

# 12th Grade Economics / 1<sup>st</sup> Semester / 2018-2019

Week 1 / August 27 to September 2, 2018.....	1
Week 2 / September 3 to 9, 2018.....	4
Week 3 / September 10 to 16, 2018.....	7
Week 4 / September 17 to 23, 2018.....	10
Week 5 / September 24 to 30, 2018.....	14
Week 6 / October 1 to 7, 2018 .....	17
Week 7 / October 8 to 14, 2018 .....	21
Week 8 / October 15 to 21, 2018 .....	24
Week 9 / October 22 to 28, 2018 .....	27

## Week 1 / August 27 to September 2, 2018

### Monday, August 27, 2018 / Special Schedule

#### **Classic Rock and Roll Monday: Top 10 Hits of 1984**

The top hits of 1984 begin our Rock and Roll Mondays because it is the year SiR finished his formal education and started his years of substitution work before landing a job at ABCUSD. We got a rotation of the top five hits. #1 is Prince's "When Doves Dry," #2 is Tuna Turner's "What's Love Got to do With it?" #3 is Paul McCartney and Michael Jackson with "Say, Say, Say," and #4 is Kenny Loggins and "Footloose." To round it all up, Phil Collins at #5 with "Against All Odds." Enjoy responsibly.

Welcome to Senior Economics. You'll need to pass this class with flying colors in order to graduate, and there are parts of it that are a bit of challenge. Luckily, most of you have had Mr. Rosenberg before so there won't be as great a learning curve.

Mr. Rosenberg (SiR) will be annual mangling of your names (taking roll to those who don't know SiR) and then will give you an overview of the class and basic class rules. We'll review the class expectations, set you up for automatic texting, and then to a short discussion (if there is time) on what exactly is Economics and why are you being forced to take it?

### Tuesday, August 28, 2018 / Regular Schedule

**Classical Tuesday: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) / String Quartet No. 6 in B flat**

*A string quartet is a musical ensemble of four string players – two violin players, a viola player and a cellist – or a piece written to be performed by such a group. The string quartet is one of the most prominent chamber ensembles in classical music, with most major composers, from the mid to late 18th century onwards, writing string quartets. Quartet composition flourished in the Classical era, with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven and Franz Schubert following Haydn in each writing a number of quartets. Today's music is one of the six string quartets, composed by Mozart in late 1772 and early 1773. Because they were composed in Milan while he was working on his opera Lucio Silla, they are popularly known as the Milanese Quartets.*

### **General:**

#### Seating Chart

To begin with, we're going to settle on the class seating chart. Find a place where you'd like to sit in class. We'll anchor your positions first thing. Keep in mind that SiR can change it when the need arrives. If you have vision or hearing needs don't hesitate to let him know so he can place you appropriately.

### **Presentation:**

An introduction to the first four principles of economics you'll be reading about in your textbook. You will need to take formal notes on this material for credit. SiR will show you what he'll be looking for in notes (for those of you who had him before, it's the modified Stanford format). These notes will be due on the day we test chapter one.

Principle 1: People Face Trade-offs

Principle 2: The Cost of Something Is What You Give Up to Get It.

Principle 3: Rational People Think at the Margin

Principle 4: People Respond to Incentives

### **News Review (if time)**

### **Homework:**

- Study pages 4 to 8 of your textbook covering the four principles of economics presented in class formally.
- Prepare for a five question multiple-choice quiz with a bonus question based on this reading tomorrow.

## **Wednesday, August 29, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Country Music Wednesday: Dolly Parton (b. 1946) / Jolene (1974)***

*Jolene is Dolly Parton's 13th solo studio album. The title track, "Jolene", tells the tale of a housewife confronting a beautiful seductress who she believes is having an affair with her husband. It became Parton's second solo number-one country single; it also was a moderate pop hit for her, and also did well in the United Kingdom. It has been covered by numerous performers. One of the album's songs, "I Will*

*Always Love You" has become a number-one country single. In 1992, Whitney Houston's version of "I Will Always Love You" was a mega-hit pop ballad.*

### **Quiz 1:**

Your first reading comprehension quiz based on the reading. Five questions plus a bonus will be given based on key facts and terms from the reading. Each question will be projected on the board as they are written. The bonus question is more difficult and is used to help supplement your score. Answers are given immediately after the quiz. Quizzes cannot be made up, but if legitimately absent count for no credit (NC) on ABI. Students who come in late after the test begins get an automatic "zero" without a legitimate WRITTEN excuse from the office or your last teacher.

### **Presentation:**

We'll continue with our introduction unit to Economics by continuing with its fundamental principles:

Principle 5: Trade Can Make Everyone Better Off

Principle 6: Markets are Usually a Good Way to Organize Economic Activity

Principle 7: Governments Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes

### **News Review (if time)**

### **Homework:**

Study pages 8 to 11 of your textbook on how people interact and the principles discussed in class today. Be prepared for a quiz on this material next time.

## **Thursday, August 30, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Opera Thursday: Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868) / The Barber of Seville (1816) / Act I: "Largo al factotum della citta." (5)***

*An opera buffa in two acts by Gioachino Rossini with an Italian libretto by Cesare Sterbini. The libretto was based on Pierre Beaumarchais's French comedy Le Barbier de Séville (1775). Rossini's Barber has proven to be one of the greatest masterpieces of comedy within music, and has been described as the opera buffa of all "opere buffe". Even after two hundred years, it remains a popular work. / You'll be watching and listening to "Largo al factotum" the character Figaro's entrance (sung by baritone Peter Mattei), one of the most famous pieces of music of all time, and, in its own way, an ancestor to modern rap music!*

### **Quiz 2**

### **Presentation:**

We'll finish with our introduction unit to Economics by continuing with its fundamental principles:

Principle 8: A Country's Standard of Living Depends on Its' Ability to Produce Goods and Services;  
Principle 9: Prices Rise When the Government Prints Too Much Money;  
Principle 10: Society Faces a Short-Run Trade-off between Inflation and Unemployment

### **Homework:**

Study the section How the Economy as a Whole Works in your textbook (pages 11 to 14) dealing with the material shared today. You will be given a quiz on Tuesday based on this material.

## **Friday, August 31 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Whatever Friday***

*Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.*

### **Activity: The Dollar Bill Auction.**

This activity, originally designed by the economist Martin Shubik, is technically a non-zero-sum sequential game. It illustrates how a series of rational choices may ultimately lead you to make irrational decisions, one of the themes we've been exploring in this class.

We'll go through the activity, and if necessary repeat the auction a few times. We'll debrief, sharing our reactions and connecting it to the decisions that people make in a market economy.

