

7th grade AMI: Week of April 20 - 24

Name: _____

Math AMI

Teacher (*circle one*): Burnett **OR** Englerth

Integer Operations

By the time you complete this review, you should be able to:

1. Understand that all integers can be divided and the result is a rational number.
2. Solve mathematical problems involving addition and subtraction with positive and negative integers
3. Solve mathematical problems involving multiplication and division with positive and negative integers

Integers – integers are used daily in real life. Their uses include thermometers, field position in football, and money and checking accounts. The following includes examples of each. Integers are positive and negative whole numbers and zero.

Here is a review of integer rules for you.
You can also use resources in your math binder.

To ADD integers with the same sign, add and use the same sign.

$$+2 + (+8) = +10$$

$$-2 + (-8) = -10$$

To ADD integers with different signs, take the difference of the absolute value of each integer and use the sign of the largest number.

$$+8 + (-2) = +6$$

To SUBTRACT integers, use “keep, change, change” and you then have an addition problem. Then, use the addition rules.

$$+2 - (-6) \text{ gets changed to } +2 + (+6) = +8.$$

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To MULTIPLY or DIVIDE integers, use these rules:

- If the signs of both numbers are the same, the product will be POSITIVE

$$+6 \cdot +2 = +12$$

$$-6 \cdot -2 = +12$$

$$\frac{-12}{-6} = +2$$

- If the signs of both numbers are different, the product will be NEGATIVE

$$-6 \cdot +2 = -12$$

$$\frac{+12}{-6} = -2$$

Monday, April 20th

Directions: Evaluate each expression *without a calculator*.

Adding Integers

1) $85 + (-96) =$ _____

2) $80 + 57 =$ _____

3) $86 + (-38) =$ _____

4) $22 + (-41) =$ _____

5) $-18 + (-45) =$ _____

6) $-32 + 48 =$ _____

Subtracting Integers

1) $1 - 3 =$ _____

2) $2 - (-5) =$ _____

3) $6 - (-9) =$ _____

4) $-7 - (-1) =$ _____

5) $-7 - 4 =$ _____

6) $3 - (-2) =$ _____

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Tuesday, April 21st

Directions: Evaluate each expression *without a calculator*.

Multiplying Integers

1) $(-4)(-12) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $-8 \times (-8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $(-8)(-10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $5 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) $(-10)(11) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6) $(-3)(-8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Dividing Integers

1) $-48 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $-81 \div (-9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $-18 \div (-6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $25 \div (-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) $-10 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6) $-35 \div (-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Wednesday, April 22nd

Checking accounts are an important part of life. You use a checkbook to keep track of the money you have as you pay out money and receive money. Below you will find a list of transactions. On the next page you will find a check register. Each transaction will be a Debit (-) or a Credit(+). After each transaction, you will compute the new balance. The first few are done for you.

1. You are playing baseball and break a neighbor's window.
Pay your neighbor \$70 to replace the window.
2. You earn \$30 selling some old CDs.
3. Your cat is sick, and you take it to the vet. It costs you \$45.
4. You win the school raffle and get \$50.
5. You buy your brother a birthday present and spend \$25.
6. A magazine pays you \$15 for a poem you wrote.
7. You return a book to the Media Center and pay a fine of \$35 for overdue books.
8. You break your leg playing soccer. You rent crutches for \$100.
9. You have to stop at the store and buy \$60 worth of dog food.
10. You and your brother go to the movies. You pay for both of you for \$25.
11. You are caught walking your dog without a leash. The fine is \$75.
12. You get \$60 for being a winner in the school fundraiser.

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Check Register						
Transaction	Payment or Debit (-)		Deposit or Credit (+)		Balance	
						100
1. Replace Windows	-70	00			30	00
2. Sell CDs			+30	00	60	00
3. Trip to Vet						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
Final Balance	X	X	X	X		

Thursday, April 23rd

Integer Story: "Carly's Story"; Fill in the blanks to the right with integer equations that match with the story (some are done for you). Solve all the equations to see how much Carly is left with at the end of the week.

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Carly owes her mom \$27.

-27

So, she decided to get a job in order to pay her mom back. On her way to the pet store to apply for a job as a dog groomer, she found a dollar bill.

$-27 + 1 = -26$

It must be her lucky day because she got the job! The manager told her she would have to buy an apron with the store's name on it. The apron costs \$12.

$-26 - (-12) = -38$

On the first day of work, Carly got a \$4 tip for clipping Fido's nails.

$-38 + \quad =$

However, Fido left a sizable, deep scratch in Carly's arm that needed to be stitched by a doctor. The stitches cost \$50.

