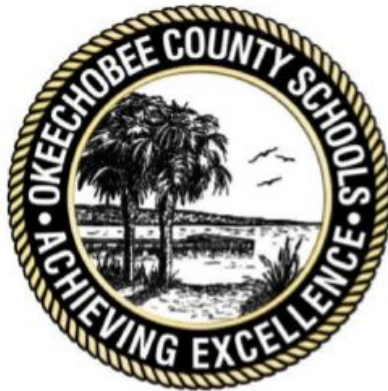


Seventh Grade ELA & Mathematics Week 3 Packet



First & Last Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Grade: _____

School: _____



Read the following historical account. Use the Study Buddy and the Close Reading to guide your reading.



As I read, I'll look for evidence that tells more about each explorer. Then I can make inferences about what each one was like.

Close Reading

What factors led to Scott's failure? **Underline** details from the text that show the kind of trouble he and his men ran into.

What did Amundsen have going for him that Scott did not? **Circle** details that show Amundsen's advantages.

Genre: Historical Account

Race to Reach the South Pole: Scott vs. Amundsen

by Alarik Fjelstad

- 1 In 1911, Englishman Robert Falcon Scott and Norwegian Roald Amundsen raced to reach the South Pole first. Scott, captain of the *Terra Nova*, had nearly made it to the South Pole seven years earlier. He was confident he would succeed this time. Scott publicly announced that he would be using the latest in technology: motor sleds. He recruited scientists, sailors, and even a paying guest who insisted on bringing ponies to the coldest place on Earth.
- 2 Amundsen worried that competitors might try to prevent his attempt to reach the South Pole. He refused to share his dream with anyone, including his shipmates. Amundsen finally told his men where they were going midway through the Atlantic. Though he told them they could quit, they decided to continue the journey with him. They were all veteran Arctic explorers trained to use skis and sled dogs. At this time, Amundsen sent Scott an unsettling telegram telling him he was on his way to Antarctica.
- 3 Both vessels landed in Antarctica in January of 1911, but Amundsen set up his base camp deep inland on ice, while Scott made camp at the shoreline. With expert planning, Amundsen and his crew arrived at the South Pole with sled dogs on December 15, 1911. Meanwhile, Scott's motor sleds failed to work in the minus 40 degree Celsius cold, and the ponies died and were eaten by Scott's crew. Scott arrived at the Pole 33 days after Amundsen and was shocked to find the Norwegian flag. Disillusioned and weak, Scott and his men died of starvation on the return trip, just 11 miles from their nearest supply station.



Hints

Which choice provides evidence that Amundsen was not very trusting?

Think about what finally happened to Scott and his men. Which choice explains their fate?

What did Amundsen have in his favor that Scott did not? Think about his shipmates and forms of transportation.

Use the Hints on this page to help you answer the questions.

- 1 A student makes the following inference about Captain Amundsen:

Amundsen was a very secretive person.

Which sentence from the text best supports this inference?

- A "... Amundsen set up his base camp deep inland on ice, while Scott made camp at the shoreline."
- B "Amundsen finally told his men where they were going midway through the Atlantic."
- C "At this time, Amundsen sent Scott an unsettling telegram telling him he was on his way to Antarctica."
- D "Scott arrived at the Pole 33 days after Amundsen and was shocked to find the Norwegian flag."

- 2 Based on the text, which of the following statements explains why Scott and his men were unsuccessful?

- A Scott and his men were not truly prepared for the trip's hardships.
- B Scott planned to use outdated technology on the trip.
- C The English expedition camped at the shoreline instead of inland.
- D They were unfamiliar with the challenge of Arctic exploration.

- 3 Explain why Amundsen succeeded. Include at least two details from the text that support your inference about what led to his success.



Read this excerpt from a back-to-school speech. Then answer the questions that follow.

from “The President’s Speech to Students”

by President Barack Obama

1 You’re this country’s future. You’re young leaders. And whether we fall behind or race ahead as a nation is going to depend in large part on you. So I want to talk to you a little bit about meeting that responsibility.

