

OAKLAND CUSD #5

ENGLISH III
APRIL 13-17, 2020

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Week of April 13-17, 2020

English III - Mrs. Kile

Hello English III! Please choose two assignments for this week from the 6 choices listed below. Please email me your completed assignments no later than Monday 4/20 at 12 pm. Please feel free to email me at any time with questions you may have. I will have office hours, where I am available to reply to emails immediately, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday weekly from 1-3 pm. I will email your comments on your assignments as I receive them. You should not need any materials, other than paper and a pencil. Any worksheets that you choose to do can be done on notebook paper or emailed to me. Everyone also has the option to pick up and turn in assignments in the foyer at the front of Lake Crest (see Mr. Landeck's message on Facebook or the school website). I miss you all very much! Hang in there and stay home and stay safe! ---Mrs. Kile

| Class | Choice 1 | Choice 2 | Choice 3 | Choice 4 | Choice 5 | Choice 6 (Enrichment) |
|-------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| English III | Complete Lesson 25 Vocabulary Worksheet | Read "The Commodity Exchange" and answer the questions that follow. | Complete the worksheet titled, "Lesson 19: Participles and Participial Phrases..." | Create a playlist of 10 songs that are getting you through this crazy time. For each song, write two sentences about why that song is helping you. | Read the article, "Distilleries Using High Proof Alcohol to Make Hand Sanitizer" and answer the questions that follow OR write a one paragraph summary of the article and a one paragraph reflection: did you enjoy the article and what are your thoughts? | Have a better idea? You could read something and write a reflection, or write a poem or short story, or make a video. Email me for approval. |

LESSON 25 BUSINESS AND FINANCE

25

The business and financial worlds of today are increasingly sophisticated and technical. Because business involves the production and sales of goods and services, and finance involves the management of money, banking, investments, and credit, these two areas influence many parts of your life. You hear or read daily about complex forms of ownership, changes in the stock market, multinational corporations, and fluctuations in interest rates. The words in this lesson will help to expand your understanding of business and financial concepts that affect everyone.

WORD LIST

- accrue
- audit
- cartel
- collateral
- commodity
- conglomerate
- liquidate
- lucrative
- recompense
- security

DEFINITIONS

After you have studied the definitions and example for each vocabulary word, write the word on the line to the right.

1. **accrue** (ə-krōō') *intrans. verb* a. To increase or grow; accumulate. b. To come to someone or something as a gain or benefit. (From the Latin *ad-*, meaning "to," and *creocere*, meaning "to arise")

Related Word **accrual** *noun*

Example If you keep your money in this bank account for a year, interest will *accrue* at the rate of 5.25 percent.

1. _____

2. **audit** (ô-dīt) *trans. verb* a. To examine, verify, or correct, as financial accounts. b. To attend a course without receiving a grade or academic credit for it.
noun An examination of financial records and accounts.

Related Word **auditor** *noun*

Example The Internal Revenue Service reserves the right to *audit* the financial records of any person or business that should pay taxes.

2. _____

3. **cartel** (kär-têl') *noun* A combination of independent or government-owned businesses formed to control the production and distribution of its members' goods.

Example The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC, is a *cartel* that was founded in 1960 to control the production and distribution of petroleum.

3. _____

4. **collateral** (kə-lăt'ər-əl) *noun* Property pledged by a borrower to secure a loan and to protect the interests of the lender. *adjective* a. Serving to support or confirm: *collateral evidence*. b. Coinciding in tendency or effect; accompanying: *collateral purpose*. (From the Latin *com-*, meaning "together," and *latus*, meaning "side")

Example Edwin used his valuable coin collection as *collateral* for the loan that he needed to buy a motorcycle.

4. _____

5. **commodity** (kə-mōd'ī-tē) *noun* a. An article of trade, such as an agricultural or mining product, that can be transported. b. Something that is useful or can be turned to advantage. (From the Latin word *commodus*, meaning "convenient")

5. _____

Example Cocoa is one *commodity* that the United States must import.