## **Week 2 / September 3 to 9, 2018**

## **Monday, September 3, 2018 / Early Release Schedule**

Labor Day Holiday. No Classes

## **Tuesday, September 4, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Classical Tuesday: Beethoven ( 1770-1827) / Symphony 7, Second Movement (1812)***

*The Symphony No. 7 in A major, Op. 92, is a symphony in four movements composed by Ludwig van Beethoven between 1811 and 1812, while improving his health in the Bohemian spa town of Teplice. At its première, Beethoven was noted as remarking that it was one of his best works. The second movement, Allegretto, was the most popular movement and had to be encored. The instant popularity of the Allegretto resulted in its frequent performance separate from the complete symphony. The second movement in A minor has a tempo marking of Allegretto (a little lively), making it slow only in*

*comparison to the other three movements. This movement was encored at the premiere and has remained popular since. The movement is structured in a double variation form. It begins with the main melody played by the violas and cellos, an ostinato (repeated rhythmic figure, or ground bass, or passacaglia) of a quarter note, two eighth notes and two quarter notes. This melody is then played by the second violins while the violas and cellos play a second melody, described by George Grove as "a string of beauties hand-in-hand". The first violins then take the first melody while the second violins take the second. This progression culminates with the wind section playing the first melody while the first violin plays the second. After this, the music changes from A minor to A major as the clarinets take a calmer melody to the background of light triplets played by the violins. This section ends thirty-seven bars later with a quick descent of the strings on an A minor scale, and the first melody is resumed and elaborated upon in a strict fugato.*

### **Quiz 3**

A five-question quiz based on principles 8 and 9 on pages 12 to 13.

Review: Practice Problems (day one of four)

We will be reviewing for Monday's exam. There are two parts to this review. The first part consists of general problems with scenarios you'll have to react to based on some of the principles you've learned. The second part consists of short-answer questions, some which don't have a definitive or right answer, but one that you must argue your case to prove it.

You'll be working on this today and tomorrow. We'll review the answers on Thursday and Friday for participation points.

## **Wednesday, September 5, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Jazz Wednesday: Paul Desmond (1924-1977) / "Take Five" (1956) played by the Dave Brubeck Quartet***

*"Take Five" is a jazz piece composed by Paul Desmond and originally performed by the Dave Brubeck Quartet on its 1959 album Time Out. Recorded at Columbia Records' 30th Street Studio in New York City on July 1, 1959, two years later it became an unlikely hit and the biggest-selling jazz single ever. Included in numerous movie and television soundtracks, it still receives significant radio play. "Take Five" was for several years during the early 1960s the theme music for the NBC Today program, the opening bars being played half a dozen times or more each day. / Written in the key of E-flat minor, the song is known for its distinctive two-chord piano vamp; catchy blues-scale saxophone melody; inventive, jolting drum solo; and especially the unusual quintuple (5/4) time.*

### **Review: Practice Problems (day two of four)**

Continuing with your worksheets.

## **Thursday, September 6, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Opera Thursday: Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901) / Un ballo in maschera (1866)***

*Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi was an Italian opera composer. Verdi was born near Busseto to a provincial family of moderate means, and developed a musical education with the help of a local patron. Verdi came to dominate the Italian opera scene after the era of Bellini, Donizetti and Rossini, whose works significantly influenced him, becoming one of the pre-eminent opera composers in history. His operas remain extremely popular, especially the three peaks of his 'middle period': Rigoletto, Il trovatore and La traviata, and the bicentenary of his birth in 2013 was widely celebrated in broadcasts and performances. Un ballo in maschera (A Masked Ball) is an opera in three acts by Giuseppe Verdi with text by Antonio Somma. Un ballo in maschera received its premiere performance at the Teatro Apollo in Rome on 17 February 1859 and was immediately successful. The opera was first seen in New York its US premiere on 11 February 1861 and in the UK on 15 June of that year.*

#### **Review: Practice Problems (day three of four)**

The review began yesterday will conclude.

#### **News Review (if time)**

## **Friday, September 7, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### ***Whatever Fridays***

*Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicates and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.*

#### **Review: Practice Problems (day four of four)**

The review began yesterday will conclude.

#### **News Review (if time)**

Please Note:

You will be tested on chapter 1 on Monday. It will be in multiple parts:

- Matching based on the vocabulary given in the text and important key terms (10 points)
- Multiple-Choice Questions (10 points);
- A short-answer question (15 points).

You will have the whole period to take this exam.

## **Week 3 / September 10 to 16, 2018**

### **Monday, September 10, 2018 / Early Release Schedule**

#### **Classic Rock and Roll Monday: George Harrison / All Things Must Pass (1970)**

All Things Must Pass is a triple album by English musician George Harrison. Recorded and released in 1970, the album was Harrison's first solo work since the break-up of the Beatles in April that year, and his third solo album overall. It includes the hit singles "My Sweet Lord" and "What Is Life", as well as songs such as "Isn't It a Pity" and the title track that were turned down by the Beatles. The album reflects the influence of his musical activities with artists such as Bob Dylan, the Band, Delaney & Bonnie and Billy Preston during 1968–70, as well as Harrison's growth as an artist beyond his supporting role to former bandmates John Lennon and Paul McCartney. All Things Must Pass introduced Harrison's signature sound, the slide guitar, and the spiritual themes that would be present throughout his subsequent solo work. The original vinyl release consisted of two LPs of songs and a third disc of informal jams, titled Apple Jam.

#### **Due Today:**

- Chapter 1 presentation notes
- Chapter 1 review

#### **Assessment:**

You will be tested on chapter 1. It will be in multiple parts:

- Matching based on the vocabulary given in the text and important key terms (10 points);
- Multiple-Choice Questions (10 points);
- A short-answer question (15 points).

You will have the whole period to take this exam.

Please note that you will not be permitted to use electronics if you finish the test before time.

### **Tuesday, September 11, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

#### **Classical Tuesday:**

Josephine Baker was an American-born French dancer, singer, and actress who came to be known in various circles as the "Black Pearl," "Bronze Venus" and even the "Creole Goddess". Born Freda

Josephine McDonald in St. Louis, Missouri, Josephine later became a citizen of France in 1937. She was fluent in both English and French.

### **Assessment Makeup:**

If you missed yesterday's exam you will be making it up in class today. The test you get will not be the same as yesterday's but will be comparable.

### **Assessment:**

We will be reviewing yesterday's exam in class.

### **College Prep (if time)**

If we have more than 10-minutes to spare before the chimes, another video on preparing for college. This one focuses on the essentials you'll need to bring with you to college your freshman year.