A couple days later, Carly's friend stopped by and he returned the \$10 he had borrowed from Carly.

Carly's aunt forgot her birthday a couple months ago and gave her a card with a check for \$50 inside.

In the middle of the week, Carly forgot to bring her lunch. Lunch costs \$5.

Later in the week, Carly wasn't paying attention. She stepped on her brother's toy truck and had to pay \$13 for a new one.

Finally, Carly got her first paycheck for \$56. "Yippee". thought Carly, "I'm finally out of debt and even have some cash in my purse."

Then, Carly dropped her purse. It fell into the sewer and disappeared from sight, along with the \$12 she had in there.

How much money did Carly end her week with?

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Equations to Your Story (*remember to solve*):

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Science AMI

Monday, April 20th

McFarland

Defining Matter

Think about everything around you during your day. The water you splash on your face, your shirt, the air blowing through your hair, and your desk at school all have something in common. They are all matter. Matter is a word used to describe physical things. Most things you can see or feel are matter, but some are not.



A basketball is made of matter.



Fire itself is not matter. However, the wood that burns is matter.

3. A basketball is very different from a fire. What are some differences that might make a basketball matter but not a fire?

Matter

All matter, including basketballs and water, shares two properties.

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Both living and nonliving things are matter. Your body, a tiny ant, and the rocks and soil in a garden are all matter. Some things that you cannot see are also matter. Air is matter. It takes up space inside a basketball. However, the actual flame that you see in a fire is a combination of light and heat. Neither light nor heat have mass or take up space. Because fire does not have mass or take up space, fire is not matter.

4. Which of the following would be considered matter? Choose all that apply.
- A. light from the sun
 - B. milk in a carton
 - C. heat from a candle
 - D. sound of booming thunder
 - E. pebble on a beach



Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. Even the air, which you cannot see, is matter.

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Ants and humans are made up of very different amounts of matter. **Mass** is a measure of the amount of matter in an object. Objects made up of more matter have a greater mass. You have more mass than an ant because you contain more matter. Mass depends only on the amount of matter in an object. It does not depend on the shape of object. The mass of an object does not necessarily depend on its size, either. For example, a beach ball has less mass than a bowling ball, even though the beach ball is larger.

The photo shows mass being measured using a scale. A scale, or balance, measures mass in units of grams (g). Large masses are often measured in kilograms (kg). Very small masses are often measured in milligrams (mg).

5. What do the readings on the digital scales indicate about the two pieces of clay?



Two pieces of clay have been molded into two different shapes. The mass of clay can be measured using a scale, such as those shown here.

Weight

When you pick up an object to judge how heavy it is, you are not actually measuring how much matter is in the object. What you are feeling is the object's weight. **Weight** is a measure of the gravitational force on an object. The gravitational force keeps objects on Earth from floating into space. Scientists measure weight using the unit newtons (N). Weight is also commonly measured in pounds (lb).

The greater the mass of an object, the greater the gravitational force on the object. Therefore, the more mass an object has, the greater the object's weight is. For example, the two pieces of clay from the photo have the same weight on Earth because they have the same mass. However, weight also depends on gravity. The strength of the gravitational force affects the weight. Gravity is greater on Jupiter than on Earth, because Jupiter has more mass than Earth. Therefore, the clay pieces would weigh more on Jupiter. But their masses would be the same on Jupiter as they are on Earth. The only way to change an object's mass is to add or remove matter.

