



Alternative Method of Instruction
Middle School – 7th Grade
Day 1

Name: _____

Word Bank

Skin
Lungs
Kidneys
Bladder
Ureters
Urethra
Rectum
Anus

Heart
Blood
Veins
Arteries
Capillaries

Nose
Pharynx
Larynx
Trachea
Bronchi
Lungs

Tongue
Teeth
Salivary glands
Esophagus
Stomach
Small intestine
Large intestine
Liver
Pancreas
Gall bladder

Skeletal muscles
Tendons
Smooth muscle
Cardiac muscle

Bones
Cartilage
Ligaments

Brain
Spinal cord
Nerve cells

Lymph nodes
Lymph vessels
White blood cells

Exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide between the body and the external environment

Detects and responds to changes in the environment
Transmits information throughout the body

Moves and supports the body
Protects internal organs

Breaks down food into nutrients cells can use
Disposes of solid wastes

Removes wastes
Removes excess water
Removes unusable materials from foods
Removes carbon dioxide
Removes harmful materials

Moves the body
Moves materials through the body

Transports oxygen, nutrients, & other needed materials to cells
Transports wastes away from cells

Protects against disease

These two systems work together to provide the force needed to move blood throughout the body. They also work together to provide the body with control and coordination.

These two systems both work to cleanse the body of wastes and harmful toxins. Wastes removed include carbon dioxide, perspiration, urine, and feces.

These two systems work together to break food down into usable forms and remove waste products from your body.

These two systems work together to move the body.

These two systems work together to respond to stimuli and defend the body against harm and infection

These two systems work together to get oxygen to the cells in the body and to remove carbon dioxide from the body.

SOCIAL STUDIES – 7TH GRADE

Name: _____

Lesson 1

Subject: Record Keeping and Writing in the Ancient World

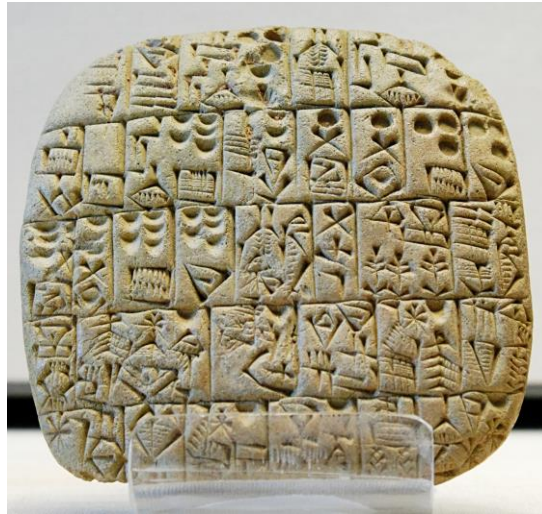
Objective: Students will explore the significance of record keeping and the development of writing systems in ancient civilizations. Using what they have learned about various ancient writing systems, they will understand the importance of written records in preserving history, and appreciate the contributions of these early civilizations to the advancement of human communication.

Record Keeping and Writing in the Ancient World

"How did people communicate before computers and phones existed?"

As history has shown, record keeping is essential for preserving history, passing down knowledge, and organizing information for future generations. We have seen in our studies that each civilization has recorded information using a variety of ways and methods.

Before the advent of computers and phones, people communicated using various methods that evolved over time. In ancient civilizations, communication primarily relied on oral tradition, where knowledge, stories, and important information were passed down from one generation to another through spoken word. Additionally, ancient writing systems, such as cuneiform in Mesopotamia, hieroglyphics in Ancient Egypt, and hieroglyphs in the Maya and Aztec civilizations, played a crucial role in communication. These early writing systems allowed people to record information on clay tablets, papyrus scrolls, and other mediums, enabling them to convey complex messages, religious texts, administrative records, historical narratives, and more. Alongside writing, ancient people used visual symbols, gestures, and body language to communicate ideas and emotions. This diverse array of communication methods formed the foundation for the development of more sophisticated communication technologies that we use today.



