

Dial Burnett
James Ward
ISS 2RR

7th Grade Assignment Sheet ----- POD A

Date 5-8-13

Communications: Cindy Dial
3/4th

- ① Check Exercises wsheet due
- ② Assign - 43bc
practice play parts
Read AR

1st / 5th

Book: Yes No

- ① Assign - Read AR,
you/you're wsheet
practice play parts

✓ Lt ✓ AR

Course 2 Math: Abby Burnett

Pre-Algebra

Book: Yes No

← Math Packet →

Books Y or N

Science: Terre James

Book: Yes No

- 1. ~~Or~~ Cow Eye dissection video.
- 2. Cow Eye WS.

Social Studies: Anita Ward

Book: Yes No

Europe Map Review
"Where is Switzerland...?"

“Your” — “You’re”

Unit 19

“Your” shows possession. “You’re” means “you are.” It is a contraction.

EXAMPLES: a. This is your pencil.
b. You’re making me angry.

c. You’re too early.
d. I am your teacher.



Write either “your” or “you’re” in each blank.

1. Your bus is leaving.
2. _____ hurting me.
3. _____ a good student.
4. Is this _____ book?
5. Where is _____ brother?
6. _____ going with me.
7. _____ teacher is Ms. Sims.
8. I will tell _____ mother.
9. May I use _____ pen?
10. _____ my best friend.
11. Today is _____ birthday.
12. _____ talking again.
13. _____ going to school.
14. Here is _____ present.
15. _____ hands are dirty.
16. _____ riding my bike.
17. _____ spilling the water.
18. I found _____ hat.
19. _____ mom was angry.
20. They took _____ wagon.
21. Did you eat _____ lunch?
22. _____ sitting in my chair.
23. _____ too busy.
24. I hope _____ ready.
25. _____ eating too much.
26. Go to _____ room.
27. I heard _____ story.
28. _____ the best player.
29. _____ hair is wet.
30. _____ from Montana.
31. Bring _____ skates.
32. _____ sure it was Jay?
33. _____ standing on my coat.
34. _____ dog bit me.
35. _____ not a doctor.
36. I broke _____ bat.
37. _____ staying home.
38. _____ parents are here.
39. Drink _____ milk.
40. Where is _____ home?
41. _____ doing it wrong.
42. Here is _____ paper.
43. Show me _____ work.
44. _____ not watching the show.
45. What is _____ reason?
46. _____ late.
47. _____ not listening.
48. Did you do _____ homework?
49. What is _____ answer?
50. Let’s go to _____ house.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE

Write five sentences with “your” and five with “you’re.”

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

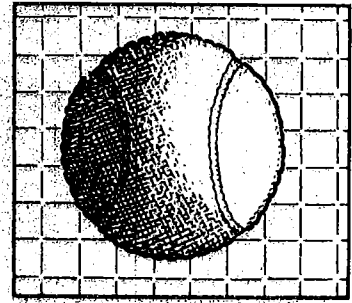
Cow Eye Dissection Prep: Parts of the Eye**Completion**

Use the word bank to complete each statement.

cornea retina blind spot pupil
optic nerve aqueous humor vitreous humor
iris tapetum sclera lens

1. _____ A clear fluid that helps the cornea keep its shape.
2. _____ The bundle of nerve fibers that carry information from the retina to the brain.
3. _____ The thick, tough, white outer covering of the eyeball.
4. _____ A muscle that controls how much light enters the eye. It is the colored part of the eye.
5. _____ A clear, flexible structure that makes an image on the eye's retina. It is flexible so that it can change shape, focusing on objects that are close up and objects that are far away.
6. _____ The dark circle in the center of your iris. It's a hole that lets light into the inner eye. Your's is round and a cow's is oval.
7. _____ A thick, clear jelly that helps give the eyeball its shape.
8. _____ The place where the optic nerve leaves the retina. Each eye has this in the area where there are no light sensitive cells.
9. _____ The layer of light sensitive cells at the back of the eye. It detects images focused by the cornea and the lens. It is connected to the brain by the optic nerve.
10. _____ The colorful, shiny material located behind the retina. It is found in animals with good night vision. It reflects light back through the retina.
11. _____ A tough, clear covering over the iris and the pupil that helps protect the eye. Light bends as it passes through this part. This is the first step in making an image on the retina. It begins bending light to make an image; the lens finishes the job.

Name _____



TARGET SKILL 43

Apostrophes

PRACTICE 43b

Use with Book 8, Unit 3, Chapter 1, Lesson 5, and Chart 43.