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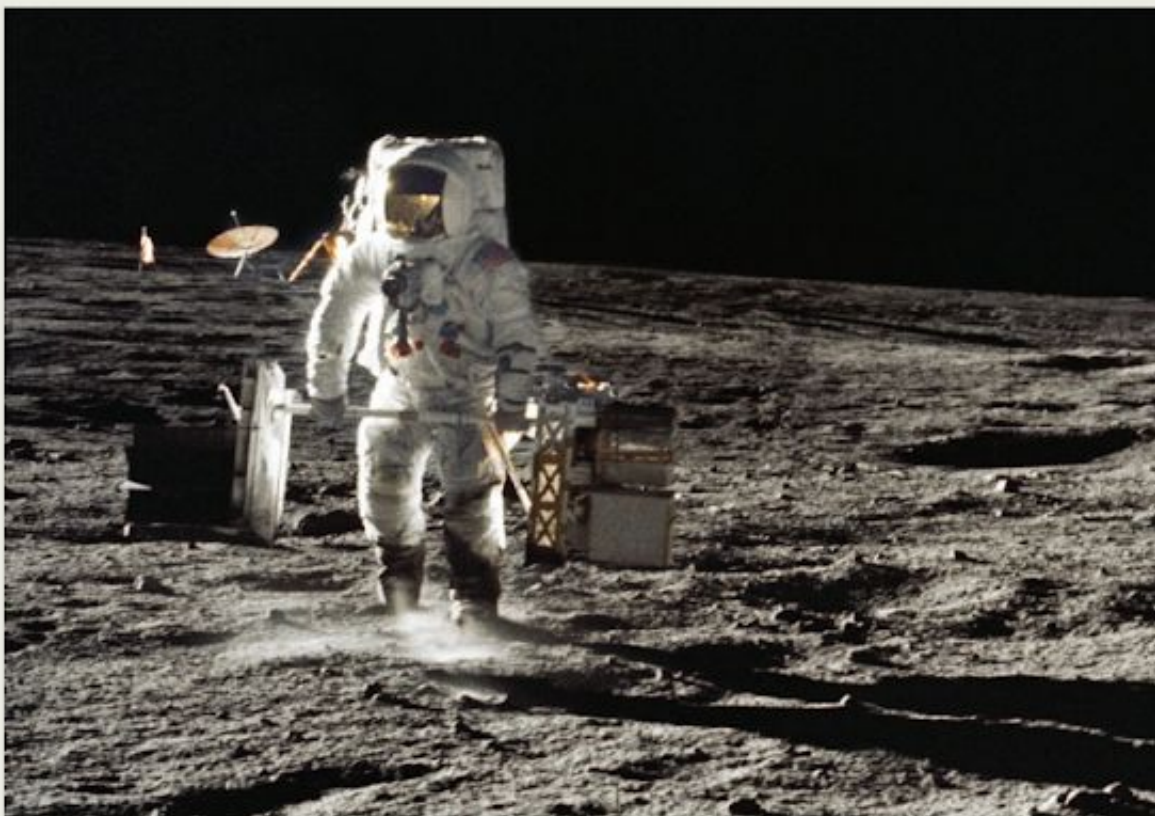
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Tuesday, April 21st

Defining Matter

Explain Weight on the Moon

When astronauts landed on the moon, they could carry very heavy pieces of equipment. They could also jump much farther than they could on Earth. They did all of this while wearing a spacesuit that weighed about 180 lb on Earth. Wearing the spacesuit on Earth would be like carrying around another person. Astronauts train for their missions to space, but they do not have superhuman strength. The astronauts' abilities on the moon are related to the mass of the moon, which is much smaller than the mass of Earth.



On the moon, astronauts can carry objects that would be too heavy to carry on Earth.

9. Acceleration due to gravity on the moon is *greater / less* than acceleration due to gravity on Earth. The mass of an object on the moon is *less than / greater than / the same as* it is on Earth. Using the equation $F = ma$ to calculate weight, the mass of an object is *multiplied / divided* by acceleration due to gravity. So, the weight of an object on the moon is *greater / less* than the weight of the same object on Earth.

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Measuring Volume and Density

Someone else cannot sit in the seat you are sitting in at the same time. You take up the space in the seat. All matter takes up space, even matter you cannot see. Gases, such as helium or air, fill up the space inside balloons like the ones in the photo.

10. The gas inside each balloon takes up the same amount of space. The difference in the mass of the balloons is only a few grams at most. The balloon resting on the table is filled with air. The floating balloon is filled with helium gas. Why might the helium balloon float while the other rests on the table?

- A.** Helium has less mass in the same amount of space than air does, so the helium balloon sinks in air.
- B.** Helium has less mass in the same amount of space than air does, so the helium balloon floats in air.
- C.** Air has less mass in the same amount of space than does helium, so the helium balloon sinks in air.
- D.** Air has less mass in the same amount of space than helium does, so the helium balloon floats in air.



Helium gas is taking up space inside the floating balloon. Air is taking up space inside the other balloon.

Volume

You may describe the size of an object by calling it *big* or *small*. You can also measure its volume. **Volume** is a measure of the amount of space an object takes up. It is the three-dimensional size of the object, which is why the units for volume are cubic centimeters (cm³) or cubic meters (m³). The volume of liquids and gases can also be measured in milliliters (mL) or liters (L). One milliliter equals one cubic centimeter.

Volume can be measured in several different ways. The volume of a gas, such as air, is always the same as the volume of the container that the gas is in. The volume of a liquid, like water, is measured with tools such as graduated cylinders or beakers. The volume of a solid is measured in different ways depending on the shape of the object.

Measure Volume with a Formula

You can calculate the volume of regular-shaped objects using measurements.

