



Family Resource Guide



SEVENTH GRADE





Welcome to Seventh Grade!

Purpose of the Guide

Students in Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools follow the state of North Carolina's expectations for what every student will know and be able to do by the end of their current grade level. This guide is designed to help you support your student by understanding those expectations, provide everyday activities to reinforce their learning at home and partner with their teachers throughout the school year.

This guide includes...



Key Skills for Reading and Math

Understand the most important things your child should know and be able to do by the end of the school year.



Questions to Ask Your Child

Engage in conversations with your child using these suggested reading and math questions.



Topics to Discuss with the Teacher

Find sample questions and topics you might want to talk about with the teacher related to reading and math skills.



Learning Activities

Explore some easy ways you can support your child's learning important reading and math concepts and skills.



Words to Know

Learn some important words and acronyms used at school to "speak the same language".



Helpful Resources to Practice Skills at Home

Click the link to access a collection of reading and math resources aligned to your child's grade level.



LITERACY

New Expectations for Seventh Grade

- Read from a wide range of high-quality, increasingly challenging literary and informational texts.
- Comprehend texts of steadily increasing complexity as they progress through school.
- Acquire the habits of reading closely and independently for sustained periods of time.
- Connect prior knowledge and experiences to text.
- Show a steadily growing ability to discern more from and make fuller use of text.



Key Skills

- Read and understand literature within the 6-8 text complexity* band.
- Read independently for an extended time.
- Make connections to their background knowledge and relevant experiences to engage with text.

**A complex text is determined by word length and frequency, sentence length, text meaning or purpose, text structure (how the text is organized or put together), language conventions (spelling, punctuation, grammar) and clarity.*

Learning through Reading and Writing

- K-12 Standards for Reading define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. Students should demonstrate their proficiency of these standards both orally and through writing. For students to be college and career ready, they must read from a wide range of high-quality, increasingly challenging literary and informational texts. One of the key requirements of the Standards for Reading is that all students must be able to comprehend texts of steadily increasing complexity as they progress through school. Students should also acquire the habits of reading closely and independently for sustained periods of time. They need to connect prior knowledge and experiences to text. They must also show a steadily growing ability to discern more from and make fuller use of text.
- To be college and career ready, students should learn how to offer and support opinions/arguments, demonstrate understanding of a topic under study, and convey real and/or imagined experiences. Students learn that a key purpose of writing is to communicate clearly and coherently. The NC ELA Writing Standards emphasize the importance of writing routinely in order to build knowledge and demonstrate understanding. The complete writing process (from prewriting to editing) is clear in the first three writing standards. These standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade.

Key Skills continued

Listening and Speaking

- The K-12 Speaking and Listening Standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. To become college and career ready, teachers must provide students with ample opportunities to communicate their thinking orally through a variety of rich, structured conversations either in whole group, or in small group settings, or with a partner. To be a productive part of these conversations, students need to contribute accurate information, respond and build on the ideas of others, use data and evidence effectively, and listen attentively to others.



Questions to Ask Your Child

- The author's statement in lines xx most likely means...?
- What inference can be made about _____ as compared to _____?
- What inference can you make about...?
- According to lines (xx), what can you infer...?
- What can be inferred from the information in paragraph ___?
- Which quote from the text suggest _____?
- Which piece of evidence supports your analysis?
- What do the character's reaction in lines (xx) tell the reader...?
- What does the author's choice of words in paragraph __ affect the meaning of the text?
- What is the effect of the figurative language in the sentences?
- How does the use of _____ in stanza _____ impact the tone of the text?
- How does the author's choice of words impact the meaning and tone of the text?
- How does the combination of the poem's title and the first stanza develop the poem?
- How does the information in paragraphs ___ & ___ develop the plot?
- How does the sentence contribute to the development of ideas about _____?
- How does the information in paragraphs ___-__ develop the setting?
- What does the word _____ mean in paragraph _____?
- Select one underlined phrase from paragraph _____ that provides context for the meaning of the word crevice as it is used in the paragraph.
- Read the excerpt from "_____."
- Based on the context, what is the meaning of the word _____?



Topics to Discuss with the Teacher

- Is my child reading on grade level?
- How can I support my child in increasing their reading comprehension?
- What additional resources do I need in order to support my child?

Learning Activities



- Have student discuss what they are reading in class and conduct research together about that topic.
- Encourage your child to share the writing they are doing in class with you.
- Support your child in selecting books of interest to them and read the book alongside them; have book talks about the important ideas, any new vocabulary they experience, themes, etc.



MATH

Focus Areas for 7th Grade

- Rates, ratios and proportional relationships
- Fluency* with rational numbers
- Problem solving with expressions, equations, and inequalities
- Area and circumference of circles
- Area and perimeter of polygons
- Geometric properties of triangles and angles
- Comparing distributions of one-variable data
- Probability

*Fluency is defined as the ability to apply procedures accurately, efficiently, and flexibly; to transfer procedures to different problems and contexts; to build or modify procedures from other procedures; and to recognize when one strategy or procedure is more appropriate to apply than another.



