English & Math
COMBO CLASS

Name:_____ Date:_____

Use the dictionary/thesaurus for unfamiliar words.

Try to complete most of the booklet during class time.

A-level students must answer the "advanced/optional" sections.

Always ask questions!
Do not disturb other students.
You must write a composition every week.

Marks are entered into the "Progress Report".

Remember: You will get an "A" if you complete all your classwork/homework with only a few mistakes. However, you will get an automatic "D" if: you do not write a composition: you guess on your math work; you remove pages; or you continuously disturb other students.

Teacher/Parent Comments:

_____

_____

If you require scheduling, registration, or payment information, call/text: **(416) 737-7285** or email: **info@juku.ca**
For help with the JUKU homework, email: **ineedhelp@juku.ca**

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SPELLING CHALLENGE 1

1) Try to circle the correctly spelled word. Do not look at the answers!
2) Check your answer with the answers at the bottom.
3) Write the correctly spelled word in the last column.

	a	b	c	
1	summit	summet	summat	
2	apex	apxe	appex	
3	enfironment	environment	enviorment	
4	contingence	contangince	contengince	
5	parrasitic	perrasitic	parasitic	
6	advokated	advocayted	advocated	
7	petishion	petition	petishun	
8	indurate	endurate	induraite	
9	voletile	volatial	volatile	
10	enflammable	inflammable	inflamable	
11	terse	tersz	terres	
12	disposal	desposal	disposel	
13	staible	staball	stable	
14	vasillate	vacilaite	vacillate	
15	tenyous	tenuous	tennuous	
16	stemulate	stimulait	stimulate	
17	ecosystem	egosystem	ecosytime	
18	lapsas	lapses	lapzes	
19	senility	senelity	senility	
20	parsist	perrsist	persist	

answers: aabac/cbacb/aaccb/cabac

bk1.11

SPELLING CHALLENGE 2

1) Try to circle the correctly spelled word. Do not look at the answers!
2) Check your answer with the answers at the bottom.
3) Write the correctly spelled word in the last column.

	a	*b*	*c*	
1	gunt	gaunt	gant	
2	thinning	thining	thinnig	
3	repraduce	reporduce	reproduce	
4	regurgitate	regurgatate	regurgitait	
5	conceive	conceeve	concieve	
6	enargetic	energetic	energatic	
7	virile	verile	varile	
8	diologue	dialog	dialogue	
9	monologue	monolog	monalogue	
10	leethal	lethal	lethle	
11	murderous	murderus	murderuos	
12	bilingwal	bilinguel	bilingual	
13	monolingual	monolinguel	monolingwal	
14	amphibian	amfibian	amphibean	
15	raptile	reptial	reptile	
16	invelid	invalid	envalid	
17	paralyzed	paralized	parolyzed	
18	vandel	vandal	vandle	
19	crimanal	crimenal	criminal	
20	overlook	offerlook	overllook	

answers: bacaa/bacab/acaac/babca

d3.2

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SPELLING CHALLENGE 3

1) Try to circle the correctly spelled word. Do not look at the answers!
2) Check your answer with the answers at the bottom.
3) Write the correctly spelled word in the last column.

	a	b	c	
1	emits	emmits	emitts	
2	greivance	grievance	grievence	
3	assuage	asswaje	asuage	
4	feud	fewd	fued	
5	avershion	averrsion	aversion	
6	exasparate	exaspraite	exasperate	
7	hillarious	hilareous	hilarious	
8	dissect	disect	dissact	
9	refenue	revenew	revenue	
10	blandishmint	blandishment	blandeshmant	
11	liesure	leizure	leisure	
12	contaminated	contamnated	contamenated	
13	scoren	scorn	scorne	
14	britle	brittal	brittle	
15	omminous	ominous	ominnous	
16	dubeous	dubiose	dubious	
17	ignorant	icgnorant	ignorent	
18	frett	fret	frette	
19	perpetual	perpechual	perppetual	
20	chazm	chasmm	chasm	

answers: abaac/ccacb/cabcb/cabac

d3 9

Word List Practice

1. Match each list word on the left with its proper synonym or definition.

summit	explosive and unsteady
petition	steady and not easily changed
volatile	able to burn easily
inflammable	vague or weak
terse	a written request
stable	**highest point**
persist	hesitate
lapses	continue despite obstacles or setbacks
tenuous	short or brief
vacillate	periods of omissions or errors