Regular-shaped objects include a rectangular box (prism), a spherical ball, or a cylindrical tube. To find the volume of a rectangular prism, you measure the length, width, and height of the prism. Then, you multiply those measurements using the formula:

$$V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$$

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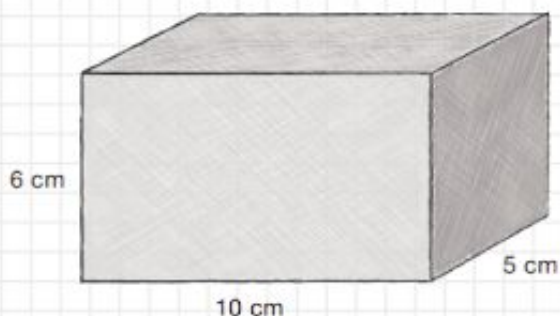
Defining Matter

11. Find the volume of this box using the formula for a rectangular prism.

$$V = \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$$

$$V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm} \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$$

$$V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^3$$



Measure Volume Using Displacement

Many objects, such as a rock or a fork, have irregular shapes. Their length, height, or width depends on what part of the object you measure. You cannot use a simple formula to calculate the volume of these objects. Instead, you can measure the volume of liquid that is displaced by the object. This method, called *displacement*, works because two pieces of matter cannot be in the same space. When an object is placed in water, the water is moved out of the way, or displaced. The volume of the water that is displaced equals the volume of the object that is underwater.



This rock has an irregular shape.
The volume of water in the beaker is 300 mL.

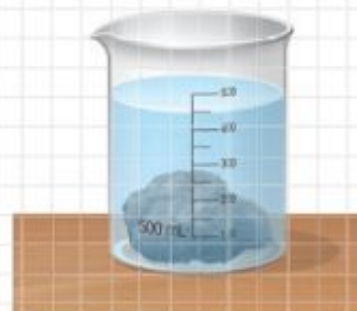
12. Find the volume of the rock in the images by the amount of water that it displaces.

Initial volume of water = _____ mL

Volume of water with object = _____ mL

Volume of object = volume of displaced water =

Volume of water with object – initial volume of water =
_____ mL – _____ mL = _____ mL or cm^3



The rock is completely underwater. The volume of the water and the rock is now 450 mL.

Density

The volume and mass of a given material can change. Pouring out half a glass of water decreases the volume and mass by half. However, the density of the water does not change. **Density** is the ratio of the mass of a substance to its volume. The more mass in a given volume, the greater the density of the object. For example, the air-filled balloon has a greater density than the helium-filled balloon. The air-filled balloon has more matter in the same amount of space. You can calculate the density (D) of an object by dividing its mass (m) by its volume (V):

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

The units for density are the units for mass divided by the units for volume. For liquids, the units for density are grams per milliliter (g/mL). For solids, the units for density are grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm^3) or kilograms per cubic meter (kg/m^3).

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Properties of Matter

Suppose you are playing a guessing game. You need to describe an object so someone can guess its identity. You might describe its size or weight, but the person guessing would likely need to know other properties of the object to guess what it is.

- 15. Discuss** Identify three differences between the objects that you can see in the photo.



Notice how light reflects differently from the rock and the bell. Luster is a property that describes how light reflects and interacts with a substance.

States of Matter

One property that you might use to describe an object is its state of matter. Most of the matter around you is a solid, liquid, or gas. Ice, rocks, and the fabric of your shirt are all solids. They have definite shapes and volumes. Water that flows out of the sink and olive oil are both liquids. They take the shape of their container, but they have a definite volume. Helium and air are gases. They take the shape and volume of their containers.

The state of a substance can change. For example, liquid water freezes into ice and boils into water vapor. Certain properties of the water change, but other properties stay the same in any state. Changing the state of a substance does not change its identity.

- 16.** Write the following state of matter under the photo that shows that state:

solid, liquid, gas



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17. In the photo, the juice is shown in its solid state and in its liquid state. What appears to have changed about the juice when it changed state?



The juice on the left is a solid. It is a liquid on the right.

Properties of Matter

Matter has many properties that you can observe and measure. Some properties, such as mass and volume, depend on the amount of a material. Other properties, such as density, are the same for any amount of a material. Liquid water in a glass has the same density as a drop of water on the side of the glass. Density is a characteristic property that depends on the material. It can be used to help you identify a material. Properties can also be divided into physical properties and chemical properties.

Physical Properties

Mass, volume, density, and state are physical properties. A physical property is a property that can be observed without changing the identity of the substance. You can describe some physical properties just by looking at an object, including shape, color, and size. You can describe the texture by feeling an object. Some physical properties are also characteristic to a material. For instance, pieces of pure copper can all have different masses, but they will all melt at the same temperature.