2 It starts, obviously, with being the best student that you can be. Now, that doesn’t always mean that you have to have a perfect score on every assignment. It doesn’t mean that you’ve got to get straight As all the time—although that’s not a bad goal to have. It means that you have to stay at it. You have to be determined and you have to persevere. It means you’ve got to work as hard as you know how to work. And it means that you’ve got to take some risks once in a while. You can’t avoid the class that you think might be hard because you’re worried about getting the best grade if that’s a subject that you think you need to prepare you for your future. You’ve got to wonder. You’ve got to question. You’ve got to explore. And every once in a while, you need to color outside of the lines.

3 That’s what school is for: discovering new passions, acquiring new skills, making use of this incredible time that you have to prepare yourself and give yourself the skills that you’re going to need to pursue the kind of careers that you want. And that’s why when you’re still a student you can explore a wide range of possibilities. One hour you can be an artist; the next, an author; the next, a scientist, or a historian, or a carpenter. This is the time where you can try out new interests and test new ideas. And the more you do, the sooner you’ll figure out what makes you come alive, what stirs you, what makes you excited—the career that you want to pursue....

4 So that’s a big part of your responsibility, to test things out. Take risks. Try new things. Work hard. Don’t be embarrassed if you’re not good at something right away. You’re not supposed to be good at everything right away. That’s why you’re in school. The idea, though, is that you keep on expanding your horizons and your sense of possibility. Now is the time for you to do that. And those are also, by the way, the things that will make school more fun.

5 Down the road, those will be the traits that will help you succeed, as well—the traits that will lead you to invent a device that makes an iPad look like a stone tablet. Or what will help you figure out a way to use the sun and the wind to power a city and give us new energy sources that are less polluting. Or maybe you’ll write the next great American novel....

6 But I also want to emphasize this: With all the challenges that our country is facing right now, we don’t just need you for the future; we actually need you now. America needs young people’s passion and their ideas. We need your energy right now. I know you’re up to it because I’ve seen it. Nothing inspires me more than knowing that young people all across the country are already making their marks. They’re not waiting. They’re making a difference now....



7 There are students like Will Kim from Fremont, California, who launched a nonprofit that gives loans to students from low-income schools who want to start their own business. Think about that. So he's giving loans to other students. He set up a not-for-profit. He's raising the money doing what he loves—through dodgeball tournaments and capture-the-flag games. But he's creative. He took initiative. And now he's helping other young people be able to afford the schooling that they need....

8 The point is you don't have to wait to make a difference. Your first obligation is to do well in school. Your first obligation is to make sure that you're preparing yourself for college and career. But you can also start making your mark right now. A lot of times young people may have better ideas than us old people do anyway. We just need those ideas out in the open, in and out of the classroom....

9 When I meet young people like yourselves, when I sit and talk to [a student at this school], I have no doubt that America's best days are still ahead of us, because I know the potential that lies in each of you. Soon enough, you will be the ones leading our businesses and leading our government. You will be the one who are making sure that the next generation gets what they need to succeed. You will be the ones that are charting the course of our unwritten history. And all that starts right now—starts this year....

1 Which of these statements is **not** supported by the remarks made in President Obama's speech?

- A** Work hard in school and try out new possibilities.
- B** While in school, acquire a variety of skills and interests.
- C** Figure out different ways to become energetic leaders.
- D** Explore a wide range of ideas and career options.

Answer Form

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)

2 (A) (B) (C) (D)

3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

**Number
Correct****3**

2 What evidence from the speech **best** shows how students can prepare themselves for the future?

- A** Students need to act responsibly during their time in school.
- B** Students should focus on courses that will help them earn good grades.
- C** Students should realize that they will not excel at everything that they try.
- D** Students need to try new possibilities to discover what excites them.



- A** “Now, that doesn’t always mean that you have to have a perfect score on every assignment.”
- B** “Down the road, those will be the traits that will help you succeed, as well—the traits that will lead you to invent a device that makes an iPad look like a stone tablet.”
- C** “Your first obligation is to make sure that you’re preparing yourself for college and career.”
- D** “Soon enough, you will be the ones leading our businesses and leading our government.”

