

WRMS



7th Grade
AMI Packet
DAY SIX

Name _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Addition and Subtraction Equations

Skills Practice

Solve the equation.

1. $x + 10 = 16$

2. $43 = a - 21$

3. $-204 = m - 41$

4. $\frac{2}{3} = d + \frac{1}{3}$

5. $2 = z - 6.4$

6. $3.777 + c = 3.977$

Problem Solving

Write and solve an equation for each problem.

7. At last week's basketball game there were 125 people in attendance. This week there were 34 more people. How many people attended the basketball game this week?

8. Bradley's sleeping bag weighs 7 pounds. His backpack and sleeping bag together weigh 35 pounds. How much does the backpack weigh without the sleeping bag?

9. Elvis wants to buy his mother flowers and a card for her birthday. Elvis has \$25 to spend and selects roses for \$19.75. How much can he spend on a card?

10. Mya returned 14 books to the library. She still had 13 books to return. How many books did she have originally?

CCSS - 7.EE.4, 7.EE.4a

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Multiplication and Division Equations

Skills Practice

Solve the equation.

1. $21 = \frac{x}{9}$

2. $-2.5x = 20$

3. $14h = 35$

4. $\frac{y}{-1.5} = 21$

5. $\frac{1}{2}y = 24$

6. $\frac{a}{3} = 5\frac{1}{3}$

Problem Solving

Write and solve an equation for each problem.

7. Tickets to a concert are \$32 each. Five friends want to purchase their tickets together. What is the total price for their tickets?

8. Caroline babysat for 8 hours one night and earned \$66. How much does Caroline earn in 1 hour?

9. Kalie donated one-half of what she earned last month to a charity. She gave \$26.50. How much did he earn last month?

10. Elana participated in a read-a-thon. Mr. Henry pledged \$4.00 per book and gave \$52. How many books did Elana read?

Connotation vs. Denotation

Denotation is the actual definition of a word. Connotation is different. You may have noticed that some words generate emotions for you. In that case, you are reacting to a word's connotative meaning.

Connotation is the *emotion* that a word generates in addition to the actual meaning.

Example		
	Denotation	Connotation
House:	A building in which someone lives	neutral
Home:	A place of warmth, comfort and affection	positive
Shanty:	A small, crudely built shack.	negative



Positive, Negative or Neutral?

Directions: For each word, write the word under the column which best describes its connotation.

Positive	Neutral	Negative

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|--------|------------|----------|
| Gaze | stare | sad | glum | smile | smirk |
| Youthful | immature | laugh | giggle | cop | officer |
| Cheap | inexpensive | astute | smart | plain | natural |
| Slender | skinny | chef | cook | refreshing | chilly |
| Aggressive | pushy | woman | chick | hungry | ravished |
| brilliant | nerd | criminal | thug | elderly | ancient |

Name: _____ Class: _____

On the Roof of the World

By Benjamin Koch
2015

In this informational text, Benjamin Koch discusses his experiences in Tibet, a region in Central Asia. While in Tibet, Koch stayed with a group of people with no permanent home, known as nomads. As you read, take notes on how the author describes the Tibetan nomads' way of life.

- [1] A few summers ago, I was lucky to travel to Tibet, the "roof of the world." Tibet is a small country surrounded on all sides by gigantic snowy mountain peaks. For thousands of years, these towering mountains acted like a fence, keeping people from entering the country. That's one reason why explorers and writers have called Tibet the roof of the world. It's hard to get to. The other reason is Tibet's high elevation. When I climbed mountain passes¹ over 17,000 feet above sea level, I gasped for air. I was more than three miles high!



"Nomads travel by foot or on horses alongside the yaks that carry all their supplies." by Scott Poupore-Haats is used with permission.

Years ago, the people of Tibet were nomads — people without permanent homes. The ground in Tibet is much too rocky and thin to grow crops, so Tibetans centered their daily life and survival on the yak.² The yaks provided the nomads with nearly everything they needed — milk, butter, meat, and wool for clothes and ropes. Even yak dung³ was used for fires.