### **News Review (if time)**

## **Wednesday, September 12, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### **Broadway Musical Wednesday: Rogers and Hammerstein / The Sound of Music (1959)**

The original Broadway production, starring Mary Martin and Theodore Bikel, opened on November 16, 1959. It won five Tony Awards, including Best Musical, out of nine nominations. The original London production opened at the Palace Theatre on May 18, 1961. The show has enjoyed numerous productions and revivals since then. It was adapted as a 1965 film musical starring Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer, which won five Academy Awards. The Sound of Music was the last musical written by Rodgers and Hammerstein; Oscar Hammerstein died of cancer nine months after the Broadway premiere.

### **Assessment Makeup:**

If you missed Monday's exam you will be making it up in class today. The test you get will not be the same as yesterday's but will be comparable.

### **Best Practices: Modified Cornell Notes**

The period will focus on how to take notes in this class, a technique that you can continue on in college and beyond next year! You'll watch videos, get instruction, and materials so that you can shine when we start on the video series below.

### **Video Series: The History of Paper Money / Introduction**

Since SiR will not be in class today, he will be introducing you to the series of videos you'll be watching on the history of paper money. What constitutes money? How did we go from trading things for other things to exchanging bits of paper for things? It might change your whole perspective!

### College Prep (if time)

If we weren't able to watch yesterday's video yesterday, you will today. If we've already seen it, you watch on how to deal with homesickness.

### News Review (if time)

### Homework:

Remind your folks of back to school night tomorrow.

## Thursday, September 13, 2018 / Regular Schedule

**ROSENBERG WILL BE ON CAMPUS, BUT HE WILL NOT BE TEACHING CLASS TODAY**

### BACK TO SCHOOL NIGHT

### Opera Thursday: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) / *Così fan tutte* (1790) / Act I: "Soave il vento" (The Farewell Trio) (13)

*Così fan tutte*; (Thus Do They All, or The School for Lovers), K. 588, is an Italian-language opera buffa in two acts by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart first performed on 26 January 1790 at the Burgtheater in Vienna, Austria. The libretto was written by Lorenzo Da Ponte who also wrote *Le nozze di Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*. / The trio "Soave sia il vento" is sung by sister Flordiligi (meso-soprano Susanna Philips) and Dorabella (soprano Isabel Leonard), who believe their fiancés have gone off to war. Maurizio Mararo as Don Alfonso, rounds out one of the most beautiful melodies ever composed.

### Video Series: The History of Paper Money

A five-part series which you'll be watching and taking notes on for credit in the note-taking category. These are five-separate videos, but they have been stitched together so you can watch one after the other.

#### **The History of Paper Money - I: Origins of Exchange - Extra History**

*Giant stones sunk under the sea? Cows? Cowrie Shells? What do they all have in common? They were all money. Find out how we got from exchanging these things to doing 8 hours of work for a stack of paper that takes 2 seconds to print on The History of Paper Money.*

### **The History of Paper Money - II: Not Just Noodles**

*How does paper money get introduced? Who has to lose their head to do so? And what does Marco Polo have to do with anything???*

### **The History of Paper Money - III: Barebones Economy**

*Poor England. First Charles I and civil war, then losing to the French, then the Great Fire of London in 1666. Luckily, Nicholas Barbon comes along to help. And make obscene amounts of money. Who says you can't do both?*

### **The History of Paper Money - IV: Lay Down the Law**

*What happens when you really try to put paper money doctrine into practice? And why would you put a gambler, womanizer, and fugitive criminal like the ironically named John Law in charge of running it?*

### **The History of Paper Money - V: Working out the Kinks**

*The first question of paper money is not how much you can print, nor even what its value is - but who prints the money? When every bank started to print their own bank notes, it caused confusion and frustration. Enter the Central Bank.*

### **The History of Paper Money - VI: The Gold Standard**

*Even as the use of paper money grew, ties to the gold standard remained... and remained challenging. From the First Opium War to the Great Depression, events around the world stretched the capacity of bullion based economics. So what - and who - finally abandoned it?*

Hopefully, your sub won't be using too much class time so you watch them all in one sitting.

## **Friday, September 14, 2018 / Class Meeting Schedule**

### **Whatever Friday**

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit words and be in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### **Friday Advise**

### **Video Series: The History of Paper Money**

We'll spend the time debriefing the video series by talking about many of the ideas and concepts brought out by the series (all for participation points, of course).

### **News Review (if time)**

**Week 4 / September 17 to 23, 2018**

## **Monday, September 17, 2018 / Early Release Schedule**

### **Classic Rock and Roll Monday: The Clash / London Calling (1980)**

Released in January 1980, with the decade but a pup and the new year in gear, London Calling was an emergency broadcast from rock's Last Angry Band, serving notice that Armageddon was nigh, Western society was rotten at the core, and rock & roll needed a good boot in the rear. Kicking and screaming across a nineteen-song double album, skidding between ska, reggae, R&B, third-world music, power pop and full-tilt punk, the Clash stormed the gates of rock convention and single-handedly set the agenda — musically, politically and emotionally — for the decade to come.

### **Video Series: The History of Paper Money**

We'll finish up our look at the history of paper money. Remember that the notes for this will be due when you take the chapter 2 exam.

### **Presentation: Thinking Like an Economist (day one of three)**

Chapter 2 is the second chapter in the three-chapter section that serves as the introduction of the text. Chapter 1 introduced ten principles of economics that will be revisited throughout the text. Chapter 2 develops how economists approach problems while Chapter 3 will explain how individuals and countries gain from trade.

The purpose of Chapter 2 is to familiarize you with how economists approach economic problems. With practice, you will learn how to approach similar problems in this dispassionate systematic way. You will see how economists employ the scientific method, the role of assumptions in model building, and the application of two specific economic models. You'll also learn the important distinction between two roles economists can play: as scientists when we try to explain the economic world and as policymakers when they try to improve it.

A formal presentation of the material you'll find in your chapter 2 readings. Included: The Terminology of an Economist

#### The Economist as a Scientist

1. The Scientific Method
2. The Role of Assumptions
3. Economic Models
4. Model #1: The Circular-Flow Diagram
5. Model #2: The Production Possibilities Frontier
6. Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

#### The Economist as Policy Advisor

1. Positive vs Normative Analysis
2. Economists in Washington
3. Why Economists Disagree

## Summary

### Homework:

Study text pages 19 to 22: Introduction

- The Economist as Scientist
- The Scientific Method: Observation, Theory, and More Observation The Role of Assumption
- Economic Models

You will be tested next time on this material with a 5 question quiz and bonus.

