

Extended Break Resource Room Packet

Name: _____

Here are a variety of activities that you can complete while we are on our extended break. There are a variety of readings, spelling corrections, and math problems to work through. I have divided the packet into three parts.

Week 1 (3/17-3/20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading: Metal Detectors (multiple choice questions and RACE writing prompt)• Sentence/Paragraph Corrections #1• Math: Integer Practice (quick facts and word problems)
Week 2 (3/23-3/27)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading: Penguins Up Close and Personal(multiple choice questions and short response)• Sentence/Paragraph Corrections #2• Math: Order of Operations and Two-Step Equations
Week 3 (3/30-4/3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading: Chess (multiple choice questions and Main Idea/Key Details)• Sentence/Paragraph Corrections #3• Math: Unit Rate
Week 4 (4/6-4/10 Spring Break)	Enjoy the week off!

Please reach out to me with any questions you may have. I can be reached via email at sdevlin@gstboces.org. I will be checking my email daily. If you would like more work to complete, please let me know and I can send that through email.



Mr. Devlin

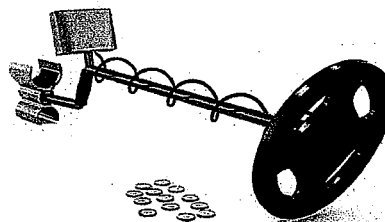
7th Grade Special Education Teacher

Nonfiction Reading Test

Metal Detectors

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Have you ever been to the beach? Did you see a man with a headset pointing a long pole at the ground? If so you might have seen a person using a metal detector. People use these devices to find metal.



Metal detectors make magnetic waves. These waves go through the ground. The waves change when they hit metal. Then the device beeps. This lets the person with the device know that metal is close.

The first metal detectors were meant to help miners. They were big. They cost a lot of money. They used a lot of power. And worst of all, they didn't work well. People kept trying to make them better.

Metal detectors got smaller. Now they are light and cheap. They also work better. That is why people bring them to the beach. They can look for rings in the water. They can look for phones in the sand. Metal detectors help them find these things. They usually just find junk though.

Metal detectors also protect people. They help to keep guns out of some places. They are in airports. They are in courthouses. Some schools use them. They help guards look for weapons. Guards use special wands to find metal on a person.

These devices save lives in other ways too. During wars, people plant bombs in the ground. When the war ends, they don't clean up their messes. This is unsafe for the people who live in those places. Others use metal detectors to find bombs. They remove them and help the people.

These devices also make clothes safer. It sounds funny, but it's true. Most clothes are made in big factories. There are lots of needles in these places. Needles break from time to time. They get stuck in the clothes. They would poke people trying them on. They don't though. That's because our clothes are scanned for metal. Isn't that nice? Let's hear it for metal detectors. They make the world a safer place.

1. Which was **not** one of the problems with the first metal detectors?
 - a. They were too big.
 - b. They were too expensive.
 - c. They didn't work well.
 - d. They were unsafe.

2. Which best describes the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a. It describes the sounds of a metal detector.
 - b. It explains how metal detectors work.
 - c. It warns about the effects of metal detectors.
 - d. It explains how magnetic waves move.

3. How do metal detectors make clothing safer?
 - a. Metal detectors make sure factory machines are working the right way.
 - b. Metal detectors make sure workers don't bring weapons into factories.
 - c. Metal detectors make sure that broken needles don't get into clothing.
 - d. Metal detectors help people recover lost clothing at the beach.

4. Why were metal detectors first used?
 - a. To help miners
 - b. To help security guards
 - c. To help doctors
 - d. To help soldiers

5. According to the text, metal detectors have been used in all of the following **except** which?
 - a. schools
 - b. churches
 - c. courthouses
 - d. airports

6. How do metal detectors help soldiers?
 - a. They warn soldiers when bullets are coming.
 - b. They help soldiers find hidden bombs.
 - c. They find weaknesses in their armor.
 - d. They create a relaxing beeping noise.