Cuneiform. (2023, July 20). In *Wikipedia*. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuneiform>



Egyptian hieroglyphs. (2023, July 8). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs

1. What were some challenges associated with relying solely on spoken word for communication?

2. What were the key features and materials used in early writing systems like cuneiform, hieroglyphics, and hieroglyphs, and how did these writing methods contribute to the development of record keeping and historical documentation?

3. What do you believe is more permanent, cuneiform and stone tablets, or our digital communications, emails, and text messages?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS – 7TH GRADE

Name: _____

ELA 7th Grade

AMI Day #1 Assignment

Directions: Read the following brief biography about Milton Hershey who invented the Hershey Candy Company and then answer the questions that follow the passage.

Milton Hershey

- **Occupation:** Entrepreneur and chocolate maker
- **Born:** September 13, 1857, Derry Township, Pennsylvania
- **Died:** October 13, 1945, at Hershey, Pennsylvania
- **Best known for** Founding the Hershey Chocolate Corporation



Milton Hershey
Photo by Unknown

Where did Milton Hershey grow up?

Milton Snavely Hershey was born on September 13, 1857, in the small town of Derry, Pennsylvania. He only had one sibling, a sister named Serina who sadly died from Scarlet fever when Milton was nine years old. His mother, Fanny, was a devoted Mennonite. His father, Henry, was a dreamer who was constantly starting new jobs and working on his next "get rich quick" scheme.

Because Milton's family moved so much, he didn't get a very good education. By the time he turned thirteen, he had attended six different schools. Even though he was smart, it was tough on Milton to always be changing schools. After the fourth grade, his mother decided that Milton should leave school and learn a trade

Milton's mom found him a job as an apprentice to a printer. He would help set up each letter for the printing press and then load the paper and ink for the printer to work. He thought the work was boring and didn't enjoy the job. After two years with the printer, Milton's mom helped him to find a new apprentice job with a candy maker.

Learning to Make Candy

In 1872, Milton went to work for Joseph Royer at the Lancaster confectionery shop. There Milton learned about the art of candy making. He made all sorts of candy including caramels, fudge, and peppermints. He really enjoyed being a candy maker and knew he had found what he wanted to do for the rest of his life.

Starting His Own Business

When Milton was nineteen years old, he opened his own candy business. He borrowed money from his aunt and uncle to get the business open. He opened the shop in the big city of Philadelphia. He had all sorts of candy products and he also sold nuts and ice cream.

Failing

Unfortunately, no matter how hard Milton worked, he couldn't figure out how to get his business to make a profit. He worked harder and harder, but soon he ran out of money and had to shut his business down. Milton wasn't one to give up. He moved to Denver, Colorado, and got a job with a candy maker where he learned that fresh milk made the best-tasting candy. He then opened another candy shop in New York City. This shop failed, too.

Lancaster Caramel Company

Back in Lancaster, Milton once again started a new candy business. This time he would specialize in making just caramels. His caramel company was a huge success. Before long, Milton had to open up new candy-making factories and branches all over the country. He was now a rich man.

Hershey Chocolate Company

Even though Milton was now a huge success, he had a new idea that he thought would be even bigger...chocolate! He sold his caramel business for \$1 million and put all his efforts into making chocolate. He wanted to make a huge chocolate factory where he could mass-produce chocolate so it would be both delicious and affordable for the average person. He got the idea of building a factory in the country, but where would the workers live?

Hershey Pennsylvania

Milton decided to not only build a large factory in the country but to also build a town. People thought he was crazy! Milton, however, didn't care. He went ahead with his plan and built the town of Hershey, Pennsylvania. It had lots of houses, a post office, churches, and schools. The chocolate company was a huge success. Soon Hershey's chocolates were the most famous chocolates in the world.

Why was Hershey successful?

Milton Hershey was more than just a candy maker and a dreamer, he was a good businessman and learned from his earlier mistakes. When he first started making chocolate, he made one simple product: the milk chocolate candy bar. Because he made so many, he could sell them at a low price. This allowed everyone to afford chocolate. Milton also hired good people, advertised his chocolates, and invested in other aspects of chocolate making like sugar production.

Later Life and Death

Milton and his wife, Kitty, were not able to have children. He used his millions to invest in a school for orphaned boys called the Hershey Industrial School. He died at the age of 88 on October 13, 1945.

