

WRMS



7th Grade

AMI Packet

DAY SEVEN

Name _____

Day 7

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Two-Step Equations

Skills Practice

Solve the equation.		
1. $9 - 2k = 25$	2. $11 = \frac{h}{6} + 8$	3. $\frac{c}{3} - 7 = 5.3$
4. $9.95 + 0.99x = 17.87$	5. $2(m + 3) = 18$	6. $-\frac{5m}{2} = 35$

Problem Solving

Write and solve an equation for each problem.	
7. A restaurant charges Justin \$0.15 for every drink refill that he orders. The cost of Justin's dinner is \$14. Find the number of drink refills he ordered if the bill came to \$14.60.	8. Richard and Carlin are brothers. Carlin is one year older than three times Richards age. Carlin is 19. How old is Richard?
9. Geo earned an hourly rate plus a \$7.50 lunch allowance. He worked for 3 hours and received a total of \$18.75. What did Geo earn per hour?	10. Shayla has five pets, which is three more than half the number of pets Judy has. How many pets does Judy have?

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

©Exceeding the CORE

4

Day 7

Name _____ Date _____

Solve each problem and write the correct answer.

1. $x + 4 = 7$

2. $m + 2 = 7$

3. $-2 + d = -4$

4. $h - 3 = -4$

5. $d - 6 = 4$

6. $3a = -9$

7. $15 = -3d$

8. $3q + 6 = 15$

9. $2x + 3 = -5$

10. $4h - 6 = 2$

11. $6 = 2c + 10$

12. $3b - 4 = 8$


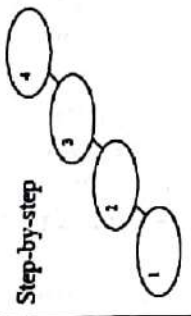
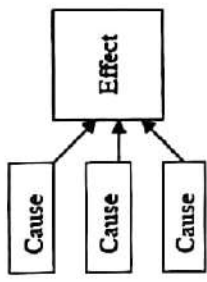
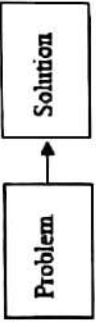
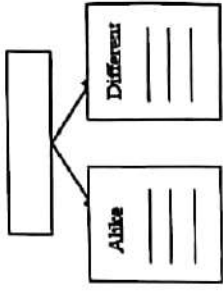
13. Maria and three friends went to the movies for Maria's birthday. They paid a total of \$12 for popcorn and drinks. If they spent a total of \$32 for snacks and admission, what was the admission cost for each person?

14. A large pizza at the Pizza Hub costs \$10.50 plus \$1.50 for each additional topping. If you bought a pizza that cost \$15.00, how many toppings did you get?

Day 17

Text Structure Worksheet 2

Directions: Read the passages and determine how each is mainly structured. On a sheet of paper, put the information from each passage into an appropriate graphic organizer. The following graphic organizers are examples. Feel free to make changes if necessary.

Chronological	Sequence	Cause and Effect	Problem and Solution	Compare and Contrast
 <p>Timeline</p>	 <p>Step-by-step</p>	 <p>Cause and Effect</p>	 <p>Problem and Solution</p>	 <p>Compare and Contrast</p>

1. Market Leaders

Most mobile phones sold today have an operating system that was either designed by Apple or Google. Apple makes the iOS operating system powering their iPhones and iPads. Google makes the Android operating system that can be found on many different mobile phones and tablets. Both of these operating systems allow users to connect to app stores and download applications. To launch these applications, users press small square buttons that appear on their home screens. One major difference between these two operating systems is that Apple makes all of its own hardware. That is to say, the iOS operating system only appears on products created by Apple. On the other hand, many different manufacturers like Samsung, Sony, and LG use the Android operating system. Which one do you like better: Android or iOS?