## **Tuesday, September 18, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### **Classical Tuesday: Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893 / 1812 Overture (1882)**

The 1812 Overture, was written to commemorate Russia's defense of its motherland against Napoleon's invading Grande Armée in 1812. The overture debuted in Moscow on September 20, 1882, under a tent near the then-unfinished Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, which also memorialized the 1812 defense of Russia. The overture is best known for its climactic volley of cannon fire, ringing chimes, and brass fanfare finale. It has also become a common accompaniment to fireworks displays at outdoor concerts throughout the world. The 1812 Overture went on to become one of Tchaikovsky's most popular works, along with his ballet scores to The Nutcracker, The Sleeping Beauty, and Swan Lake.

### Quiz #4:

A 5-question plus bonus on the text material on pages 19 to 22.

### Presentation: Thinking Like an Economist. (Day two of three)

Continuing with the presentation began yesterday. Notes need to be taken for class credit.

### Homework:

Study text pages 22 to 28:

- Our First Model: The Circular-Flow Diagram
- Our Second Model: The Production Possibilities Frontier Microeconomics and Macroeconomics
- FYI: Who Studies Economics

You will be tested next time on this material with a 5 question quiz and bonus.

## **Wednesday, September 19, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

## **Movie Soundtrack Wednesdays: Good-Bye Lenin / Yann Tiersen (1970- )**

Good Bye Lenin! is the original soundtrack album of the film of the same title starring Daniel Brühl and Katrin Sass. The music is composed by Yann Tiersen, with the exception of the non-instrumental version of "Summer 78" sung by Claire Pichet. Parts of the soundtrack are reminiscent of Yann Tiersen's best known film work, the soundtrack for Amélie, which was in turn strongly influenced by French music. In fact, one of the songs on Amélie, "Comptine d'un autre été : L'après-midi", was also used on Good bye, Lenin! during the scene of the family's first East-West Berlin outing, although it does not appear on the soundtrack album.

### **Quiz #5:**

A 5-question plus bonus on the text material on pages 22 to 28.

### **Presentation: Thinking Like an Economist. Day three of three.**

The conclusion of the presentation

### **Homework:**

Study text pages 28 to 35:

- The Economist as Policy Adviser Positive versus Normative Analysis Economists in Washington
- In the News: Super Bowl Economics
- Case Study: Mr. Mankiw Goes to Washington Why Economists Disagree
- Introduction
- Differences in Scientific Judgments Differences in Values
- Perception versus Reality Let's Get Going
- In the News: Why You Should Study Economics

You will be tested next time on this material with a 5 question quiz and bonus.

## **Thursday, September 20, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### **Opera Thursday: Gioachino Rossini (1792-1868) / La Cenerentola (1817) / Act II: "Siete voi?...Questo e un nodo avviluppato...Donna sciocca."**

La Cenerentola (Cinderella) is an operatic *dramma giocoso* in two acts by Gioachino Rossini is based on the familiar fairy tale Cendrillon by Charles Perrault. The opera was first performed in Rome's Teatro Valle on 25 January 1817. / Rossini composed La Cenerentola when he was 25 years old, following the success of The Barber of Seville the year before. La Cenerentola, which he completed in a period of three weeks, is considered to have some of his finest writing for solo voice and ensembles. / The Act II sextet "Siete voi?...Questo e un nodo avviluppato...Donna sciocca," occurs just after the Prince (tenor Lawrence Brownlee) has revealed himself to Cinderella (mezzo-soprano Elīna Garanča), her father, and

her two ugly stepsisters. All bewildered and shocked, they remark on how confused they all are as the Prince reins them all in with a golden ribbon.

### Quiz #6

A 5-question plus bonus on the text material on pages 28 to 35.

### Chapter 2 Review Session / Day one of two

You will be given the a study guide/worksheet consisting of ten short answers dealing with specific material from the reading and three problems based on the circular-flow diagram and the production possibilities frontier. You are to work on this material in class, preferably by yourselves, but you can work with others if you choose (and you keep the noise levels down). This is the first of two worksheets.

### News Review (if time)

## Friday, September 21 2018 / Regular Schedule

### Whatever Friday

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcsud.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcsud.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### Friday Advice

### Chapter 2 Review Session / Day two of two

More in-class time to work on the study-guides. These will be due on Monday.

### Getting Ready for College: Seven Deadly College Freshmen Mistakes to Avoid

Alegha Nicole shares with us all her fun perspective about the errors you'll probably make more than once in your early college career (we hope not!). (6:48)

### News Review (if time)

## Week 5 / September 24 to 30, 2018

## Monday, September 27, 2018 / Early Release Schedule

### Rosenberg III

## Study Hall

### Tuesday, September 28, 2018 / Early Release Schedule

#### Classical Tuesday: Frederick Chopin ( 1810-1849) / Nocturnes

The Chopin nocturnes consist of 21 pieces for solo piano written by Frédéric Chopin between 1827 and 1846. They are generally considered among the finest short solo works for the instrument and hold an important place in contemporary concert repertoire. Although Chopin did not invent the nocturne, he popularized and expanded on it, building on the form developed by Irish composer John Field. Chopin's nocturnes numbered 1 to 18 were published during his lifetime, in twos or threes, in the order of composition. However, numbers 19 and 20 were actually written first, prior to Chopin's departure from Poland, but published posthumously. Number 20 was not originally entitled "nocturne" at all, but since its publication in 1870 as such, it is generally included with publications and recordings of the set.

## Rosenberg III

## Study Hall

### Wednesday, September 28, 2018 / Regular Schedule

#### Country Music Wednesday: Johnny Cash (1932-2003) / "At Folsom Prison" (1968)

Released the year before Woodstock, At Folsom Prison allowed some rebel spirit back into the country corral. Sure, Cash didn't light any guitars on fire (he does smash a water glass). But the live album's blistering guitars and defiant spirit pretty much sum up its influence. Recorded as part of a series of jailhouse tours, Cash showed a social engagement rare among commercial country acts. The Man in Black's performances, meanwhile had a direct impact on at least one inmate: a young Merle Haggard. Incarcerated at San Quentin, Merle Haggard said the jailhouse concert inspired him to pursue a career in country music.

## Due Today:

Study Guide for Chapter 2

## Review:

Your study guides will be collected and then redistributed to others in the class in order to help you by correcting any errors you might have on the worksheet, or additional information that might be discussed. Looking forward to good, strong discussion in class.

