

7th Grade Summer Reading Book List
Waterside School for Leadership
2011-2012

Please choose **TWO** of the following books and read prior to the beginning of the school year. Once you have finished the books, you need to complete the attached packet. This will count as your first two books for your 7th grade goal of completing 30 books. In addition, **you will be required to read the attached non-fiction articles.**

After you read and complete the comprehension packet for two books, feel free to read the rest of the books on this list. They were highly recommended by WSL scholars and Barnes and Nobles readers.

1. Ruby Holler - Sharon Creech
2. Hoot - Carl Hiaasen
3. Emma-Jean Lazarus Fell Out of a Tree by Lauren Tarshis
4. Heat by Mike Lupica
5. Bud Not Buddy by Christopher Paul Curtis
6. Hush by Jacqueline Woodson
7. Flipped by Wendelin Van Draanen
8. Search for the Shadowman by Joan Lowery Nixon
9. Walk Two Moons by Sharon Creech
10. Little Women by Louisa May Alcott
11. The Boy Who Saved Baseball by John N. Ritter
12. The Face On the Milk Carton by Caroline Cooney



Scholar Name: _____ Date: _____

CHOOSE YOUR SECOND BOOK!

Book Title: _____

Author: _____

Answer in **COMPLETE** Sentences!

1) Characters: Name the major characters in the book. _____

2) Choose your least favorite character. What makes you dislike him/ her?:

3) Who is the main character? What do you think of him or her? Why?

4) How does the main character change throughout the book? Use details from the book.

5) Setting: When and where does this story take place?

Time _____

Place _____

What clues in the story did you use to determine the place (setting) and the time the story took place? The clues that helped me figure out the setting were _____

6) Write about something interesting that happened in the story. _____

7) Find a sentence in the story that has some words in it that you do not understand. Explain that sentence in your own words. Remember, context of a sentence is important.

The sentence: _____

It means: _____

8) Give a summary of the book. This book is about:

9) Illustrate a funny, sad, exciting, etc. part of the book. This is a picture of: _____



10) Opinion/Recommendation: *What did you think of this book? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not? Who would you tell to read this?* I did/ did not enjoy this book because_____

I would recommend this book to_____ because

11) Interview a character from the book:

Hello! My name is *(write your name)*_____ and I am

interviewing *(write character's name)*. _____

Question 1: How are you feeling today and why?

Character's response: _____

Question 2: _____

Character's response: _____

Question 3: _____

Character's response: _____

Question 4: _____

Character's response: _____

End the Interview: _____

Scholar Name: _____ Date: _____

CHOOSE YOUR THIRD BOOK!

Book Title: _____

Author: _____

Answer in **COMPLETE** Sentences!

1) Setting: When and where does this story take place?

Time _____

Place _____

What clues in the story did you use to determine the place (setting) and the time the story took place?

