add the ground beef, ground pork, eggs, cracker crumbs, onion soup mix, salt, pepper, and milk to the bowl.
4. Mix well using your hands.
5. Transfer to a 9 × 5 inch loaf pan and shape into a loaf, mounding in the center. Cover with a generous layer of ketchup.
6. Bake for 1 1/2 hours in the preheated oven.
7. Let the meatloaf cool 10 minutes before slicing, so it won't crumble. Serve it hot.

25. Why does the author begin the passage with a question?
- A. to demonstrate the importance of home cooking
 - B. to share concerns about unhealthy eating habits
 - C. to set a timeline for the creation of the first diner
 - D. to make readers interested in learning about diners
26. What is the main idea of the passage "A Short History of Diners"?
- A. Comfort food can unite people from different cultures and backgrounds.
 - B. Lunch wagons, convenient and popular in the 1800s, developed over time into the diners of today.
 - C. Diners are a fantastic place to go when you are craving a meal at any hour of the day or night.
 - D. With so many types of food on the menu, diners often offer options that a typical restaurant might not.
27. Which of these best describes the way the passage "A Short History of Diners" is organized?
- A. cause and effect
 - B. compare and contrast
 - C. problem and solution
 - D. sequence of events
28. Why were diners most likely made from old railroad cars?
- A. Most diners were owned by railroad workers.
 - B. Railroad cars could be moved around each day.
 - C. Diner owners wanted to imitate the look of elegant railroad cars.
 - D. Most railroad cars already had booths in them.

29. What should you do right before putting the ground meats, eggs, cracker crumbs, onion soup mix, salt, pepper, and milk in a bowl?
- A. The oven should be set to 350°F and allowed to preheat.
 - B. The chopped pepper, onion, and celery should be put into the bowl.
 - C. The ingredients should be mixed with the hands.
 - D. The ingredients should be transferred to a 9 × 5 inch loaf pan.
30. How long should the meatloaf stay in the oven?
- A. 1 hour
 - B. 2 hours
 - C. 1 1/2 hours
 - D. 2 1/2 hours
31. Which of these is not needed to make meatloaf?
- A. eggs
 - B. milk
 - C. soup mix
 - D. mustard
32. Why is it important for the meatloaf to be cooled for 10 minutes after baking?
- A. The meatloaf will crumble if you cut it right away.
 - B. You won't be able to serve the meatloaf hot.
 - C. The ketchup will melt if the meatloaf isn't cooled.
 - D. The meatloaf won't taste right if it isn't cooled.