

7th Grade Worksheets

Day 1: Capitalization

1. Write a sentence of your own that begins with a capital letter.
2. Write a sentence with this book title, "The Beginning of the End". Pay attention to the need to capitalize the word "The" at the beginning of the books' title. Since it is the first word, it needs to be capitalized even though normally "the" is not capitalized in book titles.
3. Write a sentence with someone's name in it. Always capitalize the first letter of the first, middle and last name.
4. Write a sentence with the name of a state in it. Always capitalize the name of a state.

Day 2: Capitalization

1. Write a sentence with the word “birthday” in it. Do not capitalize the word “birthday” because it is a common noun. (A common noun is a person, place, or thing. And a proper noun is the name of a person, place or thing).
2. Write a sentence with the name of a month in it. The name of the month should be capitalized.
3. Write a sentence where the title of a relative is used in a lowercase form. Such as when a possessive noun appears in front of it. For example: My favorite aunt, Tiana, is coming to our house today. Or, when an article “the” or “a” appears in front of it. For example: I am going to have a new baby niece next month.” It is ok for an adjective to come between the possessive noun and the title of the relative. Such as the word(s) “new baby” and “favorite”. The title of the relative remains uncapitalized in such instances.
4. Write a sentence where the title of a relative is used in uppercase form. This occurs when there are no articles or possessive pronouns, so that the title of the relative functions as part of the relatives’ name. For example: I love to go to Uncle Dave’s house.

Day 3: Capitalization

1. Write a sentence with one of these titles: Mr., Miss, Mrs., or Ms.
2. Write a sentence with the name of a school in it. Normally we don't capitalize high school, but if you say Carter High School, you would because it has become a proper noun.
3. Write a sentence with the word "I" in it, demonstrating that it is always capitalized.
4. Write a sentence with a day of the week in it, demonstrating that the days of the week are always capitalized.

Day 4: Capitalization

1. Write a sentence where someone says something to someone else. Demonstrate that you always capitalize the word at the beginning of a quotation. Note that there is an exception to capitalizing the first word in a quotation, in the rare instance that the words in the quotation mark are a fragment. For example: Mom said, "Come inside and eat your dinner," and then she added, "before you go to bed."
2. Write a sentence with the name of a holiday in it, making sure it is capitalized. For example: I want to go to church on Easter.
3. Write a sentence with the name of a country in it, making sure it is capitalized.
4. Write a sentence with the name of a city in it, making sure it is capitalized.
5. If you were unable to properly capitalize the words in any of the sentences above, practice writing one or more additional sentences for each problem you got wrong until you understand the principle of capitalization that each problem addresses.

Day 5: Punctuation

Please provide the correct punctuation below; inserting the proper commas, quotation marks, end of sentence periods/question marks/ exclamation marks; and apostrophes.

“That’s the question, said Puddleglum, rubbing his big, frog-like hands together. “How can we *now*? No doubt, if we’d had our minds on our job when we were at the Ruinous City, we’d have been shown how—found a little door or a cave, or a tunnel or met someone to help us Might have been (you never know) Aslan himself We’d have gotten down under those pavingstones somehow or other. Aslan’s instructions always work there are no exceptions. But how to do it now—that’s another matter ”

“Well, we shall just have to go back, I suppose ” said Jill

Excerpt from *The Silver Chair*: *Chronicles of Narnia*: C.S. Lewis

Day 6: Punctuation

Please insert the proper punctuation below:

4043 E St
Denver, CO
August 13 2015

Dear Susan

I need to pay taxes on my employment income my capital gains income and my contract work income. I sent you all the paperwork including the details on all the tax figures.

The auditor told me, These are the best records I've ever seen!

I have to admit it Susan I was nervous until the auditor said that.

We'll talk about it some more when I get home.

Love

Jerry

Day 7 Language Usage and Structure

1. The word “Let’s” is a contraction of “Let us”. So we would never say “Let’s us go to the store.” Please write the sentence “Let’s us go to the store.” the correct way by removing the word “us”.

2. This sentence has **improper** language usage and structure: “A dog and a cat was in the house.” The problem is the use of the word “was.” This word should be used after a singular noun. For example, **this sentence is correct:** “A cat was in the house.” To fix the first sentence, the word “was” must be replaced with “were” because it refers to more than one thing; a dog *and* a cat. Write the sentence “A dog and a cat was in the house.” the correct way by replacing the word “was” with “were”.

3. Write “was” or “were” in the sentences below:
 - 1) The scientist _____ mad.
 - 2) The journal and pen _____ in the drawer.
 - 3) The doctor and patient _____ working on a solution.
 - 4) The fairy tale _____ fantastic.
 - 5) The peas and carrots _____ in the salad.

Day 8 Language Usage and Structure

Consider the following 2 sentences:

1. You can't hardly tell what the weather is going to be.
2. You can hardly tell what the weather is going to be.

The word "hardly" is a negative word in this context; it means "hard to tell". When you use "can't" and "hardly" together; it makes a double negative. The use of double negatives are incorrect language usage and structure. Therefore, no 2. Is correct language usage and structure.

Correct the meaning of the sentences below by rewriting them without a double negative:

1. I can't stand it no more.
2. I don't have no time for this.
3. She can't hardly read or write.
4. I don't want to go to work nomore.
5. I haven't not gotten a good score.

Day 9 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “was” or “were” correctly in the sentences below:

1. The pencils on my desk _____ falling on the floor.
2. My friend _____ waiting for me to finish work.
3. The dogs who were learning how to sit _____ starting to move.

Put either the word “is” or “are” correctly in the sentences below:

1. Light and dark _____ opposites.
2. Red and blue _____ in the painting.
3. One proton _____ in the nucleus of a hydrogen atom.
4. Two protons _____ in the nucleus of a helium atom.

Day 10 Language Usage and Structure:

Put either the word “lay” or “lie” correctly in the sentences below (hint: lie is something you do, lay is something that happens to something):

1. I am going to _____ down and take a nap.
2. Do you want to _____ in the grass and look at the clouds?
3. _____ the fork next to the knife.

Put either the word “which” or “who” correctly in the sentences below:

1. The boy _____ made the basketball shot was amazed.
2. The paper _____ has my name on it is mine.
3. The man with the dark hair is the man _____ asked me out.