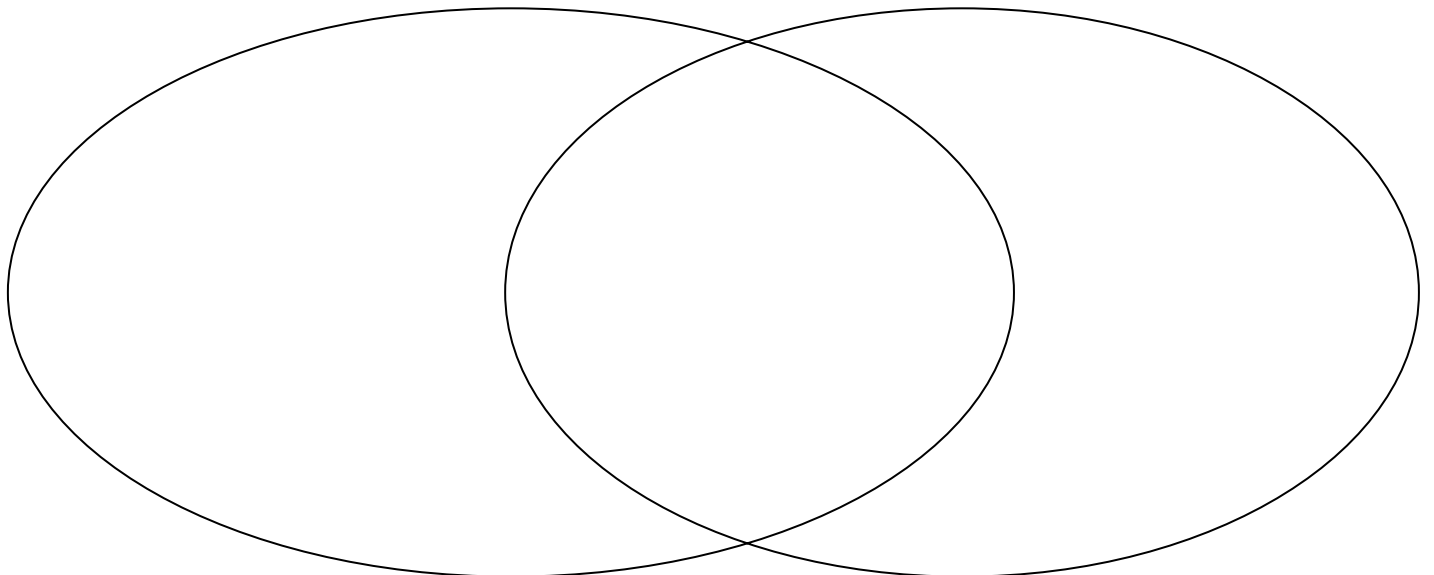
The clues that helped me figure out the setting were _____

2) Characters: Name the major characters in the book.

3) Describe the main character. Describe the character's appearance and personality. Why is he/ she important to the story? _____

4) Compare and contrast this book's main character with a real person you know or with a character in another book.

Main Character: _____ Person 2: _____



5) Give an important event from the beginning of the book! Why was this significant (important) to the story? _____

6) Give an important event from the middle of the book! Why was this significant (important) to the plot? _____

7) Give an important event from the end of the book! Why was this significant (important) to the book? _____

8) What part of the story was the funniest? Most exciting? Saddest? (Choose one!) _____

9) What was the author's purpose in writing the book? (Why did he or she write the book?) Why do you think this? _____

10) Opinion/Recommendation: *What did you think of this book? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not? Who would you tell to read this?* I did/ did not enjoy this book because _____

I would recommend this book to _____ because _____

Social Studies: Read two articles from the newspaper and complete the two current events pages below. Attach the articles to your sheet!

NSL/ Social Studies

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

SOCIAL STUDIES CURRENT EVENTS

Please be sure to answer each question using complete sentences!

Source	Author	Date Published	Date Read	Social Studies Connection

<i>Article Title:</i>	
WHO <i>Who were the main people affected or discussed in the article?</i>	
WHAT <i>What happened? What was the TOPIC?</i> <i>Note: This section is where you explain exactly what the article is all about!</i>	
WHERE <i>Where did this take place?</i>	
WHEN <i>When did this take place?</i>	
WHY? <i>Explain WHY people should care about this article?!</i>	

<i>Personal Response</i>	
<i>How do you feel about what was said in the article?</i> <i>How does it relate to our work in Social Studies?</i> <i>(min. 4 sentences)</i>	

SOCIAL STUDIES CURRENT EVENTS*Please be sure to answer each question using complete sentences!*

Source	Author	Date Published	Date Read	Social Studies Connection

<i>Article Title:</i>	
WHO <i>Who were the main people affected or discussed in the article?</i>	
WHAT <i>What happened? What was the TOPIC?</i> <i>Note: This section is where you explain exactly what the article is all about</i>	
WHERE <i>Where did this take place?</i>	
WHEN <i>When did this take place?</i>	
WHY? <i>Explain WHY people should care about this article?!</i>	

<i>Personal Response</i>	
<i>How do you feel about what was said in the article? How does it relate to our work in Social Studies? (min. 4 sentences)</i>	



Scholar Name: _____ Date: _____

Math To Do List:

1) Memorize ALL Multiplication Facts up to 12!