6. **conglomerate** (kən-glōm'ər-īt) *noun* a. A corporation made up of a large number of separate companies operating in different industries. b. A collected heterogeneous mass; cluster. *adjective* Massed; gathered together. *intrans. verb* (kən-glōm'ə-rāt') To form into a heterogeneous mass. (From the Latin *com-*, meaning "together," and *glomerare*, meaning "to wind into a ball")

6. _____

Example Torstead Enterprises is a large *conglomerate* that has important mining, publishing, and entertainment divisions.

7. **liquidate** (līk'wī-dāt') *trans. verb* a. To settle the affairs of (a business, for example) by determining the liabilities and using the assets to discharge them. b. To pay off or settle (a debt or obligation). c. To convert (assets) into cash. d. To put an end to. (From the Late Latin word *liquidare*, meaning "to melt")

7. _____

Related Word *liquidation noun*

Example The officers of the Duulakkey Company saw no option other than to *liquidate* the firm.

8. **lucrative** (lūō'krə-tīv) *adjective* Profitable; producing wealth. (From the Latin word *lucrum*, meaning "profit")

8. _____

Related Word *lucre noun*

Example Mercedes's money-making schemes sound bizarre to me, but I have to admit that they are always *lucrative*.

9. **recompense** (rēk'əm-pēns') *noun* a. Payment made in return for something given or done. b. Amends made for damage or loss. *trans. verb* a. To pay as a reward. b. To pay as compensation.

9. _____

Example When Stanley's lost wallet was returned, he gave the finder ten dollars as *recompense* for her trouble.

10. **security** (sī-kyōōr'ī-tē) *noun* a. Written evidence of ownership or creditorship, such as a stock or bond certificate. b. A guarantee of fulfilling an obligation. c. Freedom from fear, anxiety, or danger. d. Safety.

10. _____

Related Words *secure adjective; secure verb*

Example Marta enjoys buying *securities* with the money she earns each summer.

USAGE NOTE: When referring to evidence of ownership, the word *security* is usually used in its plural form, *securities*.

NAME _____

DATE _____

EXERCISE 1 MATCHING WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

Match the definition in Column B with the word in Column A. Write the letter of the correct definition on the answer line.

Column A

1. commodity
2. liquidate
3. recompense
4. lucrative
5. accrue
6. cartel
7. conglomerate
8. audit
9. collateral
10. security

Column B

- a. payment made in return for something given or done
- b. written evidence of ownership or creditorship; a guarantee of fulfilling an obligation
- c. a combination of independent or government-owned businesses formed to control production and distribution of its members' goods
- d. to settle the affairs of; pay off (a debt)
- e. to examine, verify, or correct financial accounts
- f. an article of trade that can be transported
- g. to increase or grow; accumulate
- h. profitable; producing wealth
- i. a corporation made up of separate companies operating in different industries
- j. property pledged by a borrower to secure a loan and to protect the interests of the lender

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Each of the following questions contains an italicized vocabulary word. Choose the correct answer to the question, and write Yes or No on the answer line.

1. Will money *accrue* in a savings account if you withdraw and spend it?
2. Can a quarterback *collateral* the football to a fullback?
3. Might an oil *cartel* try to regulate the price of the oil that it produces?
4. If you make a lot of money selling your car, has the sale been *lucrative* for you?
5. Does a *conglomerate* specialize in one specific industry?
6. Would it be possible to use the deed to a house as *security* for a loan?
7. Would someone *audit* a VCR tape of a television program in order to remove the commercials?
8. Can you *liquidate* your assets in a food processor?
9. When it is traded, bought, or sold, is gold a *commodity*?
10. Would an individual receive *recompense* for a promise to complete work?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

EXERCISE 3 CHOOSING THE BEST WORD

Decide which vocabulary word or related form best completes the sentence, and write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. In the Middle Ages, _____ called *guilds* controlled the manufacture of goods and set prices.
 a. cartels b. accruals c. commodities d. liquidations