7. Why do people bring metal detectors to the beach?
 - a. Metal detectors help people keep the sand clean and safe.
 - b. Metal detectors look cool.
 - c. Metal detectors help people find valuable items.
 - d. Metal detectors help guards keep weapons away from the beach.

8. Which happens first?
 - a. The metal detector beeps alarmingly.
 - b. The magnetic waves hit metal and change.
 - c. The magnetic waves go through the ground.
 - d. The metal detector creates magnetic waves.

9. How did metal detectors get better over time?
 - a. They became cheaper.
 - b. They became lighter.
 - c. They began working better
 - d. All of these

10. Which title would best describe the purpose of this text?
 - a. *A Day at the Beach: Using Your Metal Detector to Find Things*
 - b. *Metal Detectors: a Complete the Story of Their Invention*
 - c. *Magnetism and More: How a Metal Detector Works*
 - d. *Metal Detectors: What They Do and How We Use Them*

Use the RACE strategy!

Restate, Answer, Cite,
Explain

1. How do metal detectors make save lives? Explain your answer using the text.

2. Why would buying an early metal detector have been disappointing? Refer to the text in your answer.

~~3. In your own words, explain how metal detectors make buying clothes a safer experience.~~

Beginning Sentence Correction 1

Directions: Correct the errors in the following sentences. One sentence does not have any errors.

Example: I are very happy. → I am very happy.

1. Candy taste sweet. → _____

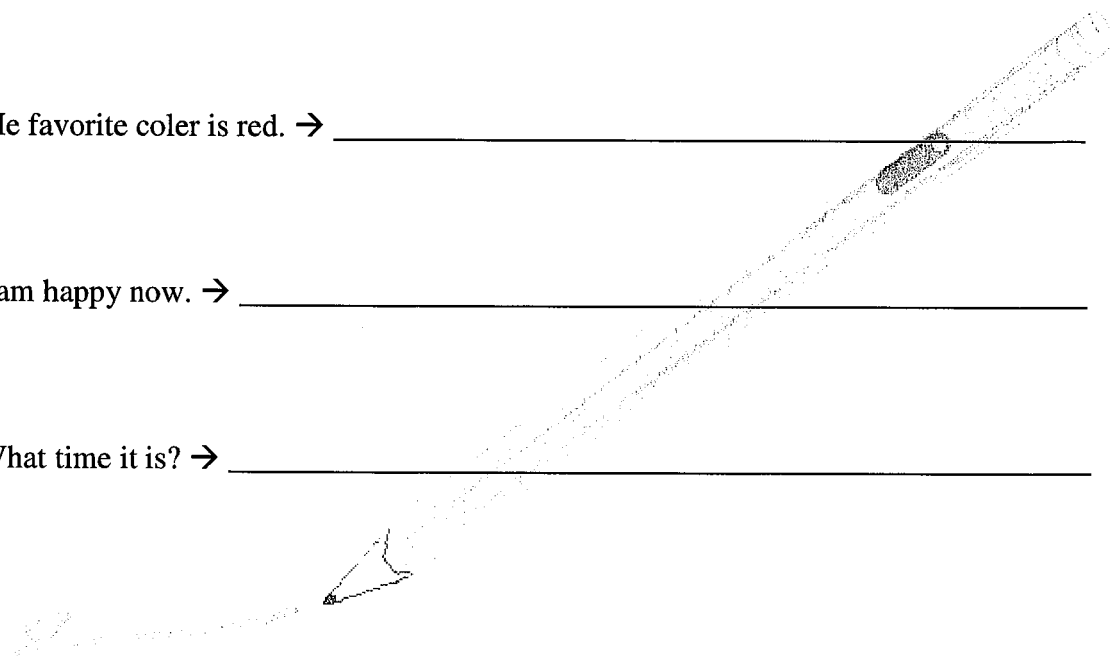
2. I gonna get a new cat. → _____

3. she like dogs. → _____

4. Me favorite coler is red. → _____

5. I am happy now. → _____

6. What time it is? → _____



Beginning Paragraph Correction 1

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer questions about errors in the passage.