A. Write a contraction to replace the underlined words in each sentence.

Example We think she is going to win.

she's

1. You have not told us her story yet.
2. Who is going to win the contest?
3. After this hike, I will sleep for a week.
4. I know we are on the guest list.
5. I am going to pass the test.
6. They said they are leaving tomorrow.
7. Theresa and Denise are not on the team.
8. We have not practiced enough.
9. Please do not remind me of that day.
10. If we ask nicely, they will help us.

B. Rewrite this list of items from a family's garage. Use apostrophes correctly.

Example Joys basketball Joy's basketball

1. Womens running shoes
2. Charless soap-box racer
3. a babys carriage
4. Barbaras tool kit
5. a dogs leash

COW'S EYE dissection



Dissecting a Cow's Eye Step-by-Step Instructions

One way to figure out how something works is to look inside it. To learn about how your eyes work, you can dissect, or take apart, a cow's eye.

Safety first!

You'll be using a scalpel or a razor to cut the cow's eye. Be careful. A scalpel or razor can cut you as easily as it cuts the cow's eye.

Whenever you handle raw meat (whether it's a cow's eye or a steak), you wash your hands thoroughly afterward to wash away any bacteria you picked up from the meat. If you have cuts on your hand, we also recommend you wear gloves so that no bacteria from the cow's eye infects your cut.

expl^o **ratorium**[®]

Visit the Cow's Eye Dissection online:
<http://www.exploratorium.edu/coweys>

COW'S EYE dissection

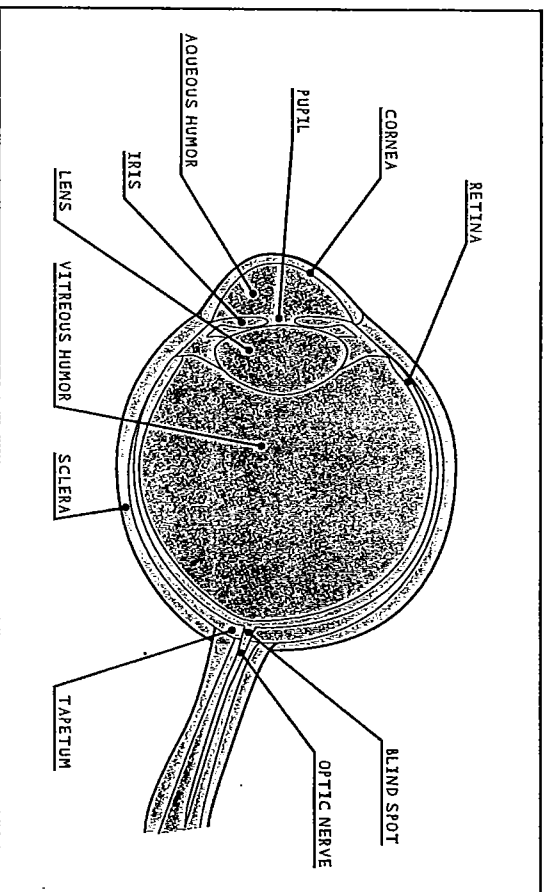
page 2

Here's what you need:

- One cow's eye for every two participants
- One single-edged razor blade or scalpel for every two participants
- Scissors (optional)
- Wax paper and paper towels
- Plastic garbage bag
- A cutting board or other surface on which you can cut
- A sheet of newspaper
- Soap, water, and paper towels for cleaning up

Here's where to get cows' eyes:

You can order cows' eyes at a butcher shop or purchase them directly from a slaughterhouse. Try to get eyes with the muscles and fat still attached. If possible pick up the cows' eyes the day of the dissection; eyes are easier to cut when they are fresh.



This diagram shows the parts of the eye. Can you find these parts in a cow's eye?

Here's what you do:



Examine the outside of the eye. See how many parts of the eye you can identify. You should be able to find the whites (or *sclera*), the tough, outer covering of the eyeball. You should also be able to identify the fat and muscle surrounding the eye. You should be able to find the covering over the front of the eye (the *cornea*). When the cow was alive, the cornea was clear. In your cow's eye, the cornea may be cloudy. You may be able to look through the cornea and see the *iris*, the colored part of the eye, and the *pupil*, the dark oval in the middle of the iris.



Cut away the fat and muscle.



Use a scalpel to make an incision in the cornea. (Careful—Don't cut yourself!) Cut until the clear liquid under the cornea is released. That clear liquid is the *aqueous humor*. It's made of mostly of water and keeps the shape of the cornea.

Use the scalpel to make an incision through the *sclera* in the middle of the eye.



Use your scissors to cut around the middle of the eye, cutting the eye in half. You'll end up with two halves. On the front half will be the *cornea*.



