



# CHOWCHILLA REFRIGERATOR CURRICULUM FOR SEVENTH GRADE



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS \*

*Aligned to Common Core State Standards*

- Analyze how the form or structure of a play or poem contributes to its meaning
- Analyze how particular elements of a story or play interact (e.g., how the setting shapes the characters or plot)
- Determine how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text
- Conduct short research projects, drawing on several sources and identifying related questions for further research and investigation
- Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words)
- Engage in a range of discussions on topics and texts, expressing ideas clearly and building on the ideas of others
- Identify a speaker's argument and specific claims and evaluate the reasoning and evidence behind these claims
- Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow, and develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and provide a concluding statement when writing informative texts
- Write for a range of purposes and audiences
- Use precise language and subject-specific vocabulary to inform or explain the topic

## MATHEMATICS \*

*Aligned to Common Core State Standards*

- Analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world problems and mathematical problems
- Apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions to add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers
- Use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions
- Solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations
- Draw, construct and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them
- Solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume
- Use random sampling to draw inferences about a population
- Draw informal comparative inferences about two populations
- Investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models

## SCIENCE \*

*Aligned to Common Core State Standards*

### LIFE SCIENCE

- Plants, algae (including phytoplankton), and many microorganisms use the energy from light to make sugars (food) from carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and water through the process of photosynthesis, which also releases

oxygen. Within individual organisms, food moves through a series of chemical reactions in which it is broken down and rearranged to form new molecules, to support growth, or to release energy.

- Organisms, and populations of organisms, are dependent on their environmental interactions both with other living things and with nonliving factors. Biodiversity describes the variety of species found in Earth's terrestrial and oceanic ecosystems. The completeness or integrity of an

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## SCIENCE CONTINUED\*

ecosystem's biodiversity is often used as a measure of its health. Changes in biodiversity can influence humans' resources, such as food, energy, and medicines.

### EARTH & PLANETARY SCIENCE

- All Earth processes are the result of energy flowing and matter cycling within and among the planet's systems. This energy is derived from the sun and Earth's hot interior. The energy that flows and matter that cycles produce chemical and physical changes in Earth's materials and living organisms. Humans depend on Earth's land, ocean, atmosphere, and biosphere for many different resources.
- The planet's systems interact over scales that range from microscopic to global in size, and they operate over fractions of a second to billions of years. These interactions have shaped Earth's history and will determine its future.
- Maps of ancient land and water patterns, based on investigations of rocks and fossils, make clear how Earth's plates have moved great distances, collided, and spread apart. Mapping the history of natural hazards in a region, combined with an understanding of related geologic forces can help forecast the locations and likelihoods of future events.
- Water's movements—both on the land and underground—cause weathering and erosion, which change the land's surface features and create underground formations.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE

- Substances are made from different types of atoms, which combine with one another in

in characteristic ways. In a chemical process, the atoms that make up the original substances are regrouped into different molecules, and these new substances have different properties from those of the reactants. The total number of each type of atom is conserved, and thus the mass does not change.

- Gases and liquids are made of molecules or inert atoms that are moving about relative to each other. In a liquid, the molecules are constantly in contact with others; in a gas, they are widely spaced except when they happen to collide. In a solid, atoms are closely spaced and may vibrate in position but do not change relative locations.
- Heat refers to the energy transferred due to the temperature difference between two objects and the temperature of a system is proportional to the average internal kinetic energy and potential energy.

### SOCIAL STUDIES

*Aligned to Common Core State Standards*

- Students analyze the causes and effects of the vast expansion and ultimate disintegration of the Roman Empire.
- Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of:
  - Islam in the Middle Ages
  - China in the Middle Ages
  - Ghana and Mali in Medieval Africa
  - Medieval Japan
- Students compare and contrast the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the Meso-American and Andean civilizations.

- Students analyze the origins, accomplishments, and geographic diffusion of the Renaissance.
- Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.
- Students analyze the historical developments of the Scientific Revolution and its lasting effect on religious, political, and cultural institutions.
- Students analyze political and economic change in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries (the Age of Exploration, the Enlightenment, and the Age of Reason).

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