My name is 1) Jay Hammond I am a firefighter. 2) I live in 128 Pine Lane, in Jackson, Mississippi. 3) I have two childs. One is a girl named Clair. 4) The other 5) is boy named Thatcher. 6) His name after my father. I also have a wife named Jenna. She is 7) beutiful. She has long, dark, soft hair. 8) We also got a dog named Buck. He is very obedient but sometimes he barks at night and it upsets our neighbors!

- 1)
A. Jay. Hammond I am
B. Jay Hammond. I am
C. Jay Hammond I'm
D. Jay Hammond, I am

- 2)
A. on 128 Pine Lane, on
B. in 128 Pine Lane, on
C. at 128 Pine Lane, in
D. in 128 Pine, Lane in

- 3)
A. two child
B. two children.
C. two childrens
D. Correct as is

- 4)
A. Other
B. Another
C. The another
D. Correct as is

- 5)
A. is boy name
B. is boy of name
C. is a boy named
D. is a boy who name

- 6)
A. He is named after
B. He has name from
C. His name is same
D. He is same named

- 7)
A. butiful
B. beautyful
C. beautiful
D. beautifull

- 8)
A. got dog named Buck.
B. got a dog name Buck.
C. got dog name of Buck.
D. have a dog named Buck.

All Operations with Integers (A)

Use an integer strategy to find each answer.

$8 + 10 =$

$10 + 9 =$

$2 - 5 =$

$7 + (-8) =$

$16 \div (-4) =$

$9 - (-11) =$

$7 + 6 =$

$8 \times (-10) =$

$4 - (-6) =$

$(-3) + 11 =$

$(-2) + 5 =$

$20 \div (-2) =$

$(-8) \times 4 =$

$(-9) \times 6 =$

$(-1) \times (-10) =$

$3 + (-11) =$

$1 \times (-7) =$

$1 - (-9) =$

$(-8) \times (-4) =$

$(-7) \times (-3) =$

$8 + (-2) =$

$35 \div 5 =$

$7 - 6 =$

$5 - (-3) =$

$(-7) - 7 =$

$9 - 8 =$

$3 - (-6) =$

$2 \times 8 =$

$4 - 10 =$

$(-11) + 4 =$

Integer Word Problems

1. On Monday at the county fair, Jared played a game and won 75 tickets. On Tuesday, he won 105 tickets; on Wednesday, he won 127 tickets, but then spent 250 of them on a prize. How many more tickets does Jared need to win to get a prize that costs 150 tickets?
2. Two months ago, Perry had 554 rocks in his collection. He added 47 rocks to his collection last month and 39 to his collection this month. He decided to divide them all into 8 equal groups. How many rocks will be in each group?
3. Jay had \$256 in his savings account. He took \$78 from the account to buy some running shoes. How much money does Jay now have in his account?
4. On Monday, the price of gas decreased 6 cents; on Tuesday, it increased 9 cents. What was the overall decrease or increase of the price of gas by the end of the day on Tuesday?
5. A marine biologist wants to know the total vertical distance a dolphin traveled during a jump. With the surface of the water being zero, it started under water at -35 feet, jumped up and out of the water to 27 feet, and returned to the water to swim at -18 feet. What is the total vertical distance the dolphin traveled?

Penguins: Up Close and Personal

by ReadWorks



A penguin is a type of bird that lives in water and on land. The black-and-white appearance of penguins is known as countershading, which is a form of camouflage that helps keep them safe in the water. Wild penguins are found only in the Southern Hemisphere. Most live within the polar region in very cold climates around Antarctica; however, some species of penguins live in warmer climates in South Africa, New Zealand, and some countries in South America. While there are over 17 different types of penguins, this passage will focus on only three: the emperor penguin, the king penguin, and the little blue penguin.