18. Which of the following are requirements for something to be a physical property? Choose all that apply.
- A. The property can be observed without changing the identity of the substance.
 - B. The property depends on the amount of the substance present.
 - C. The state of the substance changes when you measure the property.
 - D. The property can be observed or measured.

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Properties of Matter

Chemical Properties

A chemical property describes a substance's ability to change into a new substance with different properties. A chemical property can only be observed by trying to change the identity of a substance in a chemical reaction. For example, if a sample does not burn in a fire, then it has the chemical property of not being flammable. Small or large amounts of the same substance have the same chemical properties.

20. Label the following properties as either a physical or chemical property. Write a P next to physical properties and a C next to chemical properties.
- A. thermal conductivity—the rate thermal energy spreads through a substance _____
 - B. flammability—the ability of a substance to burn _____
 - C. magnetic attraction—whether a substance is pulled by a magnet _____
 - D. melting point—the temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid _____
 - E. reactivity with oxygen—the ability of a substance to chemically react with oxygen _____



EVIDENCE NOTEBOOK

21. Do you think the rocks from the beginning of the lesson have different chemical properties? How could you test this? Record your evidence.



22. **Language SmArts** On a separate sheet of paper, make a graphic organizer to show the relationships among physical properties, chemical properties, and properties that depend on the amount of a substance present.



Engineer It

Recommend Materials for a Design Problem

Thermal conductivity is a physical property that describes how quickly a substance warms or cools. A substance with high thermal conductivity changes temperature quickly. A substance with low thermal conductivity changes temperature slowly. Suppose you are designing a refrigerator using the materials in the table.

Material	Thermal conductivity	Price
aluminum	high	expensive
plastic	low	inexpensive
aerogel	extremely low	very expensive

23. The walls of your refrigerator must keep as much heat as possible from getting inside the refrigerator. The refrigerator will use a lot of this material, so the cost must be low. Which material would you use to make the refrigerator's inner walls? Why?

24. The refrigerator needs a thermometer to respond quickly to temperature changes and keep the food inside cold. The thermometer is small, so it can be made out of pricier materials. Which material would you use to make the thermometer? Why?

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Arkansas History/Geography AMI

Read over and reacquaint yourself with the following words.

Aquifer- An underground reservoir that forms when water becomes trapped between two layers of sediment.

Deforestation-Rapid loss of all the trees in an area due to logging. Also called clear cutting.

Ecosystem- Community of living things that depend on each other for survival.

Geography- The study of both human and natural made features.

Geology- The study of how the earth was formed and how it continues to change.

Landform-A natural feature of earth's surface.

Latitude- The distance north or south of the equator.

Longitude- the distance east or west of the prime meridian.

Natural resource- has economic value in its natural state. Ex. Timber, fresh water and minerals.

Sustainable- Something that can be used without depleting the store of it.

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CHAPTER 1

KEY TERMS ACTIVITY (1 OF 2)

Write a Sentence

Write a creative, complete sentence for each of the following terms. Be sure to write sentences that show you know what the words mean. An example is provided for you.

Example: terrain

*The **terrain** of Arkansas includes mountains, hills, and valleys.*

1. aquifer

2. deforestation

3. ecosystem

4. geography

5. geology

6. landform

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7. latitude

8. longitude

9. natural resource

10. sustainable



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Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions that follow.

Capital: Little Rock Pop: 2.8 million

Largest City: Little Rock

The nickname of Arkansas is “The Natural State” because of the natural beauty of the landscape. Arkansas is located in the south central part of the United States directly north of Louisiana and directly south of Missouri. The Mississippi River defines the entire eastern border of the state except for a few spots where the river has shifted course and parts of Arkansas lie east of the river and parts of Mississippi and Tennessee lie west of the river. Both the Ozark and the Ouachita Mountains are found in Arkansas. These are the only mountain ranges in the U.S. between the Appalachian mountain range in the east and the Rockies in the west. The Arkansas River flows between the mountains and provides some of the best fresh-water fish habitat in the world. The climate is typical of the southern U.S. with hot and humid summers and mild winters. There is a tendency for tornadoes to form in the River Valley.

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The most famous Arkansan is William “Bill” Clinton who became the 42nd President of the United States. The Ozark Mountain area has a rich musical heritage that brought us Johnny Cash and Glenn Campbell. Bestselling author John Grisham is a native of Arkansas and Pulitzer Prize winner Maya Angelou grew up in Stamps, Arkansas. Famous basketball player Scottie Pippen was born in the small Arkansas town of Hamburg.

