I. Novel - 25%

II. Short Stories— 25%
   a. “A Good Man is Hard to Find” by Flannery O’Connor
      https://repositorio.ufsc.br/bitstream/handle/123456789/160332/A%20good%20man%20is%20hard%20to%20find%20-%20Flannery%20O’Connor.pdf
   b. “The Lesson” by Toni Cade Bambara
   c. “Everyday Use” by Alice Walker

III. Poetry— 25%
   a. Maya Angelou “Phenomenal Woman”
      https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/48985/phenomenal-woman
   b. Maya Angelou “Still I Rise”
      https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/46446/still-i-rise
   c. Lucille Clifton “The Thirty-eighth Year”
      https://www.blueridgejournal.com/poems/lc1-thirtyeight.htm
   d. Rita Dove “My Mother Enters the Work Force”
      http://www.afropoets.net/ritadove10.html
   e. Adrienne Rich “Planetarium”
      https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/46568/planetarium-56d2267df376c

IV. Drama— 25%
   a. *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry

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2021 Academic Super Bowl
Senior Fine Arts
Final Study Guide
The American Woman:
A Century of Progress, 1920-2020

I. Visual Artists - 50%
A. Isabel Bishop
B. Louise Bourgeois
C. Helen Frankenthaler
D. Lee Krasner
E. Louise Nevelson
F. Georgia O'Keeffe
G. Kara Walker
H. Kay WalkingStick

II. Musical Artists - 50%
A. Laurie Anderson
B. Marian Anderson
C. Joan Baez
D. Amy Beach
E. Aretha Franklin
F. Julie Giroux
G. Billie Holiday
H. The International Sweethearts of Rhythm
I. Carole King
J. Beyonce Knowles
K. Florence Price
L. Leontyne Price
M. Bessie Smith
N. Ellen Zwilich

Visual Art Resources:
Encyclopedia.com; Gilcrease Museum; Guggenheim Museum; The Metropolitan Museum of Art; MoMA; Newfields - Indianapolis Museum of Art: Georgia O'Keeffe Museum online; Smithsonian American Art Museum; Springfield Museum; Whitney Museum; Wikipedia;

Music Resources:
Wikipedia
https://www.jstor.org/stable/3051947?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents
https://www.npr.org/2019/08/05/747738120/how-bessie-smith-influenced-a-century-of-popular-music

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I. Algebra - 20%
   A. Powers and Roots
      1. Properties of exponents and radicals
      2. Solving Radical Equations
   B. Absolute Value Equations

II. Analytic Geometry - 24%
   A. Non-degenerate conics: circle, ellipse, parabola, hyperbola
      1. General Form and Standard Form (Note B = 0, no xy term. No rotations of the coordinate system)
      2. Identify vertices, foci, center, directrix, transverse axis, major axis, minor axis, latus rectum, asymptotes, and eccentricity
   B. Applications

III. Probability - 32%
   A. Definitions and Compound Events
   B. Counting Principles
      1. Fundamental Principle of Counting
      2. Combinations & Permutations
   C. Conditional Probabilities and Baye's Theorem
   D. Bernoulli Trials

IV. Programming - 16%
   A. BASIC - includes Working Through Short Programs
      Use www.dartmouth.edu/basicfifty/basic.html. Download First BASIC Instruction Manual
   B. FORTRAN
      Use www.softwarepreservation.org/projects/FORTRAN. Then go to the documentation section, the 5th major bullet (Grace Mitchell), Section 1 March 20, 1957, 1-37 pages as a resource for FORTRAN commands to be used. Also do basic research on the history of the first FORTRAN developed, why and by whom.

V. Mathematicians - 8%
   A. Julia Robinson
   B. The NASA 3 - Dorothy Vaughan, Katherine Johnson, Mary Jackson
   C. Grace Hopper
   D. Elizebeth Friedman

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I. Chemistry - 33% - American Chemists
   A. Bettye Washington Greene (emulsions and colloids)
      1. Types/examples of colloids (aerosol, foam, emulsion, gel, sol)
      2. Differences between colloids, solutions, suspensions
         (particle size, characteristics, Tyndall effect, examples)
      3. Biographical (education, employment, awards)
   B. Esther Conwell (semiconductors)
      1. Terminology/Properties of conductors, insulators, semiconductors:
         extrinsic, intrinsic, energy bands
      2. Electronic characteristics of semiconductors and doping materials
         (particularly N and P types)
      3. PN junctions and diodes
      4. History of semiconducting industry: vacuum tubes, transistors, LED’s, MOSFET’s
      5. Calculation of energy/wavelength of light required to overcome the
         band gap in a material using \( E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \) in kJ/mole
      6. Biographical (education, employment, awards)