The cornea is made of pretty tough stuff—it helps protect your eye. It also helps you see by bending the light that comes into your eye.

Once you have removed the cornea, place it on the board (or cutting surface) and cut it with your scalpel or razor. Listen. Hear the crunch? That's the sound of the scalpel crunching through layers of clear tissue. The cow's cornea has many layers to make it thick and strong. When the cow is grazing, blades of grass may poke the cow's eye—but the cornea protects the inner eye.



The next step is to pull out the *iris*. The iris is between the *cornea* and the *lens*. It may be stuck to the cornea or it may have stayed with the back of the eye. Find the iris and pull it out. It should come out in one piece. You can see that there's a hole in the center of the iris. That's the *pupil*, the hole that lets light into the eye. The iris contracts or expands to change the size of the pupil. In dim light, the pupil opens wide to let light in. In bright light, the pupil shuts down to block light out.



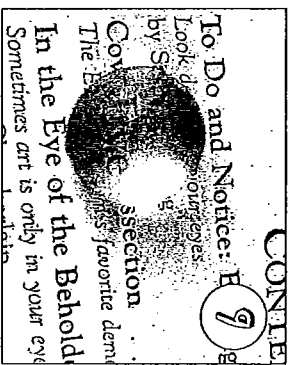
The back of the eye is filled with a clear jelly. That's the **vitreous humor**, a mixture of protein and water. It's clear so light can pass through it. It also helps the eyeball maintain its shape.

Now you want to remove the **lens**. It's a clear lump about the size and shape of a squashed marble.



The **lens** of the cow's eye feels soft on the outside and hard in the middle. Hold the lens up and look through it. What do you see?

Put the **lens** down on a newspaper and look through it at the words on the page. What do you see?



Now take a look at the rest of the eye. If the **vitreous humor** is still in the eyeball, empty it out. On the inside of the back half of the eyeball, you can see some blood vessels that are part of a thin fleshy film. That film is the **retina**. Before you cut the eye open, the vitreous humor pushed against the retina so that it lay flat on the back of the eye. It may be all pushed together in a wad now.

The retina is made of cells that can detect light. The eye's **lens** uses the light that comes into the eye to make an image, a picture made of light. That image lands on the retina. The cells of the retina react to the light that falls on them and send messages to the brain.



Use your finger to push the retina around. The retina is attached to the back of the eye at just one spot. Can you find that spot? That's the place where nerves from all the cells in the retina come together. All these nerves go out the back of the eye, forming the **optic nerve**, the bundle of nerves that carries messages from the eye to the brain. The brain uses information from the retina to make a mental picture of the world.

The spot where the retina is attached to the back of the eye is called the **blind spot**. Because there are no light-sensitive cells at that spot, you can't see anything that lands in that place on the retina.



Under the retina, the back of the eye is covered with shiny, blue-green stuff. This is the **tapetum**. It reflects light from the back of the eye.

Have you ever seen a cat's eyes shining in the headlights of a car? Cats, like cows, have a tapetum. A cat's eye seems to glow because the cat's tapetum is reflecting light. If you shine a light at a cow at night, the cow's eyes will shine with a blue-green light because the light reflects from the tapetum.



Look at the other side of the back of the eye. Can you find the **optic nerve**? To see the separate fibers that make up the optic nerve, pinch the nerve with a pair of scissors or your fingers. If you squeeze the optic nerve, you may get some white goop. That's myelin, the fatty layer that surrounds each fiber of the nerve.

Clean-up

When you're done dissecting the cow's eye, wrap all the pieces of the eye in plastic and throw them away. If you used a razor blade, dispose of it properly. A razor blade is only good for one or two dissections.

Glossary

aqueous humor

A clear fluid that helps the cornea keep its rounded shape.

blind spot

The place where all nerves from the retina join to form the optic nerve. Each eye has a blind spot where there are no light-sensitive cells.

cones

One kind of light-sensitive cell in the retina. Cones give you color vision in bright light.

cornea

A tough, clear covering over the iris and the pupil that helps protect the eye. Light bends as it passes through the cornea. The cornea begins bending light to make an image; the lens finishes the job.

iris

A muscle that controls how much light enters the eye. It is suspended between the cornea and the lens. A cow's iris is brown. Human irises come in many colors, including brown, blue, green, and gray.

lens

A clear, flexible structure that makes an image on the eye's retina. The lens is flexible so that it can change shape, focusing on objects that are close up and objects that are far away.

myelin

The fatty layer that surrounds each nerve fiber.

optic nerve

The bundle of nerve fibers that carry information from the retina to the brain.

pupil

The pupil is the dark circle in the center of your iris. It's a hole that lets light into the inner eye. Your pupil is round. A cow's pupil is oval.

retina

The layer of light-sensitive cells at the back of the eye. The retina detects images focused by the cornea and the lens. The retina is connected to the brain by the optic nerve.

rods

One kind of light-sensitive cell in the retina. Rods respond in dim light.

sclera

The thick, tough, white outer covering of the eyeball.

tapetum

The colorful, shiny material located behind the retina. Found in animals with good night vision, the tapetum reflects light back through the retina.

vitreous humor

The thick, clear jelly that helps give the eyeball its shape.