1. _____

2. "I need to borrow some money, Mom; you can hold my bicycle as _____ until I pay you back," pleaded Ben.
a. cartel b. recompense c. liquidation d. collateral 2. _____
3. Colleen thinks that the safest _____ for investment is soybeans.
a. accrual b. security c. collateral d. commodity 3. _____
4. Julian was given the school financial records in order to _____ the senior class expenditures.
a. audit b. accrue c. recompense d. liquidate 4. _____
5. Mr. Hai did not want to use his life-insurance policy as _____ for the loan.
a. recompense b. security c. liquidation d. conglomerate 5. _____
6. In order to raise cash quickly, Barney had to _____ his collection of 1939 World's Fair memorabilia.
a. recompense b. secure c. audit d. liquidate 6. _____
7. Marti was just given a _____ job with a local sales company; soon she will be able to afford a new car.
a. liquidated b. conglomerate c. lucrative d. collateral 7. _____
8. Sam was amazed that his _____ dividends amounted to well over a hundred dollars.
a. secure b. liquidated c. accrued d. audited 8. _____
9. Mrs. Marsh sold her small sweater company to a large _____ that specialized in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, and building materials.
a. collateral b. commodity c. conglomerate d. audit 9. _____
10. Because the family could not afford to pay him, Chase was invited to dinner as _____ for his gardening services.
a. accrual b. recompense c. collateral d. security 10. _____

EXERCISE 4 USING DIFFERENT FORMS OF WORDS

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

1. Phoebe rejoiced when she finally accomplished the _____ of all her debts. (*liquidate*) 1. _____
2. The bank executives devoted several months to preparing for the scheduled _____ by federal examiners. (*audit*) 2. _____
3. Besides the textbook, students must read several _____ works. (*collateral*) 3. _____
4. A well-trained financial adviser, Dolores suggested several _____ that seemed appropriate for the investor. (*security*) 4. _____
5. Because of a poor harvest, cereal companies in Europe have arranged to purchase several tons of our grain _____. (*commodity*) 5. _____
6. At the age of eighty-five, Aunt Molly says that she looks forward to the wisdom that _____ with age. (*accrue*) 6. _____
7. English may be described as a _____ language. (*conglomerate*) 7. _____
8. The international _____ appeared to be more interested in making money than in serving the public. (*cartel*) 8. _____
9. The insurance company offered Tod several thousand dollars in _____ for his back injury. (*recompense*) 9. _____
10. Carlene claims to work for _____, not for glory or satisfaction. (*lucrative*) 10. _____

READING COMPREHENSION

Each numbered sentence in the following passage contains an italicized vocabulary word or related form. After you read the passage, you will complete an exercise.

THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE

(1) The lively marketplace where contracts for *commodities* such as wheat, corn, cotton, wool, tin, lead, and rubber are bought and sold is called a commodity exchange. Through auctions, the world's raw materials pass smoothly from those who produce them to those who use them.

Commodity exchanges ensure that producers receive appropriate prices for their materials and that these prices fluctuate as little as possible.

The roots of today's commodity exchanges can be traced to the markets of ancient Greece and Rome and medieval Europe. Historically, farmers brought their produce to fairs in order to trade it for other goods. At these weekly or monthly markets, merchants often drew up contracts and promised to deliver a particular commodity at an agreed-upon future time.

(2) Futures trading is still one of the most *lucrative* aspects of today's commodity exchange. Although some commodities are traded directly in cash, most trading is done on the basis of futures contracts. For example, in March a farmer might agree to sell wheat for four dollars a bushel and to deliver it in September. (3) When the wheat is delivered in September, the

current selling price is three dollars a bushel; a profit of one dollar a bushel *accrues* to the farmer. If, however, the selling price of wheat in September is five dollars a bushel, the farmer does not receive the full market price.

(4) In either case, a contract agreed upon in March will be *liquidated* in September. However, the seller may gain protection from fluctuation in the market by buying an opposite futures contract.