The biggest of all penguins, the emperor penguin, is almost three-and-a-half feet tall—that is almost as tall as the average first grader! And they can weigh up to 88 pounds. Incredibly, emperor penguins breed on the ice in Antarctica during winter. They face temperatures of -22

degrees Fahrenheit and below. After the female lays an egg, the male keeps the egg warm and protects it for a period of two months-during which time he doesn't eat at all! The female makes a hunting trip for those two months, sometimes traveling up to 50 miles to reach the ocean. When she returns, she regurgitates food for the chick, and then the male goes and finds food for himself. In the wild, emperor penguins live 15 to 20 years. Also, they have the deepest dive of all birds: up to 1,850 feet!

The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin. However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs. The king penguin has a very distinctive coloring, with orange highlights on its head, beak, neck, and upper breast.

A third type of penguin is called the little blue penguin, also known as the fairy penguin. These penguins get their name from both their small size and the color of their feathers, which are a light blue instead of black and white like many other types of penguins. Little blue penguins are the smallest of all penguin types, only growing up to a little over one foot tall. They weigh only two or three pounds! They like to live on sandy or rocky beaches, and they can only be found in Australia and New Zealand. They face threats from natural predators such as seagulls, seals, and sharks, and also from introduced predators such as cats, dogs, and foxes. Unlike emperor penguins and king penguins, little blue penguins build nests for their eggs. And while emperor penguin parents take two-month-long shifts protecting their young, little blue penguins take turns more often, switching every few days. Their eggs hatch after only 36 days, and their average lifespan is 6.5 years.

Penguins have evolved so that they can spend time both in water and on land-although they are much more graceful in the water than they are on land! (Look at how they waddle awkwardly on land and how they glide smoothly through the water.) While penguins cannot fly, they do have small wings called flippers that help them swim underwater. An interesting fact about penguins is that they can remain underwater for as long as 20 minutes at a time before coming up for air. They also get their food from the seas. Small fish and squid make up the bulk of their average diet. Penguins seem to have mastered the art of hunting-they catch their prey with their beaks and swallow them whole! Some penguins spend much of their lives in water, only coming to land to mate and rear their chicks.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which penguin is the largest?

- A. the king penguin
- B. the emperor penguin
- C. the rockhopper penguin
- D. the little blue penguin

2. What does the author describe in the passage?

- A. types of penguins and their habitats
- B. why most penguins are found in Antarctica
- C. the reason why penguins cannot fly
- D. how to protect penguins from extinction

3. Not all penguins are black and white. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. Countershading keeps penguins safe in water.
- B. Little blue penguins are the smallest type of penguin.
- C. Little blue penguins have blue feathers.
- D. Penguins mostly eat small fish and squid.

4. Which of the following conclusions about penguin habitats is supported by the passage?

- A. Penguins live only in Antarctica.
- B. Penguins cannot live in warm climates.
- C. Penguins live only in the Northern Hemisphere.
- D. Penguins can live in warm and cold climates.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. facts about penguins
- B. how penguins evolved
- C. what penguins eat
- D. where penguins live

6. Read the following sentences from the paragraph about king penguins.

"The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin. However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs."

Why might the author mention emperor penguins in this paragraph about king penguins?

- A. to distract the reader from the important information
- B. to hint that the emperor penguin is better than the king penguin
- C. to show how these two kinds of penguins are alike and different
- D. to indicate that emperor penguins and king penguins are the same

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ penguins have small wings called flippers, they cannot fly.

- A. Especially
- B. Therefore
- C. After
- D. Although

8. Emperor penguins breed in colder climates than king penguins. What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

9. According to the passage, what do little blue penguins build that emperor penguins and king penguins do not?

10. Compare and contrast two of the penguins described in the passage. Use information from the passage to support your answer.

Beginning Sentence Correction 2

Directions: Correct the errors in the following sentences. One sentence does not have any errors.

Example: I are very happy. → I am very happy.

1. My head hurt. → _____

2. When we gonna eat? → _____

3. He don't like vegetables. → _____

4. Me favorite color are blue. → _____

5. She does her homework every night. → _____

6. I leaving now. → _____



Beginning Paragraph Correction 2

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer questions about errors in the passage.