## News Review (if time)

### Thursday, September 29, 2018 / Regular Schedule

## **Opera Thursday: Richard Wagner (1813-1883) / Götterdämmerung (1876) / Act II: "Grane, mein Ross! Sei mir Gegrusst!" (48)**

Der Ring des Nibelungen (The Ring of the Nibelung), is a cycle of four German-language epic music dramas composed by Richard Wagner. The works are based loosely on characters from the Norse sagas and the Nibelungenlied. It is often referred to as the Ring Cycle, Wagner's Ring, or simply The Ring. Wagner wrote the libretto and music over the course of about twenty-six years, from 1848 to 1874. The four parts that constitute the Ring cycle are, in sequence: Das Rheingold (The Rhinegold), Die Walküre (The Valkyrie), Siegfried, and Götterdämmerung (Twilight of the Gods). / You'll be watching the finale, the end of about 16-hours of music and drama! The former goddess, Brunhilde (mezo Deborah Voigt) is possessor of the One Ring (sound familiar?) and is going to destroy Valhalla in Asgard where the Norse gods live. She sets the World Tree on fire and rides into it with her horse Grane. She is burned alive, the Ring is recovered by the Rhine Maidens, the Ring's original owner. Finally, the Rhine overflows, the gods die, and mankind inherits the world (whew!). Listen for Wagner's "love theme" which I suspect Lord Weber ripped off to write "Memories" for Cats.

### **Review:**

Finishing off our review.

### **News Review (if time)**

## **Friday, September 30, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### **Whatever Friday**

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### **Due Today:**

- Notes: Presentation for chapter 2
- Study Guide 2

### **Assessment: Chapter 2**

You'll be given a formal assessment on chapter two. It will consist of the following:

- 10 matching questions based on fundamental economic vocabulary;
- 10 multiple-choice questions;
- 2 written questions based on the circular flow diagram and the production possibilities frontier.

**News Review (if time)**

## **Week 6 / October 1 to 7, 2018**

### **Monday, October 1 2018 / Early Release Schedule**

#### **Classic Rock and Roll Monday: Top 10 Hits of 1984**

We're going back to SiR's graduation year from high school for this Monday's music. It includes Barbra Streisand's "The Way we Were", Terry Jack's "Seasons in the Sun", the Love Unlimited Orchestra's "Love Theme", Redbone's "Come and Get Your Love," and the Jackson 5's "Dancing Machine" to name but a few. Bell bottoms, platform shoes, and leisure suits are optional.

#### **Assessment Makeup:**

If you missed Friday's exam you will be making it up in class today. The test you get will not be the same as Friday's but will be comparable.

#### **Assessment: Chapter 2**

We'll be reviewing last Friday's exam.

#### **Practical Economics**

The first part of a lesson on credit. What it is, how to get it, how to manage it, and how to use it.

**News Review (if time)**

### **Tuesday, October 2, 2018**

#### **Classical Tuesday: Arnold Schoenberg (1874-1951) Piano Concerto, Op. 42 (1934)**

Arnold Schoenberg's Piano Concerto, Op. 42, employs his "method of composing with 12 tones that are related only to one another." It is a type of music, written roughly since World War I, that uses the so-called 12-tone method or technique of composition. The Austrian-born composer Arnold Schoenberg is credited with the invention of this technique.

#### **Assessment Makeup:**

If you missed Friday's exam you will be making it up in class today. The test you get will not be the same as Friday's but will be comparable.

#### **Practical Economics**

The second part of a lesson on credit. What it is, how to get it, how to manage it, and how to use it.

### **News Review (if time)**

**Wednesday, October 3, 2018**

### **Jazz Wednesday: Herbie Hancock / Watermelon Man**

"Watermelon Man" is a jazz standard written by Herbie Hancock, first released on his debut album, *Takin' Off* (1962). Hancock's first version was released as a grooving hard bop record, and featured improvisations by Freddie Hubbard and Dexter Gordon. A single of the tune reached the Top 100 of the pop charts. Cuban percussionist Mongo Santamaría released the tune as a Latin pop single the next year on Battle Records, where it became a surprise hit, reaching #10 on the pop charts. Santamaría's recording was inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame in 1998. Hancock radically re-worked the tune, combining elements of funk, for the album *Head Hunters* (1973).

### **Presentation: Interdependence and the Gains from Trade (day one of two)**

Chapter 3 is the final chapter in the three-chapter section that serves as the introduction to Economics. This chapter shows how people and countries gain from trade (which is one of the ten principles discussed in chapter 1).

The purpose of chapter 3 is to demonstrate how everyone can gain from trade. Trade allows people to specialize in the production of goods for which they have a comparative advantage and then trade for goods that other people produce. Because of specialization, total output rises, and through trade we are all able to share in the bounty. This is as true for countries as it is for individuals. Because everyone can gain from trade, restrictions on trade tend to reduce welfare.

#### **OUR OBJECTIVES:**

By the end of this presentation, and after your readings, you should understand:

- how everyone can benefit when people trade with one another.
- the meaning of absolute advantage and comparative advantage.
- how comparative advantage explains the gains from trade.
- how to apply the theory of comparative advantage to everyday life and national policy.

#### **KEY POINTS:**

- Each person consumes goods and services produced by many other people both in the United States and around the world. Interdependence and trade are desirable because they allow everyone to enjoy a greater quantity and variety of goods and services.
- There are two ways to compare the ability of two people to produce a good. The person who can produce the good with a smaller quantity of inputs is said to have an absolute advantage in producing the good. The person who has the smaller opportunity cost of producing the good is said to have a comparative advantage. The gains from trade are based on comparative advantage, not absolute advantage.
- Trade makes everyone better off because it allows people to specialize in those activities in which they have a comparative advantage.
- The principle of comparative advantage applies to countries as well as to people. Economists use the principle of comparative advantage to advocate free trade among countries.

### **News Review (if time)**

### **Thursday, October 4, 2018**

### **Opera Thursday: W. S. Gilbert (1836-1911) Libretto, and Arthur Sullivan (1842-1900), Music / The Mikado (1885) / Act I, Finale.**

The Mikado; or, The Town of Titipu is a comic opera in two acts, with music by Arthur Sullivan and libretto by W. S. Gilbert, their ninth of fourteen operatic collaborations. It opened on 14 March 1885, in London, where it ran at the Savoy Theatre for 672 performances, which was the second longest run for any work of musical theater and one of the longest runs of any theater piece up to that time. The Mikado remains the most frequently performed Savoy Opera, and it is especially popular with amateur and school productions. The work has been translated into numerous languages and is one of the most frequently played musical theatre pieces in history. Setting the opera in Japan, an exotic locale far away from Britain, allowed Gilbert to satirize British politics and institutions more freely by disguising them as Japanese. It has of late been plagued with controversy as an example of “Yellow-Face”, that is, of non-Asians playing Asian roles. Recent performances have been hit with protests. / You’ll be watching the finale to Act I in which Nanki Poo is to marry Yum Yum and then get beheaded at the end of the month. It’s all very silly fun.