Another historical practice that survives today is adherence to a set of trading rules. In the sixteenth century, the availability of new sources of raw materials in widely scattered parts of the world led to a demand for more complex marketing arrangements and for a wider range of facilities to assist buyers and sellers. English merchants established the first regulatory code, called the Law Merchant. (5) This formal code still regulates trade and provides guidelines for appropriate *recompense* in the event of broken agreements.

(6) Today a commodity exchange is a *conglomerate* of firms and individual traders. While a commodity exchange itself does not buy, sell, or price goods, it approves membership, gives it members the physical

space in which to trade, and supplies important information about the commodities market. It is the responsibility of committee members to choose whom to admit to the trading floor of their commodity exchange, to formulate trading policy, and to enforce their association's rules.

(7) For example, if an *audit* revealed one member's improper handling of financial obligations, the committee members could penalize the person, suspend membership, or expel the member from the association.

(8) Because of the rigid regulations governing trade practice and admittance to commodity exchanges, there is very little possibility of a *cartel*, or monopoly, of traders dominating the raw materials market. (9) Fortunately, a *collateral* result of commodity exchanges' self-regulation has been an outstanding reputation for fairness and responsibility.

(10) There is no *security* in commodities trading. Unpredictable factors such as bad weather that affects crops, a drop in the demand for a certain product, or the invention of a synthetic make this a risky business. However, the commodity exchange continues to be a vital part of our free enterprise system.

READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Each of the following statements corresponds to a numbered sentence in the passage. Each statement contains a blank and is followed by four answer choices. Decide which choice fits best in the blank. The word or phrase that you choose must express roughly the same meaning as the italicized word in the passage. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. The marketplace where contracts for _____ are bought and sold is called a commodity exchange.
- a. commercial services
b. articles of trade
c. industrial waste
d. stocks and bonds

1. _____

2. Futures trading is still one of the most _____ aspects of today's commodity exchange.
 - a. exacting
 - b. ancient
 - c. incomprehensible
 - d. profitable2. _____
3. The farmer may _____ a profit in September.
 - a. count on
 - b. sacrifice
 - c. gain
 - d. invest3. _____
4. In either case, a contract agreed upon in March will be _____ in September.
 - a. doubled
 - b. decreased
 - c. lost
 - d. paid off4. _____
5. The formal code provides guidelines for appropriate _____ in the event of broken agreements.
 - a. amends
 - b. prosecution
 - c. proof
 - d. confirmation5. _____
6. Today a commodity exchange is a _____ of firms and individual traders.
 - a. committee
 - b. cluster
 - c. structure
 - d. community6. _____
7. A(n) _____ might reveal a member's improper handling of financial obligations.
 - a. examination of accounts
 - b. special inquiry
 - c. hasty generalization
 - d. unusual certification7. _____
8. There is little possibility of a _____ of traders dominating the raw materials market.
 - a. delegation
 - b. division
 - c. combination
 - d. representative group8. _____
9. The _____ result of commodity exchanges' self-regulation has been an outstanding reputation for fairness.
 - a. prime
 - b. accompanying
 - c. single
 - d. favorite9. _____
10. There is no _____ in commodities trading.
 - a. profit
 - b. loss
 - c. sense
 - d. safety10. _____

PRACTICE WITH ANALOGIES

Directions On the answer line, write the letter of the phrase that best completes the analogy.

See page 79 for some strategies to use with analogies.

1. INJURY : RECOMPENSE :: (A) accident : lawsuit
 (B) revenge : forgiveness (C) damage : amends
 (D) heal : suffering (E) promotion : salary
 1. _____
2. AUDIT : RECORDS :: (A) edit : paper (B) audition : role
 (C) test : study (D) finish : race (E) erase : tapes
 2. _____
3. ACCRUE : INTEREST :: (A) count : money (B) create : boredom
 (C) produce : multiply (D) spend : deficit (E) gather : support
 3. _____
4. LUCRATIVE : PROFITABLE :: (A) significant : enviable
 (B) amusing : despicable (C) disloyal : dependable
 (D) lovely : detestable (E) prominent : notable
 4. _____
5. COMPANY : CONGLOMERATE :: (A) picture : collage (B) puzzle : piece
 (C) farm : factory (D) employee : employer (E) guest : party
 5. _____
6. COLLATERAL : LOAN :: (A) savings : withdrawal (B) property : pledge
 (C) promise : guarantee (D) financial : funds (E) own : borrow
 6. _____

The Bonus activity for Lessons 21-25 is on page T32.

