

Week Fifteen: Unit 3 Review

Weekly Focus: Response with Evidence
Weekly Skill: Short Answer Response with Evidence

Lesson Summary: This week students will have a chance to demonstrate their understanding of bar graphs. They will also write a short answer response to a research question. This lesson will conclude the unit topic on the relationship between strength and adversity.

Materials Needed: Unit 3 Review of Graphs, NPR Reading, NPR Recording, Comprehension and Research Questions, Internet Access

Objectives: Students will be able to...

- Demonstrate comprehension of charts and graphs through assessment
- Create a bar graph
- Demonstrate comprehension by correctly identifying and analyzing appropriate information
- Write a short answer response in which they support an informed analysis of a historical event of their choosing

Common Core Standards Addressed: RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.8, WHST.11-12.1

Note: This lesson requires the use of laptops and internet access to complete the final question.

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Activities:

Warm-Up/Review: Preparation

Time: 5 minutes

Tell students that today they will have a chance to demonstrate their knowledge of bar graphs through a mini-review. Allow students to gather any materials that they have on graphs from the past four weeks to use as a reference.

Activity 1: Bar Graph Review

Time: 30 minutes

- 1) Have students complete the Review of Bar Graphs. They may use all notes that they have collected over the course of this unit. Students will have **20 minutes** to complete the quiz.
- 2) Review the answers as a class.

Break: 10 minutes

Activity 2: NPR Article and Questions

Time: 80 minutes

- 1) Hand out the NPR article to students. You may choose to read the article as a class, or have them follow along as they listen to the NPR recording.
- 2) After you have read the article, have students work in pairs to answer questions 1 – 5. Question 6 can be answered individually.
- 3) Go over the answers as a class to questions 1 – 6.
- 4) Next, go over the instructions for question 7. You may have students work in pairs or individually to complete this exercise. However, if students choose to work in a pair to conduct the research, they still must each write their own response. (Students should get roughly 45 minutes to complete question 7 research and writing.)

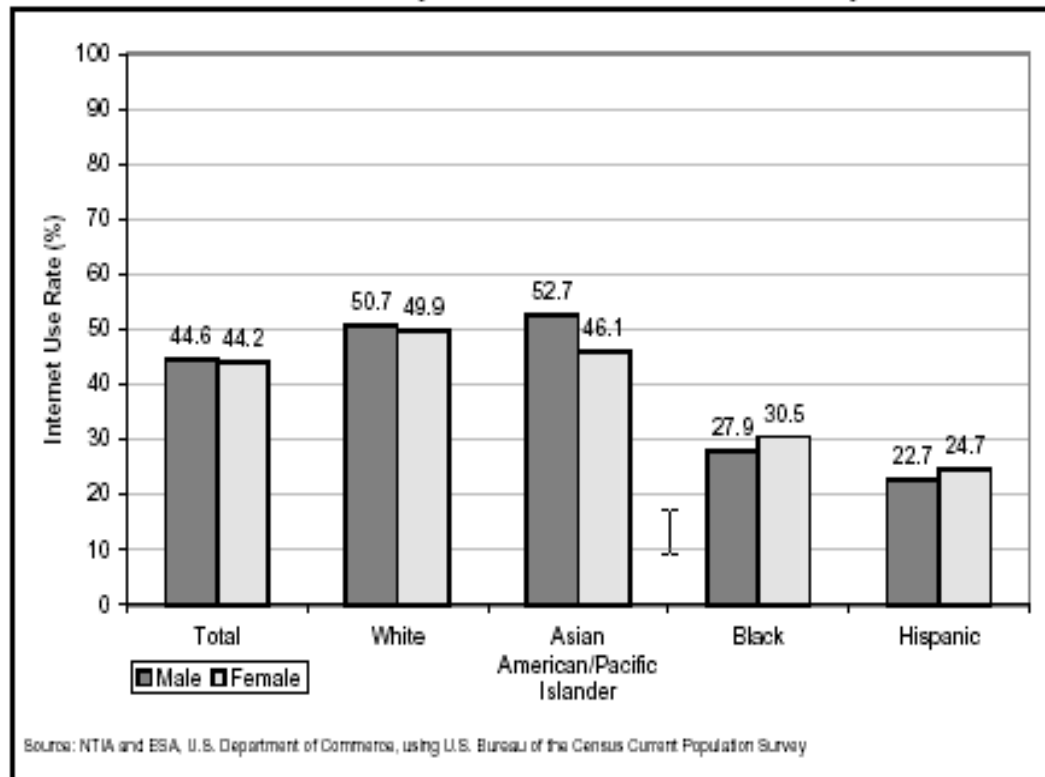
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Unit 3 Review of Graphs

Bar Graphs Activity #1

Carefully study the bar graph and then answer the questions that follow

Figure II-7
Internet Use by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



- 1) Who has the highest rate of internet usage?
- 2) Which ethnicity of men uses the internet the most?
- 3) What is the percentage difference in internet use between Black men and Hispanic women?

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Bar Graphs Activity #2: *You were recently hired by a marketing firm for a college. The college wants to attract new students and hopes to do so by showing them how much more, on average, students with a college degree make. Using the information below, create a bar graph that the college could use in its advertising campaign. Be sure to give your graph a title.*

Information: According to the Bureau of labor statistics, people with different education levels earned different average salaries each week. Below are the median salaries of each group per week in 2011.

Persons with a Master's degree earned \$1263 per week.

Persons with a Bachelor's degree earned \$1053 per week.

Persons with an Associate degree earned \$768 per week.