Day 11 Language Usage and Structure

A. Put either the word “there” or “their” correctly in the sentences below (hint: “their” means possession, “there” answers “where”):

1. Alex and Justin had _____ licenses revoked.
2. The answer was right _____, sitting in front of him.
3. Put the keys over _____.
4. The hiding spot was inside _____.
5. The student’s raincoats fit over _____ clothes.

B. Write a sentence of your own, using the word “they’re”. (“They’re” is a contraction of the words “they are”).

Day 12 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “who” or “whom” correctly in the sentences below (Hint: “who” is someone that performs a verb, and “whom” is someone that is referenced to as the result/object of a verb).

1. _____ would like a free t-shirt?
2. The single woman smiled at one of the men in the group; _____ she liked.
3. This speaker is someone with _____ I would like to have a conversation with.
4. I wonder _____ the aliens were that stole my homework.
5. I wonder _____ stole my homework.

Day 13 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “then” or “than” correctly in the sentences below (Hint: “then” explains “when” and “than” compares things).

1. I would like to go to the store and _____ ride my bike.
2. I would rather ride my bike _____ go to the store.
3. I think the original Star Wars movies are better _____ their sequels.
4. I had a chicken and _____ I had some chicks.
5. There were many children who walked to school back _____.

Day 14 Language Usage and Structure

Cross out the incorrect underlined word and above it write its correct replacement. For example:
I should of eaten before I came. Change the word “of” to “have”.

1. I should of written my essay before it was due.
2. She should of worn her tennis shoes.
3. They would of started a fire with matches if they didn't have a lighter.
4. Harry could of lived in the castle.

Write the correct contraction for the words below (Hint: should have = should've)

1. Should have = _____
2. Would have = _____
3. Could have = _____

Day 15 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “your” or “you’re” correctly in the sentences below (Hint: “your” is possessive and “you’re” is a contraction for “you are”):

1. _____ great at singing!

2. This football is for _____ sport’s team.

3. Will you wear the button on _____ jacket?

4. I can’t believe _____ invited to the professional game!

5. Why doesn’t _____ watch have a second hand?

Day 16 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “we” or “us” correctly in the sentences below (Hint: “we” performs a verb and “us” is the object of the verb):

1. The dragon blew upon the coals and caused fire to burn for _____ refugees.
2. _____ are the ones who fought valiantly for the dragons to stay in Ethelbell.
3. Many feared the dragons, but we found if we followed certain rules; they always respected _____.
4. Many of the townsfolk thought that it was _____ versus them.
5. After many months, _____ convinced them it was safe to help the dragons.

Day 17 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “to” or “too” correctly in the sentences below (Hint: “to” is a preposition explaining “where” and “too” means “almost” or an exaggerated exclamation such as: I want to go to the ball too!):

1. When I learn how to drive, I want to learn how to drive a stick shift _____.
2. My driving instructor told me to drive _____ the highway.
3. The lady acted like my friend, but when she stole my drink, she became my enemy _____.
4. It would be _____ much trouble to press charges against someone just for stealing a drink.
5. I am going _____ file a claim with my insurance company.

Day 18 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the word “I” or “Me” correctly in the sentences below (Hint: “I” performs the verb, and “Me” is the object of the verb i.e. Why is this always happening to me!):

1. The speakers are Jennifer, Harry, and _____.
2. The usher was very kind to _____.
3. _____ am to blame for being late to the show.
4. When we went out to dinner, the amount of food was too much for _____.
5. Grandma and _____ are learning how to knit.
6. I am grateful Grandma took the time to teach _____.
7. In band class, the teacher wanted the saxophone player and _____ to play a duet.

Day 19 Language Usage and Structure

Put either the words “have been” or “has been” correctly in the sentences below:

Has been vs have been - A part of my collection have been lost

1. It _____ a while since I ate some birthday cake.
2. I _____ worried I wasn't going to grow very tall.
3. The lid to the peanut butter _____ stuck since I last opened it.
4. Our grocery bill _____ going up since June last year.
5. They _____ raising the price on eggs for a long time.
6. Many people _____ concerned about the rise in grocery prices lately.
7. The weather _____ sunny since Tuesday.

Day 20 Language Usage and Structure

Transformation is when you change a statement into a question. To do this correctly, take note that the verb tense remains the same for the past, present, or future. For example:

Statement: Carol lived near Chinatown.

Statement correctly transformed into a question: Did Carol live near Chinatown?

Statement incorrectly transformed: Does Carol live near Chinatown?

Determine which sentence has been correctly transformed into a question.

1. He likes to play basketball.
 - a. Does he like to play basketball?
 - b. Did he like to play basketball?

2. The cow jumped over the moon.
 - a. Does the cow jump over the moon?
 - b. Did the cow jump over the moon?

3. They were a small crew.
 - a. Were they a small crew?
 - b. Have they been a small crew?

4. The cinnamon rolls are warm.
 - a. Are the cinnamon rolls warm?
 - b. Were the cinnamon rolls warm?

Day 21 Language Usage and Structure

Statements can be transformed such that they have the opposite meaning. To do this correctly, take note that the verb tense is the same for the past, present, or future. For example:

Statement: Jessica lived on the farm.

Statement transformed correctly: Jessica didn't live on the farm.

Statement transformed incorrectly: Jessica does not live on the farm.

Determine which sentence has been correctly transformed into a question.

3. He likes to play basketball.
 - a. He does not like to play basketball.
 - b. He did not like to play basketball.

4. The cow jumped over the moon.
 - a. The cow didn't jump over the moon.
 - b. The cow isn't jumping over the moon.

3. They were a small crew.
 - a. They have not been a small crew.
 - b. They weren't a small crew.

4. The cinnamon rolls are warm.
 - a. The cinnamon rolls aren't warm.
 - b. The cinnamon rolls weren't warm.

Day 22 Language Usage and Structure

An inflectional morpheme is a fancy name for adding something to the end of a word. For example, changing the word eat to eaten has the letters -en added to them. So “-en” is an inflectional morpheme.

Circle the part of the verb that functions as an inflectional morpheme:

1. Hoping

9. Richer

2. Strongest

10. Jumped

3. Richest

11. Passed

4. Ryan's

12. Kicked

5. Thicken

13. Dogs

6. Raining

14. Cats

7. Biggest

15. Hoped

8. Heighten

16. Liked

Day 23 Language Usage and Structure

A noun is a person, place, or thing. Circle the noun in the following sentences:

1. The cow laid down.
2. The baby felt happy.
3. The dog was friendly.
4. The sun was yellow.

These sentences have more than one noun. Circle all the nouns in each sentences:

1. The cow jumped over the moon.
2. He cooked hot dogs on the stove.
3. She wrote a card.
4. My neighbor works at the high school.
5. A book was on the shelf.