Times Table - 12x12												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

2) Memorize All Perfect Squares up to 144! (eg. 1² = 1 x 1 which = 1, 2² = 2 x 2 which = 4, 3² = 3 x 3 which = 9)
 They are the shaded diagonal numbers from 1- 144!

3) Complete Problems 1-

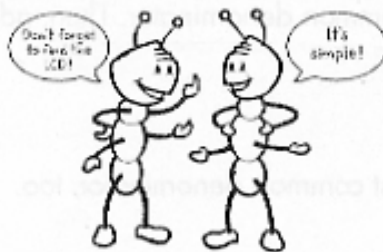
Percents into numbers

1. Turn the percent into a fraction and a decimal. Be sure to reduce the fraction to simplest form!

	Percent	Fraction	Decimal
a.	45%		
b.	60%		
c.		3/4	
d.		1/3	
e.			.67
f.			1.56
g.	56%		
h.	157%		
i.	18%		
j.		4/5	
k.		1/8	

Name: _____

Date: _____



Challenge: Use a pair of dice to make up your own equations to practice. Roll the dice and write the smaller number on top and the larger number on the bottom of a fraction. Roll again, write the next fraction, then add or subtract your fractions.

Add and subtract the fractions.
Then, simplify the answer if you can.

A.	$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{2} =$ $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{4}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{3} =$	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{4} =$	$\frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{4} =$
B.	$\frac{11}{15} - \frac{3}{5} =$	$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{8} =$	$\frac{5}{7} - \frac{2}{4} =$	$\frac{11}{15} - \frac{2}{5} =$
C.	$\frac{13}{15} - \frac{4}{6} =$	$\frac{7}{12} - \frac{4}{9} =$	$\frac{9}{10} - \frac{7}{15} =$	$\frac{10}{25} - \frac{5}{20} =$
D.	$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} =$	$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3} =$	$\frac{8}{11} - \frac{1}{4} =$	$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{2}{16} =$
E.	$\frac{3}{9} - \frac{2}{6} =$	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{7} =$	$\frac{8}{15} - \frac{2}{5} =$	$\frac{3}{9} - \frac{1}{3} =$
F.	$\frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{3} =$	$\frac{12}{18} - \frac{2}{3} =$	$\frac{13}{14} - \frac{3}{7} =$	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{36} =$

Name: _____

Date: _____

To add mixed numerals, find the lowest common denominator. Then, add the whole number and the numerators.

$$5\frac{4}{7} + 3\frac{1}{3} = 5\frac{12}{21} + 3\frac{7}{21} = 8\frac{19}{21}$$

To subtract mixed numerals, find the lowest common denominator, too. Sometimes, you will need to regroup.

$$5\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{5}{6} = 5\frac{9}{12} - 2\frac{10}{12}$$

Regroup 1 whole, or 12 parts, from the whole number 5.

Add the 12 parts to your numerator, 9.

$$5\frac{9}{12} = 4\frac{21}{12}$$

$$4\frac{21}{12} - 2\frac{10}{12} = 2\frac{11}{12}$$



Solve the problems.

A. $4\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{4} =$

$6\frac{4}{7} + 8\frac{1}{3} =$

$7\frac{3}{8} + 2\frac{8}{12} =$

B. $6\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{3}{4} =$

$9\frac{4}{5} - 7\frac{2}{3} =$

$12\frac{4}{9} - 4\frac{5}{6} =$

C. $14\frac{4}{6} + 3\frac{5}{8} =$

$7\frac{4}{12} + 4\frac{3}{6} =$

$5\frac{4}{5} + 2\frac{1}{3} =$

D. $7\frac{4}{5} - 4\frac{1}{4} =$

$10\frac{4}{8} - 4\frac{5}{6} =$

$12\frac{4}{8} - 3\frac{4}{5} =$

E. $10\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{2}{8} =$

$9\frac{4}{16} + 3\frac{5}{8} =$

$2\frac{7}{9} + 4\frac{1}{2} =$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test Scores							
100	87	70	95	88	90	60	100