4

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



✓ Self Check *Go back and see what you can check off on the Self Check on page 2.*

Read the essay. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Middle of Nowhere

by Brendan Wolfe

1 Every year my dad's family gathers up its members from the four corners of the known world and invites them home for a reunion. Home for us is a treeless patch of landscape that we have fondly dubbed the Middle of Nowhere. This is where Dad and his sisters grew up, and in addition to a patchwork quilt of corn and soybean fields, the area features an occasional rotten-wood barn and steel silo. Before I was born, my family all moved away, and at that very moment time seems to have stopped in this place. The corn and beans must have been planted by someone, but that's the only evidence that people still live here.

2 Although we live only a few miles down the Interstate, my dad is the only one who knows for sure how to get back to his old home. Actually, it might be an exaggeration to say that he knows for sure. As often as not he gets us all lost, which is why we call it the Middle of Nowhere in the first place.

3 Anyway, this year's reunion was a classic example. Dad piled my brother and me into our station wagon, along with folding chairs, badminton gear, and a cooler full of sandwiches, and we weighed anchor for the Middle of Nowhere. Like a captain of the high seas, he welcomed us aboard ship and then gruffly warned us to maintain our discipline lest we be forced to walk the plank.

4 "Can we use a GPS this year, Dad?" I asked. My friends' parents used them and they never got lost.

5 "I insist that you call me captain," Dad snapped, before indicating that all electronic directional devices were absolutely *verboden*.

6 "What does 'verboden' mean?" I asked.

7 Just then we passed an old gas station. By "old," I mean ancient—older even than my dad. The gas pumps were candy-apple red and round at the top, and they looked nothing like they're supposed to. (Where, for instance, are you supposed to swipe your credit card?) The main building, meanwhile, leaned a bit and to my eyes was just barely standing.

8 "This is where we used to go for a soda pop when I was a kid," Dad said, excitedly pointing at the old wreck.

9 "Why do you say 'soda pop'?" I asked, but Dad, as usual, ignored me. Instead, he explained that this is where we turned off the Interstate.

10 Soon we were deep amongst the tall rows of corn. At the bottom of a hill, it was impossible to see where you were, but the landscape rolled, like the waves of an ocean. When you crested a wave, you could see for miles.

11 "You see that crossroads?" Dad asked as the out-of-breath Pontiac finally reached the peak of a particularly steep hill. At first it looked no different from any other crossroads, whether here or anywhere else in the world. Then I noticed a slight anomaly: the dirt roads did not meet at quite a right angle. Instead, one of them arrived having had to scoot around one of those rotten-wood barns. This was Danny Flynn's barn, apparently, and Danny Flynn had been born ornery. When the county wanted to cut its road through Danny Flynn's property, Danny Flynn folded his arms, spat in the dirt, and said, "No, sir." No matter how much money the county offered, the old farmer refused to move his barn. He even amended his last will and testament to make sure that no relative of his ever moved it, either.

Go On

12 “We only ever called him Danny Flynn,” Dad said. “Never Mr. Flynn. It just seemed more respectful somehow. We always knew he fancied your grandmother, doing odd jobs for her whenever he could. Helping her out—that was the only time the old man ever smiled, I think.”

13 “What do you mean ‘fancied’?” I asked.

14 “We’re close now,” my dad said. Past Danny Flynn’s barn we should turn right at the ball field where Dad played shortstop on Saturdays, then, after a quarter of a mile, the “old homestead,” as Dad called it, should be just over the hill. “Land ho!” Dad always called when he spied it.

15 As the Pontiac puffed along, however, the ball field never showed up. “Where did it go?” I wondered aloud, and then my little brother, who prefers snoozing through car trips, startled awake. “What’s going on?” he said, rubbing his eyes.

16 “The best-laid plans of mice and men often go awry,” Dad mumbled, pulling the car over.

17 When we looked at him quizzically, he admitted that we must be lost. “My memory’s not what it used to be,” he explained.

18 “Then why not use a map?” I snorted in disgust. Those endless stalks of green corn seemed at this point to be mocking me.

19 “You still don’t get it, do you?” Dad said after a long pause. “My memories *are* my map.”

20 I’m not afraid to admit that this, finally, shut me up. After all, when you’re in the Middle of Nowhere, what better than a map that tells stories?

22

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

What does the word “ornery” mean as it is used in paragraph 11 of the essay?

- A** unruly
- B** grouchy
- C** contrary
- D** awkward

Part B

Which of the phrases from the essay **best** helps the reader understand the meaning of “ornery”?