### **Presentation: Interdependence and the Gains from Trade (day two of two)**

Continuing on our look at the material from chapter 3.

### **News Review (if time)**

### **Homework**

Study pages 47 to 52 of the text. You will be responsible for the following material:

- Introductory Material: pages 47 to 48;
- A Parable for the Modern Economy:
  - Introduction: page 48
  - Production Possibilities: pages 48 to 50
  - Specialization and Trade: pages 50 to 52

There will be a five-question quiz plus bonus on this material tomorrow.

## **Friday, October 5, 2018**

### **Whatever Friday**

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### **Friday Advise**

#### **Activity: Design Your Own Trade Scenario**

You'll be creating a group of 2 to 3 of you to work together to construct a trade problem. You will integrate all of the major trade concepts from chapter 2 and 3 (Production Possibilities Frontier [PP], Absolute Advantage [AA], Comparative Advantage [CA] and Opportunity Cost [OC]) to create your own Mr. Farmer/Mr. Rancher scenario that demonstrates a mutually beneficial rate of trade.) You'll be working on this today and Monday. **This is due on Tuesday, October 9.**

1. Problems must respect the parameters of the PP frontier (two individuals or groups, two identical goods or services produced by each person, equilibrium production conditions between groups)
2. All problems must be accompanied by an answer key with the correct solutions (to demonstrate that the writers of the problem know what they are doing!)

You will want to make your math as agreeable as possible to avoid confusion and slip-ups. You have a much better chance of success with easier numbers than hideous fractions like 11/17, etc.

Your problems must include (checklist):

- Two parties
- Two products
- Two self-sufficient PP frontiers, completely labeled

- Rates of production (for each item) for each party
- OC's for producing each item
- AA and CA data for each party/item
- A mutually-beneficial rate of trade
- New points on the original PP curves demonstrating how trade makes both parties better off.

The problem that is determined to be 100% correct by SiR **and** judged to be the most creative at the same time (not necessarily humorous) will be declared the winner. Winners will receive 3 "free points" for use in any future test, the 2<sup>nd</sup> place group will get 2 points, the 3<sup>rd</sup> place one.

**News Review (if time)**

## Week 7 / October 8 to 14, 2018

### Monday, October 8, 2018 / Early Release Schedule

#### **Classic Rock and Roll Monday: Pink Floyd / Dark Side of the Moon (1973)**

The Dark Side of the Moon is the eighth album by the English rock band Pink Floyd. Originally released on 1 March 1973, on the label Harvest, it built on ideas explored in the band's earlier recordings and live shows, but departs from instrumental thematic by founding member Syd Barrett. The album explores themes including conflict, greed, the passage of time, and mental illness, the latter partly inspired by Barrett's deteriorating mental state.

#### **Activity: Design Your Own Trade Scenario**

In-class work on the trade scenarios begun last Friday. Remember, these are due tomorrow.

**News Review (if time)**

### Tuesday, October 9, 2018 / Regular Schedule

#### **Classical Tuesday: Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847) / Overture "A Midsummer's Night Dream"**

The Overture in E major, Op. 21, was written by Mendelssohn at 17 years old. Contemporary music scholar George Grove called it "the greatest marvel of early maturity that the world has ever seen in music". It was written as a concert overture, not associated with any performance of the play. The Overture was written after Mendelssohn had read a German translation of the play in 1826. While a romantic piece in atmosphere, the Overture incorporates many classical elements, being cast in sonata

form and shaped by regular phrasings and harmonic transitions. The piece is also noted for its striking instrumental effects, such as the emulation of scampering 'fairy feet' at the beginning and the braying of Bottom as an ass. Heinrich Eduard Jacob, in his biography of the composer, said that Mendelssohn had scribbled the chords after hearing an evening breeze rustle the leaves in the garden of the family's home.

### Due Today:

Your trade scenarios

### Activity: Design Your Own Trade Scenario

We'll be going through your scenarios and SiR will judge which is most creative for the award of the test points. Remember:

- The top winner will receive 3 "free points" for use in any future test
- 2<sup>nd</sup> place group will get 2 points
- 3<sup>rd</sup> place gets 1 point

### Surviving College:

Another video from Aleigha Nicole. This time on how to avoid the "Freshmen 15."

From Wikipedia: *The term "Freshman 15" is an expression commonly used in the United States that refers to an amount (somewhat arbitrarily set at 15 pounds, and originally just 10 of weight gained during a student's first year at college. In Australia and New Zealand it is sometimes referred to as First Year Fatties, Fresher Spread, or Fresher Five, the latter referring to a five-kilogram gain.*

*The purported causes of this weight gain are increased alcohol intake and the consumption of fat and carbohydrate-rich cafeteria-style food in university dormitories and fast food in nearby restaurants. Many other causes include malnutrition, stress, and decreased levels of exercise. All of these factors can affect each person in a different way. Studies confirm many of these causes. Colleges and universities have recently been cracking down on this common problem and are trying to educate people on how to prevent it. This problem has grown so much that students are focusing on how to stop the freshman 15 before it happens.*

*Despite how commonly the Freshman 15 is asserted, an Ohio State University study showed that the average college student gains only two to three pounds in their first year. Additionally, it showed that college students did not gain any more weight than non-college students of the same age, and that the only factor that increased weight gain was heavy drinking.*

### News Review (if time)

**Wednesday, October 10, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

## **Broadway Musical Wednesday: Rogers and Hammerstein / Oklahoma! (1943)**

Oklahoma! is the first musical written by the team of composer Richard Rodgers and librettist Oscar Hammerstein II. It tells the story of cowboy Curly McLain and his romance with farm girl Laurey Williams. A secondary romance concerns cowboy Will Parker and his flirtatious fiancée, Ado Annie. The original Broadway production opened on March 31, 1943. It was a box-office smash and ran for an unprecedented 2,212 performances, later enjoying award-winning revivals, national tours, foreign productions and an Academy Award-winning 1955 film adaptation. It has long been a popular choice for school and community productions. Rodgers and Hammerstein won a special Pulitzer Prize for Oklahoma! in 1944. This musical, building on the innovations of the earlier Show Boat, epitomized the development of the "book musical", a musical play where the songs and dances are fully integrated into a well-made story with serious dramatic goals that are able to evoke genuine emotions other than laughter. In addition, Oklahoma! features musical themes, or motifs, that recur throughout the work to connect the music and story. A fifteen-minute "dream ballet" reflects Laurey's struggle with her feelings about two men, Curly and Jud.