These sentences have proper nouns in them. Proper nouns are nouns that are identified with names, such as Wembley Stadium. Circle the proper nouns in the following sentences:

1. Jennifer wrote a Valentine's card.
2. "Harry Potter" was on the shelf.
3. Dad cooked hot dogs on the stove.
4. My neighbor works at Olsen High School.
5. Felicia felt happy.

Day 24 Language Usage and Structure

A verb is an action word. They can be in base form. These usually have the word “to” in front of them.

Example: I want to fish in the lake.

Verbs can be in past tense, and these usually have a -d or -ed at the end of them.

Example: I fished in the lake.

They can be in the present tense:

Example: I fish in the lake.

They can be in present progressive tense; these usually have -ing at the end of them.

Example: I am fishing in the lake.

They can be in future tense - these usually have the helping verb “will” in front of them.

Example: I will fish in the lake.

Some verbs can be in the perfect tense. These will have the helping verbs “am”, “had”, “has,” “had been”, “has been”, “have been” or “was” in front of them, and can function in the past or present. Helping verbs such as “will have been” etc are used for future perfect tense.

Example of perfect past continuous tense: I had been fishing in the lake.

Another Example of perfect past continuous tense: I was fishing in the lake.

Example of perfect past tense: I had fished in the lake.

Example of perfect present continuous tense: I am fishing in the lake.

Verbs which assist the main verb, are called helping verbs. (Such as have been, has been, had been, is, was, etc). Some verbs can function as a linking verb, in which case they do not assist a main verb, instead they link one part of the sentence to another and often are words that refer to the five senses.

Example of “had been” used as a helping verb: She had been running very fast.

Example of “had been” used as a linking verb: She had been happy.

Examples of sentences with linking verbs: The food appeared fresh. The painting looked beautiful. The air smelled crisp. Today has been wonderful.

1. Write three verbs: _____, _____, _____.
2. Write a sentence with a verb in perfect past tense: Underline the helping verb.
3. Write a sentence with a verb in past tense:
4. Write a sentence with perfect continuous, (choose to make it past, present, or future) tense. Underline the helping verb. (Hint: Continuous tenses require a verb with -ing)

Day 25 Language Usage and Structure

A transitive verb requires something to occur to an object. For example: The baby made a mess. The word “made” is a verb and the word “mess” is the object to which something occurred. Another example: She mailed a letter. The “letter” had the verb “mailed” occur to it. If there is no noun to which the verb “occurs” to; than the verb is intransitive.

Circle the transitive verbs in the following sentences. (There may be none).

1. The baker percolated the milk.
2. The baby cried tears.
3. She sang the music loudly.
4. Harvey went to the post office last week.
5. She sang loudly.
6. She laid the notebook down.
7. Jerry wrote a letter.
8. Mom baked a cake.
9. I am walking to the store.
10. I am walking my dog to the store.
11. The child rode the tricycle.
12. The horse flinched its leg.

Day 26 Language Usage and Structure

Circle the adjectives in the following sentences: (Hint: adjectives are descriptive words). There may be more than one adjective per sentence.

1. I am the strongest man in the world.
2. The cinnamon rolls were warm, moist, and fluffy.
3. She struggled to look through the dirty, rusty camera lens.
4. The lion had a powerful, thick mane.
5. Alaska is the largest state in the United States.
6. Tokyo, Japan has the most people in a city than anywhere else in the world.
7. The perfectly cooked salmon was flakey and fresh.
8. The sunrise was warm and beautiful.
9. A banana has a yellow peel and a crescent shape.

Day 27 Language Usage and Structure

An adverb explains how a verb is accomplished. Think of a car. How fast can you drive a car? You can drive it quickly or slowly. “Drive” is a verb, and “quickly” or “slowly” tell you how fast the car is driving. Often, an adverb ends with the letters “ly”. The word “that” can be an adjective, to demonstrate which one: I want “that” one. But the word “that” can be an adverb for example if it tells you how much you care about something: I don’t like hot dogs “that” much.

Circle the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. The bird flew swiftly overhead.
2. The ground shook visibly under our feet.
3. The dog barked loudly until our ears rang.
4. The soup cooked slowly until it was dinner time.
5. The frog croaked softly in the distance.
6. She didn’t like the horseradish that much.
7. She wandered around the room silently until she found that toy.
8. The car accelerated suddenly, and it drew attention from people nearby.
9. The woman gently sprinkled cinnamon onto her rolls.
10. Dad is coming home soon!
11. I will cook the chicken later.
12. She grew too tall this year.

Day 28 Language Usage and Structure

A preposition explains where something occurs at. Think of a box. Something could occur “above”, “below”, “to”, “outside”, “inside”, “of”, “from”, “inside”, “near”, or “away from” the box. These words are prepositions. When they end with a noun, they are called prepositional phrases.

Underline the prepositional phrase in the following sentences:

Example: Jerry walked the dog around the block.

1. The flower grew next to the sidewalk
2. The jug of milk was left out of the fridge too long.
3. I am going to the store.
4. My new neighbor is from overseas.
5. The coat was in the closet.
6. The book was on the shelf.
7. I am going to a car show tomorrow.
8. He hit the baseball into the outfield.
9. The beautiful diamond fell into the crack.
10. Time ran out on the clock.

Day 29 Language Usage and Structure

A simple sentence has a subject and a verb, and sometimes an object. For example: The train was on the track. It only has one independent clause. A compound sentence has two sentences joined together with a conjunction such as “and”, “but”, or “if”. For example: I went to the store and I bought some clothes. A complex sentence is a sentence that has a clause dependent on the independent clause. (Think of the way “Yoda” in the “Star Wars” movies would speak). For example: Although it is time for bed, you must finish your homework.

Write the word next to the sentence denoting its type: compound, simple, or complex.

1. I went to the movies and I ordered some popcorn
2. The dark alley was quite foreboding.
3. Despite losing, the football team shook hands with the winning team.
4. The music in the stadium was loud.
5. A cat tried to get down, but it was stuck in a tree.
6. Looking at the score so far, it seemed the other team would win.
7. The cheerleaders jumped and cheered.
8. While the drummers drummed, the baritones played the melody.
9. Because the sun was down, the street was dark.
10. Mom made some gingerbread and sculpted a gingerbread house.
11. She would jump up and shout if the team scored one more point!

