

Blizzard Bag 2 Sent Fri 4/4 Vance
Due 4/18

Google: Picasso the artist facts
Click on: ^{Pablo} → Picasso biography - Facts, Birthday, life story

Ans these questions

1. What town, country and year was Picasso Born _____, _____, _____
2. Died what year _____
3. He was the greatest and most influential artist of 20th Century and creator of what art movement? _____

4/4/14

Blizzard Bag Assignment #2 for Health - Mr. Greve

Go to brainpop.com

Login – blanchesterms

Password - wildcats

Click on Health Then click on See All Health Movies

Then click on Conflict Resolution

Watch the video (about 4 minutes)

Then take the quick 10 question quiz

After the quiz click on email your results

Enter your name and then my email – grevet@blan.org

Then click OK

Then you are finished!

Quiz 12

How Many Quarter Note Beats in a Measure?

DIRECTIONS: If a quarter note gets one beat, how many beats are there in the measure? Write the correct answer in the space.

1. _____ 

8. _____ 


2. _____ 

9. _____ 

3. _____ 

10. _____ 

4. _____ 


11. _____ 

5. _____ 

12. _____ 

6. _____ 

13. _____ 

7. _____ 

14. _____ 

ECONOMICS

The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Goods and Services

Lesson 4: Consuming

Math Exercise

Complete the following story problems. If necessary, use the back of this sheet.

1. If Shawn spends \$6.00 of his \$10.00 allowance on video games and 65¢ on a soft drink, how many times can he ride the bus to the museum and back if the fare is 75¢ one way? How much allowance will he have left after his trips to the museum?

2. Michelle gets \$5.00 a week allowance and she saves 10% of it. How many weeks will it take her to save enough money to go to the movies if the matinee costs \$4.00?

3. Josh has \$199.00 in his savings account and saves 75% of his \$10.00 weekly allowance. His parents will pay half the cost of a new bicycle if Josh will pay the other half. The mountain bike that he wants costs \$548. How long will it take him to save enough money for his half of the mountain bike's cost?

4. Kimberly got \$150 for her birthday. She buys a new pair of running shoes that are on sale for \$67.99. She also wants the following items:

music computer disk:	\$19.99
computer video game:	\$39.95
horse riding lesson:	\$25.00
bicycle helmet:	\$28.00

Which possible combinations of the items she wants can she still purchase out of her birthday money? How much will she have left with each possible combination?



Chinese workers sew clothes to be sold in the U.S. Above: More than 1,000 people were killed when a factory building collapsed in Bangladesh.

THE REAL COST OF FASHION

98%
clothes sold in the U.S. that are made in other countries



What do your clothes have to do with a factory that collapsed in Asia?

It's the first day of school, and you're looking good. New shirt, new shoes, new jeans—and you didn't have to empty your (or your parents') bank account to get them. Thanks to all the back-to-school sales, your whole outfit cost just \$50 . . . which means you can afford to cruise the mall again this weekend.

How can Walmart, H&M, Forever 21, and other retailers afford to sell clothes at such low prices? The answer is in the labels. About 98 percent of clothes sold in the U.S. today are made in other countries. Fifty years ago, almost all the clothes sold in the U.S. were made here. But in the 1970s, clothing companies—along with car, electronics, and many other manufacturers—started moving their factories to China, India, Bangladesh, Mexico, and other nations where labor and other costs are less expensive.



For example, it costs \$3.72 to manufacture a denim shirt in Bangladesh. To make that same shirt in the U.S. costs \$13.22. (See chart below.) Lower costs mean U.S. stores can sell clothes for less and still make a profit. For U.S. shoppers, it means more clothes in their closets and more money in their wallets to buy other things.