### **Chapter 3 Review**

In-class work on short answers and practice problems based on the material taught. Be a little careful, though, some of the solutions are tricky!

### **News Review (if time)**

## **Thursday, October 11, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

### **Opera Thursday: Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924) / Turandot (1926) "Cosi comanda Turandot" (32)**

Turandot is an opera in three acts by Giacomo Puccini, completed by Franco Alfano, and set to a libretto in Italian by Giuseppe Adami and Renato Simoni. The opera's story is set in fairytale China and involves Prince Calaf, who falls in love with the cold Princess Turandot. To obtain permission to marry her, a suitor has to solve three riddles; any wrong answer results in death. Calaf passes the test, but Turandot still refuses to marry him. He offers her a way out: if she is able to learn his name before dawn the next day, then at daybreak he will die. The opera was unfinished at the time of Puccini's death in 1924, and was completed by Franco Alfano in 1926. / You'll be watching and listening to one of the most well-known arias of all time from Act II "Nessun dorma!" (None May Sleep), where the prince (Marcello Giordani) sings of winning Turandot's love.

### **Chapter 3 Review**

Finishing up with the review.

### **News Review (if time)**

## **Friday, October 12, 2018 / Special Western Day Schedule**

## Whatever Friday

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### Due Today

Chapter 3 Worksheets

### Friday Advice

### Chapter 3 Review

We'll be reviewing the answers to your material in preparation for Wednesday's test.

### News Review (if time)

## Week 8 / October 15 to 21, 2018

### Monday, October 15, 2018 / Early Release Schedule

#### Classic Rock and Roll Monday: Led Zeppelin IV (1971) / Led Zeppelin

The untitled fourth studio album by the English rock band Led Zeppelin was released on 8 November 1971 by Atlantic Records. Led Zeppelin IV was a commercial and critical success, featuring many of the band's best-known songs, including "Black Dog", "Rock and Roll", "Going to California" and "Stairway to Heaven". The album is one of the best-selling albums of all time with more than 37 million copies sold. It is tied for third highest-certified album in the United States by the Recording Industry Association of America at 23x platinum. Writers and critics have regularly cited it on lists of the greatest albums of all time.

### News Review (if time)

### Chapter 3 Review

We'll be continuing reviewing the answers to your material in preparation for Wednesday's test.

### Tuesday, October 16, 2018 / Regular Schedule

## **Classical Tuesday: Rimsky-Korsakov / Scheherazade, The Sea and Sinbad's Ship (1888)**

The untitled fourth studio album by the English rock band Led Zeppelin was released on 8 November 1971 by Atlantic Records. Led Zeppelin IV was a commercial and critical success, featuring many of the band's best-known songs, including "Black Dog", "Rock and Roll", "Going to California" and "Stairway to Heaven". The album is one of the best-selling albums of all time with more than 37 million copies sold. It is tied for third highest-certified album in the United States by the Recording Industry Association of America at 23x platinum. Writers and critics have regularly cited it on lists of the greatest albums of all time.

### **News Review (if time)**

### **Chapter 3 Review**

We'll be finishing the answers to your material in preparation for tomorrow's test.

## **Wednesday, October 17, 2018 / "Great Shakeout" Schedule**

### **Movie Soundtrack Wednesday: The Wizard of Oz (1939) / Music and lyrics were by Harold Arlen and E.Y. "Yip" Harburg.**

The songs were recorded in a studio before filming. Several of the recordings were completed while Buddy Ebsen, who was supposed to have played the Tin Man, was still with the cast. So while he had to be dropped from the cast due to illness from the aluminum powder makeup, his singing voice remains on the soundtrack. It is Jack Haley, who eventually played the role, that is seen and heard singing "If I Only Had A Heart", but Ebsen's voice is still heard on the group vocals of "We're Off To See The Wizard". In those vocals, his voice is easy to detect.

### **THE GREAT SHAKEOUT DRILL**

The annual practice for what we hope will never come, a major earthquake here in Southern California. It will go from 1:18 to 10:43 during PERIOD 4. You'll return to your classes soon afterward and will take the exam until the class period is over at 11:35.

### **Assessment: Chapter 3 Exam**

You'll be tested on the chapter 3 material. As of this writing it will consist of the following:

- 15-20 multiple-choice questions;
- Two written questions, similar to the problems you worked on in the review

### **News Review (if time)**

## **Thursday, October 18, 2018 / Regular Schedule**

## Opera Thursday: George Bizet (1838-1875) / Les pêcheurs de perles (The Pearl Fishers) 1863 / Act I: "Au fond du temple saint."

French composer Georges Bizet is best known for the realistic opera Carmen, a work that established itself as the model of opéra comique. He was motivated by the need to bring realism to French opera he considered frivolous. Though his work is associated with opéra comique, it is more serious than the vast majority of that category. Les pêcheurs de perles was first performed on 30 September 1863. Set in ancient times on the island of Ceylon, the opera tells the story of how two men's vow of eternal friendship is threatened by their love for the same woman, whose own dilemma is the conflict between secular love and her sacred oath as a priestess. Modern critical opinion has been kinder than that of Bizet's day. They have identified clear foreshadowings of the composer's genius which would culminate, 10 years later, in Carmen. Since 1950 the work has been recorded on numerous occasions, in both the revised and original versions. The excerpt you'll see is set in modern times. / The Act I duet, "Au fond du temple saint" (The friendship duet) is one of the best-known in Western opera.

### Assessment:

If you missed yesterday's exam you will be taking it at the start of the period. It will be a written test which is comparable to the regular exam.

### News Review

### Assessment:

You'll get back the test from yesterday to review. There is no guaranteed that the written portion will be finished by this time.

### Surviving College:

Another video from Aleigha Nicole. This time on how to avoid homesickness in college.

**From Wikipedia:** *Homesickness is the distress caused by being away from home. Its cognitive hallmark is preoccupying thoughts of home and attachment objects. Sufferers typically report a combination of depressive and anxious symptoms, withdrawn behavior and difficulty focusing on topics unrelated to home.*

*In its mild form, homesickness prompts the development of coping skills and motivates healthy attachment behaviors, such as renewing contact with loved ones. Indeed, nearly all people miss something about home when they are away, making homesickness a nearly universal experience. However, intense homesickness can be painful and debilitating.*

## Friday, October 19, 2018 / Special Activity Schedule

### Whatever Friday

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit and in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### **Practical Economics**

The section part of a lesson on credit. What it is, how to get it, how to manage it, and how to use it. In this case we'll move to more details about credit cards.