About one-quarter of the people earn a living in wholesale and retail trade. The small town Bentonville is home to the world headquarters of the Wal-Mart corporation. Sam Walton, founder of the retail giant Wal-Mart, started his successful chain of stores in Arkansas in 1962. J. B. Hunt, one of the largest truck transportation and logistics companies in North America, is headquartered in Arkansas.

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- 1. What state is directly south of Arkansas?**
 - a. Missouri
 - b. Louisiana
 - c. Mississippi
 - d. Tennessee

- 2. A major mountain chain in Arkansas is**
 - a. Ozarks
 - b. Rockies
 - c. Appalachians
 - d. None of the above

- 3. What type of storm frequently affects Arkansas?**
 - a. Tsunami
 - b. Hurricane
 - c. Tornado
 - d. Typhoon

- 4. What major American store chain has its headquarters in Arkansas?**
 - a. Sears
 - b. Penney's
 - c. Wal-Mart
 - d. K-Mart

- 5. Which recent president of the U.S. is an Arkansas native?**
 - a. Barack Obama
 - b. Bill Clinton
 - c. George Bush
 - d. Ronald Reagan

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English AMI

Figurative Language Stories #1 Task A: Identify Figurative Language

Princess Penelope



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> simile (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> personification (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> idiom |
| <input type="checkbox"/> metaphor | <input type="checkbox"/> alliteration (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> allusion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hyperbole | <input type="checkbox"/> onomatopoeia (2) | |

Tonight was the night she had been waiting for. Princess Penelope was head over heels for Prince Patrick and she had finally persuaded her father to allow her to attend the annual royal ball. She could hardly wait. Upon hearing the news, Penelope had sprinted like a cheetah all the way down to the royal dress shop to pick out the perfect dress. As she searched through the racks, each dress seemed to shudder with excitement, waiting to be chosen. Glancing around, Penelope's eyes landed on the most beautiful dress ever made. The dress was a sparkling ruby as it reflected light from every angle. Penelope thought the dress must be the color of Dorothy's slippers. Trying on the dress, Penelope knew it was meant to be worn by her. Now at the ball, her dress swished as she passed the prince. When she turned around, she found his eyes fixed on hers like laser beams.

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Read the story again. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 Tonight was the night she had been waiting for. Princess Penelope was head over
2 heels for Prince Patrick and she had finally persuaded her father to allow her to attend
3 the annual royal ball. She could hardly wait. Upon hearing the news, Penelope had
➤ 4 sprinted like a cheetah all the way down to the royal dress shop to pick out the perfect
5 dress. As she searched through the racks, each dress seemed to shudder with
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7 beautiful dress ever made. The dress was a sparkling ruby as it reflected light from
➤ 8 every angle. Penelope thought the dress must be the color of Dorothy's slippers. Trying
9 on the dress, Penelope knew it was meant to be worn by her. Now at the ball, her
10 dress swished as she passed the prince. When she turned around, she found his eyes
➤ 11 fixed on hers like laser beams.



1. In line 1, the princess's name contains alliteration. Which of the following last names for the princess would be consistent with this alliteration?
a) Jones b) Phillips c) Peterson d) Queen
2. Read the simile in line 4. How did the princess run to the royal dress shop?
a) sluggishly b) merrily c) swiftly d) despairingly
3. In line 4, which of the following words could best be substituted for the word "cheetah" without changing the meaning of the simile or the sentence?
a) Olympic runner b) quickly c) puppy d) lightning
4. In order to understand the allusion in line 8, the reader must
a) know someone named Dorothy b) be familiar with *The Wizard of Oz*
c) have slippers like Dorothy's d) be able to correctly define "allusion"
5. Identify the idiom in lines 1-2 and write it on the line: _____
What is the meaning of this idiom? _____



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Figurative Language Stories #2

Task A: Identify Figurative Language

The Airport



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| ___ simile | ___ personification (2) | ___ idiom (2) |
| ___ metaphor | ___ alliteration | ___ allusion |
| ___ hyperbole (2) | ___ onomatopoeia (3) | |



Jason could feel butterflies in his stomach as he entered the bustling airport. "This place is a zoo!" his mother exclaimed as she got in line at the ticket counter behind about a million other travelers. Like an obedient puppy, Jason followed. After waiting forever to check their luggage, Jason's family had a quick breakfast at the Dunkin Donuts counter before heading off to airport security. "Great," whined Jason, "another line." As he glanced ahead, Jason noticed that the main security guard looked more intimidating than Mr. T. Finally, Jason placed his shoes, belt, and change onto the tired conveyor belt and walked through the metal detector, relieved when he didn't hear a beep. He collected his items and finally reached the gate. Waiting in line to board the plane, an older lady asked Jason how he liked flying. He was close enough now to hear the engines roar as they came to life. "This is my first time," he replied.