Mean: 86

Median: 89

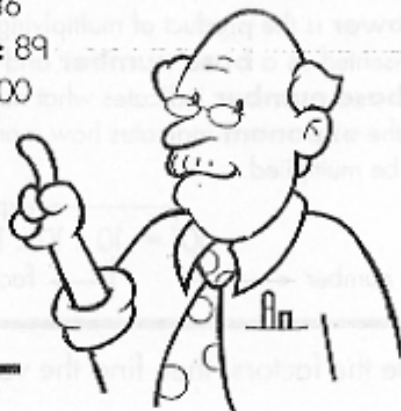
Mode: 100

Mean is another word for average.

Median is the middle number in a group of numbers in numerical order. **NOTE: FOR EVEN SETS OF NUMBERS, TAKE THE AVERAGE OF THE MIDDLE TWO NUMBERS.**

Test scores: 60 70 87 88 **89** 90 95 100 100

Mode is the number that appears the most often.



Find the **mean**, **median**, and **mode** for each.

Basketball Points
6 22 12 36 19

Golf Scores
93 70 90 90 68 75

1. Mean: _____

2. Mean: _____

Median: _____

Median: _____

Mode: _____

Mode: _____

Data	mean	median	mode
A. 10, 17, 10, 14, 19			
B. 18, 19, 64, 19, 32, 60, 61			
C. 11, 38, 13, 38, 40			
D. 12, 15, 11, 15, 13, 10, 15			
E. 87, 81, 95, 79, 83, 79			
F. 96, 62, 97, 100, 96, 87, 85			

Tip:

The first two letters in **mode** are **mo** = **most often**. Also, **median** means middle – the median of a highway separates traffic in the middle.

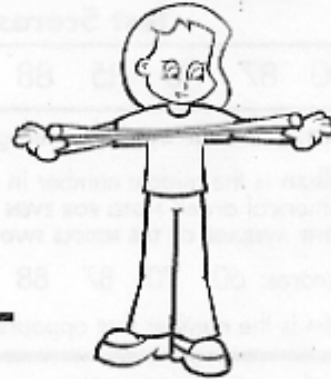
Name: _____

Date: _____

A **power** is the product of multiplying a number by itself. It is represented as a **base number** and an **exponent**. The **base number** indicates what number is being multiplied, and the **exponent** indicates how many times the base number is to be multiplied.

$10^5 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 100,000$

← base number ← exponent
 ↑
 ↓
 ← factors



Write the factors, then find the value.

A. $5^2 =$ $7^3 =$ $9^3 =$ $3^6 =$ $2^3 =$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

B. $10^6 =$ $10^4 =$ $5^4 =$ $6^6 =$ $3^5 =$

Write the value.

C. $7^2 = 49$ $9^5 =$ $4^4 =$ $2^5 =$ $1^9 =$

D. $8^1 =$ $3^2 =$ $2^7 =$ $3^4 =$ $8^2 =$

Write the value using **exponents**.

E. $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 =$ $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 =$ $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 =$ $2 \times 2 =$