Lesson 19

Participles and Participial Phrases

A **participle** is a verb form that acts as an adjective. It modifies a noun or pronoun.

The car screeched down the **twisting** road. (The participle *twisting* modifies the noun *road*.)

A participle can be present or past. A present participle ends in *-ing*. A past participle usually ends in *-ed*.

A participle with complements and modifiers is called a **participial phrase**. A participial phrase acts as an adjective. It can be in different positions in a sentence. If a participial phrase falls at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually followed by a comma.

Screeching loudly, the car pulled into the service station.

▶ Exercise 1 Circle the participle or participial phrase in each sentence.

Growing up in an active family, Carla had acquired many athletic skills.

1. Being a good kicker, Carla tried out for the football team.
2. She wanted to be the team's leading kicker.
3. Playing for her middle school team, she felt ready to compete.
4. However, many other students, having equal experience, also decided to try out for the team.
5. Startled by the number of competitors, Carla grew nervous.
6. Did all of them have a winning record?
7. Glancing at her competitors, she discovered that three of them were female.
8. Considered unique in middle school, Carla was not prepared to meet other female kickers.
9. A girl named Molly introduced herself to Carla.
10. She had been a celebrated middle school kicker, too.
11. Carla, worried about the tryouts, made a nervous joke.
12. Molly's determined pacing showed that she was also nervous.
13. Breathing deeply, Carla began to calm down.
14. The coaches holding the tryouts gave each student a ball.
15. Smiling at Molly, Carla suggested they help each other practice.
16. Molly nodded and gave a relieved sigh.
17. Running after the football, both girls forgot to be nervous.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. They had a contest with the other two girls waiting in the stands.
19. Working together, Carla and Molly kicked more field goals than the other team.
20. A coach watching them insisted they try out first.

► **Exercise 2** Circle the participial phrase and draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Donato sat at his desk, listening to a classmate's oral report.

1. Waiting patiently, Donato organized his notes.
2. His oral report, inspired by the World Cup competition, was about a famous soccer player.
3. Reading his first note card, he remembered that soccer is called "football" in many countries.
4. This sport, played around the world, is growing in popularity.
5. Keeping that in mind, he thought his classmates would enjoy his report.
6. The student standing in front of the class finished her report.
7. Clearing his throat, Donato approached the lectern.
8. A friend sitting in the first row smiled at him.
9. His teacher, seated in the back, instructed him to begin.
10. Placing his note cards on the lectern, he introduced his topic.
11. Speaking carefully, he explained that Edson Arantes do Nascimento was known as Pelé.
12. Playing for a minor league "football" club, Pelé tried to earn a place on a major league team.
13. The Brazilian athlete, rejected by several teams, joined the Santos Football Club.
14. This team, led by Pelé, won two world club championships.
15. Pelé, continuing to play, headed the Brazilian national team that won three World Cup titles.
16. Retired from the game in 1975, he decided to play for the New York Cosmos.
17. Aided by his presence the Cosmos won the North American Soccer League championship in 1977.
18. Retiring again, Pelé received the International Peace Award.

Thursday, April 2, 2020

Distilleries using high-proof alcohol to make hand sanitizer

Readability Score: 12.9

By ASSOCIATED PRESS Thursday, March 26, 2020

Distilleries using high-proof alcohol to make hand sanitizer

Michael Rubinkam and Lisa Rathke

NEW TRIPOLI, Pa. (AP) — A Pennsylvania distillery owner who grew increasingly angry as he saw the skyrocketing price of hand sanitizer has decided to do something about it: He's temporarily converting his operation into a production line for the suddenly hard-to-find, gooey, alcohol-based disinfectant.