Day 30 Spelling

Write each word 5 times:

drank _____

leisure _____

offer _____

stairs _____

escape _____

often _____

really _____

soak _____

alright _____

Day 31 Spelling

niece _____

sixty _____

split _____

canal _____

kettle _____

telephone _____

waste _____

compel _____

haste _____

moral _____

Day 32 Spelling

century _____

annual _____

replace _____

solve _____

target _____

elapse _____

respect _____

saucer _____

whom _____

mere _____

Day 33 Spelling

patient _____

silence _____

vegetable _____

intense _____

prairie _____

presence _____

tangle _____

lining _____

narrow _____

scenery _____

Day 34 Spelling

delicious _____

interfere _____

oxygen _____

remit _____

brilliant _____

disposition _____

magnificent _____

entire _____

listened _____

losing _____

Day 35 Spelling

trout _____

assist _____

paddle _____

special _____

weight _____

insect _____

pantry _____

willow _____

whistle _____

Day 36 Spelling

arrival _____

comply _____

economy _____

marriage _____

column _____

graze _____

inquire _____

misspell _____

Day 37 Spelling

career _____

efficiency _____

laboratory _____

suburb _____

acquire _____

assure _____

celery _____

thoroughly _____

chosen _____

grease _____

Day 38 Spelling

innocent _____

length _____

noisy _____

paw _____

sleeve _____

switch _____

discipline _____

foliage _____

gripe _____

nuisance _____

Day 39 Spelling

accent _____

diamond _____

examination _____

foreign _____

attitude _____

durable _____

luxury _____

reference _____

cattle _____

invite _____

Day 40 Spelling

jelly _____

piece _____

estate _____

evidence _____

mortal _____

salute _____

cucumber _____

expand _____

lease _____

mysterious _____

Day 41 Spelling

aim _____

clerk _____

indeed _____

slipped _____

prison _____

singular _____

sow _____

unable _____

campaign _____

Day 42 Spelling

indifferent _____

permanent _____

stubborn _____

horrid _____

investigate _____

orphan _____

strain _____

equipped _____

Day 43 Spelling

indecent _____

stationary _____

volcanoes _____

Day 44 Math Computation

1. \$64.22
3.45
6.52
+ 7.84

2. 164
+ 345

3. 6,864
9,422
7,445
+ 324

4. $(-4) + (-8) =$

5. 624
- 344

6. 74
- 36

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 10,402 \\ - \quad 4,829 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 2,820 \\ - \quad 1,945 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad \frac{5}{6} \\ + \quad \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad \frac{2}{3} \\ + \quad \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 12 \frac{1}{2} \\ + 3 \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 4 \frac{4}{5} \\ + 1 \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Day 45 Math Computation

1. $\begin{array}{r} \$14.24 \\ - \underline{2.47} \end{array}$

2. $\$600 - \$13.24 =$

3. $\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{2}{3} \\ - \underline{3} \end{array}$

4. $\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{9} \\ - \underline{\frac{1}{9}} \end{array}$

5. $(+10) + (-6) =$

6. $\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ yards } 2 \text{ feet } 10 \text{ inches} \\ + \underline{3 \text{ yards } 3 \text{ feet } 8 \text{ inches}} \end{array}$

7. $47.4 + 7.29 + .0337 + 7 =$

Day 46 Math Computation

1. $.03 + .129 + .3872 =$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{5} \\ - \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 40\frac{1}{7} \\ - 12\frac{6}{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. $58.27 - 3.2775 =$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \text{ days } 7 \text{ hours } 15 \text{ minutes} \\ - 4 \text{ days } 3 \text{ hours } 29 \text{ minutes} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 237 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 724 \\ \times \quad 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 348 \\ \times \quad 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 6,024 \\ \times \quad 404 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10. \quad 3 \overline{)722}$$

$$11. \quad 200 \overline{)8,000}$$

$$12. \quad 7 \overline{)747.6}$$

$$13. \quad 3 \overline{)9.06}$$

Day 47 Math Computation

1. $7 \times \frac{2}{3} =$

2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} =$

3. $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} =$

4. $5\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} =$

5. $45 \overline{) 12,240}$

6. $22 \overline{) 2,742}$

7. $.07 \overline{) 14}$

8. $\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{7}{2} =$

Day 48 Math Computation

1. 6 yards 2 feet
 x 3

2. 47.2
 x .045

3. 275.3
 x 4

4. $4 \times (-7) =$

5. $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{5} =$

6. $\frac{5}{7} \div 2 =$

7. $8 \div \frac{7}{8}$

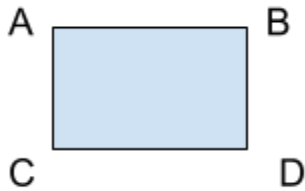
8. $12\frac{1}{5} \div 4\frac{3}{4} =$

Day 49 Math Concepts

1. Draw a percent sign:
2. If $x + 7 = 15$, then $x =$
 - a. 7
 - b. 9
 - c. 14
 - d. 8
 - e. None of the above
3. Which of the following numbers has the greatest value?
 - a. $33 \frac{1}{3}$
 - b. $27 \frac{4}{5}$
 - c. $75 \frac{4}{5}$
 - d. $95 \frac{2}{5}$
 - e. $157 \frac{3}{8}$
4. How many minutes are equal to 2 hours and 22 minutes?
 - a. 170
 - b. 122
 - c. 135
 - d. 142
 - e. None of these
 - f.
5. Sixty-two thousand three is the same as
 - a. 62,003
 - b. 6,203
 - c. 623
 - d. 6,230

- e. None of these
6. Which pair of numbers below contains two factors of 15?
- a. 2, 4,
 - b. 3, 5
 - c. 1, 6
 - d. 2, 5
 - e. None of these
7. If $7x = 63$, then $x =$
- a. 9
 - b. 11
 - c. 12
 - d. 432
 - e. None of these
8. Three and four hundredths is the same as
- a. .515
 - b. 5.15
 - c. 51.5
 - d. 515
 - e. None of these
9. Draw a “not equal to” sign
10. $(2 + 7) \times (7 - 5) =$
- a. 18
 - b. 53
 - c. 54
 - d. 30

e. None of these



11.

Which two sides of the rectangle have equal measures?

