

Day 46 March 8/9

Take out CRQ C that you did for HW.

Goals:

- go over summary quiz
- charts & graphs
- two more CRQs (**D & G**)

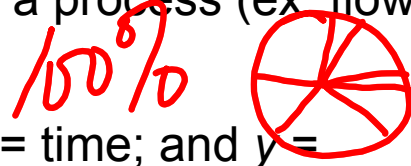
HW: Bring in your final choice for IR!

Review the CRQs. There will be a CRQ quiz on Day 47 after I check your IR books

Let's go over C. What is a true "family dinner"?

C. Family dinner must mean something more than eating dinner with the family. Pollan suggests that a true family dinner means eating the same food as a family at the same time. A true family dinner does not view food as "fuel." Family dinners view food as part of family traditions that are "handed down over generations." Pollan asks us to prepare and enjoy family dinners together because "food is about family and friends and community."

chart - a diagram of information usually made up of numbers, proportions, or steps in a process (ex. flow chart, pie chart)



graph - contains x and y axes; x = time; and y = some other value (ex. bar graph, line graph)

Steps:

- decide whether it is a chart or graph
- look carefully at the **title** and the **explanation**
- read the **key** - what the symbols mean
- read the text around the chart/graph in the article or book

Omnivore Charts and Graphs Questions. Answer on a separate sheet of paper

p43. a. Add up the percentages in the Energy Consumed Bar.

b. Why is the chart called “Too Much Fuel for Too Little Food”?

c. What kind of fuel are they referring to?

d. How many quads of energy do humans take in as food?

a. 100%. Whenever you talk about percentages, the totals almost always add up to 100.

b. We put in or use up seven times more energy in fuel for the food than the energy we get out of that food.

c. Fossil fuels or petroleum

d. We Americans take in 1.4 quads of energy in our food.

p45. a. Why is the chart called “The Nitrogen Cycle”? In other words, what is the nitrogen cycle?

b. Give two examples of human activities that add nitrogen to the soil.

c. Give two examples of non-human or natural activities that add nitrogen to the soil.

d. Give one example of a human activity that adds nitrogen to the atmosphere.

e. Give one example of a non-human activity that adds nitrogen to the atmosphere.

a. The chart illustrates the process by which nitrogen goes from soil to air and from air back to soil.

b. Fertilizer and acid rain

c. animal waste, bacteria, dead animals/plants

d. car exhaust and smoke stacks

e. bacteria and ammonia

p124. a. Is this a chart or a graph or something else?

b. What does this illustration claim or suggest about obesity and HFCS?

c. [dictionary] Explain the difference between causation and correlation.

a. It's actually a graph placed on top of a chart (see p92).

b. Pollan is suggesting that HFCS causes obesity.

c. **Causation** means cause and effect; event *a* causes event *b* to happen. **Correlation** means that the two events are somehow related; they are seen together at the same time, but we cannot say for sure that *a* causes *b*; we can only say that they are somehow **related** or **correlated**.

D. p92 Explain the connection between the chart on p92 and the graph on p124. What is Pollan suggesting by *superimposing* the graph onto the chart?

Brainstorming: p92 says obesity -- sitting at desks all day, watching tv, playing videos games inside instead of playing outside

p124 suggests a different reason: HFCS

chart shows two trends occurring at the same time

causes -

D. Pollan superimposes the graph from page 124 on to the chart on page 92 in order to suggest that high fructose corn syrup is the cause of our obesity epidemic. Back on page 92, Pollan lists some possible reasons for the increase in obesity: sitting at desks all day, watching TV at night, playing video games instead of sports. The graph on page 124 suggests a different cause. Obesity grew quickly and spiked at the same time as our use of high fructose corn syrup grew and spiked. Because these two trends occurred at the same time, Pollan is suggesting that high fructose corn syrup causes obesity.

Let's reread p126 before we do G.

G. p126 The difference between real food and fast food is reflected in the difference between feeling satisfied and feeling full. Explain what the differences are.

G. Just as there is a big difference between real food and fast food, there is a big difference between feeling satisfied and feeling full. Real food is meant to be a pleasure to eat: "You want to take your time and enjoy every bite." Fast food is "not exactly food, but a kind of food substitute"; therefore, you want to eat it quickly without thinking about it too much. Feeling satisfied is like being content or happy, a feeling you might get after eating a delicious home cooked meal. Feeling full means feeling bloated or even slightly sick. Pollan connects this last feeling with eating fast food.