Name: _____

OPERATIONS WITH FRACTIONS

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS

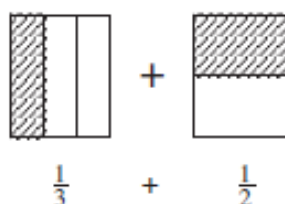
Before fractions can be added or subtracted, the fractions must have the same denominator, that is, a common denominator. We will present two methods for adding or subtracting fractions.

AREA MODEL METHOD

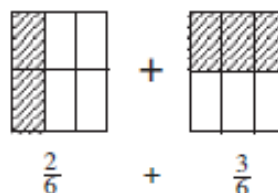
Step 1: Copy the problem.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$

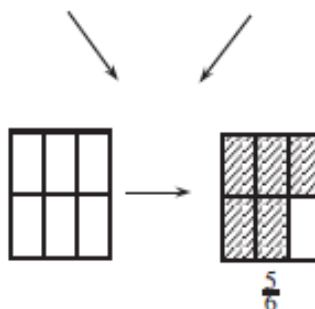
Step 2: Draw and divide equal-sized rectangles for each fraction. One rectangle is cut vertically into an equal number of pieces based on the first denominator (bottom). The other is cut horizontally, using the second denominator. The number of shaded pieces in each rectangle is based on the numerator (top). Label each rectangle, with the fraction it represents.



Step 3: Superimpose the lines from each rectangle onto the other rectangle, as if one rectangle is placed on top of the other one.



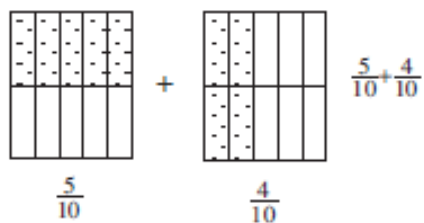
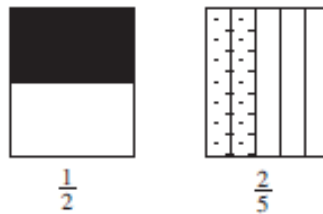
Step 4: Rename the fractions as sixths, because the new rectangles are divided into six equal parts. Change the numerators to match the number of sixths in each figure.



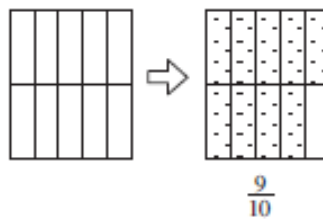
Step 5: Draw an empty rectangle with sixths, then combine all sixths by shading the same number of sixths in the new rectangle as the total that were shaded in both rectangles from the previous step.

Example 1

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}$ can be modeled as:



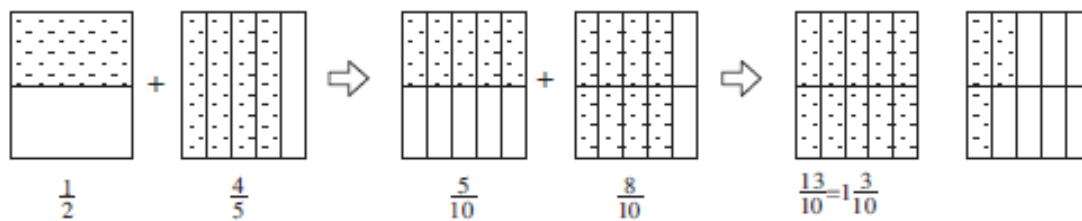
so



Thus, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$.

Example 2

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{5}$ would be:



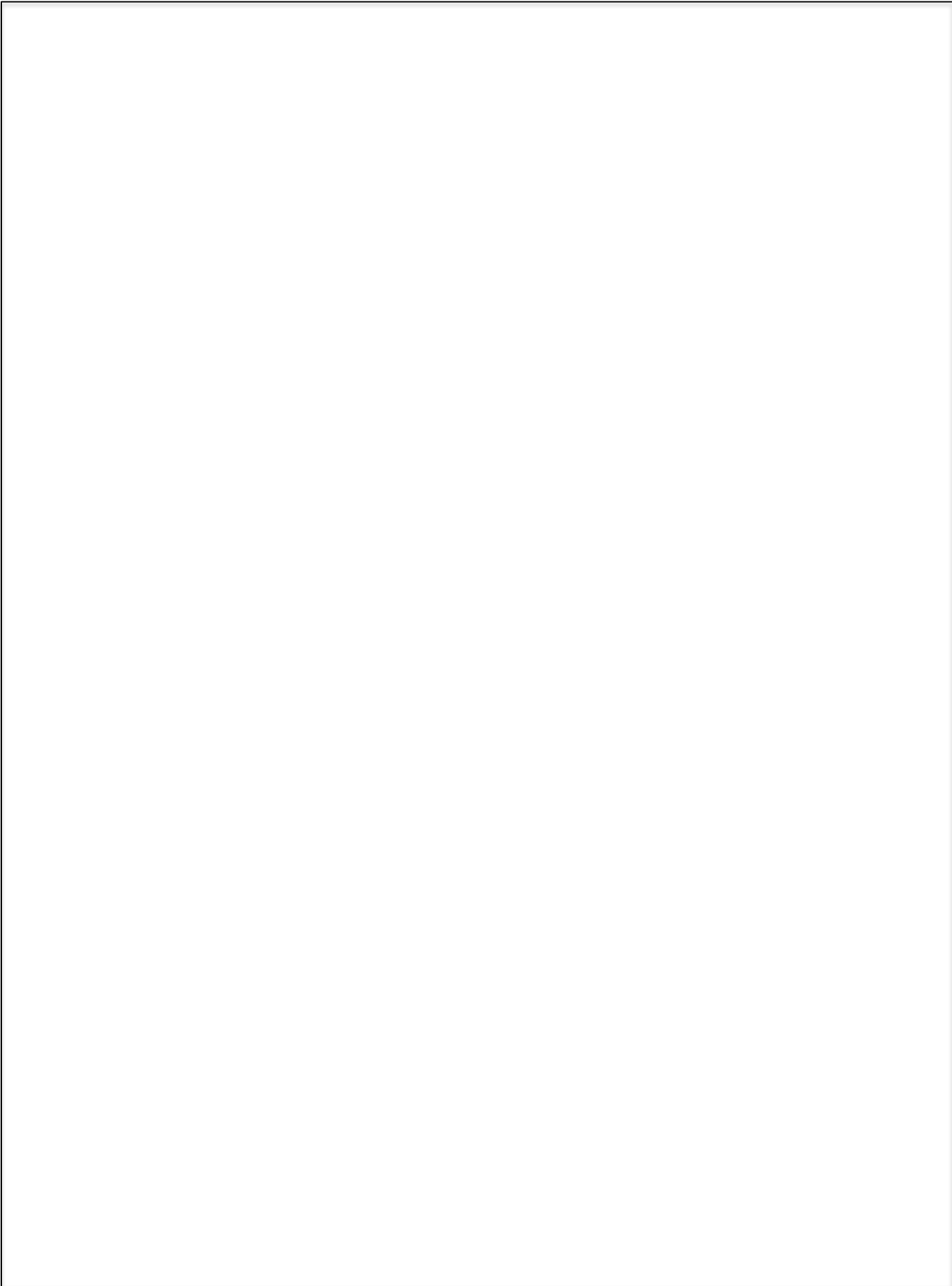
Problems

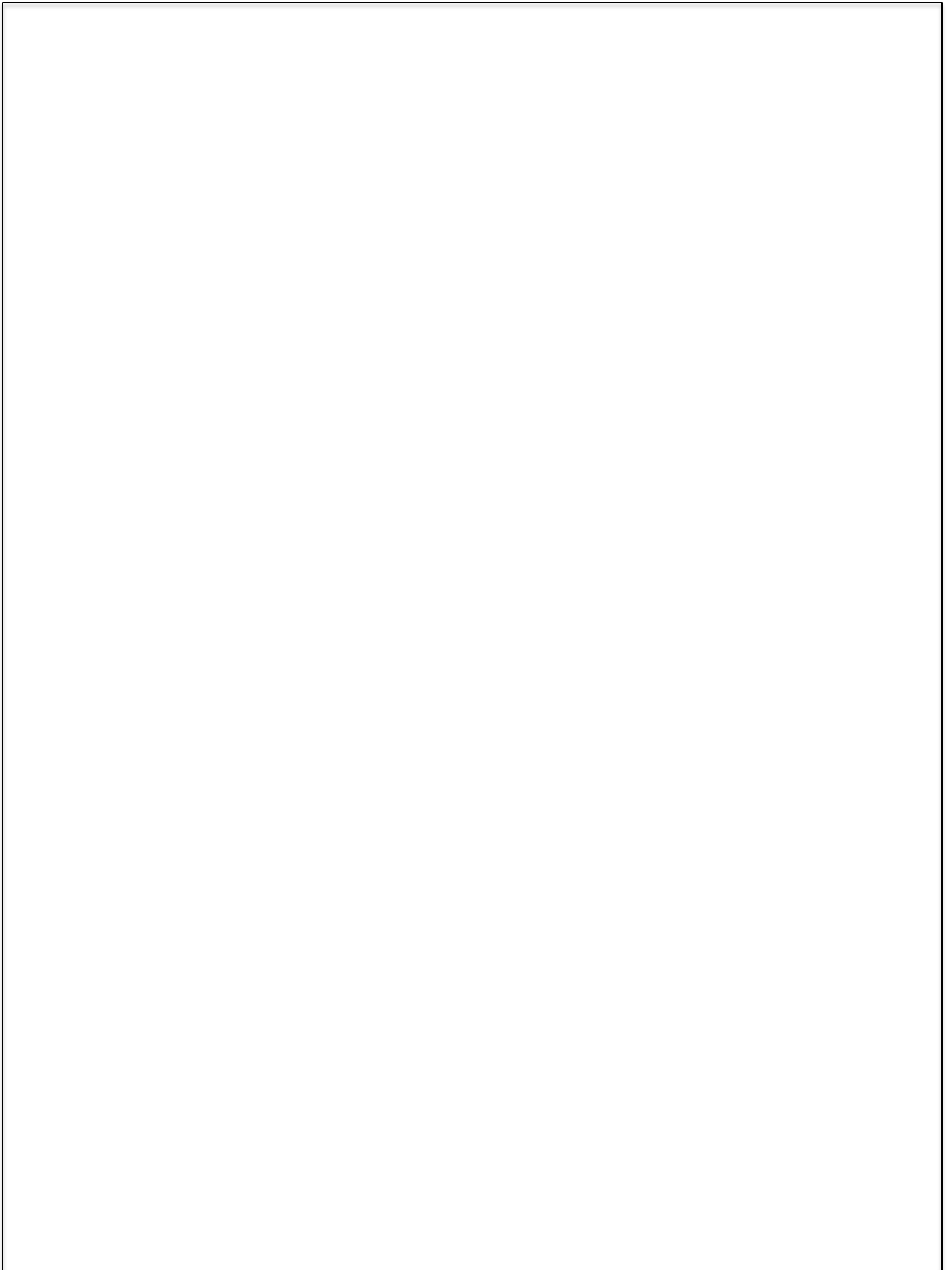
Use the area model method to add the following fractions.

1. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{5}$

2. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{7}$

3. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$





PHYSICAL EDUCATION – 7TH GRADE

Name: _____

Do You Want to Build a Snowman?

Directions: Choose Option 1, Option 2 or Option 3 to complete.

Option 1: Shovel the driveway for your family or a neighbor. Snow shoveling is a cardiovascular activity that raises your heart rate. If you have a family member or neighbor who needs extra help please take a photo or have the person who's driveway you shoveled sign this paper below.