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Read the story again. Then, answer the questions.

1 Jason could feel butterflies in his stomach as he entered the bustling airport. "This
2 place is a zoo!" his mother exclaimed as she got in line at the ticket counter behind about a
3 million other travelers. Like an obedient puppy, Jason followed. After waiting forever to
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5 before heading off to airport security. "Great," whined Jason, "another line." As he glanced
6 ahead, Jason noticed that the main security guard looked more intimidating than Mr. T.
7 Finally, Jason placed his shoes, belt, and change onto the tired conveyor belt and
8 walked through the metal detector, relieved when he didn't hear a beep. He collected his
9 items and finally reached the gate. Waiting in line to board the plane, an older lady asked
10 Jason how he liked flying. He was close enough now to hear the engines roar as they
11 came to life. "This is my first time," he replied.



1. Which of the following words could replace the word "zoo" in line 2 without changing the meaning of the metaphor or sentence? a) airport b) circus c) busy d) restaurant
2. The personification in line 7 implies that the conveyor belt is a) broken b) slow c) shiny d) making noises
3. What two things are being compared in the simile in line 3? a) travelers and a puppy b) obedient and followed c) Jason and travelers d) Jason and a puppy
4. Later in the day, Jason's family had lunch at a restaurant whose name used the same type of figurative language used in the restaurant in line 4. At which restaurant did Jason's family eat? a) Golden Corral b) Cheap Cactus c) Fancy Fajita d) Burger King
5. Identify the onomatopoeia in line 8: _____
If the metal detector *had* sounded, list at least 2 more examples of onomatopoeia that could have described the sound. _____

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Wednesday

Figurative Language Stories #3

Task A: Identify Figurative Language

Dad's Barbecue



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

____ simile

____ personification (2)

____ idiom

____ metaphor

____ alliteration

____ allusion

____ hyperbole (2)

____ onomatopoeia



As Mom pulled the car into the driveway, I stepped out and heard the sizzle of barbecue. I walked towards the backyard and smelled the delicious scent of grilled chicken. The sun was getting ready for its nightly rest and the moon prepared to take its place. The picnic table felt as hot as a frying pan, but I sat down anyway. I looked around the yard and realized that the grass was freshly mowed. Poised next to the barbecue pit, Dad looked more dreamy than Tom Cruise. Soon, Dad carried to the table a mountain of food stacked a mile high. Not caring what anyone thought, I pigged out on chicken, hot dogs, and hamburgers. I savored the sweet, sour, and salty flavors as they danced on my taste buds. Dad is the best barbecue chef in the entire world!

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Read the story again. Then, answer the questions.

1 As Mom pulled the car into the driveway, I stepped out and heard the sizzle of
2 barbecue. I walked towards the backyard and smelled the delicious scent of grilled
3 chicken. The sun was getting ready for its nightly rest and the moon prepared to take
4 its place. The picnic table felt as hot as a frying pan, but I sat down anyway. I looked
5 around the yard and realized that the grass was freshly mowed. Poised next to the
6 barbecue pit, Dad looked more dreamy than Tom Cruise. Soon, Dad carried to the table a
7 mountain of food stacked a mile high. Not caring what anyone thought, I pigged out on
8 chicken, hot dogs, and hamburgers. I savored the sweet, sour, and salty flavors as they
9 danced on my taste buds. Dad is the best barbecue chef in the entire world!



1. In line 9, the author states that "Dad is the best barbecue chef in the entire world!" Why is this sentence considered a hyperbole? a) Dad is really not an actual chef. b) It is an opinion. c) The author could not possibly have taste-tested all of the chefs in the world to verify dad's "best" status. d) Dad's barbecue is just average.
2. The allusion in line 6 suggests that dad looked a) sleepy b) handsome c) busy d) talented
3. In line 4, the picnic table is said to be as hot as a frying pan. What has most likely made the table so hot? a) the sun b) the flames from the barbecue pit c) Dad d) mosquitoes
4. Read the idiom in line 7. Which adjective best describes how the main character ate her dad's barbecue? a) politely b) slowly c) greedily d) carefully
5. What is the metaphor in lines 6-7? _____