- a. AB, AC
 - b. AD, AB
 - c. AB, DC
 - d. CD, BD
 - e. None of these
12. Which of the following means the same as forty-six dollars and three cents?
- a. \$46.3¢
 - b. 46.30
 - c. 46.03
 - d. \$46.03
 - e. None of these
13. Draw a square root sign
14. What is the greatest common divisor of 7, 14, and 28?
- a. 3
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
 - d. 9

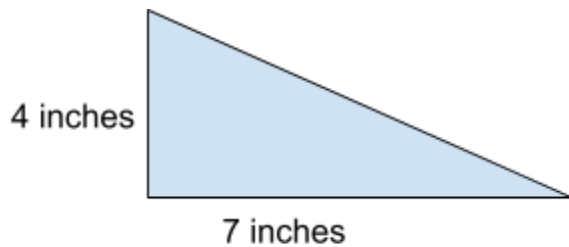
- e. None of these
15. Draw the symbol for pi
16. The Roman numeral MIV means
- a. 504
 - b. 1,400
 - c. 1,004
 - d. 154
 - e. None of the above
17. $\frac{7}{1,00}$ means the same as
- a. .7
 - b. .07
 - c. .007
 - d. .17
 - e. None of the above
18. Which formula should be used to find the diameter of a circle?
- a. $\frac{A}{\pi}$
 - b. $\frac{C}{\pi}$
 - c. $\frac{1}{2}\pi$
 - d. $C\pi$
19. Which of the following numerals has a 4 in the hundredths' place?
- a. 400

- b. 324
 - c. 346.4
 - d. 400.04
 - e. None of these
20. \emptyset means the same as
- a. { }
 - b. {0}
 - c. { \emptyset }
 - d. 0
 - e. None of these
21. $4.32 \times 10^3 =$
- a. 43,200
 - b. 143.20
 - c. 1,432
 - d. 4,320
 - e. None of the above
22. Which of the following numbers has the greatest value?
- a. .45
 - b. .045
 - c. .099
 - d. .012
 - e. .034
23. How many inches are equal in length to $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet?
- a. 28
 - b. $28\frac{1}{2}$

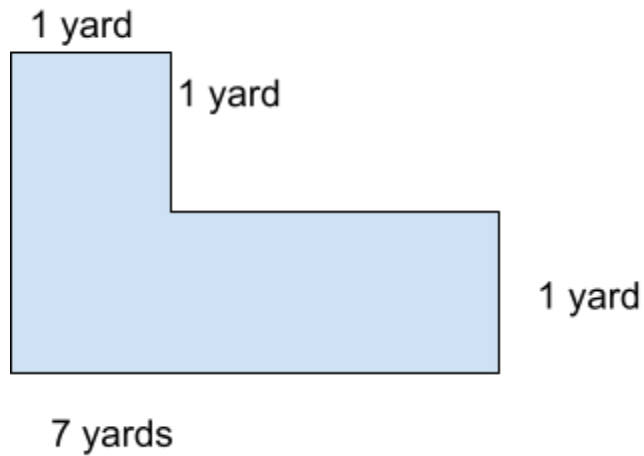
- c. 16
 - d. 28
 - e. None of the above
24. Round .4771 to the nearest hundredth
- a. .47
 - b. .478
 - c. .477
 - d. .48
 - e. None of these
25. Assume $a * b$ means $a + b - 1$. What is $3 * 2$?
- a. 2
 - b. 0
 - c. 4
 - d. 6
 - e. None of these
26. $7^2 =$
- a. 7
 - b. 14
 - c. 29
 - d. 49
 - e. None of these
27. If $s = 12$ and $t = 4$, find the value of x which makes the following equation true: $x = 7 + s - t$
- a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 13

- d. 15
 - e. None of these
28. If $\frac{x}{4} = 4$, then $x =$
- a. $\frac{1}{16}$
 - b. 1
 - c. 4
 - d. 16
 - e. None of these
29. How many degrees are there in the measure of a straight angle?
- a. 45
 - b. 90
 - c. 180
 - d. 360
 - e. None of these
30. Which of the following weighs the least?
- a. 4 centigrams
 - b. 3 grams
 - c. 1 hectograms
 - d. 1 kilograms
 - e. 1 milligram
31. Assume x and y are two odd numbers and $\frac{x}{y}$ is an integer. Which of the following statements are true?
- a. xy is odd
 - b. $\frac{x}{y}$ is odd
 - c. $x-y$ is odd

- d. $x + y$ is odd
 - e. Both a and b
 - f. Both b and c
 - g. Both c and d
 - h. b, c, and d
 - i. Both b and d
32. Round 34.52 to the nearest ten
- a. 3.5
 - b. 34.5
 - c. 36
 - d. 34.52
 - e. None of these



33. What is the area of the triangle shown above? ($A = \frac{1}{2} bh$)
- a. 14 square inches
 - b. 20 square inches
 - c. 24 square inches
 - d. 48 square inches
 - e. None of these



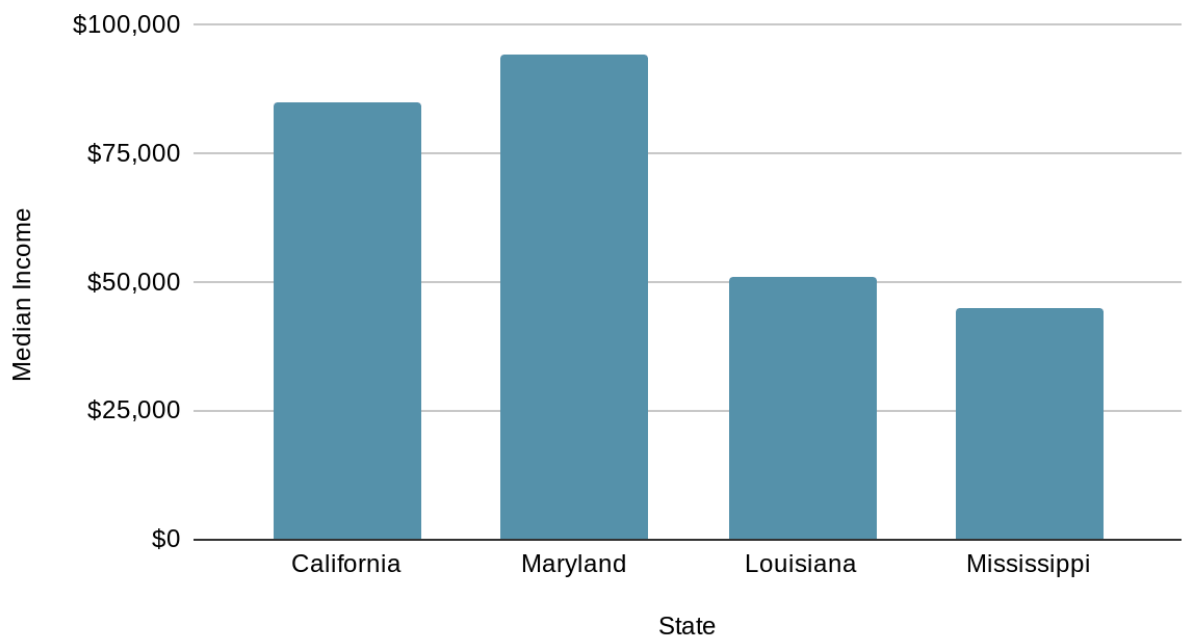
34.