Most Americans didn't think about where their clothes were made until recently. In April, a building in Bangladesh collapsed, killing 1,127 workers and injuring about 2,500 others. The tragedy in the small Asian nation was one of the world's deadliest industrial disasters. The five factories in the building had been churning out clothes to sell in the U.S. and Europe. Investigators later discovered that the building's owner had illegally added extra floors and allowed the companies inside to install heavy equipment that the building

WORDS TO KNOW

- **developing nation** (*n*): a country that is poor compared to industrialized nations
- **exports** (*n*): goods shipped out of a country

wasn't strong enough to support.

After the collapse, Bangladesh's government temporarily closed about 20 factories for safety violations. It also announced plans to raise the country's minimum wage. Bangladesh has some of the lowest-paid workers in the world. Some clothing factory workers were making \$40 a month at the time of the collapse—less than \$2 a day.

That may not seem like a lot of money to Americans, but it's enough to help people in the poor country escape complete poverty. Nearly 80 percent of garment workers in Bangladesh are women. Many are young, poorly educated, and from rural villages. Most put up with unsafe working conditions because they need their salaries to support their families.

Conditions are unlikely to improve dramatically for workers in Bangladesh anytime soon. Officials there warn that drastic changes could damage the country's economy. Safety inspections take time and money. And raising

workers' pay any higher would increase costs, which might encourage manufacturers to move their operations to countries where people work for even less.

Bangladesh is a **developing nation** that is now one of the world's largest exporters of clothes. Its 5,000 garment factories employ more than 4.5 million people.

"The garment industry is No. 1 for **exports** and dollars for the country," explains Alonzo Suson, head of a labor-rights group in Dhaka, Bangladesh's capital. "Any slowdown of that development is a national security issue," he told *The New York Times*.

Global Gear

China is the world's biggest ready-to-wear clothing producer, but it has lost business over the years as its workers' paychecks have grown. The once-poor nation now has the fastest-growing middle class in the world. The average

continued on p. 8 →

How much does it cost to make this shirt?

UNITED STATES

75¢
Preparing Fabric

\$5
Materials

\$7.47
Labor Costs



TOTAL
\$13.22

BANGLADESH

20¢
Preparing Fabric

\$3.30
Materials

22¢
Labor Costs

TOTAL
\$3.72

SOURCE: CNN.COM

clothing factory worker in China now makes \$1.26 an hour; in nearby Cambodia that same worker makes just 52 cents. That has led major retailers, including the Gap, Benetton, and Sears, to shift some of their business to Cambodia, Thailand, and other countries where clothing can be made for even less. The increased production has boosted the struggling economies of those countries by creating millions of jobs.

Who benefits the most from all of this low-paid factory work? The companies that sell the goods here in the U.S.—and American shoppers. Since 1990, clothing prices in the U.S. have increased just 10 percent, while food prices have soared 82 percent, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. That may explain how Americans manage to buy on average, per person, 68 pieces of clothing each year.

Taking Charge

The Bangladeshi factory collapse highlighted a downside of manufacturing in other countries. Many U.S. companies have little control over working conditions in the factories where their clothes are being made. Enforcement of safety regulations is usually the responsibility of local governments, some of which are often influenced by factory owners who don't want safety costs to hurt their profits.

The shock of the factory collapse led many U.S. companies to take matters into their own hands. More than 30 major retailers, including

H&M and Mango, recently agreed to spend \$60 million to monitor safety in Bangladesh's clothing factories.

Other retailers are trying to keep as much clothing manufacturing in the U.S. as possible. They say knowing that the workers are safe and well-paid is worth it, even if it means charging higher prices. True Religion produces its jeans in California. The company's founder, Jeff Lubell, estimates the \$300 jeans could sell for \$40 if they

were made in China.

That "made in the USA" focus may pay off, predicts Robert H. Frank, an economics professor at Cornell University. "There is evidence that consumers will pay higher prices when they believe companies are trying to provide products in a more humane way," he tells *JS*.

Just how much more people would be willing to pay remains to be seen, however. Price will always be key to many shoppers, especially in tough economic times.