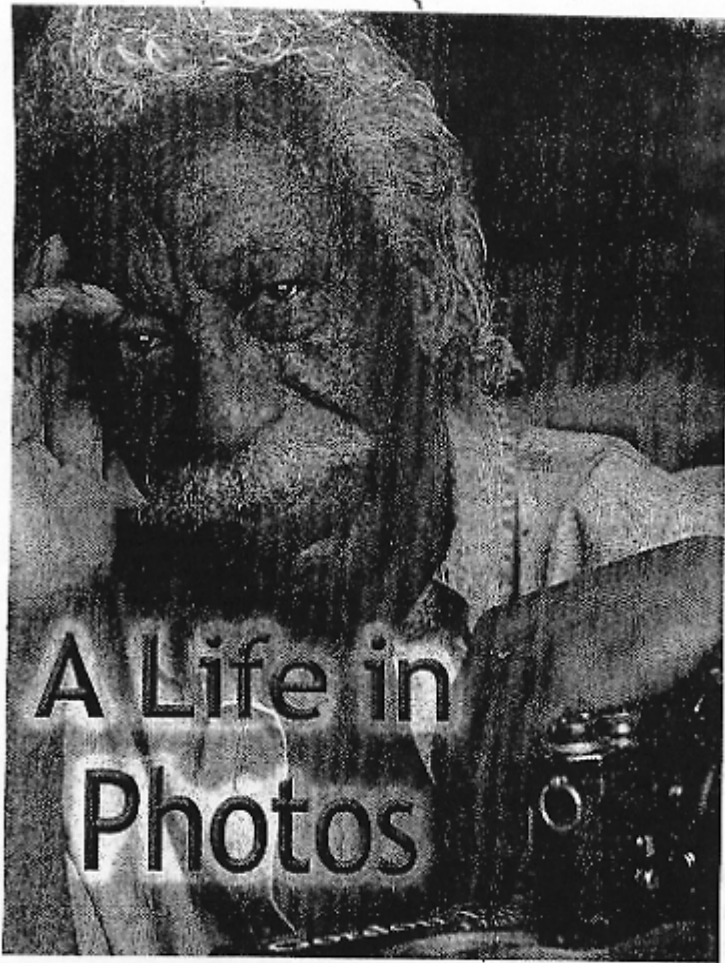
F. $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 =$ $7 \times 7 \times 7 =$ $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 =$ $3 \times 3 \times 3 =$

G. $10 \times 10 \times 10 =$ $5 \times 5 =$ $8 \times 8 \times 8 =$ $10 \times 10 =$

Fill in the missing numbers.

	Product	Number to Given Power	Standard Notation
H.	$8 \times 8 \times 8$	8^3	512
I.	5×5		
J.	$12 \times 12 \times 12$		
K.	$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$		

Read the two non-fiction articles below and answer the attached questions!



Gordon Parks is more than a photographer. Photos made him famous, but he is also a writer, film director, and musician, among many other things. During his long career, he has used photography to improve his life and make the world a better place.

Out of Kansas: 1912-1937

Gordon Parks was born in 1912, the youngest of 15 children. His father was a poor Kansas farmer who worked hard to provide for his family. After his mother died, Parks left his home in Kansas. He was only 16 years old.

printed in popular fashion magazines. His reputation as a talented artist grew quickly.

Showing Real Life: 1948 and Beyond

In 1948, Parks became the first African American photographer for *Life* magazine. This popular magazine used **photojournalism** to tell stories about people and events. Parks took pictures of people in everyday life, telling their unique stories with his photos. He also took many pictures of the struggle for African American rights known as the civil rights movement. Over the years, he won many awards for his photography.

Parks also began to apply his skill with photographs to making movies. He saw filmmaking as another way to experiment with photography. His films were all very different, ranging from *Flavio*, a film about a real family in Brazil that Parks had photographed for a magazine article, to the action movie *Shaft*.

Many Talents

Gordon Parks will always be known for having many talents. In 1963, he wrote a book about his life called *The Learning Tree*. Parks thought his book would make a good movie, so in 1969, he made one. It was the perfect way for him to use all of his talents: First he wrote the script, and then he produced and directed the movie. Finally, he composed the movie's music!

Gordon Parks has always been a pioneer in the fields of photography and film, showing sides of life that people had never seen before. His photography has helped to change the world, with one photo at a time.

► Gordon Parks has used his many talents to make the world a better place.



Life away from home was hard for Parks. He supported himself with a variety of jobs. He played on a basketball team and worked clearing tables in restaurants.