2. Downloading Apps

Getting a new phone is a really cool feeling, but your phone can't do much without applications. In order to get the most from your new phone, you need to download apps. To do this you will need a data connection. Some plans allow you to get data from your phone network. If your plan lets you do this, you can connect to web services anywhere that your phone gets a signal. If your plan does not let you do this, you will need to connect your device to a Wi-Fi network. Free Wi-Fi can be found at coffee shops, laundry mats, and other public locations. Once your phone is receiving data, go to the application store on the device. Use the search or browse functions to find fun, interesting, or useful programs. Once you have found an application that you want to try, click the button to download and install it on your device. Not all applications are free, so make sure that you know how much the app costs before agreeing to download it. Also, if you are under the age of 18, get your parent's permission before downloading anything. You'll like your new phone so much more once you have some cool apps.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Ataka A Young Desert Girl

By Victor Englebert
2016

Victor Englebert has written for Highlights. In this informational text, Englebert describes Ataka's experiences living in the Sahara Desert with her family. As you read, take notes on what challenges the desert presents Ataka and her family.

The Day Begins

- [1] In Africa's Sahara, a soft light shines on the leather tents of three Tuareg brothers. Twelve baby camels tethered to short wooden stakes are resting with open eyes. As the sky pales in the east, they start moaning, craving milk.

The January dawn air is cold. In one tent, nine-year-old Ataka is wrapped tightly in her blanket. But she wakes up and follows her grandmother and aunt Maunem outside to pray. As Muslims, they pray five times a day, first before sunrise and last after sunset.



"Ataka sits outside her tent where she lives with her father, grandmother, and aunt. Her other aunts, uncles, and cousins live in nearby tents." by Victor Englebert is used with permission.

Ataka's mother died when Ataka was a baby. Her father, Bukush, raised her — much of the time on camelback. They share their tent with his mother and unmarried sister.

But Bukush is not here today. Neither are his two brothers, Amud and Taleb. Days before, Bukush rode his camel south to the town of In Gall in Niger, 100 miles away. There he will buy millet, a cereal that the Tuareg soak in camel milk and eat twice a day. His brothers are tending the family's camels that are grazing¹ in distant pastures — no more than scattered blades of grass and small, thorny acacia trees.

- [5] Unlike many Muslim women, Tuareg women do not cover their faces. It is the men who wear a tagelmust, or veil, wrapped around their heads and faces, leaving only their eyes visible. Sometimes the veil is made of an indigo-dyed fabric from northern Nigeria. The dye on this expensive material, also used for robes, tends to come off on the skin, earning the Tuareg the name "The Blue People."

The sun rises as Uncle Amud drives in the she-camels. Quickly, Ataka's younger cousins, Adambo and Mohammed, help Amud tie them up, and everyone helps to milk them. After the baby camels have nursed, the family sits around a fire to drink their breakfast of milk.

1. to eat grass in a field

While Amud rests from a sleepless night, Adambo and Mohammed drive the she-camels back to a closer pasture.

Ataka moves to an upturned wooden mortar² outside her tent and quietly spins wool. Later, she and Lalla, her nine-year-old cousin, collect dry camel dung to fuel the family's fire. Wood is scarce³ in the desert. Another cousin, fourteen-year-old Raisha, pounds millet nearby. Ataka's aunts are busy with other tasks.

Sandstorms in the Desert

At noon, the intense heat trims the horizon with mirages⁴ that look like puddles and ponds. There is hardly any shade outside the tents.

- [10] Adambo and Mohammed ride back to camp for a lunch of millet porridge. Nomads⁵ rarely eat meat. They save their animals to sell or barter⁶ for millet, clothes, and other necessities.

Within minutes, a great wind sweeps over the desert. The horizon disappears as the earth and sky come together. A sky-high yellow wall of sand moves rapidly toward the encampment. Soon it will be hard to see. Ataka and her family calmly move inside and pull blankets over their heads and bodies. Sand quickly gets into their eyes, noses, and ears.

After sunset — and the sandstorm — and after the last milking, millet porridge, and two prayers, Uncle Amud saddles up. Under a clear sky, he herds the milk camels back to the distant pasture for the night.