Katie Rowe, a sixth-grader from Fairfield, Connecticut, frequents Forever 21 and H&M. "Raising the prices would [mean] fewer customers," she tells *JS*. "Companies should think of other ways to help factory workers be safe."

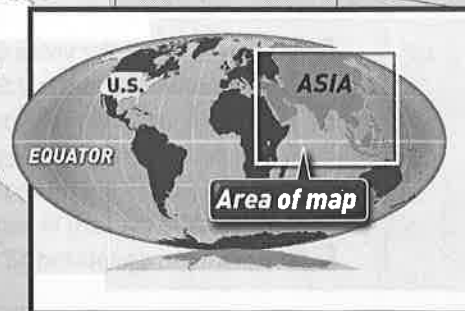
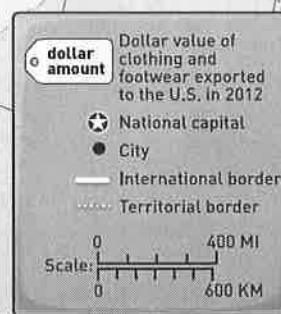
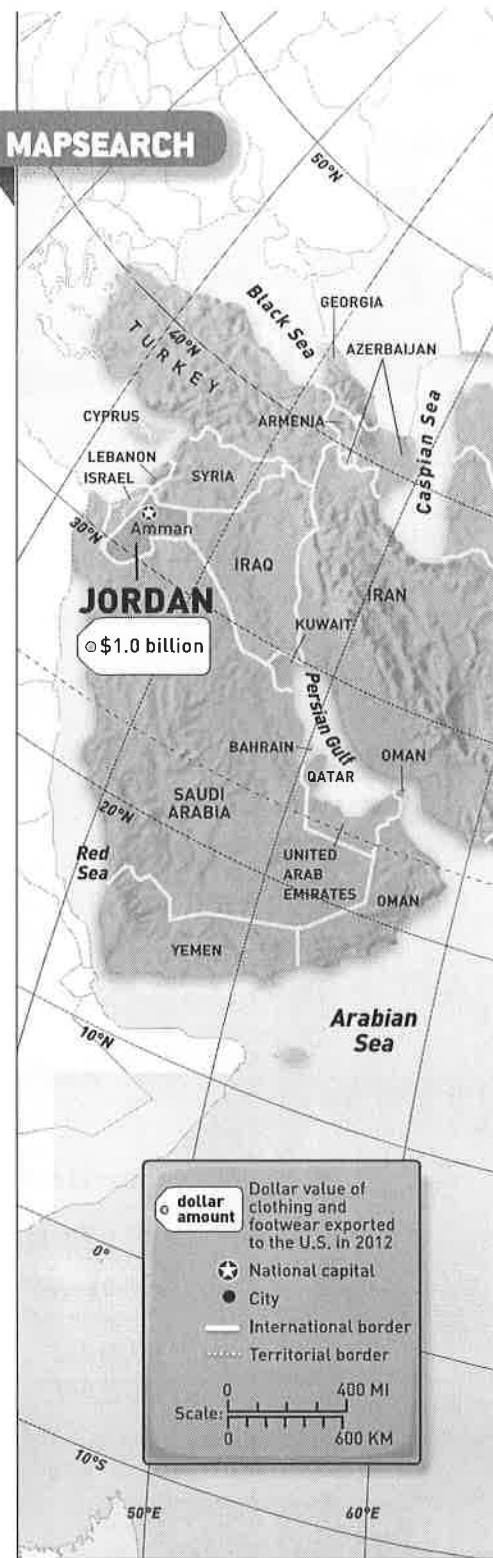
—Laura Anastasia

Most workers put up with unsafe conditions because they need their salaries to support their families.



What are the pros and cons of U.S. companies producing clothes in other countries?

