### WRMS



# 7<sup>th</sup> Grade AMI Packet DAY FOURTEEN

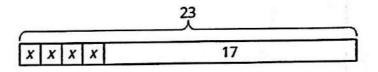
Name

3.) The rectangle below has a perimeter of 100in. What is the a. x = 8 discount that Zoe received when buying the sweater? cost of the sweater was \$40. What percent represents the Zoe bought a sweater at the sale price of \$25. The original value of x? 62.5% discount 60% discount 37.5% discount 15% discount b. x = 104x + 9c. x = 7 2x-1 d×=5 2.) The table below shows the heights of the basketball players at the players' heights? Inman Middle School. What is the mean absolute deviation of 4.) The perimeter of a rectangle is 60cm. The length of the rectangle is 16 cm. Which equation and solution would be used to calculate the width of the rectangle? d. 2w + 16 = 60; w = 22 c. 32 - 2w = 60; w = 2432w + 16 = 60; w = 1.375 2w + 32 = 60; w = 14Heights of Basketball Players Steve Hank Ann Fiona Name Travis Lexi a. 147 cm c. 18.9 cm Height (cm) 162 140 130 178 142 130 d. 8.25 cm b. 153cm

NAME	DATE	PERIOD

### Unit 6, Lesson 4: Reasoning about Equations and Tape Diagrams (Part 1)

Here is a diagram and its corresponding equation. Find the solution to the equation and explain your reasoning.



4x + 17 = 23

Day 14

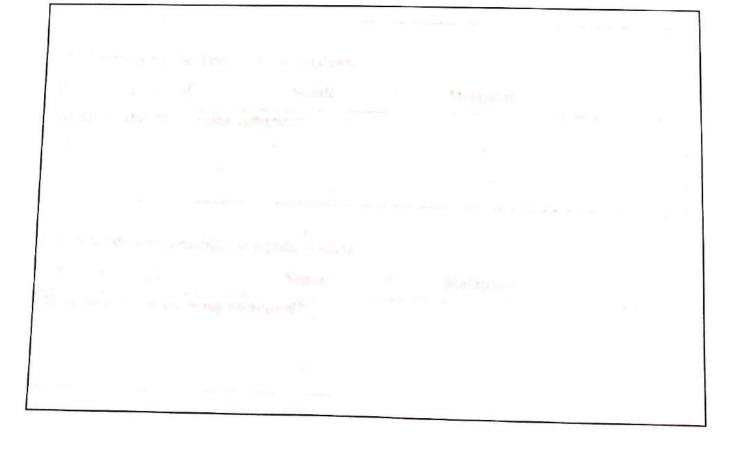
### **CREATE A STORM LAB**

### **MATERIALS NEEDED:**

Jar or plastic bottle, water, something used to stir (spoon, pencil, pen, etc), food coloring. If you do not have food coloring, please do not go out and purchase! You can make this without food coloring!

### PROCEDURES:

- 1. Fill your jar or bottle ¾ full of water.
- Quickly stir the water in a circular motion in the jar. You should stir as quickly as possible, making sure that the jar or bottle does not tip over and spilling as little water as possible.
- 3. Look for funnel shape to appear in the middle of the water. When you see it, continue to stir quickly for about 10 more seconds.
- 4. As soon as the spoon is removed, drop 3 drops of food coloring into the funnel shape. DO NOT STIR AGAIN.
- 5. You should see the path of the food coloring from top to bottom.
- 6. Draw a picture of what you witnessed during the lab in the box provided.
- 7. Clean up your mess, and you're finished!



	11. The town was set along the coast like a little pearl in an emerald band.
	This is an example of Simile / Metaphor
	What two things are being compared?
u	
	12. The strong men live on, fighting, singing, lucky as plungers.
	This is an example of Simile / Metaphor
	What two things are being compared?
	13. The gnashes of northern winds are the best Norwegian wines to him.
	This is an example of Simile / Metaphor
	What two things are being compared?
	14. Your voice is like bells over roofs at dawn.
	This is an example of Simile / Metaphor
	What two things are being compared?
	15. Your shadow is sunlight on a plate of silver.
	This is an example of Simile / Metaphor
	What two things are being compared?

16. She smiled her sugary smile.	
This is an example of Simile	/ Metaphor
What two things are being compared?	The way to be post of the
i si	
17. Here and there over the grass stood beautifu	I flowers like stars.
This is an example of Simile	/ Metaphor
What two things are being compared?	Theorem is not a garden standard of
**	
18. One large opal hung like a milky, rainbow n	noon.
This is an example of Simile	/ Metaphor
What two things are being compared?	The straight and the facilities of the straight and the s
	a de la companya de l
19. The cup of my heart is still, and cold, and en	npty.
This is an example of Simile	
What two things are being compared?	Over the second of the second of
20. Her kisses are sharp buds of fire.	
This is an example of Simile	/ Metaphor
What two things are being compared?	the property of the second of

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2.1 COMPARING GOVERNMENTS

## Diagram Government Structure

In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch's powers are limited by a constitution. Some powers are given to an assembly and to the people, but the limits on royal power differ greatly from country to country. Monarchs in European countries, such as Sweden, do not have much political power. By contrast, kings and emirs in Southwest Asia are powerful rulers.

Read the following description of the government of Jordan and complete the graphic organizer to show the king's authority in this government. Then answer the questions.

### The Power of the King

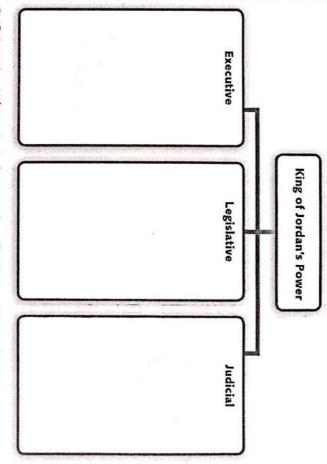
The government of Jordan has three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The king of Jordan leads the executive branch and exercises power over the other two branches.

The king governs with the help of a large Council of Ministers, led by a prime minister. The king can appoint and dismiss members of the council. He also chooses and dismisses judges. He signs and approves all laws, commands the armed forces, declares war, and approves amendments to the constitution.

Jordan's National Assembly, like the U.S. Congress, has two houses. However, the king appoints the members of the upper house, or House of Notables. The voters of Jordan elect the members of the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house. By a royal decree, the king can dismiss the National Assembly or call it to meet.

Members of both houses propose, debate, and vote on laws. The Council of Ministers can also propose bills. A law then goes to the king for his signature. If the king rejects a law, it goes back to the National Assembly where legistators can override the rejection by a two-thirds vote in both houses

 Create Graphic Organizers In the box for each branch, list the powers the king has over that branch.



- 2. Categorize What principal power does the National Assembly have over the king?
- Identify What influence do the voters of Jordan have on their government?
- 4. Evaluate Would you describe the government of Jordan as a democracy? Why or why not?

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