Moving Camp

One day, Uncle Taleb returns with the family's main herd of 47 camels. His daughter Raisha immediately serves him water and lights a fire to cook millet for him while he plays with the children. For several days, he had nothing to drink and eat but milk.

"The camels ran out of pasture," Taleb declares. "We'll move camp tomorrow."

- [15] Next day, the Tuareg break camp. They load their pack camels and donkeys. And they ride their saddled camels without looking back. Ataka and her family move every three or four weeks.

Once they are settled again, some of the women and children ride the donkeys to a distant well. They fill their goatskin bags with water to last a few days. Ataka and her family also go to the well to water their herds. They never settle near a well. Instead they camp a couple of hours' walk away to protect their privacy.

At last Bukush returns, and Ataka gives him a warm welcome. He brought her a silver bracelet.

2. a deep bowl used for things to be crushed or ground in
3. **Scarce (adjective):** very small in amount or number
4. an illusion that usually occurs in the desert
5. a member of a people who have no permanent home
6. **Barter (verb):** to trade goods and services without using money

That evening, the family stays up late, drinking tea around the fire, laughing, singing, and playing. In an ancient game of hot potatoes, they throw each other glowing red embers from the fire, catching them with bare hands before quickly passing them on. They challenge each other with riddles. And Ataka laughs, her eyes glowing with love for a father who is now home.

Copyright © Highlights for Children, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. All rights reserved.

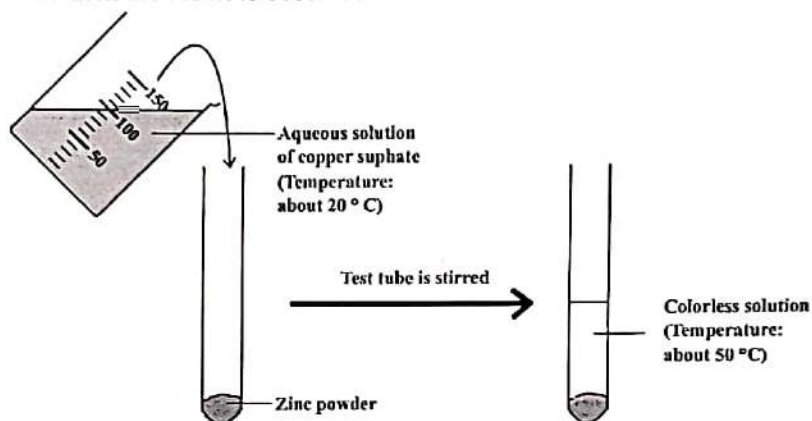
That evening, the family stays up late, drinking tea around the fire, laughing, singing, and playing. In an ancient game of hot potatoes, they throw each other glowing red embers from the fire, catching them with bare hands before quickly passing them on. They challenge each other with riddles. And Ataka laughs, her eyes glowing with love for a father who is now home.

Copyright © Highlights for Children, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. All rights reserved.

The purpose of this experiment is to study the chemical transformation between metallic zinc and a solution of copper sulphate to form a colorless solution of copper zinc sulfide.

The reaction is displayed here: $Zn + CuS \rightarrow ZnCuS$

Zinc powder is placed in a test tube. An aqueous solution of copper sulfate is poured into the test tube. The tube is stirred and then the result is observed.



Observations:

- Touching the test tube the students can feel that it is abnormally hot. A temperature measurement with a thermometer can be used to confirm that the temperature of the solution is significantly higher after mixing than before.
- The solution of copper sulphate that is initially blue becomes almost colorless.
- Zinc powder changes color: it takes on an orange color instead of its original silver

1. Reactants are substances that are chemically combined, causing a chemical reaction. What are the reactants given in this experiment? _____
2. What is the change in temperature from the beginning of the experiment to the end of the experiment?

-
3. Based on the students' observations, what were two things the students did to confirm a temperature change?
-
-

4. Based on the students' observations, what were the color changes observed?
-
-

5. What was placed in the test tube before pouring in the copper sulphate solution?
-