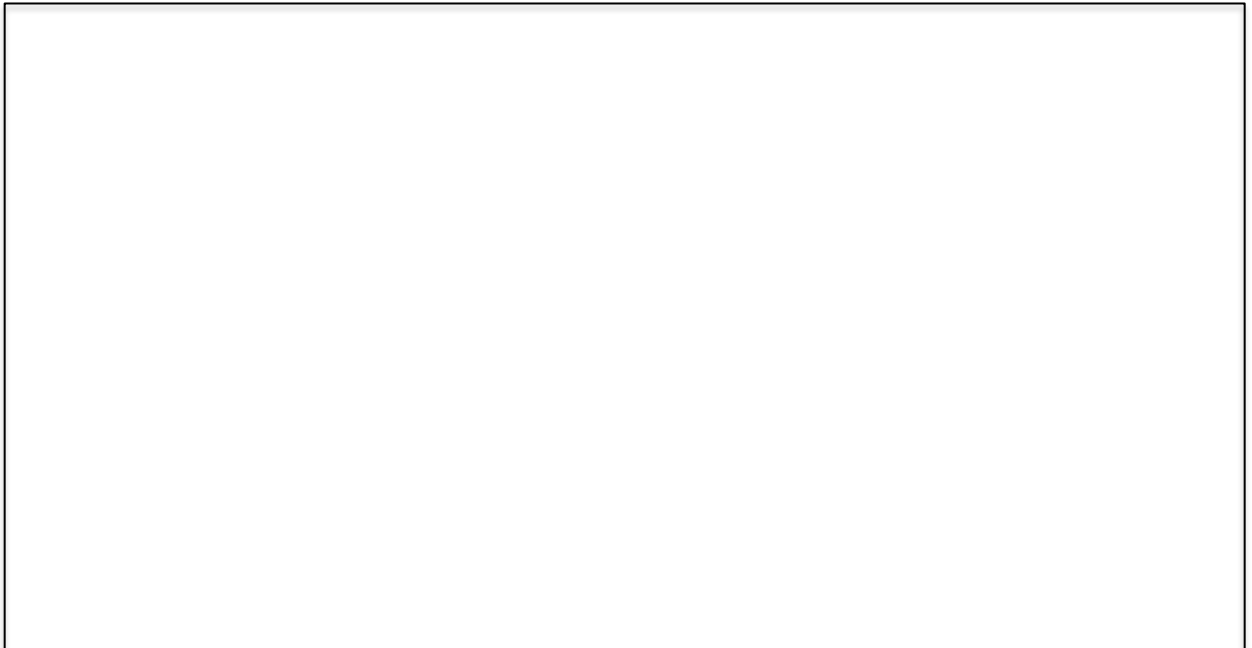
Sign Here: _____

Option 2: Build a snowman outside. Get creative and build the best snowman you can, the bigger the better! Please take a photo of yourself next to your snowman to receive credit. If you cannot take a photo of your snowman please record the height and width of your snowman below.

Snowman height: _____ **Snowman width:** _____

Option 3: If there is no snow outside or you are unable to go outside use items around the house to create an obstacle course. Your obstacle course can include exercises to complete at different points of the course, clues around the house, things around your home to jump over (safely). Use what you have and get creative!!! Either take a photo of your obstacle course or use the space below to sketch a picture or describe each part of your obstacle course.

Obstacle Course Sketch:



READING – 7TH GRADE

Name: _____

For each AMI snow day, students should spend 20 minutes reading. Please use the space below to log your reading.

Title: _____

Format (mark one)

Book

Magazine

eBook

Other: _____

Minutes spent reading: _____

ELECTIVES – 7TH GRADE

Student Name: _____

Directions: Choose **ONE** activity from this list of options to complete for each day of AMI work. Please have an adult initial any activities that you complete for AMI days.

Art	Draw or paint a still life picture of something in your home. _____ initials _____ date	Create a short movie about what you like to do on a snow day _____ Initials _____ date
Music	Practice your band instrument. _____ initials _____ date	Listen to your favorite song and sing along, or . . . Compose an original song. _____ Initials _____ date
Industrial Tech PLTW EbD	Repair something in your home, or . . . Build a fort, either inside your home or with snow outside. _____ initials _____ date	Create a Rube Goldberg machine, or . . . Build a bridge out of something in your home. _____ Initials _____ date
Drama	Act our or record a skit with a family member or friend. _____ initials _____ date	Watch a comedy movie or musical. _____ Initials _____ date
Family and Consumer Science	Ask your adults about budgeting tips. _____ initials _____ date	Make yourself a snack using or creating a recipe. _____ Initials _____ date
World Language / Cultures	Find something in your home from another country and write or tell someone about it. _____ initials _____ date	List your favorite holiday traditions and ask family members or acquaintances about their origins. _____ Initials _____ date