Choosing Photography: 1937–1941

Then, in 1937, his life changed forever. Parks was working as a waiter on a train when he found a magazine full of photos. The pictures were **documentary** photographs. They showed poor Americans from all across the United States. Inspired by the power of these images, Parks decided to try his hand at photography.

In 1938, Parks bought a used camera and began taking pictures. He knew immediately that photography was the art form for him.

Early Success: 1941–1948

Parks got a job taking fashion photographs in women's clothing stores around Chicago. In his spare time, he took documentary photos. His skill improved quickly, and in 1941 he won an important award. This award gave money to struggling artists so they could continue their work. Parks was the first photographer ever to win it.

Parks got a job in Washington, D.C., as part of a government photography project. It was the same project that had published the magazine photos Parks found on the train back in 1937. Parks worked taking documentary photographs in the U.S. capital until 1947.

In addition to his documentary photos, Parks continued his successful fashion photography. His photos were



◀ In the 1940s, Gordon Parks began to take documentary photographs.

Ⓐ Think about the article "A Life in Photos." Circle the letter next to the best answer.

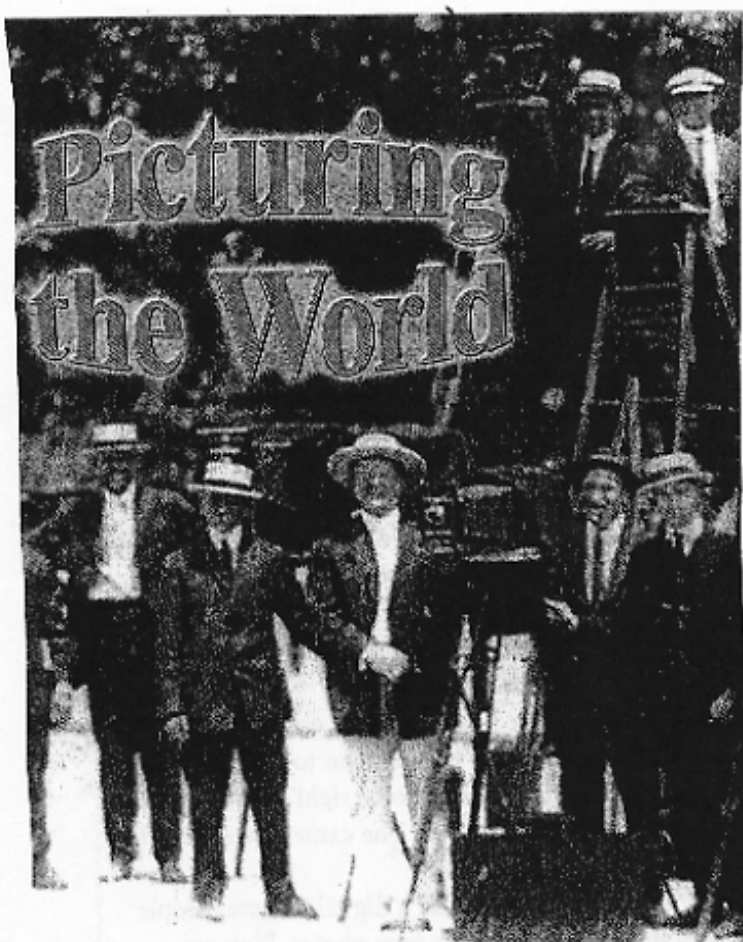
1. Gordon Parks was the *first* African American photographer to
 - A take fashion photographs.
 - B take pictures for *Life* magazine.
 - C work in Washington, D.C. for the government.
 - D take pictures of the civil rights movement.
2. Which sentence best summarizes this article?
 - A Gordon Parks is an important photographer with many other talents.
 - B There are many ways to be a successful photographer.
 - C Fashion photography is what Gordon Parks did best.
 - D If you are a good photographer, you can be good at anything.
3. Why did Parks probably develop an interest in making movies?
 - A He loved going to the movies more than anything else.
 - B He was looking for new ways to experiment with photography.
 - C He had wanted to make movies ever since he was a young boy.
 - D He won an award that was given to talented filmmakers.

