

# WRMS



## 7<sup>th</sup> Grade

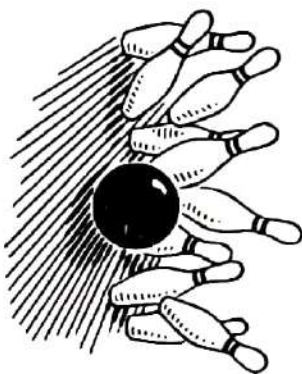
# AMI Packet

## DAY FIFTEEN

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1.) Last week Pedro spent \$18 to bowl 4 games. This week he spent \$27 to bowl 6 games. If each bowling game costs the same amount of money, what is the constant of proportionality between money spent and the number of games played?

- a. 1.5
- b. 2.0
- c. 4.5
- d. 9.0



# Day 15

3.) Ms. Williams went to the grocery store, and bought some apples and bananas. She spent \$3.48 on apples, and had a total bill of \$7.31. Ms. Williams uses the equation below to find the amount of money she spent on bananas:

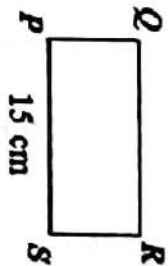
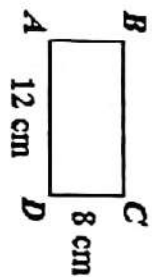
$$3.48 + b = 7.31$$

How much money did Ms. Williams spend on bananas?

- a. \$3.83
- b. \$4.17
- c. \$4.83
- d. \$2.17
- e. \$3.93

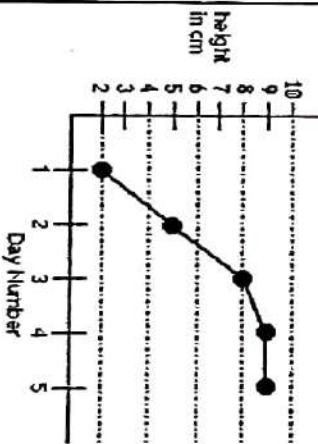


Rectangle ABCD ~ PQRS. What is the area of rectangle PQRS?



- a. 337.5 cm<sup>2</sup>
- b. 96 cm<sup>2</sup>
- c. 180 cm<sup>2</sup>
- d. 150 cm<sup>2</sup>

The line graph shows the height of a plant that Mr. Williams is growing in his garden. By what percent does the height of the plant change by from day 1 to day 5?



- a. 350% Increase
- b. 35% Increase
- c. 29% Increase
- d. 290% Increase

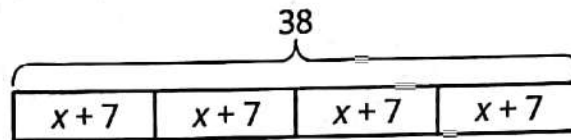
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 6, Lesson 5: Reasoning about Equations and Tape Diagrams (Part 2)**

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



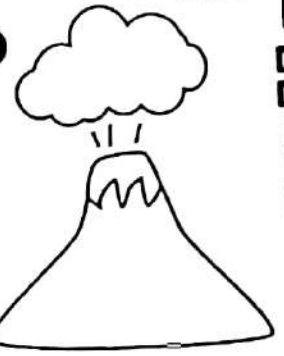
$$4(x + 7) = 38$$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

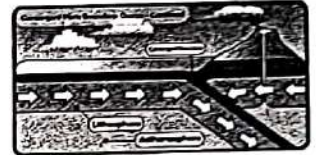
Day 15

# What are Volcanoes?

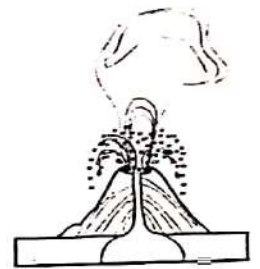


A volcano may look like a mountain, but it is no ordinary mound of rock. A volcano is a mountain that forms over a crack in the Earth's surface. These may form on land or underwater. The majority of volcanoes are found on land.

When tectonic plates meet, a variety of boundaries can form. Volcanoes often form when one tectonic plate becomes submerged, or pushed down, under another plate. The submerged plate is then exposed to the pressure and heat of earth's mantle. This causes the solid area to melt into molten rock, called magma. Magma stays in an underground chamber until enough pressure causes an eruption.



During a volcanic eruption the magma is forced upward to the earth's surface. There the magma comes out through an opening called a vent. When the magma exits the vent it is called lava. During an eruption a volcano may expel lava, gas, and ashes. Some lava eruptions are explosive and can be seen and heard from miles away. Other eruptions are calm and may include a mild gurgling of lava.



Volcanoes are placed into one of three categories based on their most recent eruption. Active volcanoes have recently erupted. Dormant volcanoes have not erupted recently, but geologists believe that they could erupt again. Extinct volcanoes have stopped erupting completely.

Directions: Read each question. Circle the correct answer.

