Tucson International Academy

Academia Internacional de Tucson

Homework Packet for Twelveth Grade

Week 22

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.

© ***Reading is Fun!!*** ©

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 12-22 are based on the following passage.

The Hype of Healthier Organic Food

Some people buy organic food because they believe organically grown crops are more nutritious and safer for consumption than 12 the people who purchase their conventionally grown counterparts, which are usually produced with pesticides and synthetic fertilizers. In the name of health, 13 spending $1.60 for every dollar they would have spent on food that is 14 grown in a manner that is considered conventional. Scientific evidence, 15 therefore, suggests that consumers do not reap significant benefits, in terms of either nutritional value or safety, from organic food.

12

A) NO CHANGE
B) the purchase of
C) purchasing
D) DELETE the underlined portion.

13

A) NO CHANGE
B) these consumers spend
C) having spent
D) to spend

14

A) NO CHANGE
B) grown with conventional methods, using pesticides and synthetic fertilizers.
C) conventionally and therefore not organically grown.
D) conventionally grown.

15

A) NO CHANGE
B) furthermore,
C) however,
D) subsequently,

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CONTINUE

Although advocates of organic food **16** preserve that organic produce is healthier than conventionally grown produce because it has more vitamins and minerals, this assertion is not supported by scientific research. **17** For instance, one review published in *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* provided analysis of the results of comparative studies conducted over a span of 50 years; researchers consistently found no evidence that organic crops are more nutritious than conventionally grown ones in terms of their vitamin and mineral content. **18** Similarly, Stanford University researchers who examined almost 250 studies comparing the nutritional content of different kinds of organic foods with that of their nonorganic counterparts found very little difference between the two.

16

A) NO CHANGE
B) carry on
C) maintain
D) sustain

17

A) NO CHANGE
B) However,
C) In addition,
D) Likewise,

18

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

> The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that organic agricultural products are now available in approximately 20,000 markets specializing in natural foods.

Should the writer make this addition here?

A) Yes, because it adds a relevant research finding from a government agency.
B) Yes, because it supports the passage's argument that organic food is less nutritious than conventionally grown food.
C) No, because it is not relevant to the paragraph's discussion of scientific evidence.
D) No, because it introduces a term that has not been defined in the passage.

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CONTINUE

Evidence also undermines the claim that organic food is safer to eat. While researchers have found lower levels of pesticide residue in organic produce than in nonorganic produce, the pesticide residue detected in conventional produce falls within acceptable safety limits. According to such organizations as the US Environmental Protection Agency, the minute amounts of residue falling within such limits **19** have no negative impact on human health. **20**

19

A) NO CHANGE
B) is having
C) has had
D) has

20

At this point, the writer wants to further reinforce the paragraph's claim about the safety of nonorganic food. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

A) To be labeled organic, a product must meet certain standards determined and monitored by the US Department of Agriculture.
B) Organic food, however, is regulated to eliminate artificial ingredients that include certain types of preservatives, sweeteners, colorings, and flavors.
C) Moreover, consumers who are concerned about ingesting pesticide residue can eliminate much of it by simply washing or peeling produce before eating it.
D) In fact, the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that about one-fifth of the pesticides used worldwide are applied to crops in the United States.

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CONTINUE

Based on scientific evidence, organic food offers neither significant nutritional nor safety benefits for consumers. Proponents of organic food, of course, are quick to add that 21 their are numerous other reasons to buy organic 22 food, such as, a desire to protect the environment from potentially damaging pesticides or a preference for the taste of organically grown foods. Research regarding these issues is less conclusive than the findings regarding nutritional content and pesticide residue safety limits. What is clear, though, is this: if a consumer's goal is to buy the healthiest and safest food to eat, the increased cost of organic food is a waste of money.

21

A) NO CHANGE
B) there are
C) there is
D) their is

22

A) NO CHANGE
B) food such as:
C) food such as,
D) food, such as

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CONTINUE

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

You Are Where You Say

Research on regional variations in English-language use has not only yielded answers to such 23 life-altering questions as how people in different parts of the United States refer to carbonated beverages ("soda"? "pop"? "coke"?) 24 it also illustrates how technology can change the very nature of research. While traditional, human-intensive data collection 25 has all but disappeared in language studies, the explosion of social media has opened new avenues for investigation.

[1] Perhaps the epitome of traditional methodology is the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, colloquially known as *DARE*. [2] Its fifth and final alphabetical volume—ending with "zydeco"—released in 2012, the dictionary represents decades of arduous work. [3] Over a six-year period from 1965 to 1970, university graduate students conducted interviews in more than a thousand communities across the nation. [4] Their goal was to determine what names people used for such everyday objects and concepts as a submarine sandwich

23

The writer wants to convey an attitude of genuine interest and to avoid the appearance of mockery. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

A) NO CHANGE
B) galvanizing
C) intriguing
D) weird

24

A) NO CHANGE
B) and also illustrates
C) but also illustrates
D) illustrating

25

Which choice most effectively sets up the contrast in the sentence and is consistent with the information in the rest of the passage?