What is the area of the figure above if all the angles are right angles?

- a. 6 square yards
 - b. 8 square yards
 - c. 10 square yards
 - d. 12 square yards
 - e. None of these
35. If $\frac{x}{4} = 5\frac{1}{2}$, then $x =$
- a. 14
 - b. 10
 - c. 22
 - d. 24
 - e. None of these

1. A classroom has 7 rows of desks with 5 desks in each row. 6 desks were removed from the room. How many desks were left?
 - a. 30
 - b. 28
 - c. 35
 - d. 29
 - e. None of these

Median Income per State



2. According to the graph above, about how much is the median income in Louisiana?
 - a. 84,900
 - b. 94,300
 - c. 50,900
 - d. 44,966

3. Janice bought a car for \$4,000. She paid \$300 down and will pay the rest in 10 equal payments. How much will each payment be?
- a. \$37
 - b. \$370
 - c. \$50
 - d. \$500
 - e. None of these
4. The scale of a map states that 1 inch equals 20 miles. If there are 2 cities that are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, how many miles are they away from each other?
- a. 30
 - b. 45
 - c. 50
 - d. 100
 - e. None of these
5. How many square feet are there in a strip of carpet that is 4 feet wide and 11 feet long?
- a. 20
 - b. 44
 - c. 52
 - d. 72
 - e. None of these
6. What is the area of a rectangle with a base of 9 inches and an altitude of 7 inches?
- a. 126 square inches
 - b. 63 square inches
 - c. 40.5 square inches

- d. 63.5 square inches
 - e. None of the above
7. One crate of apples weighs 40 pounds. Another crate weighs 100 pounds. A third crate weighs 80 pounds. What is the average weight of the three crates in pounds?
- a. 63 lbs
 - b. $63\frac{1}{3}$ lbs
 - c. 190 lbs
 - d. 60 lbs
 - e. None of these
8. What is the area of a parallelogram with a base of 12 inches and an altitude of 5 inches?
- a. 19 square inches
 - b. 21 square inches
 - c. 45 square inches
 - d. 60 square inches
 - e. None of the above
9. Jared sold newspaper subscriptions for \$5 each. He received a 15% commission on each sale. How much did he earn for each subscription sold?
- a. \$0.75
 - b. \$1
 - c. \$2
 - d. \$1.50
 - e. None of these

10. The inside dimensions of a box are 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. How many cubic inches does it contain?
- a. 24 in^3
 - b. 120 in^3
 - c. 160 in^3
 - d. 180 in^3
 - e. None of these
11. Cassandra missed 6 problems on a test but did 80% of them correctly. How many problems were there in the test?
- a. 40
 - b. 60
 - c. 100
 - d. 300
 - e. None of these
12. The bank received 9% interest on a loan of \$1,000 for 1 year. How much interest did the bank receive?
- a. \$9
 - b. \$89
 - c. \$18
 - d. \$90
 - e. None of these
13. Beau had \$30 and spent \$10 of it. What percent did he spend?
- a. 12%
 - b. 30%
 - c. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
 - d. 25%

- e. None of these
14. Charles, John, and Jerry have \$60 combined. Charles has \$15, John has \$27, and Jerry has \$18. What percent of the \$60 does Charles have?
- a. 50%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 33%
 - d. 17%
 - e. None of the above
15. A jacket was priced to cost \$45 dollars. A customer had a coupon for 20% off the jacket. How much did the jacket cost?
- a. \$28
 - b. \$30
 - c. \$36
 - d. \$42
 - e. None of these

Table of Contents

Chapter	Page
1. The Demand for Chocolate.....	1
2. Cocoa Farms	6
3. Cocoa Trees.....	19
4. Cocoa Fermentation.....	35
5. Cocoa Refineries.....	57
6. Chocolate Companies.....	65

1. "Cocoa Trees" begins on page

- a. 1
- b. 6
- c. 19
- d. 35
- e. 57
- f. 65

2. Page 37 is in the chapter on

- a. The Demand for Chocolate
- b. Cocoa Farms
- c. Cocoa Trees
- d. Cocoa Fermentation
- e. Cocoa Refineries
- f. Chocolate Companies

3. Information on who sells refined chocolate can be found in chapter

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 6

Index

Ballet: arabesque 5, classical 6, neoclassical 7, romantic 7-8,
Ballroom: cha-cha 10, mambo 11, rumba 12, samba 12-13, swing 13, tango 14
Contemporary: Irish 17, Jazz 18, lyrical 19-20, modern 22,
Hip Hop: bugaloo 25, breakdance 26, liquid dance 27, UpRock 30,
Jazz: Charleston 33, classical 35, commercial 36, contemporary 37,
Tap Dance: ball heel 38, Broadway tap 39, Buffalo 40, shuffle 42
Folk Dance: bhangra dance 44, Chhau dance 45, contra dance 46,
dragon dance 48
Irish Dance: horn pipe 50, Irish step dance 52, jigs 54, social dance 56,
set dance 58

4. Information on breakdance is found on page

- a. 11
- b. 26
- c. 36
- d. 52

5. Chhau dance can be found on page

- a. 26
- b. 37
- c. 44
- d. 45

6. The cha-cha can be found on page

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 22
- d. 46

An African Safari

An African Safari is a journey in Africa you can take where you watch animals in their natural habitat. On a Safari in Africa you may run into lions, leopards, elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffalo. These are the most powerful animals compared to humans. Some predators include black-backed jackals, cheetahs, hyenas, crocodiles, and wild dogs.