2. Complete these sentences using the list words above. Use each word only once.

Many angry residents circulated a _____ to have their garbage picked up for free.
The window washers refused to continue because their ladder wasn't _____.
Roger was prone to _____, just like Hamlet in Shakespeare's play.
Jason's fierce temper makes him a _____ hockey player.
Petroleum is an _____ substance.
We could see for miles from the mountain's _____.
Maria failed her math exam because she only had a _____ grasp on the concepts of multiplication and subtraction.
Despite the obstacles, we must _____ in our noble quest!
The _____ in his memory were caused by a blow to the head.
Mary abruptly hung up the phone after Kurt's _____ reply.

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ANTONYM CHALLENGE (Find 8 out of 10!)

A) Fill in the blank with an ~~antonym~~ synonym for the word presented. Every solution in this section must begin with the letter J.

1. envious _____
2. moist _____
3. pitcher _____
4. law _____
5. decide _____
6. imperil _____
7. unite _____
8. merry _____
9. diary _____
10. gemstone _____

B) Fill in the blank with an ~~antonym~~ synonym for the word presented. Every solution in this section must begin with the letter Y.

1. immature _____
2. delicious _____
3. bellow _____
4. annually _____
5. surrender _____
6. sailboat _____
7. lawn _____
8. pull _____
9. cowardly _____
10. although _____

BONUS BOX: Match the language with the country:

Tamil	**New Zealand**
English	**Argentina**
French	**China**
Spanish	**Sri Lanka**
Mandarin	**Cameroon**
Persian	**Iran**

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SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

The Golden Rule: Singular subjects take singular verbs, and plural subjects take plural verbs.

Here are the irregular rules:

a) *Everyone* and *each* are singular subjects and therefore require singular verbs.
(e.g. *Everyone is* guilty)

b) Singular subjects connected by conjunctions such as ***either-or, neither-nor, or***, and ***nor*** stay singular.
(e.g. *Neither* Bill *nor* John *is* getting a raise. *Either* Bill *or* John *is* right.)

c) Some expressions (as well as, including, together with, with) are set off by commas in a sentence. They do not change a singular subject to plural.
(e.g. Bill, *together with* John, *is going* on vacation.
Bill, *as well as* Joe, *plans to* see Spain.)

Circle the verb which correctly matches the subject in each sentence:

1. We, as a group, (is, are) unconcerned about your opinion.

2. The group, on the other hand, (is, are) greatly concerned about your money.

3. The name applied to the seabirds of the Atlantic (is, are) the Albatross.

4. Students (go, goes) to school in the beginning of September.

5. There (is, are) no mistakes on your examination.

6. Neither Hubert nor Annika (is, are) going to Europe this summer.

7. Hubert, along with Annika, (is, are) going to Mexico instead.

8. Each of them (is, are) crazy about the other.

ACADEMIC WRITING

THE HAMBURGER PARAGRAPH

The main idea of the paragraph is stated in the **topic sentence**. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence in the paragraph.

A topic sentence is given below. In the space provided, add four specific details which would create an interesting paragraph. Make sure that each detail is included in the idea expressed in the topic sentence.

TOPIC SENTENCE: ***If I could have been born at any other time in history, I would choose _____.*** (complete the sentence)

DETAILS: (give reasons to back up the statement – *eg. I could watch beheadings [1790s, France]*)

1.
2.
3.
4.