<p>1. According to the passage, where do <b>most</b> volcanoes form?</p> <p>A. Under oceans B. In deserts C. On land D. All of the above</p>	<p>2. In paragraph 2, what does the word "submerged" mean?</p> <p>A. One plate is pushed under another plate. B. The plates are under a body of water. C. The plates are very large. D. The land becomes hot.</p>
<p>3. What was the author's purpose for writing this passage?</p> <p>A. To persuade you to visit a volcano. B. To inform you about which volcanoes have the most lava. C. To entertain you by making you laugh at volcano jokes. D. To inform you about how volcanoes form and erupt.</p>	<p>4. What is the main idea of this passage?</p> <p>A. Volcanoes form from solid rock and erupt melted rock. B. Volcanoes are dangerous. C. Geologists study land and rocks. D. Volcanoes are the same as mountains.</p>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Simile and Metaphor Worksheet 1

**Directions:** Read each example. Determine whether each is a simile or metaphor. Choose your answer and explain which two things are being compared.

**Example:** My mind is a puddle in the street reflecting green.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

*The speaker is comparing his mind to a puddle.*

1. The faces at the street crossings shine like a row of eggs on a pantry shelf.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

2. He overwhelmed the boxer with avalanches of punches.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

3. The musicians spun great webs of sound.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

4. A hundred miles of landscape spread before me like a fan.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

5. We were crushed by the hammer of sunlight.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

6. Fear fell from us like steel armor.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

7. The night is as cold as a sharp sword.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

8. Her voice was like water bubbling from a silver jar.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

9. Children are the most beautiful flowers of all.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**

10. There I waited, crouched behind my pointed wall of words.

This is an example of...                      **Simile**                      /                      **Metaphor**

**What two things are being compared?**



Use With Southwest Asia & North Africa Today, Section 2.2, in your textbook.

Go to Interactive Whiteboard GeoActivities at [myNcconnect.com](http://myNcconnect.com) to complete this activity online.

2.2 OIL AND WEALTH

Map Members of OPEC

Oil is an important natural resource in the modern world. A large percentage of the world's reserves of oil, or petroleum, are located in the countries that belong to OPEC—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Read the passage and use the information to complete the map. Then answer the questions.

What Is OPEC?

In 1960, five countries with huge reserves of oil founded OPEC in Baghdad, Iraq. Great changes were happening in the world at that time, as many former colonies were gaining independence. Four of the five founding countries were in Southwest Asia: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. The fifth was Venezuela in South America.

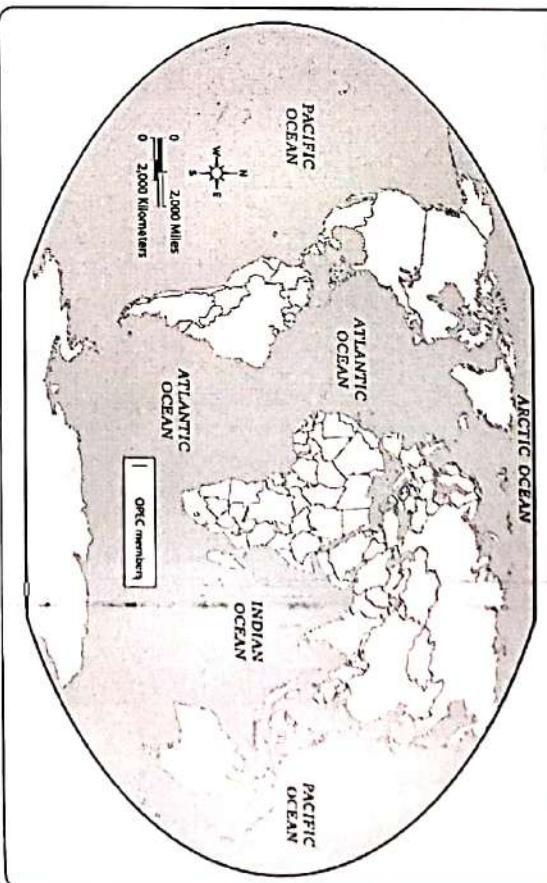
The stated goal of the organization was to make sure each country had control of its own resources and the profits from them. Members agreed to work together on prices and policies. They also agreed to regulate the oil supply.

Eight more countries joined OPEC in the 1960s and 1970s. Most were in Southwest Asia and Africa: Libya, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Nigeria, and Gabon. Others were farther away: Indonesia and Ecuador. Gabon and Indonesia later dropped out while Angola joined the group.

The rest of the world began to notice OPEC in the 1970s when the organization's actions raised world oil prices. For a time, its policies created severe shortages. Today, OPEC is still a powerful influence in the world's economy.

1. Create Maps Locate the countries that are current members of OPEC. Label and shade each country on the map. If you need help, refer to the world political map in the front of your textbook.

OPEC MEMBERS



2. Interpret Maps What geographic pattern do you notice about OPEC members? What does this pattern suggest?
3. Draw Conclusions Several countries with large oil reserves, such as Russia and Canada, are not members of OPEC. Why might they have decided not to join? Skip this question.