Ⓑ Write your answers on the lines.

4. In your opinion, what was probably the most important year in the career of Gordon Parks? Explain.

5. Write a new heading for the *last* section of the article. Include at least one date.

6. What two Gordon Parks events in the 1940s were "firsts" in history?



Click! Press a button and your camera takes a photo that will last for years. The first photograph was taken almost 200 years ago using a camera in a large wooden box. Now, people can send digital images to each other on their cell phones. Improvements in **technology** have led to many changes in photography.

Plate Cameras

The first popular camera was introduced in France in 1839. The camera was made of a large wooden box with a lens and a metal plate coated with chemicals inside. People had to sit still for several minutes while the camera recorded an

image on the metal plate. Afterwards, other chemicals were used to **develop** the plate, making the image both visible and permanent. The metal plate became the photograph.

Even though the photos were in black and white and often very small, people were amazed at how real they looked. Everyone wanted pictures of themselves and their families. Portrait studios opened all over the world.



▲ Many families had their portraits taken.

With metal plate cameras, only one photo could be made from each plate. It was impossible to make copies. In 1851, glass plates solved this problem.

The glass plates were coated with chemicals. Next, the photo was taken while the plate was still wet. After it dried, the plate could be used to print photos on paper.

Glass plates allowed many copies of the same image to be made. The process was faster and less expensive than using metal plates, but cameras were still bulky and heavy. Only professional photographers could take pictures.

Film Cameras

In 1888, a new kind of camera changed photography again. A camera the size of a small shoebox was pre-loaded with a wide roll of film instead of glass or metal plates. With a "snap," the camera could quickly record an image on the film. The **snapshot** was born.

The camera held enough film for 100 pictures. After 100 pictures had been taken, the whole camera was sent to a factory. Then the film was developed, and the photos were printed at the factory.

Film cameras were lighter, cheaper, and easier to use than plate cameras. People were able to take their own photos of everyday life. In 1935, a new kind of film made it possible to take photos in color.

Digital Cameras

Film cameras made photography faster than it had ever been before, but it still took time to develop the film and print the photos. News photographers needed faster ways to send photos around the world. The answer was digital photography. In 1991, the first digital camera was introduced.

A digital camera records a single image as many small pieces of **data**. When a computer reads the data, it can then display or print the picture. A computer handles data from a digital camera in the same way that it handles data from a keyboard. The only difference is that the data forms a picture instead of letters and numbers.

Digital cameras marked an important change in photo technology. People no longer needed film to take their pictures. People could see their photos right away without waiting for them to be developed. The cameras were small enough to fit in a person's pocket.

With a personal computer and a digital camera, people could edit, store, and print their own photos. Pictures could be sent all over the world using the Internet. In 2002, the first digital cameras were put into cell phones. These were the smallest cameras yet.

Every change in photography has made taking photos faster and easier. Photography has been changing the way people picture the world for almost 200 years. What do you think we will picture next?

► Photography has changed a great deal in 200 years.



● Think about the article "Picturing the World." Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. How long ago was photography introduced?
 - A. about 50 years
 - B. about 200 years
 - C. about 15 years
 - D. about 10 years
2. In what way do digital cameras differ from film cameras?
 - A. A digital camera takes longer to develop pictures.
 - B. A digital camera does not need film.
 - C. A digital camera uses chemicals to develop negatives.
 - D. A digital camera only takes black and white pictures.
3. Why was the digital camera introduced?
 - A. so photographers could take better photos
 - B. so people could send photos more quickly
 - C. so photos could be taken in color
 - D. so photographers would not need glass plates

● Write your answers on the lines.

4. What kind of camera was used to take the *first* photograph?

5. How did changing from plate cameras to film cameras make it easier for people to take pictures?

6. What did digital cameras make possible?