African lions are very exciting to see on a Safari. They are the second largest cats in the world (after tigers). Lions live in groups called prides. They include females and their young, and one or two males. The males have a mane that distinguishes them from females. The female lions do most of the hunting, and they hunt antelopes, zebras, and wildebeest. They are the most active in the morning and evening.

Article notes from

<https://www.passportandpixels.com/amazing-african-safari-animals-photos/>

1. The first paragraph is about
 - a. Lions
 - b. Predators
 - c. African Safari
 - d. Wildebeest

2. The writer uses the word “distinguish” to explain
 - a. The difference between a male and female lion
 - b. Why male lions hunt
 - c. There are more male lions than female lions in a pride
 - d. Why male lions don’t hunt

3. The largest cats in the world are:

- a. Lions
 - b. Hippos
 - c. Rhinoceros
 - d. Tigers
4. Crocodiles are a type of
- a. Prey
 - b. Predator
 - c. Powerful animal
 - d. Journey
5. Female lions hunt
- a. Crocodiles
 - b. Antelopes
 - c. Tigers
 - d. Rhinoceroses
6. Lions are most active
- a. At night
 - b. During the day
 - c. In the morning and evening
 - d. When it rains
7. The last paragraph is about
- a. African safaris
 - b. The jungle
 - c. Lions
 - d. Cheetahs

Hydrogen can be used as an alternative fuel. Water can be broken down into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas through a process called electrolysis. Electrolysis includes putting an electric current through a salt water composition through the use of two electrodes. The hydrogen gas will collect on one electrode and the oxygen gas will collect on the other electrode. The hydrogen gas can be collected in a gas receiving chamber and later burned as fuel.

Hydrogen gas has safety issues. It is highly flammable. It can ignite 20 times more easily than natural gas or gasoline. It can be ignited by a cell phone or even an electrical storm miles away. Its spontaneous ignition temperature is 650 degrees Celsius (1202 degrees Fahrenheit). Hydrogen needs a spark to ignite, and can ignite with only a 3% hydrogen air mixture. Hydrogen is explosive in nature and cannot be easily transported from one place to another. Generating it by hydrolysis of water can be expensive.

Hydrogen is a very clean fuel. When it burns, it becomes water vapor. It has no CO₂ emissions and no smoke. Hydrogen burns with a pale blue flame that is nearly invisible in daylight. The flame may appear yellow due to dust in the air or sodium.

1. This article is about
 - a. Gasoline
 - b. Hydroelectric forces
 - c. Hydrogen fuel
 - d. Solar panels

2. What is electrolysis in hydrogen fuel production?
 - a. A process where water can be broken down into hydrogen and oxygen gas
 - b. Putting an electric current through salt water
 - c. Collecting hydrogen gas in a gas chamber

- d. All of the above
3. Hydrogen gas is a relatively safe fuel
 - a. True
 - b. False
 4. Hydrogen fuel burns at
 - a. 500 degrees F
 - b. 650 degrees F
 - c. 1202 degrees F
 - d. 600 degrees F
 5. Hydrogen can be ignited by
 - a. A cell phone or electrical storm
 - b. Spontaneous combustion
 - c. Too much movement
 - d. Low temperatures
 6. Generation of hydrogen fuel via electrolysis is
 - a. Relatively cheap and inexpensive
 - b. Expensive
 - c. Cheaper than gasoline
 - d. More expensive than gasoline
 7. Hydrogen is a very clean fuel
 - a. True
 - b. False
 8. Burning hydrogen
 - a. Produces lots of smoke
 - b. Produces no smoke
 - c. Produces high CO₂ levels

d. Produces low CO₂ levels

9. What color does pure hydrogen burn at?

a. Green

b. Yellow

c. Blue

d. Red

10. What application would be best suited for hydrogen fuel?

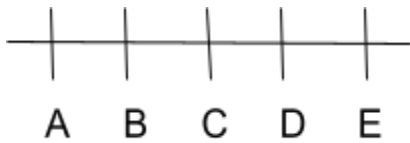
a. A hydrogen stove with an electrolyzer in it that uses water as an input

b. Large scale production of hydrogen gas

c. Large scale transportation systems for hydrogen fuel

d. Hydrogen gas pumps

Day 53 Reading Comprehension



The order ABCDE is true

The order EDCBA is true

The order ABC is true because B is between A and C

The order CBA is true because B is between C and A

The order DBE is not true because B is not between D and E

Is the following true or not true:

1. ABC true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
2. CDE true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
3. EDC true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
4. DBC not true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
5. ECD not true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
6. BAC is not true
 - a. True

- b. Not true
- 7. DCB is true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
- 8. CBD is not true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true
- 9. DCE is not true
 - a. True
 - b. Not True
- 10. ACB is not true
 - a. True
 - b. Not true

Day 53 Reading Comprehension

Vocabulary words to study - consider using each of these words in a sentence:

legal _____

progress _____

curves _____

barren _____

guiltless _____

extension _____

restricted _____

positive _____

accuse _____

inspire _____

strife _____

extract _____

abnormal _____

exterior _____

assurance _____

glance _____

method _____

astounded _____

customary _____

acceptance _____

acquire _____

oppose _____

abolish _____

abundant _____

transparent _____

civilization _____

obscure _____

brawny _____

minimum _____

fraudulent _____

antagonistic _____

coinciding _____

resolute _____

surplus _____

compensation _____

assess _____

augmented _____

valor _____

deviated _____

7th Grade Answer Key

Day 1

Example sentences:

1. A frog sat on the lily pad.
2. “The Beginning of the End” was a book about the end of the world.
3. King George the III’s real name was George William Frederick.
4. He’s leaving on a midnight train to Georgia.

Day 2

Example sentences:

1. My birthday is next month.
2. Valentine’s Day is in February.
3. My favorite cousin is coming over to my house today.
4. Let’s go see what Mom is making for dinner!

Day 3

Example sentences:

1. I want my editor to be Ms. Frye.
2. My older brother goes to Thornbridge High School.
3. The grammar error in my essay indicates I need to study language usage and structure.
4. My parents will let me stay up late to watch a movie on Friday.