Note: Period 3 and 4 comps are scheduled for next Thursday. The test will consist of all the chapter material, economics-based videos, notes, and worksheets. A more detailed breakdown of the exam will be given to you next week.

## **Week 9 / October 22 to 28, 2018**

### **Monday, October 22, 2019 / Early Release Schedule**

#### **Classic Rock and Roll Monday: Nirvana / Nevermind (1991)**

Nevermind is the second studio album by the American rock band Nirvana, released on September 24, 1991 by DGC Records. Despite low commercial expectations by the band and its record label, Nevermind became a surprise success in late 1991, largely due to the popularity of its first single, "Smells Like Teen Spirit". By January 1992, it had replaced Michael Jackson's album Dangerous at number one on the US Billboard 200 chart. The album also produced three other successful singles: "Come as You Are", "Lithium", and "In Bloom". The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) has certified the album diamond (at least over 10 million copies shipped), and the album has sold at least 30 million copies worldwide. Nevermind was in part responsible for bringing both alternative rock and grunge to a large, mainstream audience, and has been ranked highly on lists of the greatest albums of all time by publications such as Rolling Stone and Time.

#### **Assessment:**

If you missed last week's exam you will be taking it at the start of the period. It will be a written test which is comparable to the regular exam.

#### **Assessment:**

You'll get back the test from last week to review. There is no guaranteed that the written portion will be finished by this time.

#### **Surviving College:**

Another video from Aleigha Nicole. This time on how to avoid homesickness in college.

**From Wikipedia:** Homesickness is the distress caused by being away from home. Its cognitive hallmark is preoccupying thoughts of home and attachment objects. Sufferers typically report a combination of depressive and anxious symptoms, withdrawn behavior and difficulty focusing on topics unrelated to home.

*In its mild form, homesickness prompts the development of coping skills and motivates healthy attachment behaviors, such as renewing contact with loved ones. Indeed, nearly all people miss something about home when they are away, making homesickness a nearly universal experience. However, intense homesickness can be painful and debilitating.*

**News Review (if time)**

## **Tuesday, October 23, 2019 / Regular Schedule**

### **Classical Tuesday: Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770-1827) / String Quartet No. 16**

Composer Ludwig van Beethoven was baptized on December 17, 1770, in Bonn, Germany. He was an innovator, widening the scope of sonata, symphony, concerto and quartet, and combining vocals and instruments in a new way. His personal life was marked by a struggle against deafness, and some of his most important works were composed during the last 10 years of his life, when he was quite unable to hear. He died in 1827 at the age of 56. The String Quartet No. 16 in F major, op. 135, by Ludwig van Beethoven was written in October 1826 and was the last major work he completed. Only the final movement of the Quartet op. 130, written as a replacement for the Große Fuge, was composed later. The op. 135 quartet was premiered by the Schuppanzigh Quartet in March 1828, one year after Beethoven's death. The work is more lighthearted and is on a smaller scale than the other late quartets. For the third movement, Beethoven used variation techniques; he also did this in the second movement of his Quartet op. 127. Under the introductory slow chords in the last movement Beethoven wrote in the manuscript "Muß es sein?" (Must it be?) to which he responds, with the faster main theme of the movement, "Es muß sein!" (It must be!). The whole movement is headed "Der schwer gefaßte Entschluß" ("The Difficult Decision").

**"Dead Day" Quiet review**

**News Review (if time)**

## **Wednesday, October 24, 2019 / Comp Schedule**

### **Country Music Wednesday: Hank Williams, '40 Greatest Hits' (1978) / Hank Williams**

Hank Williams fused hillbilly music with elements of blues and gospel to become country's first superstar, directly influencing Elvis Presley and Bob Dylan, among scores of other artists in many genres. The songs on 40 Greatest Hits have been covered by artists from Al Green to the Breeders, and run the gamut from the class-conscious angst of "Mansion on the Hill" to the bottomless desolation of "Lost

Highway" and "I'm So Lonesome I Could Cry" to the lit-up giddiness of "Hey, Good Lookin'" and "Settin' the Woods on Fire." The last 60 years of American music are unthinkable without this music.

### **Comp 6/7**

We do not meet today.

## **Thursday, October 25, 2019 / Comp Schedule**

### **Opera Thursday: Engelbert Humperdinck (1854-1921) / Hansel and Gretel (1893) "Now wake up, it's time to eat." and "Ja Hel! Now that the witch is dead." (32)**

Hansel and Gretel is an opera by nineteenth-century composer Engelbert Humperdinck, who described it as a Märchenoper (fairy tale opera). The libretto was written by Humperdinck's sister, Adelheid Wette, based on the Grimm brothers' fairy tale "Hansel and Gretel". It is much admired for its folk music-inspired themes. The idea for the opera was proposed to Humperdinck by his sister, who approached him about writing music for songs that she had written for her children for Christmas based on "Hansel and Gretel". After several revisions, the musical sketches and the songs were turned into a full-scale opera. It has been associated with Christmas since its earliest performances and today it is still most often performed at Christmas time. / The scene you'll be watching is from Act III when the wicked witch is shoved into the oven by Hansel and Gretel. Watch for Gretel (Christine Schafer) putting a toothbrush mustache on Hansel (Alice Coote) for a creepy reminder of the Holocaust.

### **Comp 3/4**

#### **Due Today:**

Chapter 3 Notes  
Chapter 3 Study Guide

### **Formal Assessment: 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Comp**

You will be tested on all of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter material in this class except for the personal finance material on credit and the "How to survive college series."

The exam will consist of approximately 40-50 multiple-choice questions and short answers questions modeled after the ones that you did in the earlier exams.

You will have until the end of the period to work on this material. You might finish early so you'll want to bring either material for another class to study for or reading material. No electronics will be permitted.

We will review this exam on Monday. Absences will have to do a comparable make-up exam on your return. There is no guarantee that your grade can be included in your final grade until after grades are due.

## **Friday, October 26, 2019 / Comp Schedule**

### **Whatever Friday**

Whatever Fridays are reserved for...well...whatever! It might be a classic music video, a clip from an old film, something totally weird, or something quite pedestrian and everyday. You can help program Whatever Fridays by submitting a request at [steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us](mailto:steve.rosenberg@abcusd.us) Mind you, it need to be free of explicit language and be in good taste. And it has to appeal to SiR's standards.

### **Comp 2/5**

We do not meet today.