Eight Oaks Farm Distillery filled its first 20 bottles on Monday, a batch destined for charitable groups that need hand sanitizer but haven't been able to get it due to the coronavirus pandemic. The family-owned distillery plans to dramatically boost production this week and distribute the bottles to charities as well as offer them at farmers' markets where it sells its spirits and through its website.

The price: whatever people decide to donate.

"We are in a national emergency," said brewery founder Chad Butters. "What's the right thing to do? The right thing to do is support this community by providing something that is in desperate need. We'll flood the valley with hand sanitizer and drive that price right down."

Other distilleries are also putting their spirits to work to help fill the shortage of hand sanitizers. Green Mountain Distillers in Morrisville, Vermont, is giving away a hand sanitizing solution and Durham Distillery in Durham, North Carolina, is donating one to hospitality colleagues, using high-proof alcohol and other ingredients. Patrons must bring their own containers.

"We wanted to do something that would be as positive as possible," said Harold Faircloth, an owner of Green Mountain Distillers.

Smugglers' Notch Distillery, also in Vermont, plans to launch a hand sanitizer later this week at its Waterbury and Jeffersonville sites. A portion of the proceeds will be donated to Vermont's efforts to respond to the virus outbreak.

"I know I have a unique opportunity to help out a little bit and keep my staff employed," said co-owner Jeremy Elliott, who said 40% of his business comes from bars and restaurants, which are closing in some parts of the country.

The Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, a trade group, has been in touch with federal regulatory agencies as well as the Trump administration's coronavirus task force to

clear red tape and “make sure we can be quick and nimble and fill a need in the marketplace,” said Chief Executive Officer Chris Swonger. “We all want to do our part.”

Swonger said government agencies have been very receptive.

At Eight Oaks Farm Distillery, about 70 miles (115 kilometers) north of Philadelphia, workers experimented with high-proof alcohol, aloe and glycerine to get just the right consistency. The recipe is based on one published by the World Health Organization.

As word got out about what Eight Oaks was up to, the distillery began hearing from people and groups in need, including a pediatric cancer organization and a woman whose 12-year-old son has heart disease and was desperate for hand sanitizer to help keep him safe.

“I cannot find it anywhere and this virus is especially dangerous to him,” she wrote to the distillery.

Stories like that are why Butters was so disgusted with price gougers who were selling sanitizer online for more than \$300 an ounce — and why he decided to shift his company’s focus.

“We’re trying to make sure we continue to provide a paycheck for our employees and support our community however way we can do that,” he said.

For most people, the new virus causes only mild or moderate symptoms, such as fever and cough. For some, especially older adults and people with existing health problems, it can cause more severe illness, including pneumonia, and death. The vast majority of people recover.

Beyond the humanitarian impulses of individual distillers, the liquor industry also has a vested interest in seeing the virus threat dissipate quickly, given its economic reliance on bars, restaurants and other hospitality and entertainment venues that have been shuttered by the outbreak.

Brad Plummer, spokesman for the American Distilling Institute and editor of Distiller Magazine, said he’s been seeing a lot of talk among distillers interested in converting part of their operations to hand sanitizer.

“The hospitality industry is going to be decimated by this and they are our primary clients. We’re looking for ways to help in the response to this, but also to find other ways to look for revenue streams,” he said.

Discussion Questions

Distilleries using high-proof alcohol to make hand sanitizer

1. Define decimated, humanitarian, price gouger, venue. ESL: What is 'red tape'?
2. Why are distilleries changing their work?
3. Some of these distilleries don't seem to be too concerned about making a profit on the hand sanitizers. What do they stand to gain from the decision? Which of the possible gains do you think is most important? Explain.
4. What are the benefits of doing something because you think it's the right thing to do?
5. What other businesses might be able to adjust rapidly to do something different?
6. What businesses can't adjust as easily?
7. What other changes have you heard about? Chicago, for example, will be using some hotels as centers for low-risk coronavirus patients. What else could be done?
8. How is a free market, as opposed to a centrally planned economy, better able to adjust to changes?