Day 4

Example sentences:

1. The doorman croaked to the visitor, “This will be my last week of work before I retire.”
2. I want to wish everyone a merry Christmas!
3. In the 1750s, parts of Prussia later became the modern day Russia and Germany.
4. I went to see a Broadway play in New York City.
5. *Answers may vary*

Day 5

“That’s the question,” said Puddleglum, rubbing his big, frog-like hands together. “How can we *now*? No doubt, if we’d had our minds on our job when we were at the Ruinous City, we’d have been shown how—found a little door, or a cave, or a tunnel, or met someone to help us. Might have been (you never know) Aslan himself. We’d have gotten down under those pavingstones somehow or other. Aslan’s instructions always work, there are no exceptions. But how to do it now—that’s another matter.”

“Well, we shall just have to go back, I suppose,” said Jill.

Excerpt from The Silver Chair: Chronicles of Narnia: C.S. Lewis

Day 6

4043 E St.
Denver, CO
August 13, 2015

Dear Susan,

I need to pay taxes on my employment income, my capital gains income, and my contract work income. I sent you all the paperwork, including the details on all the tax figures.

The auditor told me, “These are the best records I’ve ever seen!”

I have to admit it, Susan, I was nervous until the auditor said that.

We’ll talk about it some more when I get home.

Love,

Jerry

Day 7

1. Let’s go to the store
2. A dog and cat were in the house.
3. 1) was
2) were
3) were
4) was
5) were

Day 8

1. I can’t stand it anymore.
2. I don’t have any time for this.
3. She can hardly read or write.
4. I don’t want to go to work anymore.
5. I haven’t gotten a good score.

Day 9

1. were
2. was
3. were

1. are
2. are
3. is
4. are

Day 10

1. lie
2. lie
3. Lay

1. who
2. which
3. who

Day 11

1. their
2. there
3. there
4. there
5. their

B. (answers vary): Romulans are very honorable, but they're also unforgiving.

Day 12

1. Who
2. whom
3. whom
4. whom
5. Who

Day 13

1. then
2. than
3. than
4. then
5. Then

Day 14

1. should have
2. should have
3. would have
4. could have

1. should've
2. could've
3. would've

Day 15

1. You're
2. your
3. your
4. you're
5. your

Day 16

1. us
2. we
3. us
4. us
5. we

Day 17

1. too
2. to
3. too
4. too
5. to

Day 18

1. I
2. me
3. I
4. me
5. I
6. me
7. me

Day 19

1. has been
2. have been
3. has been
4. has been
5. have been
6. have been
7. has been

Day 20

1. a.
2. b.
3. a.
4. a.

Day 21

1. a.
2. a.
3. b.
4. A.

Day 22

1. -ing
2. -est
3. -est
4. -'s
5. -en
6. -ing
7. -est
8. -en
9. -er
10. -ed
11. -ed
12. -ed
13. -s
14. -s
15. -d
16. -d

Day 23

1. cow
 2. baby
 3. dog
 4. Sun
-
1. cow, moon
 2. he, hot dogs, stove
 3. she, card
 4. neighbor, high school
 5. book, shelf

1. Jennfier
Hint (Valentine's is not a proper noun, it is a proper adjective, because it describes the card.)
2. "Harry Potter"
3. Dad
4. Olsen High School
5. Felicia

Day 24

Answers may vary:

1. fight, search, give
2. I had searched for my friend.
3. I fought with my brother.
4. I will be giving a present to my friend.

Day 25

1. percolated
2. cried
3. sang
4. none (intransitive)
5. none (intransitive)
6. laid
7. wrote
8. baked
9. none (intransitive)
10. walking
11. rode
12. flinched

Day 26

1. strongest
2. warm, moist, fluffy
3. dirty, rusty,
4. powerful, thick
5. largest
6. most, else
7. flakey, fresh
8. warm, beautiful
9. yellow, crescent

5. compound
6. complex
7. simple
8. complex
9. complex
10. compound
11. Compound

Day 27

1. swiftly
2. visibly
3. loudly
4. slowly
5. softly
6. that
7. silently
8. suddenly
9. gently
10. soon
11. later
12. Too

Day 44

1. 92.03
2. 509
3. 24,055
4. -12
5. 280
6. 38
7. 5,573
8. 875
9. 1
10. $\frac{5}{6}$
11. $16\frac{1}{6}$
12. $5\frac{29}{30}$

Day 28

1. next to the sidewalk
2. out of the fridge
3. to the store
4. from overseas
5. in the closet
6. on the shelf
7. to a car show
8. into the outfield
9. into the crack
10. on the clock

Day 45

1. \$11.77
2. \$586.76
3. $3\frac{2}{3}$
4. $\frac{1}{3}$
5. 4
6. 11 yards 0 feet 6 inches
7. 61.7237

Day 29

1. compound
2. simple
3. complex
4. simple

Day 46

1. 0.7921
2. $\frac{7}{15}$
3. $27\frac{2}{7}$

4. 54.9925
5. 3 days 3 hours 46 minutes
6. 1,659
7. 21,720
8. 10,092
9. 2,433,696
10. $240\frac{2}{3}$
11. 40
12. 106.8
13. 3.02

Day 47

1. $4\frac{2}{3}$
2. $\frac{1}{4}$
3. $\frac{3}{20}$
4. $5\frac{2}{15}$
5. 272
6. $124.\overline{63}$
7. 200
8. $\frac{4}{25}$


Day 48

1. 20 yards
2. 2.1240
3. 1101.2
4. -28
5. $1\frac{1}{2}$
6. $\frac{5}{14}$
7. $9\frac{1}{7}$
8. $3\frac{4}{15}$

Day 49

1. %
2. D
3. E
4. D
5. A
6. B

7. A
8. B
9. \neq
10. A
11. C
12. D

13. 
14. C
15. π
16. C (M=1,000, C = 100, L = 50, X = 10, V = 5)
17. B
18. B
19. D
20. A (both are notations for the empty set, see [21-110: Sets](https://www.math.cmu.edu/~bkell/21110-2010s/sets.html#:~:text=Note%20that%20there%20is%20a,has%20a%20box%20in%20it)
<https://www.math.cmu.edu/~bkell/21110-2010s/sets.html#:~:text=Note%20that%20there%20is%20a,has%20a%20box%20in%20it>)
21. D
22. A
23. A
24. D
25. C
26. D
27. D
28. D
29. C
30. E
31. E (test with numbers $\frac{49}{7}$ or $\frac{25}{5}$, an integer is a whole number)
32. A
33. A

34. B (8 square yards)

35. C ($x = 22$)

Day 50

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. C

Day 51

1. C
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. B

Day 52

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. B

5. C

6. C

Day 53

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A

Day 54

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