- A** “folded his arms”
- B** “the old farmer refused to move his barn”
- C** “We always knew he fancied your grandma”
- D** “that was the only time the old man ever smiled,”

23

Read the partial summary of "The Middle of Nowhere."

A father travels with his family to a family reunion. Along the way, he points out places that he remembers from his childhood. Each of these settings is accompanied by a story about people or events of his past.

Select **two** sentences that should be included in a summary of key ideas of the essay.

- A** They pass an old gas station where he used to buy soda pop.
- B** The son is frustrated by his dad's unwillingness to use aids to find the way.
- C** The father grew up in an area called the Middle of Nowhere.
- D** The father may not recall the way to his childhood home, but he has no difficulty recalling the past.
- E** They talked about Danny Flynn who fancied the children's grandmother.
- F** They all piled into the old Pontiac station wagon for the long trip.

24

The following statement is a conclusion based on the information in the text.

The narrator's father is not comfortable with the fact that he does not know the area as well as he used to.

Which sentence from the essay **best** supports this conclusion?

- A** "This is where Dad and his sisters grew up, and in addition to a patchwork quilt of corn and soybean fields, the area features an occasional rotten-wood barn and steel silo."
- B** "Although we live only a few miles down the Interstate, my dad is the only one who knows for sure how to get back to his old home."
- C** "'This is where we used to go for a soda pop when I was a kid,' Dad said, excitedly, pointing at the old wreck."
- D** "'The best-laid plans of mice and men often go awry,' Dad mumbled, pulling the car over."

Go On

25 Which statement **best** expresses the narrator’s point of view at the end of the essay?

- A** He is embarrassed by his father’s childhood home.
- B** He appreciates the opportunity to learn more about his father.
- C** He worries that his father is aging and his memory is failing.
- D** He is amused by his father’s reflections on the past.

26 Why do the narrator and his family refer to his dad’s childhood home as “the Middle of Nowhere”? Use **two** details from the essay to support your response.

Solving Problems Involving Percent Error

► Solve each problem. Round to the nearest hundredth of a percent if needed.

- 1 Mrs. Rowan allotted 30 minutes at the beginning of class for her students to complete an exam. The last student took 42 minutes to complete the exam. What is Mrs. Rowan's percent error?
-

- 2 Harper needs to mail an envelope. She weighs it at home as 10.4 ounces. When she gets to the post office, the clerk weighs it at 9.6 ounces. What is the percent error in the weight of the envelope?
-

- 3 An airline ticket states that the flight takes 2 hours and 45 minutes. The flight time is actually 2 hours and 54 minutes. What is the percent error in the flight time?
-

- 4 Luna buys a shirt that costs \$15.65. She gives the cashier \$20 and receives \$3.25 in change. What is the percent error in the amount of change she was given?
-

- 5 Judy thinks there will be 325 people at the county fair on Friday, while Atticus thinks there will be 600 people. On Friday, 452 people attend the fair. Who is closer in their estimate? What is the difference between the percent errors?
-

- 6 Sussex County received 43 inches of rainfall this year. The percent error in the local meteorologist's rainfall prediction was about 18.02%. What are two possible values for the meteorologist's prediction?
-

Expanding Expressions

► Expand each expression and combine like terms if possible.

1 $4(x - 2)$

2 $-3(x + 7)$

3 $-4(-x - 8)$

4 $\frac{1}{3}(x - 9)$

5 $-\frac{1}{4}(x + 16)$

6 $-\frac{1}{5}(-x - 35)$

7 $\frac{2}{3}(x + 18 - 2x)$

8 $\frac{3}{4}(16x - 27 - 1)$

9 $-12\left(\frac{5}{6}x - 5\right) + 2x$

► Determine which expressions, if any, are equivalent. Show your work.

10 $4(x - 3)$

$6x - 2(x - 3)$

$x + 3(x - 2) - 6$

Expanding Expressions *continued*

11 $\frac{1}{3}(9x + 16 + 2) + 2x$

$7x + 14 - 2(x + 4)$

$x - 3 + 7(x + 3) - 3x - 12$

12 Use two different methods to expand $\frac{1}{4}(x + 2x + 16 - 8)$.

Factoring Expressions

► Factor each expression.