Where Is Switzerland When It's Not in Indiana?

A map showing the continent of Europe with countries and major cities labeled is another type of **political map**. Europe includes 43 separate countries, the Faeroe Islands, part of Russia and part of Turkey. All of Europe is in the Northern Hemisphere.

Use the map of Europe on the following page to answer these questions:

1. What four countries border on Switzerland? _____
2. What sea forms the eastern border of Italy? _____
3. What is the capital of Poland? _____
4. Helsinki is the capital of which country? _____
5. Is Hungary east or west of Romania? _____
6. People who live in Denmark are called Danes. What is the capital of Denmark? _____
7. The Netherlands is sometimes called Holland. What country forms the eastern border of the Netherlands? _____
8. Which country is larger, France or Belgium? _____
9. Which country is further east, Spain or Portugal? _____

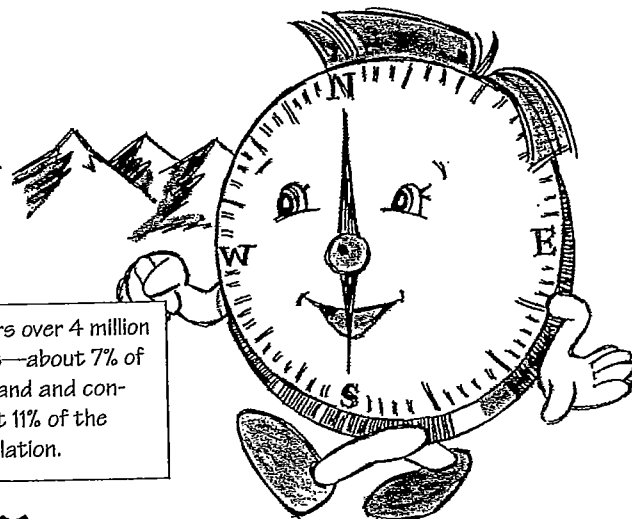
Use markers, crayons or colored pencils to show these countries on the map of Europe on the next page.

10. Find Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Color them green.
11. Parts of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Russia are north of the Arctic Circle. Color these countries purple.
12. Italy, France and Spain are on the Mediterranean Sea. Color these countries and the islands in the Mediterranean blue.
13. The Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Russia were once part of the U.S.S.R. Color these countries red.
14. The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Color these countries brown.

Discussion Topic

When using a political map, why is it important to look at a current map rather than one that is five or ten years old?

Europe covers over 4 million square miles—about 7% of the world's land and contains almost 11% of the world's population.



Name _____

Date _____

01-30-08
Core. Ext.

Calculator Order

Use a scientific calculator to solve each problem. Turn the calculator around to determine the word answer.