1) This morning, I were making toast for 2) brekfast. Then I went to the basement
 3) put some clothes in the washer. I heard the smoke alarm. 4) I think, "Someone is
 burning 5) something I put the soap in the washer. When I got 6) up to stairs, everybody
 was running outdoors. Two fire trucks and a police car were outside of my house. Smoke
 was coming out of my apartment! My kids 7) standing outside. They were 8) weering
 their pajamas. My kids! Oh no! My toast!

- 1)
 A. are
 B. is
 C. was
 D. Correct as is

- 2)
 A. brakfast
 B. breckfast
 C. breakfast
 D. breakfast

- 3)
 A. to put
 B. for put
 C. to puts
 D. for putting

- 4)
 A. Thinked
 B. I thought
 C. I thought
 D. I am thought

- 5)
 A. something! I
 B. something!" I
 C. something"! I
 D. something"? I

- 6)
 A. upstairs
 B. to upstairs
 C. the upstairs
 D. Correct as is

- 7)
 A. was standing
 B. are standing
 C. were stand
 D. were standing

- 8)
 A. waring
 B. wareing
 C. wearing
 D. Correct as is

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Order of Operations **P E M D A S**

1) $13 \times 4 + 14 - 9$

Ex: 6) $3 - 1 + 6 \times 10$

$3 - 1 + 60$

$2 + 60$

62

P: parenthesis

E: exponents

M: multiplication

D: division

A: addition

S: subtraction

2) $2 + 19 \times 11 - 11$

7) $8 - 2 + 16 \times 4$

3) $17 \times 12 + 2 - 2$

8) $8 \times 18 + 10 - 4$

4) $3 + 5 - 3 + 2$

9) $4 + 8 - 6 \times 18$

5) $10 - 7 + 6 + 5$

10) $8 \times 4 + 9 - 8$



Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Please solve each equation and show a check. Use the examples for help.

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 4 = 13 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 3x = 9 \\ \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{9}{3} \\ \hline x = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CK: } 3x + 4 = 13 \\ 3(3) + 4 = 13 \\ 9 + 4 = 13 \\ 13 = 13 \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 8 = 34 \\ +8 \quad +8 \\ \hline 6x = 42 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{42}{6} \\ \hline x = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CK: } 6x - 8 = 34 \\ 6(7) - 8 = 34 \\ 42 - 8 = 34 \\ 34 = 34 \checkmark \end{array}$$

1. $5n + 5 = 20$

2. $3x - 2 = 1$

3. $4x + 8 = 16$

4. $7d - 10 = 39$

5. $6n + 6 = 48$

6. $8x - 5 = 67$

7. $4d + 9 = 33$

8. $10x - 2 = 28$

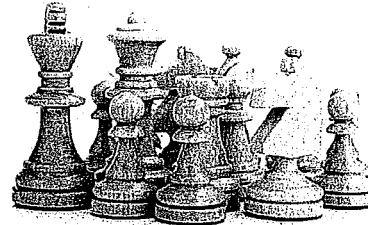
Name: _____

Nonfiction Reading Test

Chess

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Chess is called the game of kings. It has been around for a long time. People have been playing it for over 500 years. Chess is based on an even older game from India. The chess we play today is from Europe.



White Chess Pieces

Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but those are the basics.

Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of like a work out for the mind.

You don't always have lots of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten ~~minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time~~ clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big. It took up a whole room. By 2006 a cell phone could beat the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so?

1. What is the author's purpose in writing the second paragraph?
 - a. To explain the rules of chess
 - b. To compare different types of games
 - c. To talk about game pieces
 - d. To persuade people to play chess

2. Which is **not** a reason that chess is a good workout for the mind according to the text?
 - a. Good chess players think about what will happen next.
 - b. Good chess players take a lot of risks.
 - c. Good chess players take their time.
 - d. Good chess players use their brains.