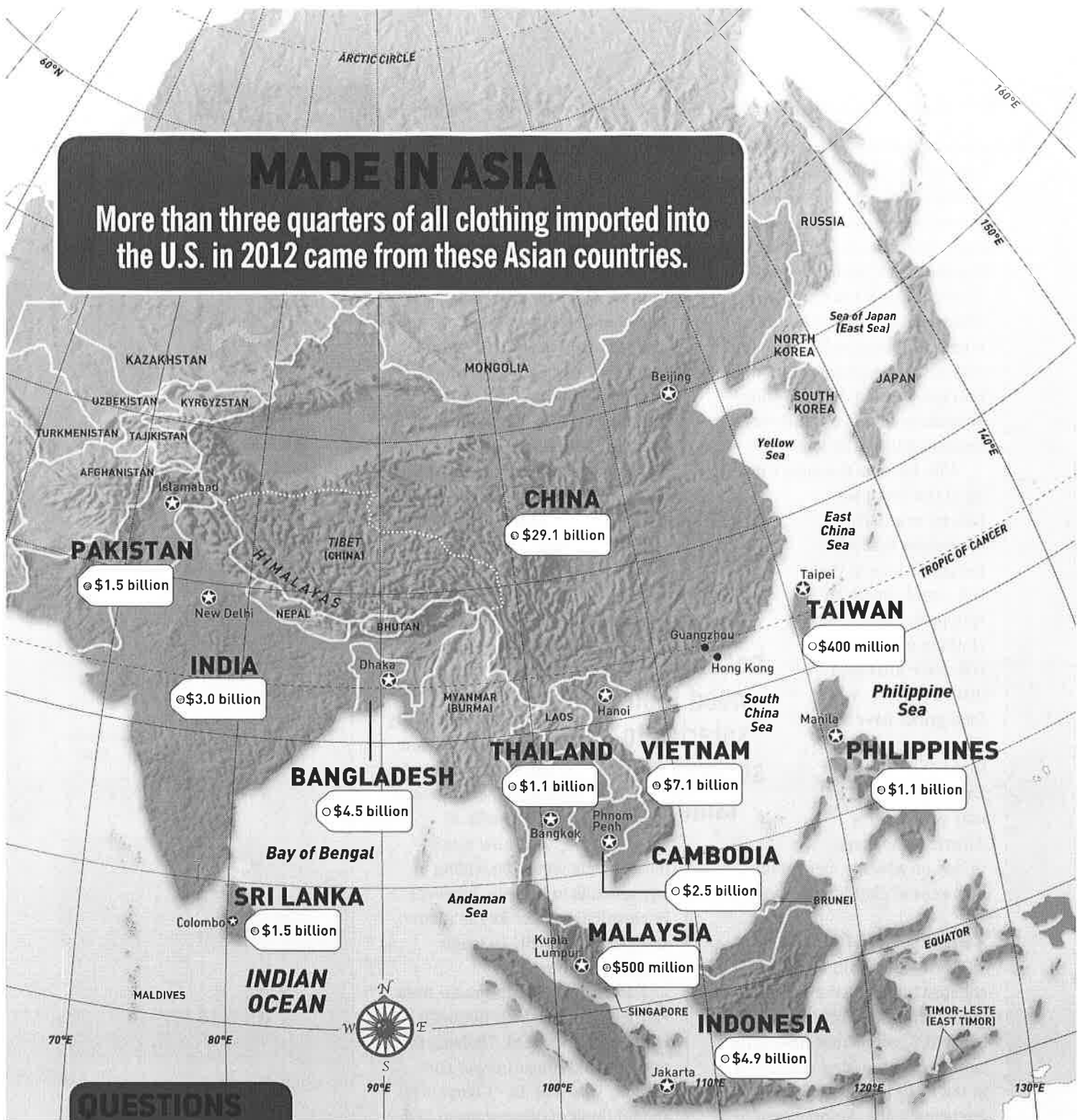
MAPSEARCH



MAP AND GLOBE: JIM MCKARDY/MAPMAN

MADE IN ASIA

More than three quarters of all clothing imported into the U.S. in 2012 came from these Asian countries.