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Thursday

Figurative Language Stories #4

Task A: Identify Figurative Language

Grace's Canoe Trip



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

___ simile

___ personification (2)

___ idiom

___ metaphor

___ alliteration

___ allusion

___ hyperbole (2)

___ onomatopoeia (2)



The bright sun gazes down on Grace and her family as they canoe through the calm, crystal clear waters of Gray Lake. The paddles, looking tired and worn out from their long day, slowly push the water back, causing them to drift forward with each stroke. The huge Arkansas sun bakes their skin like cookies in an oven. Grace's mind is an ocean of places she would rather be when she notices a splashing sound in the distance. Suddenly, Grace and her family stumble upon an immense waterfall. Grace wonders if Niagara Falls could possibly be as beautiful as this waterfall. With a sudden burst of energy, Grace paddles at the speed of light. She is on cloud nine as she approaches the waterfall that must stretch upwards for a hundred miles.

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Read the story again. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 The bright sun gazes down on Grace and her family as they canoe through
2 the calm, crystal clear waters of Gray Lake. The paddles, looking tired and worn out
3 from their long day, slowly push the water back, causing them to drift forward with
4 each stroke. The huge Arkansas sun bakes their skin like cookies in an oven. Grace's
5 mind is an ocean of places she would rather be when she notices a splashing sound
6 in the distance. Suddenly, Grace and her family stumble upon an immense waterfall.
7 Grace wonders if Niagara Falls could possibly be as beautiful as this waterfall. With a
8 sudden burst of energy, Grace paddles at the speed of light. She is on cloud nine as
9 she approaches the waterfall that must stretch upwards for a hundred miles.



1. Which of the following instances of figurative language might lead you to believe that Grace is getting a tan? a) the simile in line 4 b) the metaphor in line 5
c) the personification in line 2 d) the hyperbole in line 9
2. Which of the following phrases could be substituted for "at the speed of light" in line 8 so that the line remains a hyperbole? a) 20 miles per hour b) at rocket speeds
c) so fast d) faster than she ever has before
3. The idiom in line 8 indicates that Grace is a) at the top of the waterfall b) flying
c) extremely excited d) bored
4. Although the word **as** appears in line 7 (as beautiful as Niagara Falls), it is not considered a simile. Why not? a) nothing is being exaggerated b) Niagara Falls is a real place
c) two waterfalls are not unlike things d) nothing is being compared

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Friday

Figurative Language Stories #5

Task A: Identify Figurative Language

The Dainty Dragon



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

___ simile (2)

___ personification

___ idiom (3)

___ metaphor

___ alliteration (2)

___ allusion

___ hyperbole (2)

___ onomatopoeia (2)



Long ago in a sleepy Japanese village, there lived a dragon named Doris. Doris the Dainty Dragon was admired by other dragons, young and old, as she was more lovely than any dragon ever had been. On a night as cold and black as marble, the Herculean Horseman rode into town. He was a dark shadow that filled everyone in the village with fear, as it was known that anyone who had ever crossed paths with the Herculean Horseman had paid for it. It was even rumored that the Herculean Horseman could defeat thousands of enemies within seconds. Word spread throughout the village that the Herculean

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Horseman had challenged Doris to a duel. Doris anxiously awaited the duel like a murderer awaiting trial. When the day arrived, the two met in the village square. Thunk! Flop! The Herculean Horseman defeated Doris in under a second.

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2 the Dainty Dragon was admired by other dragons, young and old, as she was more
3 lovely than any dragon ever had been. On a night as cold and black as marble, the
4 Herculean Horseman rode into town. He was a dark shadow that filled everyone in
5 the village with fear, as it was known that anyone who had ever crossed paths
6 with the Herculean Horseman had paid for it. It was even rumored that the
7 Herculean Horseman could defeat thousands of enemies within seconds. Word
8 spread throughout the village that the Herculean Horseman had challenged Doris to
9 a duel. Doris anxiously awaited the duel like a murderer awaiting trial. When the
10 day arrived, the two met in the village square. Thunk! Flop! The Herculean Horseman
11 defeated Doris in under a second.



1. Which instance of figurative language leads the reader to believe that nothing exciting ever happened in the Japanese village? a) the personification in line 1
b) the allusion in line 4 c) the onomatopoeia in line 10 d) the idiom in line 5
2. The allusion in line 4 is meant to imply that the horseman is a) strong b) evil
c) mischievous d) not very smart
3. Read the idiom in line 6. What most likely happened to past enemies of the Herculean Horseman? a) they were harmed or killed b) they eventually became his friends
c) they left the Japanese village d) they were turned into stone
4. Read the simile in line 9. How did Doris feel about her upcoming duel? a) she was ready to get it over with b) she dreaded it c) she tried not to think about it
d) she knew everything would work out in the end