1 $8a + 16$

2 $12x - 20$

3 $-6a + 18$

4 $-14w - 21$

5 $8a - 12b + 28$

6 $-6x + 15y - 24$

7 $2a + 3 + 7a$

8 $-2x - 8x + 20$

9 $5y + 10 - 25y$

10 Simplify $(4x + 7) - (-3x - 9) + 9x - 28$. Then rewrite in factored form, if possible.
Show your work.

Factoring Expressions *continued*

11 Determine which of the following expressions are equivalent. Show your work.

- $\frac{1}{6}(x - 3)$
- $\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{10}$
- $\frac{1}{18}x + \frac{1}{9}x - \frac{1}{2}$

12 Explain a different method you could use to solve problem 11.

Understanding Representing a Situation with Different Expressions

➤ **Complete the problems by rewriting algebraic expressions.**

- 1** Goby fish and shrimp naturally live close together. A pet store is selling bags of goby fish and shrimp to aquarium hobbyists. Each goby fish costs \$15, and each shrimp costs \$10. Each bag has an equal number of goby fish and shrimp.

 - a.** The pet store models the cost per bag with the expression $x(15 + 10)$. Explain what the expression represents.
 - b.** What other expression can you use to model the cost? Explain what the expression represents.
- 2** Ms. Ghandi runs 1 mile each morning and 1 mile each evening. She also does 10 push-ups each morning and each evening.

 - a.** Ms. Ghandi writes the two expressions $2(m + 10p)$ and $2m + 20p$. Explain how each expression represents how much she exercises.
 - b.** Ms. Ghandi wants to determine how much she will exercise this week. Write an expression to model this situation. Explain your expression.
- 3** Write two expressions for the perimeter of a square. Explain what information is in one of your expressions that is not in the other.

Writing and Solving Equations with Two or More Addends

- Solve each equation. The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page.
Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $8x + 15 = 63$

2 $9x - 13 = 23$

3 $135 = 2x + 25$

4 $33 = 32x - 31$

5 $12x - 16 = 68$

6 $7x + 115 = 136$

7 $82 = 4x + 14$

8 $2x - 56 = 34$

9 $3x - 4\frac{1}{2} = -19\frac{1}{2}$

10 $10 = -\frac{1}{4}x + 12$

11 $6x + 4.59 = 11.19$

12 $25.68 = 2x - 6.32$

Answers

$x = 1.1$

$x = 45$

$x = -5$

$x = 6$

$x = 7$

$x = 16$

$x = 4$

$x = 55$

$x = 17$

$x = 8$

$x = 2$

$x = 3$

Writing and Solving Inequalities

► Write and solve an inequality to answer each question.

- 1 Tetsuo has 50 arcade tokens. Each arcade game at RetroRama costs 4 tokens. How many games can Tetsuo play?

- 2 Kimberly has \$120 to spend at the bookstore. Kimberly buys a hardcover book for \$36, as well as some gift cards for her family and friends. Each gift card is \$15. How many gift cards can Kimberly buy?

- 3 Kwame has a budget of \$720 for his college class. He buys a laptop for \$330 and wants to use the rest to buy computer programs. Each program costs \$60. How many programs can Kwame purchase?

- 4 A farmer ties 4 bags on his mule. If the mule can carry up to 200 lb and each bag weighs 30 lb, how many more bags can the mule carry?

Writing and Solving Inequalities *continued*

- 5 Helga signs up to coach hockey. She wants to make at least \$775 during the season. She gets \$200 at the start of the season and \$50 for each practice session she has. How many practice sessions does Helga need to have this season?

- 6 Logan has a budget of \$400 to have family pictures taken. There is a sitting fee of \$38. Prints cost \$25 per page. How many pages of prints can Logan order?

- 7 At TopLine's 50th anniversary celebration, managers and assistants earn custom-engraved plaques in recognition of their outstanding performance. TopLine purchased a total of 81 plaques for the event. The company gives 25 plaques to the managers and at least 2 plaques to each assistant. What is the maximum number of assistants at the event?

- 8 A cartoonist has 150 pieces of original artwork to give to his publishers and some fans who won his online contest. He plans to send 30 drawings to his publishers. He is sending at least 3 pieces of artwork to each contest winner. How many contest winners could there be?