QUESTIONS

1. What was the dollar value of clothing exported from Bangladesh to the U.S. in 2012?
2. How much did Indonesia export to the U.S.?
3. Which country was the biggest exporter?
4. How much more did this country export than Vietnam, the country in second place?
5. Which country exported \$3 billion of clothing?
6. Which major exporter is farthest west?
7. Which capital is nearest the Tropic of Cancer?
8. Which city, a major manufacturing center on the Tropic of Cancer, is close to Hong Kong?
9. Which city is at 40°N, 116°E? (See p. 14.)
10. About how many straight-line miles apart are the capitals of Pakistan and India?

NAME: _____

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READING COMPREHENSION **RI.6.1**

FIRE IN NEW YORK

The building that collapsed in Bangladesh in April may seem a world away, but factories in the United States have had similarly dangerous conditions. In 1911, a fatal fire broke out at the Triangle Waist Company in New York City,

which made women's blouses. It helped draw attention to those dangers and inspired Americans to demand safer working conditions. Read about that fire below. Then answer the questions comparing it with the tragedy in Bangladesh.

March 25, 1911: The paychecks had been handed out, the workers were gathering their belongings, and the closing bell was just about to chime. Then suddenly—fire! Flames and suffocating smoke swept through the Triangle Waist Company, housed on the top three floors of a 10-story building in New York City. Panicked, the 500 workers inside struggled to escape. Many crammed into elevators. Some slid down elevator cables. Others raced down a back staircase before it caught fire. But 146 of the workers didn't make it out alive.

Most of the victims were poor female immigrants, and many were teens. The two youngest were only 14 years old.

Survivors recounted harrowing details: One of the two exits had been locked, the rusty fire escape collapsed, and the firefighters' ladders could reach only as high as the sixth floor. The factory's owners were put on trial. Angry families, workers, and local leaders demanded that factories improve safety, and more people joined unions. Being part of unions made factory workers more aware of their rights and gave them the power to secure safer conditions.



KEYSTONE/HULTON ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES

QUESTIONS *Use the articles above and on pp. 6-9 to answer these questions.*

1. What did the factory fire in New York and the building collapse in Bangladesh have in common?
Ⓐ Both factories were located outside the U.S.
Ⓑ Neither could have been avoided.
Ⓒ The victims were low-paid factory workers.
2. How were workers in the fire and the building collapse alike?
Ⓐ Most were immigrants.
Ⓑ Most were union members.
Ⓒ Most were very poor.
3. Which was true of the Triangle Waist Company fire?
Ⓐ It had fewer deaths than the Bangladesh building collapse.
Ⓑ It happened 100 years after the Bangladesh building collapse.
Ⓒ It prompted major retailers to call for better working conditions.
4. What might have prevented the fire and the building collapse?
Ⓐ higher pay for workers
Ⓑ stricter building inspections
Ⓒ wider hallways
5. What can you conclude about both tragedies?
Ⓐ The factory owners cared more about profits than workers.
Ⓑ The factory owners cared more about workers than profits.
Ⓒ More people should look for work in factories.

WRITING PROMPT

Why might a type of tragedy that happened so long ago in the U.S. have again occurred, in Bangladesh?

Uses: copy machine, opaque projector, or transparency master for overhead projector. Scholastic, Inc. grants teacher-subscribers to Junior Scholastic permission to reproduce this page for use in their classrooms. ©2013 by Scholastic Inc. All rights reserved.

Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources

Name _____

Food, air, water, and shelter are things people need these to survive. The Earth provides resources for all these things. Natural resources are materials found on the Earth. They include air, water, and land. They also include rocks, minerals, and soil. Even living things are natural resources. These are the building blocks of all the things we need to live.

Some of Earth's resources can be cycled over and over. These are called renewable resources. Others can't be replaced quickly. These are called nonrenewable resources.