3. How long have people been playing chess?
 - a. Over 100 years
 - b. Over 500 years
 - c. Over 1000 years
 - d. Over 5000 years

4. Where did the game that chess is based on come from?
 - a. Europe
 - b. America
 - c. India
 - d. All of these

5. Which best describes the main idea in the fourth paragraph?
 - a. This paragraph argues that players should think less.
 - b. This paragraph explains how blitz chess is played.
 - c. This paragraph explains time clocks work.
 - d. This paragraph describes many different ways to play chess.

6. How does a game of chess end according to the text?
 - a. One player takes all of the other player's pieces.
 - b. One player makes it to the end of the board.
 - c. One player becomes king.
 - d. One player loses his or her king.

7. Which happened first?
 - a. Computers did not play chess well.
 - b. Deep Blue won an important game.
 - c. Cell phones got good at playing chess.
 - d. Deep Blue took up a whole room.

8. How is blitz chess different from regular chess?
 - a. Each player has two kings.
 - b. Players are blindfolded.
 - c. Players only have ten minutes to play.
 - d. Players start from a random position.

9. If it's your turn in blitz chess, what happens when you hit the clock?
 - a. Both your clock and the other person's clock keep running.
 - b. The other person's clock stops running and yours starts.
 - c. Both clocks stop running.
 - d. Your clock stops running and the other person's clock begins.

10. When did a computer first beat a strong human player in chess?
 - a. 2006
 - b. 1997
 - c. 1970
 - d. 1976

Main Idea and Key Details

Main Idea:

Key Detail #1:

Key Detail #2:

Key Detail #3

Beginning Sentence Correction 3

Directions: Correct the errors in the following sentences. One sentence does not have any errors.

Example: I are very happy. → I am very happy.

1. I go now. → _____

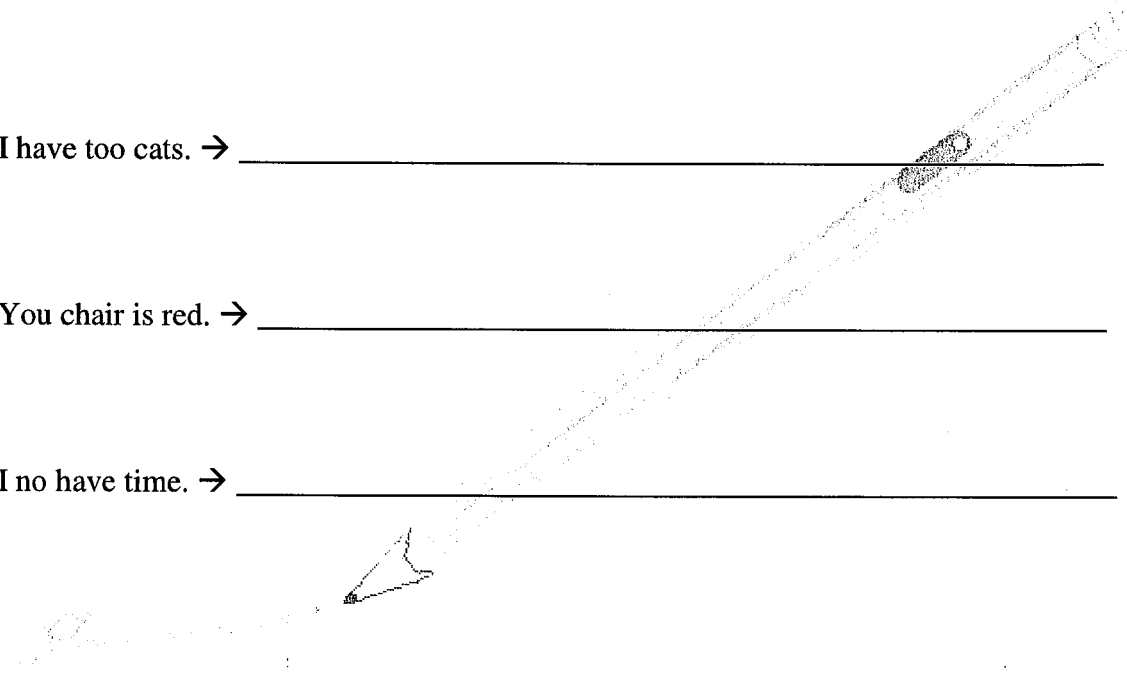
2. I want three egg. → _____

3. We are learning English. → _____

4. I have too cats. → _____

5. You chair is red. → _____

6. I no have time. → _____



Beginning Paragraph Correction 3

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer questions about errors in the passage.