Use the details and the topic sentence above to create a powerful paragraph:

COMPREHENSION

Home Improvement Tips

If you are planning to paint your house this summer, I have some useful tips on painting. The first step towards satisfactory painting is the selection of the paint and the colour. Make sure that the paint you select will adhere to an existing paint. Another area in which you need to take extra care is colours. Colours often look different under artificial light than in daylight. So check the paint chips in the daylight before ordering the paint. Once you are ready with the paint, select a warm and dry day to start painting. Before you start painting, make sure you have trimmed the trees and shrubs away from the house. While painting, paint an entire section at one time. Don't stop halfway through the section; otherwise the paint will dry unevenly. Use a good sash brush for windows. And when you are done painting, float a thin layer of solvent on the surface of the remaining paint, seal the can, and store it in a warm, dry place. It will last for years.

1. What is the main topic of this talk:
   a) tips on painting
   b) paint colours
   c) weather conditions
   d) watching paint dry

2. Why should we take extra care in selecting colours?

3. What type of weather is best to start painting?

4. How can we keep extra paint for years?

5. Do you think these tips apply to indoor painting also? Why or why not?

The Distribution Law - It's the LAW!

The Distributive Law is one of the basic laws of algebra.

Example: $8 \times (2 + 4) = 5x2 + 5x4 = 10+20 = 30$

$8 \times (30 + 8) = 2x30 + 2x8 = 60+ 16 = 76$

$8 \times (400 + 30 + 1) = 2x400 + 2x30 + 2x1 = 800 + 60 + 2 = 862$

The process of going from $2x(20x3) = 2x20 + 2x3$ is called expanding the expression.

Expand these expressions, don't solve it:

1. $9 \times (2 - 4) =$ 9x2 - 9x4
2. $2 \times (10 + 8) =$
3. $3 \times (4 + 1) =$
4. $5 \times (3 + 8) =$
5. $5 \times (2 + 3 + 4) =$
6. $2 \times (3 - 8 + 14) =$
7. $12 \times (4 - 3 - 11) =$
8. $h \times (b + c + d) =$

Expand and solve:

		Expand (1)	Expand (2)	Solve
1	$4 \times (20 + 4)$	= 4x20 + 4x4	= 80+16	= 96
2	$4 \times (30 + 7)$	=	=	=
3	$3 \times (20 + 1)$	=	=	=
4	$10 \times (10 + 7)$	=	=	=
5	$5 \times (10 + 7)$	=	=	=
6	$11 \times (10 + 4)$	=	=	=
7	$7 \times (10 + 8)$	=	=	=
8	$7 \times (50 + 3)$	=	=	=
9	$5 \times (200 + 80 + 4)$	=	=	=
10	$9 \times (100 + 30 + 1)$	=	=	=
11	$2 \times (100 + 20 + 5)$	=	=	=
12	$5 \times (100 + 50 + 2)$	=	=	=

The Distribution Law - It can be useful.

The Distributive Law is one of the basic laws of algebra. $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$
Note: $5 \times (5+7)$ is the same as $5(5+7)$

Example: $5(5 + 4) = 5x5 + 5x4 = 10+50 = 30$ $7 (5 + 3) = 7x5 + 7x3 = 6+51 = 35$

Review:

Expand these expressions, don't solve it:

1	8 x (8 - 4)	=	3	2 x (2 + 3 + 4)	=
5	8 x (13 - 8)	=	4	2 x (3 - 8 + 6)	=

Expand and solve:		Expand (1)	Expand (5)	Solve
1	4 x (6 - 4)	=	=	=
2	8 x (8 + 7)	=	=	=
3	3 x (4 + 11)	=	=	=

We can use the Distributive Law to mentally mutiply larger numbers. Soon you will be able to

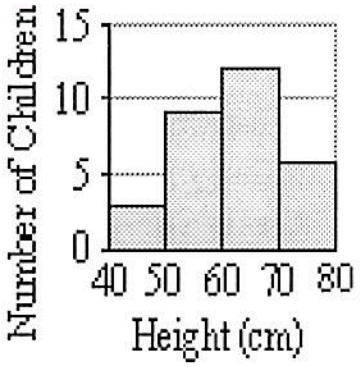
do these calculations in your head: 6 x 57 9 x 83 13 x 35 15 x 98

Using the Distributive Law we can break down large numbers to make the calculations easier.