A) NO CHANGE
B) still has an important place
C) remains the only option
D) yields questionable results

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CONTINUE

(a "hero" in New York City but a "dagwood" in many parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Colorado) and a heavy rainstorm (variously a "gully washer," "pour-down," or "stump mover"). [5] The work that dictionary founder Frederic G. Cassidy had expected to be finished by 1976 was not, in fact, completed in his lifetime. [6] The wait did not dampen enthusiasm among 26 scholars. Scholars consider the work a signal achievement in linguistics. 27

Not all research into regional English varieties 28 requires such time, effort, and resources, however. Today's researchers have found that the veritable army of trained volunteers traveling the country conducting face-to-face interviews can sometimes be 29 replaced by another army the vast array of individuals volunteering details about their lives—and, inadvertently, their language—through social media. Brice Russ of Ohio State University, for example, has employed software to sort through postings on one social media 30 cite in search of particular words and phrases of interest as well as the location from which users are posting. From these data,

26

A) NO CHANGE
B) scholars, and these scholars
C) scholars, but scholars
D) scholars, who

27

To improve the cohesion and flow of this paragraph, the writer wants to add the following sentence.

> Data gathering proved to be the quick part of the project.

The sentence would most logically be placed after

A) sentence 2.
B) sentence 3.
C) sentence 4.
D) sentence 5.

28

A) NO CHANGE
B) are requiring
C) have required
D) require

29

A) NO CHANGE
B) replaced—by another army,
C) replaced by another army;
D) replaced by another army:

30

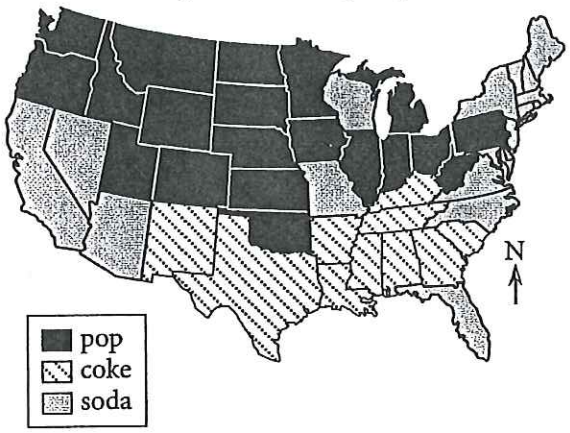
A) NO CHANGE
B) site in search of
C) sight in search for
D) cite in search for

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CONTINUE

he was able, among other things, to confirm regional variations in people's terms for soft drinks. As the map shows, "soda" is commonly heard in the middle and western portions of the United States; "pop" is frequently used in many southern states; and "coke" is predominant in the northeastern and southwest regions but used elsewhere as well. 31 As interesting as Russ's findings are, though, 32 they're true value lies in their reminder that the Internet is not merely a sophisticated tool for collecting data but is also 33 itself a rich source of data.

Soft Drink Descriptions by State
Highest Percentage Reported



Adapted from Jennifer M. Smith, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University, with data from www.popvssoda.com

31

The writer wants the information in the passage to correspond as closely as possible with the information in the map. Given that goal and assuming that the rest of the previous sentence would remain unchanged, in which sequence should the three terms for soft drinks be discussed?

A) NO CHANGE
B) "pop," "soda," "coke"
C) "pop," "coke," "soda"
D) "soda," "coke," "pop"

32

A) NO CHANGE
B) their true value lies in their
C) there true value lies in they're
D) their true value lies in there

33

Which choice most effectively concludes the sentence and paragraph?

A) NO CHANGE
B) where we can learn what terms people use to refer to soft drinks.
C) a useful way to stay connected to friends, family, and colleagues.
D) helpful to researchers.

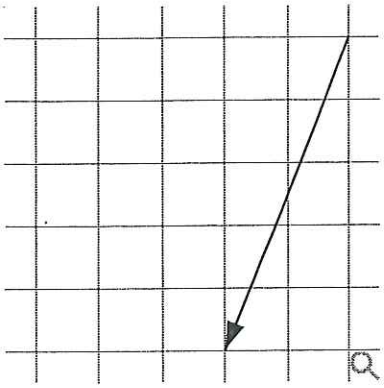
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CONTINUE

Pre-Calculus (12) Week 22

Name: Gary Young

#1 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1



Write the vector shown above in component form.

Vector = _____

Note: In the graph, each box is 1 unit by 1 unit in size

#2 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

A vector with magnitude 10 points in a direction 175 degrees counterclockwise from the positive x axis.

Write the vector in component form.

Vector = _____

Give each value accurate to at least 1 decimal place

#3 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

A person leaves home and walks 2 miles west, then 4 miles southwest.

How far from home is she?

_____ miles

In what direction must she walk to head directly home?

_____ degrees North of East

#4 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

Three different forces act on an object. They are:

$\vec{F}_1 = < 0, -4 >$
$\vec{F}_2 = < -4, 0 >$
$\vec{F}_3 = < -2, 5 >$

Find the net force F_{net} on the object (the sum of the forces)

$F_{\text{net}} =$ _____

Find what fourth force, F_4 would need to be added so the object feels no force, that is, so $F_{\text{net}} = 0$

$F_4 =$ _____

#5 Points possible: 1. Total attempts: 1

As part of video game, the point (3,6) is rotated counterclockwise about the origin through an angle of 30 degrees.

Find the new coordinates of this point

x = _____
y = _____