Key Skills

- How to create and use ratios and unit rates from proportional relationships using tables, graphs, equations, and words.
- How to calculate and use percent for real-world problems.
- How to use a scale factor to create a scale drawing and to find lengths and areas for the scale drawing.
- How to add, subtract, multiply, and divide positive and negative fractions and use them to solve real-world problems.

Key Skills continued

- How to develop a probability model to represent an event and use a probability model to find theoretical and experimental probabilities.
- How to write expressions in different forms using the distributive property, combining like terms using addition or subtraction, or factor the greatest common factor.
- How to solve equations and inequalities with multiple steps and interpret the solution in real-world problems.
- How to determine if three lengths create a triangle and classify triangles as acute, obtuse, or right triangles.
- How to determine if angles are supplementary, complementary, adjacent and/or vertical and use them to help solve problems.
- How to calculate the radius, diameter, circumference, and area of a circle to solve problems.
- How to calculate the area and perimeter of two-dimensional objects, including composite figures with triangles, trapezoids, rectangles, and parallelograms.
- How to calculate the volume and surface area of prisms, pyramids, or objects composed of cubes, pyramids, and right prisms.
- How to determine if a random sample is a good representation of a group of similar items or events and use them to make a prediction about that group of similar items or events.
- How to calculate and explain the mean, median, mean absolute deviation, range, and interquartile range for a data set.
- How to calculate and explain the mean, median, mean absolute deviation, range, and interquartile range for a data set and use to compare two groups of similar items or events.



Questions to Ask Your Child

- If a $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of paint covers $\frac{1}{6}$ of a wall, continuing at this rate how much paint is needed for the entire wall?
- A shirt is on sale for 40% off. The sale price is \$12. a) How much was the discount? b) Write an equation that shows the relationship between the original price and the amount paid taking into account a sales tax of 8.5%.
- Justin is trying to determine if he has enough money to buy a new video game. The game cost \$54.79. He started the day with \$210 in his bank account. Looking at his receipts, he has spent \$87.35 at a clothing store, \$42.79 at a party store, and \$25.68 at a gas station. Does he have enough money to buy the video game? Beyond estimating, explain your answer mathematically.
- There are three choices of jellybeans – grape, cherry and orange. If the probability of getting a grape is $\frac{3}{10}$ and the probability of getting a cherry is $\frac{1}{5}$, what is the probability of getting an orange?



Topics to Discuss with the Teacher

- What math will my student be learning this year?
- What skills should they already have mastered?
- How will I know if they need more practice?
- What are some ways that I can help my student prepare at home?



Learning Activities

- Following Recipes to Cook
- Shopping
- Managing Money and Budgeting
- Puzzles, Board Games, Card Games
- Planning a Trip



Words to Know

- Acute Triangle** - A triangle with all angles less than 90 degrees.
- Adjacent Angles** - Two angles that have a common vertex and side.
- Circumference** - The distance around the circle. If the circle has radius r then the circumference is $2\pi r$.
- Complementary Angles** - Two angles whose sum is 90 degrees.
- Cubes** - A solid object with all square faces.
- Diameter** - A line segment that goes from one edge of a circle to the other and passes through the center. A diameter can go in any direction. Every diameter of the circle is the same length.
- Equation** - Two expressions that are said to be equivalent.
- Experimental Probability** - The probability based on what happens during an experiment.
- Expression** - Terms that are added or subtracted.
- Mean Absolute Deviation** - The average distance of each data point from the mean. Abbreviated as MAD.
- Obtuse Triangle** - A triangle with one angle more than 90 degrees.
- Parallelogram** - A two-dimensional, four-sided figure with two pairs of opposite, parallel sides.
- Perpendicular** - Two lines that intersect at 90 degrees.
- Probability** - How likely something is going to happen.
- Proportional Relationship** - Two ratios that are equivalent.
- Pyramid** - A solid object with triangular faces that meet at the top (apex) and the bottom (base) is a polygon.

Words to Know continued

- Quadrilaterals** - A two-dimensional, four-sided figure.
- Radius** - A line segment that goes from the center to the edge of a circle. A radius can go in any direction. Every radius of the circle is the same length.
- Rate** - A comparison of two related quantities.
- Ratio** - A way of comparing values. It shows how much we have of one thing compared to another thing.
- Rectangular Prism** - A solid object, with two rectangular ends (bases) connected by rectangular faces.
- Right Triangle** - A triangle with one 90-degree angle.
- Scale Factor** - The number used as the multiplier for a scaling.
- Supplementary Angles** - Two angles whose sum is 180 degrees.
- Theoretical Probability** - What is expected to happen.
- Trapezoid** - A two-dimensional, four-sided figure with only one pair of opposite, parallel sides.
- Triangle Inequality Theorem** - The sum of the two shorter sides of a triangle must be more than the longest side to form a triangle.
- Triangular Prism** - A solid object, with two triangular ends (bases) connected by rectangular faces.
- Unit Rate** - A rate in which values are compared for every one of something else.



Helpful Resources to Practice Skills at Home for Seventh Grade

- <http://bit.ly/CMSHomeSchoolConnect>