1	6 x 57	=	6 (50+7)	=	6x50 + 6x7	=	300 + 45	= 345
2	7 x 99	=	7 (100 - 1)	=	7x 100 - 7x1	=	700 - 7	= 693
3	6 x 98	=		=		=		=
4	4 x 199	=		=		=		=
5	6 x 125	=		=		=		=
6	3 x 117	=		=		=		=
7	14 x 22	=		=		=		=
8	30 x 65	=		=		=		=
9	11 x 75	=		=		=		=
10	13 x 55	=		=		=		=

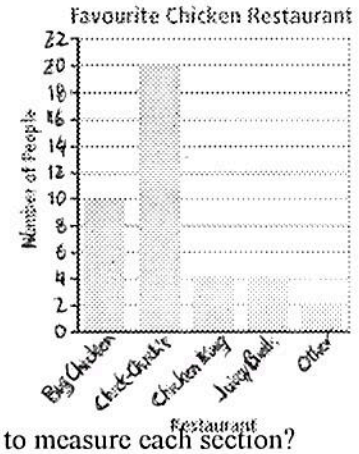
Multiple Choice

____ 1. Which of these could be the range for children's heights shown in the histogram?



a. 40–80 cm
b. 50–81 cm
c. 51–80 cm
d. 50–80 cm

____ 2. Why would you not want to use a histogram to display the data shown in this bar graph?



a. you cannot show five bars on a histogram
b. the axis would be too crowded
c. the graph is displaying categories of data
d. none of the above

____ 3. When drawing a circle graph, which item should you use to measure each section?
a. compass
b. protractor
c. ruler
d. none of the above

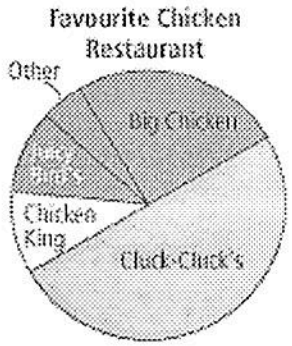
____ 4. A histogram should
a. have bars of equal width
b. be organized into intervals
c. have bars connected
d. all of the above

____ 5. Martin is conducting a survey to determine if the school cafeteria should stop selling pop. From what population should he take his sample?
a. adults that do not have any kids
b. people that work at a pop factory
c. people that are allergic to pop
d. people that stay for lunch

____ 6. The high and low temperatures (°C) in Toronto for a week are as follows: (23, 15), (22, 17) (29, 19), (19, 15), (21, 11), (20, 17), and (21, 18). What is the best way to organize and display the data?
a. comparative bar graph
b. circle graph
c. histogram
d. stem-and-leaf plot

____ 7. When creating a circle graph, you can use simple fractions to represent degrees of a circle. Which fraction would be represented by 60°?
a. $\frac{1}{4}$
b. $\frac{1}{60}$
c. $\frac{1}{3}$
d. $\frac{1}{6}$

8. What percentage of the sample prefer Cluck-Cluck Restaurant?



a. 40%
b. 50%
c. 60%
d. none of the above

9. A grade 8 PE class were surveyed about how often they exercise in a week.

Time	Tally	Frequency
Every day	//// ////	10
Every other day	//// /	6
Only on weekends	//// //// ////	14

If there are 500 students in the school, how many do you expect would exercise every day?

a. 134
b. 167
c. 198
d. 200

Short Answer

10. Ricky asked 80 people what their favourite family pet was. He lost the piece of paper that he used to record tally marks. Complete the table to show how many people preferred each type of pet.

Favourite Pets	Percent out of 80 people	How many people out of 80
Dogs	60%	
Cats	20%	
Snakes	5%	
Birds	15%	

11. The following average daily temperatures were recorded on 12 consecutive days:
26, 28, 27, 32, 19, 14, 18, 22, 20, 25, 29, and 24

a) Organize the temperatures into intervals into the following table.

Temperatures (°C)	Tally	Frequency
10–14		
15–19		
20–24		
25–29		
30–34		

b) Construct a histogram to show the data.