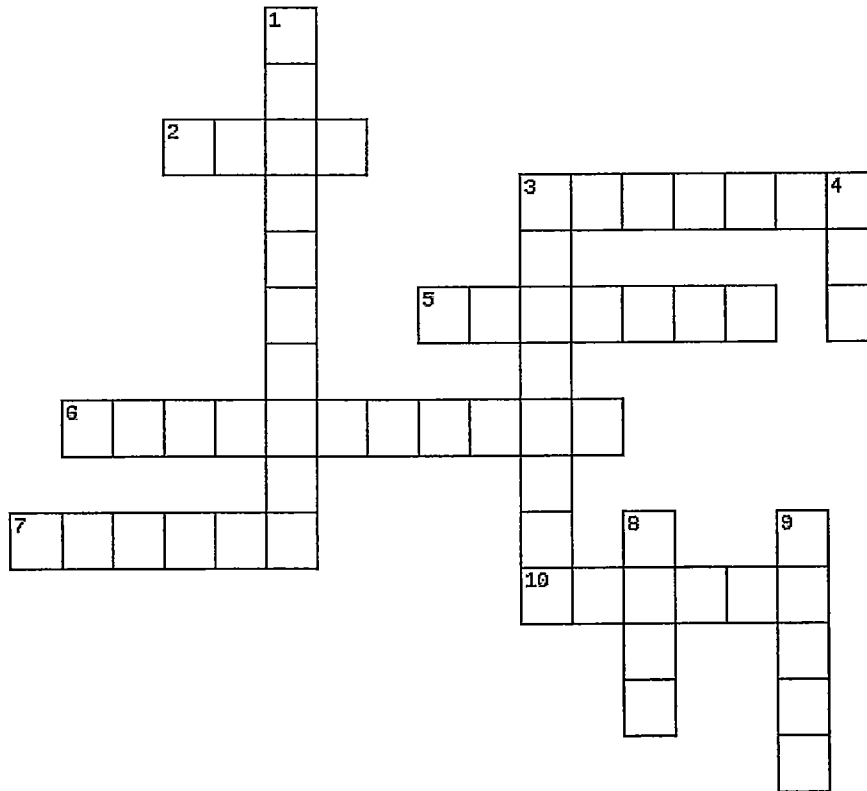
Problem	Solution	Clue	Word
1. 501×7		To not win	
2. $10^3 - 3 \times 131$		Type of cabin	
3. $17^2 + 7^2$		It buzzes.	
4. $67,077 \div 87$		Sick	
5. $2 \cdot (2 \cdot 1900 + 3 \cdot 23)$		It rings.	1
6. $2^9 + 2$		Not hers	
7. $279^2 - (500 - 4)$		Nautilus _____	
8. $3^3 \times 100 + 3 \times 115$		Worn on foot	
9. $22,416 \div 2^2$		Big pigs	
10. $473,720 - 12,345$		Snow vehicle	
11. $3 \times 5 \times 246 + 15$		Bottom of shoe	
12. $4,738 - 1,234$		Fire equipment	
13. $60^2 + 4 \times 26$		Center of a donut	
14. $11 \times (60 - 2)$		To plead	
15. $5787 \div 9 \times 12$		Fish organ	
16. $12,345 + 23,456 - 465$		They "honk".	
17. $8 \times 100 + 8 - 1$		Tennis shot	
18. $50 \times 700 + 3 \times 6^2$		Capital of Idaho	
19. $50 \times 110 + (10 - 3)$		Not a win	
20. $64,118 - 80^2$		Ducks' beaks	

A googol is 10^{100} or 1 followed by 100 zeros.

What number would result in the "calculator word" googol? _____

Just 4 Fun (#1305285)

Created by Anonymous Visitor



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Across Clues

- 2. February 29th falls every fourth year, called a _____ year.
- 3. Four singers make a _____.
- 5. Spring, summer, autumn, and winter are the four _____.
- 6. _____ are four children that share a mom and a birthday.
- 7. Four _____ make a gallon.
- 10. A shape with four equal sides is a _____.

Down Clues

- 1. Four and twenty _____ were baked in a pie.
- 3. One dollar equals four _____.
- 4. Four times _____ is eight
- 8. Independence Day is the fourth of _____.
- 9. A president's term is usually four _____.



Puzzle #1305285. To view the solution or reprint this puzzle, please visit:
<http://www.classhelper.org/puzzle-solutions/>

THINKER PROBLEMS:

Name _____ Hr _____

1. Take 2 apples from 3 apples. How many do you have?
2. How many 4¢ stamps are in a dozen?
3. What is the difference between twice twenty-five and twice five and twenty?
4. Which digit is least frequently used in writing numbers from 1 through 100?
5. In what month do most people eat less food?
6. Which one of our digits is definitely odd, but as a word it is mostly even?
7. Which of our digits is spelled with the same number of letters as its value?
8. Use each of the digits 1 through 7 once only. Make an addition problem with the sum of 100.
9. Use the digits 0 through 9 once each to make an addition problem with the sum of 90.
10. What 2 digit number is equal to twice the sum of its digits?
11. I have two US coins totaling 55 cents. One is not a nickel. What are the coins?
12. Two girls were born to the same mother, on the same day, at the same time, in the same month and year and yet they're not twins. How can this be?
13. What occurs once in every minute, twice in every moment, yet never in a thousand years?

Square Roots

Place the numbers 1 through 9 in the boxes below, one number per box, so that the entire square follows these rules:

1. **J, K, and L** are three consecutive numbers in order, reading left to right.
2. **$J \times L = Q$**
3. **P, Q, and R** are three consecutive numbers in order, reading left to right.
4. **O** is the next number after **N**.
5. The two diagonal rows have the same sum when the numbers are added together.

J	K	L
M	N	O
P	Q	R

Hint: Make a list of numbers from 1 through 9 and cross off each one as you place it in a square. The leftover number is **M**.