Renewable resources can be used and replaced over and over again. Examples of renewable natural resources are fresh air, water, and soil. These materials are replaced by nature at a fairly fast rate.

Deep within our Earth's crust there lies some of our most important natural resources. These resources help to heat our homes, run our cars, and maintain machinery in our major industries. As the high demand for these natural resources continues to grow, so must the realization that these resources are limited and nonrenewable.

Nonrenewable resources like coal, petroleum, and natural gas, are those resources that are limited in quantity and cannot be replaced quickly after use. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are produced organically which is why they are classified as fossil fuels. Fossil fuels form from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years. As countries have become more industrialized, humans have increased the amount of hydrocarbons that are burned, therefore increasing the amount of energy we consume.

2. Draw a line from the product to its matching resource. 3. Label each resource as R, renewable or N, non-renewable.

sidewalk
television show
wooden chair
vegetables
steel
plastics
leather
pennies
fishing sinkers
book
soda cans
park

topsoil
iron ore
gravel
author
actor
trees
aluminum
undeveloped land
lead
oil
cows
copper ore

____ wind
____ forests
____ topsoil
____ scenic beauty
____ iron ore
____ cotton
____ copper ore

____ coal
____ fish
____ oil
____ deer
____ solar energy
____ wool
____ gravel

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ECONOMICS

The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Goods and Services

Lesson 4: Consuming Identification

Label the following items as either D, Durable or N, Non-durable.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ___ chewing gum | 9. ___ facial tissue |
| 2. ___ skateboard | 10. ___ comic book |
| 3. ___ pencil | 11. ___ wrist watch |
| 4. ___ hamburger | 12. ___ gasoline |
| 5. ___ laundry detergent | 13. ___ snowmobile |
| 6. ___ t-shirt | 14. ___ airplane ticket |
| 7. ___ computer diskette | 15. ___ cookies |
| 8. ___ computer software | 16. ___ dishes |

From the following list, identify the kinds of consumer pressures operating in the following situations.

peer pressure
advertising

personal preferences
personal passions

family
consumerism

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 17. Your parents encourage you to take piano lessons. | _____ |
| 18. A page in a magazine tells you to drink a certain soft drink. | _____ |
| 19. All your friends wear solid black running shoes. | _____ |
| 20. You like to go barefoot. | _____ |
| 21. Your family car has air bags and passive restraints. | _____ |
| 22. Your classmates like to hang out at the video store after school. | _____ |
| 23. Your older brother wants you to play softball just like he does. | _____ |
| 24. A sponsor of your favorite television show repeats a commercial three times. | _____ |
| 25. Bicycle helmets have undergone many crash tests before being sold on the market. | _____ |
| 26. Your favorite color is red. | _____ |
| 27. Your breakfast cereal has a list of ingredients and nutritional information. | _____ |
| 28. Your breakfast cereal has bright, eye-catching pictures on the box. | _____ |
| 29. Your cousins eat broccoli every day and you are spending the summer with them. | _____ |
| 30. Everyone else on the block has one. | _____ |
| 31. You can't think of anything that you would like better. | _____ |

<https://docs.google.com/a/blan.org/forms/d/1oqgEUDxdqZp7hXiphhVXhXiuAxf-plkJ7kqutuzmkhg/viewform>

<https://docs.google.com/a/blan.org/forms/d/1RmDAv8XGyDHosy8HsEbqV7rQRGoqa1YD3U521UZnOns/viewform>

Click the link above to answer the questions for the reading articles entitled, “The Real Cost of Fashion” and “Fire in New York.”

Mr. Ballinger's PE Blizzard Bag #2

Instructions

Go to www.brainpop.com

Log in

username: blanchesterm

password: wildcats

Watch the video

Click on Health, then Sports & Fitness, then Baseball, watch the video

Take the quiz

Click Take the Quiz, then Classic Quiz, then answer the questions

Email Results

Click Email Your Results, enter your name and Mr. Ballinger's email (ballingerb@blan.org), send results