Tibetan nomads would lead their herds of yak and sheep across pastures,⁴ valleys, and mountainsides in search of the best grazing⁵ lands. They did not live in permanent homes made of wood, brick, or stone.

Times are changing in Tibet, and more and more people live and work in villages and cities. But there are still nomads who survive on the high plateau⁶ just as their ancestors did.

1. a route through a mountain range or over a ridge
2. a type of large ox
3. animal poop
4. land covered with grass
5. **Graze (verb):** to eat grass in a field
6. an area of high, level ground

Having the Right Attitude

On this trip, I learned that it takes much more than snug tents and thick, hearty⁹ tea to survive. You need the right attitude. Everywhere we traveled, the Tibetans were generous, happy, and curious. It might be a monk¹⁰ warming my frozen hands in his fur robes. It might be a family of nomads taking a break to dance and sing in a circle, or a handful of kids watching me with beaming smiles.

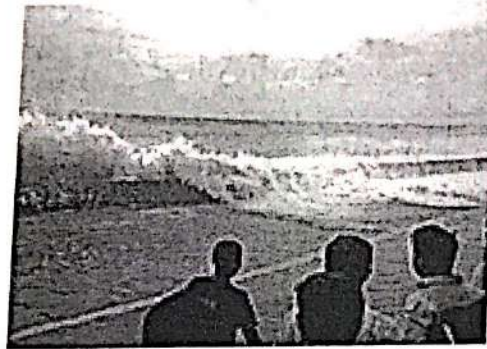
Though their lives are full of challenges, the nomads never take their day-to-day problems too seriously. They know how impermanent¹¹ things are, including their homes. We modern nomads learned some of these lessons. Perhaps when we cross the raging rivers or face the cold bitter days of our lives, we'll do it with a lot more of the right attitude — the same attitude that shines from the bright smiles of the Tibetan nomads.

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9. **Hearty (adjective):** filling
 10. a member of a religious community of men

Day 6

TSUNAMI



Tsunami, which is pronounced as "soo-Nah-mee," is a Japanese word that is also known as a "harbor wave." A tsunami, which is also referred to as a seismic sea wave, is a group of waves in a body of water that is caused by a large body of water being displaced or shifted around usually in an ocean or a lake. There are various occurrences that cause tsunamis which include earthquakes, explosions underwater, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and meteorite impacts. The most common known cause of tsunamis is earthquakes.

Tsunami waves do not bear a resemblance to normal undersea currents or sea waves because their wavelength is far longer. Instead of appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide. For this reason, it is often referred to as a "tidal wave", although this usage is not preferred by scientists because it might give the false notion of a causal relationship between tides and tsunamis. Normal ocean waves are usually caused by tides or winds that are generated by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon. A tsunami is created by water being displaced.

A term that is used interchangeably with tsunami is **seismic sea wave**. When this type of wave is created, the waves are usually generated by earthquakes. During an earthquake, there are vibrations that occur on the ocean's or sea's floor that can cause a tsunami to be created. The sea floor quickly deforms and shifts or displaces the overlying water. Tectonic earthquakes are a certain kind of earthquake that occurs beneath the sea. The water above the deformed area causes the equilibrium of the water to be unbalanced. The plates in the Earth's crust move abruptly, thus causing water to be moved out of its original place and a tsunami to form.

4. Looking at the table, place the tsunamis in order from *least to greatest* according to the wave height that was reached.

Tsunami	Wave Height	Least	
		↓	
		Greatest	

5. Referring to the table above, which two tsunamis have a difference of approximately 30,000 deaths?

- A. Tsunami A and D
- B. Tsunami C and E
- C. Tsunami C and D
- D. Tsunami F and A

6. According to the passage, explain how tsunamis and normal ocean waves are different.

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