Persons with some college but no degree earned \$719 per week.

Persons with a high school diploma earned \$638 per week.

Persons with less than a high school diploma earned \$451 per week

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Of War And Kisses: How Adversity Shapes Culture

by RICHARD HARRIS, NPR
May 27, 2011



Shoppers crowd a narrow street outside Tsukiji market in Tokyo on Dec. 31, 2010. Japan has relatively tight social rules. And that makes sense, according to researchers. When people are squeezed together, they have an incentive to cooperate. *(Toru Yamanaka/AFP/Getty Images)*

Countries tend to have personalities just like people do. Researchers have set out to define those differences, using a scale that measures how tight the social rules and standards are. They find that cultural rules — as simple as when and where it's appropriate to kiss — are often shaped by a nation's experience with war, disease and other challenges.

The idea for this study really dates to the 1960s. Back then, an anthropologist decided to evaluate a few dozen obscure cultures and see if he could rank them on a scale from "tight" to "loose." He defined tight cultures as having a lot of rules, which people violate at their peril. Loose cultures are more relaxed in their expectations, and more forgiving of people who deviate.

The Tightness Scale

Fast-forward now to Michele Gelfand, a psychology professor at the University of Maryland.

"This research that we did, across 33 nations, was the first to show the distinction applies to modern nations," she says.

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She and a large group of international colleagues developed a survey that they asked nearly 7,000 people worldwide to answer.

"So for example, you might have been asked, how appropriate is it to curse in the bank or kiss in a public park, or eat or read a newspaper in a classroom? And we were able to derive scores of how constrained, in general situations, they are, versus how much they have latitude in different countries."

They developed a measure for the 33 countries they studied, and then cross-checked their findings with expert opinions and other methods. Their results are published in *Science* magazine, and mostly, they match pretty well with common experience.

"Some of the cultures that are quite tight in our sample include places like Singapore, Japan, Pakistan," Gelfand says. "Whereas many loose societies include countries like New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United States."

Using History as a Guide

The researchers then dug in to see if they could figure out why nations are relatively tight or relatively loose. History was a pretty good guide. Embattled countries tended to have tighter social rules. So did nations dealing with disease or a history of crowding.

"In fact, the data show that population density in the year 1500 predicts tightness today," Gelfand says.

That makes sense. Cultures all squeezed together, like in Japan, have a strong incentive to be cooperative.

Curiously enough, wealth doesn't seem to matter. Well-off Norway, for instance, ranks as relatively tight — it's not so far off from India, which is much poorer.

And not all countries are true to type. Gelfand was surprised to find that Israel — which is under threat from its neighbors and its desert environment — is still culturally loose. Gelfand suspects that's in part because lots of Israelis came from relatively loose cultures in Eastern Europe.

"It's also a culture of argumentation, debate, dissent, that really is very much consistent with Judaism. And these things all promote looseness," she says.

The 10 'Tightest' and 'Loosest' Countries

Using a survey of nearly 7,000 people worldwide, scientists measured 33 nations to find out how [rule-bound] they tend to be. Countries with a history of wars, disease or food insecurity tended to have tighter rules. The U.S. scored 5.1 on the tightness scale.

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The 10 'Tightest' Countries		The 10 'Loosest' Countries	
Pakistan	12.3	Australia	4.4
Malaysia	11.8	New Zealand	3.9
India	11.0	Greece	3.9
Singapore	10.4	Venezuela	3.7
South Korea	10.0	Brazil	3.5
Norway	9.5	Netherlands	3.3
Turkey	9.2	Israel	3.1
Japan	8.6	Hungary	2.9
People's Republic of China	7.9	Estonia	2.6
Portugal	7.8	Ukraine	1.6

Source: *Science*

These results raise all sorts of questions — the biggest one being, what's cause and what's effect.

"That's the million-dollar question," says Ara Norenzayan, a social psychologist at the University of British Columbia who was not on the research team. "At this point, we can't be sure."

Norenzayan says there's a lively debate about the extent to which cultures are shaped by the environment, how much they are shaped by our genes, and how much cultures are simply passed down from one generation to the next.

While academics wrestle with those issues, Norenzayan says the results from the study in *Science* can be useful for people struggling to solve the world's problems collectively.

"For example, coming into some kind of agreement on how to combat global warming involves coordination of dozens of countries."

And it helps to understand each country's cultural perspective, when seeking common ground.

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QUESTIONS

1. According to the reading, what are cultural rules shaped by?
2. What does the reading specify as the meanings of “tight” and “loose?”
3. What survey did Michele Gelfrand conduct?
4. What were the findings of this survey?
5. In what way(s) do the researchers believe history shapes how “tight” or “loose” a country is?

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6. Social psychologist, Ara Norenzayan, “says there's a lively debate about the extent to which cultures are shaped by the environment, how much they are shaped by our genes, and how much cultures are simply passed down from one generation to the next.”

Do you believe adversity shapes a country's “personality?” Why or why not?

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7. Research Question:

Choose a time of adversity that affected the United States. Use the computer to look up how that event or time period has affected the identity of America today. (Suggestions: the Civil War, the fight for women's suffrage, the Civil Rights Movement, World War I, World War II, Vietnam War, 9/11, etc.) Then, fill in the response below.

The United States experienced adversity during the time of _____

Say a little about what happened so that your reader has some background knowledge.



_____. During this time _____

State how you can tell that the event/time period you chose has affected America today.



If one looks at America today, _____

Therefore, it is obvious that had _____ not happened, we might be a different country today.