II. Physics - 33%
   A. Spectral Classification of Stars (Annie Jump Cannon)
      1. Star Temperature Classification Method - O B A F G K M
         a. O stars are hottest and blue while M stars are coolest and red
         b. Ten subcategories are each letter with numerical suffix:
            0 - 9 with 0 as hottest
      2. Luminosity (or Absolute Brightness or Absolute Magnitude)
         a. Power per unit surface area is proportional to the temperature
            raised to the 4th power
         b. Stars are spheres, total surface is proportional to the radius of the sphere
            squared
         c. Luminosity is proportional Total Surface Area times Power per Area
            \( L \propto R^2 T^4 \)
      3. Peak Wavelength is inversely proportional to the temperature of the star
   B. Nuclear Shell Theory (Maria Goeppert Mayer)
      1. Nucleon Quantum Numbers:
         a. Orbital Angular Momentum (0, 1, 2, 3, 4...) represented by s, p, d, f, g...
         b. Spin-Orbit coupling represented by Orbital Angular Momentum +/- 1/2
         c. There is no principal quantum number, just an integer associated with
            the appearance of the orbital angular momentum quantum number. For
            example: 1g is a possible nucleon quantum number and spin orbit coupling would
            show two levels for 1g as 1g \( \frac{7}{2} \) and 1g \( \frac{9}{2} \)
      2. Nucleons are fermions obeying Pauli Exclusion Principle: no two nucleons may have the
         same quantum numbers
      3. Filled shells are possible for protons (Z) or neutrons (N) or both as exclusion
         principle requires
      4. Filled shells are associated with Magic Numbers: 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126
      5. Isotopes with magic numbers of protons and neutrons are doubly magic
      6. Stable vs. Radioactive Isotopes: Magic number isotopes are most stable
III. Biology - 33%
   A. Barbara McClintock and the “Jumping Genes”*
      1. McClintock Science Biography
      2. “Jumping Genes:” Transposable Elements or Transposons
*Requires brief overview of DNA & chromosome structure & function

   B. Viruses
      1. General Features & Structures
      2. Classification of viruses
      3. Virus Life Cycles
      4. Selected Virus Families (with examples) Important to Humans:
         Classification/Structure, Life Cycle, Importance)
         a. Adenoviridae (adenoviruses, “common cold”)
         b. Coronaviridae (SARS-CoV-2 [cause of Covid-19], MERS, common cold)
         c. Flaviviridae (yellow fever virus, Dengue virus, hepatitis C virus, Zika virus)
         d. Orthomyoviridae (Influenza viruses)
         e. Paramyxoviridae (measles virus, mumps virus)
         f. Phaginiae (Bacteriophages that attack bacteria)
         g. Picornaviridae (poliovirus, rhinovirus [common cold])
         h. Poxviridae (smallpox virus, vaccinia virus)
         i. Retroviridae (HIV)
      5. Vaccines: basic principles of making and using vaccines

IV . Earth & Environmental Sciences
   A. Rachel Carson and “Silent Spring”
      1. Carson Science Biography
      2. Main Points of “Silent Spring:” Carson's premise, analysis, and predictions
      3. Impact of Carson’s work and writing in Environmental awareness and U.S. policy

   B. Energy & Nutrient Movement through ecosystems
   C. Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification in Ecosystems (with a concentration on use of pesticides in agriculture and in human health systems)

RESOURCES:

references continued on next page....
Chemistry Resources: (used by question writer but not required for purchase, research can be done through any reputable website or high school/college textbooks)
Chemistry. Zumdahl (eighth ed.)
Chemistry AP edition (13th ed). Brown / LeMary / Bursten

Physics Resources: http://alevelphysicsnotes.com/astrophysics/black_body_rad.htmlPeak
http://spiff.rit.edu/classes/phys230/lectures/spec_interp/spec_interp.html
https://astro.unl.edu/naap/hr/hr_background1.html
Most introductory astronomy text books discuss all of these matters

References: http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Nuclear/shell.html
http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Nuclear/nstate.html#c1
http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Nuclear/nucnot.html#c2

Biology resources coming soon

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Women’s Suffrage

I. Successful and Unsuccessful efforts before the 19th Amendment - 5%

II. Congressional Passage of the 19th Amendment and States’ Responses - 10%

III. Ratification of the 19th Amendment by Tennessee - 75%
   A. Political Context
   B. Advocates of Ratification
   C. Opponents of Ratification
   D. Political Strategies and Tactics
   E. Impact of Influenza Pandemic

IV. Aftermath of Ratification - 5%

V. Women’s Suffrage Chronology - 5%

Source:
The Woman’s Hour: The Great Fight to Win the Vote by Elaine Weiss
The Woman Suffrage Amendment by Don Hanlin (supplied)
How the Spanish Flu Almost Upended Women’s Suffrage by Alisha Haridasani Gupta (New York Times, April 28, 2020)

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