Tucson International Academy

Academia Internacional de Tucson

Homework Packet for Twelveth Grade

Week 11

Name_____

Week Starts on/ Due on _____

Each week you are to complete your homework packet and turn it on the day the teacher assigns. Part of the homework is reading 45 minutes a day. This can be done in after school care and they can read to a younger sibling or an adult as well. Weekend reading is encouraged, each week students can get credit for reading on Saturday and/or Sunday. Reading each day is very important to help each student get better at this skill.

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Weekly Home Reading Record

Day	Reading Material	Amount of Time	How many pages
Weekend			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			

Total Time Reading: Hours_____ Minutes_____

Student Signature_____ Date_____

Parent Signature_____ Date_____

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

A Quick Fix in a Throwaway Culture

Planned obsolescence, a practice 34 at which products are designed to have a limited period of 35 usefulness, has been a cornerstone of manufacturing strategy for the past 80 years. This approach increases sales, but it also stands in 36 austere contrast to a time when goods were produced to be durable. Planned obsolescence wastes materials as well as energy in making and shipping new products. It also reinforces the belief that it is easier to replace goods than to mend them, as repair shops are rare and 37 repair methods are often specialized. In 2009, an enterprising movement, the Repair Café, challenged this widely accepted belief.

34

A) NO CHANGE
B) from which
C) so that
D) whereby

35

A) NO CHANGE
B) usefulness—
C) usefulness;
D) usefulness

36

A) NO CHANGE
B) egregious
C) unmitigated
D) stark

37

Which choice provides information that best supports the claim made by this sentence?

A) NO CHANGE
B) obsolete goods can become collectible items.
C) no one knows whether something will fall into disrepair again.
D) new designs often have "bugs" that must be worked out.

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CONTINUE

[1] More like a 38 fair then an actual café, the first Repair Café took place in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. [2] It was the brainchild of former journalist Martine Postma, 39 wanting to take a practical stand in a throwaway culture. [3] Her goals were 40 straightforward, however: reduce waste, maintain and perpetuate knowledge and skills, and strengthen community. [4] Participants bring all manner of damaged articles—clothing, appliances, furniture, and more—to be repaired by a staff of volunteer specialists including tailors, electricians, and carpenters. [5] Since the inaugural Repair Café, others have been hosted in theater foyers, community centers, hotels, and auditoriums. [6] While 41 they await for service, patrons can enjoy coffee and snacks and mingle with their neighbors in need. 42

38

A) NO CHANGE
B) fair than
C) fare than
D) fair, then

39

A) NO CHANGE
B) whom wants
C) who wanted
D) she wanted

40

A) NO CHANGE
B) straightforward, therefore:
C) straightforward, nonetheless:
D) straightforward:

41

A) NO CHANGE
B) awaiting
C) they waited
D) waiting

42

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be placed

A) where it is now.
B) before sentence 1.
C) after sentence 3.
D) after sentence 6.

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CONTINUE

Though only about 3 percent of the Netherlands' municipal waste ends up in landfills, Repair Cafés still raise awareness about what may otherwise be mindless acts of waste by providing a venue for people to share and learn valuable skills that are in danger of being lost. 43 It is easy to classify old but fixable items as "junk" in an era that places great emphasis on the next big thing. In helping people consider how the goods they use on a daily basis work and are made, Repair Cafés restore a sense of relationship between human beings and material goods.

Though the concept remained a local trend at first, international Repair Cafés, all affiliated with the Dutch Repair Café via its website, have since arisen in France, Germany, South Africa, the United States, and other countries 44 on top of that. The original provides a central source for start-up tips and tools, as well as marketing advice to new Repair Cafés. As a result, the Repair Café has become a global network united by common ideals. Ironically, innovators are now looking back to old ways of doing things and applying them in today's cities in an effort to transform the way people relate to and think about the goods they consume.

43

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

> As the number of corporate and service-based jobs has increased, the need for people who work with their hands has diminished.

Should the writer make this addition here?

A) Yes, because it provides an example of specific repair skills being lost.

B) Yes, because it elaborates on the statistic about the Netherlands' municipal waste.

C) No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus by introducing a topic that is not further explained.

D) No, because it contradicts the claims made in the rest of the paragraph.

44

A) NO CHANGE

B) in addition.

C) likewise.

D) DELETE the underlined portion, and end the sentence with a period.

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only. Do not turn to any other section.

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Pre-Calculus (12) Week 11

Name: Gary Young

#1 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

Evaluate the following expressions. Your answer must be an angle in radians and in the interval $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

(a) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) =$ _____

(b) $\sin^{-1}(0) =$ _____

(c) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) =$ _____

#2 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

Evaluate the following expressions. Your answer must be an exact angle in radians and in the interval $[0, \pi]$. Example: Enter pi/6 for $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

(a) $\cos^{-1}(1) =$ _____

(b) $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) =$ _____

(c) $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) =$ _____

#3 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

Evaluate the following expressions. Your answer must be an exact angle in radians and in the interval $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Example: Enter pi/6 for $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

(a) $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) =$ _____

(b) $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) =$ _____

(c) $\tan^{-1}(-1) =$ _____

#4 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

Use your calculator to evaluate $\cos^{-1}(0.68)$ to at least 3 decimal places

_____

#5 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

Find a simplified expression for $\tan\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{9}\right)\right)$