My name is Thomas Martin. I live 1) in a farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 2) I raises livestock and grow corn on my farm. My 3) kid help me. 4) In the morning, we
 5) up very early to feed the animals. 6) Everybody help milk the cows. Then I drive the
 kids to school. I work in 7) the fields all the day. When the children come 8) home, we all
 work together.

1)

- A. in farm
- B. on farm
- C. on a farm
- D. Correct as is

2)

- A. raise
- B. raising
- C. raised
- D. Correct as is

3)

- A. children
- B. child
- C. kids
- D. All of the above are correct
- E. Both A and B are correct
- F. Both A and C are correct

4)

- A. In morning,
- B. In a morning,
- C. On the morning,
- D. Correct as is

5)

- A. all up very early
- B. wake up very early
- C. are waking up very early
- D. Correct as is

6)

- A. Everyone helps
- B. Everybody helps
- C. All of the above are correct
- D. None of the above are correct

7)

- A. the fields during day.
- B. the fields all day.
- C. the fields day.
- D. Correct as is

8)

- A. home we all
- B. home, us all
- C. home, we are all
- D. Correct as is

Name: _____

Finding Unit Rate

A **Unit Rate** makes a comparison to one unit.

example: 4 burgers for \$12 \longrightarrow \$3 per burger $= \frac{\$12}{4 \text{ burgers}}$

Find the unit rate for each problem.

1. 64 books on 4 shelves _____ books per shelf
2. 36 flowers in 3 bouquets _____ flowers per bouquet
3. 25 rulers in 5 groups _____ rulers per group
4. 45 points in 3 games _____ points per game
5. 10 hours to drive 550 miles _____ miles per hour
6. 24 pieces of candy in 3 bags _____ pieces per bag
7. 92 dollars for 2 video games _____ dollars per video game
8. 42 pages in 6 chapters _____ pages per chapter
9. 3 videos in 15 minutes _____ minutes per video
10. 48 cookies in 4 batches _____ cookies per batch
11. 21 bananas in 3 bunches _____ bananas per bunch
12. 100 meters to swim 4 laps _____ meters per lap
13. 108 items in 12 boxes _____ items per box
14. 216 blueberries in 6 baskets _____ blueberries per basket
15. 35 people at 7 tables _____ people per table

Name _____

UNIT RATES AND TABLES #1

Directions: Use the data in each table below to find the unit rate for each situation.

- Ex: 1)

days	2	4	6
miles	10	20	30

 $\frac{10}{2} = 5$ $\frac{20}{4} = 5$ $\frac{30}{6} = 5$
- Unit Rate = 5 miles/day
- 2)

tickets	4	8	12
dollars	40	80	120
- Unit Rate = _____ dollars/ticket
- 3)

games	3	13	16
points	60	260	320
- Unit Rate = _____ points/game
- 4)

years	0	5	10
inches	0	40	80
- Unit Rate = _____ inches/year
- 5)

hours	40	80	120
dollars	360	720	1,080
- Unit Rate = _____ dollars/hour
- 6)

minutes	3	6	8
sit-ups	45	90	120
- Unit Rate = _____ sit-ups/minute
- 7)

books	2	4	6
dollars	26	52	78
- Unit Rate = _____ dollars/book
- 8)

hour	100	150	200
miles	5,500	8,250	11,000
- Unit Rate = _____ miles/hour
- 9)

minutes	3	4	5
beats	195	260	325
- Unit Rate = _____ beats/minute
- 10)

minutes	3	11	12
laps	39	143	156
- Unit Rate = _____ laps/minute