MORE BASIC ALGEBRA

Solve using algebra:

x + 15 + 2x = 30

Group the x's together.

3x + 15 = 30

Subtract 15 from both sides.

3x +15-15 = 30-15

Divide both sides by 3.

3x/3 = 15/3

Finally, the answer! x = 5

Check your answer: 5+15+2(5) = 30

Algebra is basically doing the same thing to both sides. The goal is to get the X on one side all by itself. X = ?

Solve Using Algebra:

1) 3x + 4 = 7

2) 4x + 3x + 2x = 45

3) 2x - x + 12 = 22

4) 3x + 2x + 4x = 180

5) 14 - 2x = 6

6) 7x - 2x + 3x = 24

...a little more difficult...

7) 3x - 6 = x

8) 3x + x = 3x + 8

9) 5x + 2x = 4x + 36

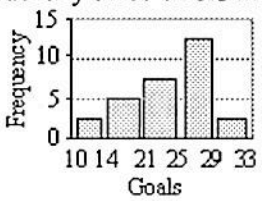
10) 3x + x -10 = x + 130

11) x + 4x -2x - 13 = 50

12) 84 - 2x = 3x + 5x + 14

10 21 4 5 7 3 8 12 3 1 40 20

12. Identify three errors in the histogram.



13. Chris asked 160 people which fast food they preferred. He lost the piece of paper that he used to record his tally marks. Complete the table to show how many people preferred each type of food

Favourite Foods	Percent out of 160 People	How Many People out of 160
Pizza	60%	
Subs	20%	
Hamburgers	15%	
Chicken	5%	

14. A group of teens were asked about their favourite sports to watch.
a) Complete the frequency column in the following table.

Favourite Sports to Watch

Sports	Tally	Frequency
Baseball	//// ////	
Hockey	//// ////	
Golf	//// ////	
Tennis	////	
Basketball	////	

b) Draw a circle graph to display the data.

15. As they are leaving the theatre, a group of teens are asked how often they go to the movies. Identify the population from which the sample is taken.

16. Mr. Wilson keeps track of the number of books girls and boys in his class read for the past four years.

Year	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4
Number of girls	167	156	189	120
Number of boys	132	139	148	150

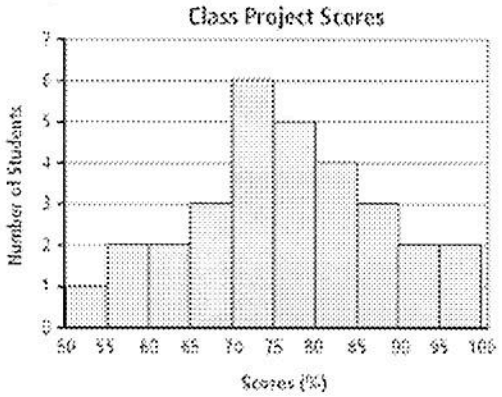
a) Draw a comparative bar graph to illustrate the data.

b) What information can you determine from the data?

Challenge Problems (Optional)

☺ OPTIONAL: FOR A-LEVEL OR FAST STUDENTS

17. How many students handed in the class project?



18. Grade 7 and grade 8 students were asked about sports.
a) Complete both tables.

Grade 7 Students

Sport	Tally	Frequency
Soccer	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	
Hockey	𝍸 𝍸 ///	
Football	𝍸 //	
Baseball	𝍸 𝍸	

Grade 8 Students

Sport	Tally	Frequency
Soccer	𝍸	
Hockey	𝍸 𝍸 ////	
Football	𝍸	
Baseball	𝍸 𝍸 ///	

b) Draw a comparative bar graph using frequencies.

c) What is the most popular sport?

d) What survey question do you think the sample was asked?

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COMPOSITION

Think of a skill you possess (e.g. some people are good at home repairs, some are good athletes, some write good stories). Record some tips that might help others with this skill, and then describe your most recent work, project or performance. (Remember to write your composition in **full sentences** and to double check your work for spelling mistakes.)