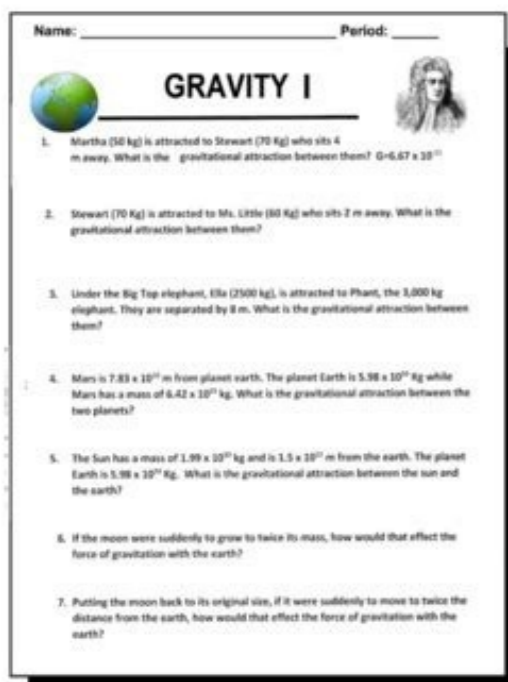


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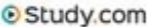
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GRAVITY I



1. Earth's (5.97 kg) is attracted to Saturn (57 kg) who sits 10 m away. What is the gravitational attraction between them? 2×10^{-17} N
2. Saturn (57 kg) is attracted to the (5.97 kg) who sits 10 m away. What is the gravitational attraction between them?
3. Under the Big Top elephants, the (2000 kg), is attracted to Phoebe, the (500 kg) elephant. They are separated by 10 m. What is the gravitational attraction between them?
4. Mars is 6.4×10^{24} kg from planet earth. The planet Earth is 5.97×10^{24} kg while Mars has a mass of 6.42×10^{23} kg. What is the gravitational attraction between the two planets?
5. The Sun has a mass of 1.99×10^{30} kg and is 1.5×10^{11} m from the earth. The planet Earth is 5.97×10^{24} kg. What is the gravitational attraction between the sun and the earth?
6. If the moon were suddenly to give to take its mass, how would that affect the force of gravity?
7. Putting the moon back to its original size, if it were suddenly to move to twice the distance from the earth, how would that affect the force of gravitation with the earth?

<http://study.com/academy/practice/quiz-worksheet-principles-of-scientific-management.html>



Quiz & Worksheet - Principles of Scientific Management

1. Who is the founding father of scientific management theory?

- Frank Gilbreth, Sr.
- Lillian Gilbreth
- Frederick Taylor
- Max Weber

2. Who came up with the concept of a therblig?

- Frederick Taylor
- Henry Ford
- Frank and Lillian Gilbreth
- Max Weber

3. What tool does scientific management theory not utilize?

- Time and motion studies
- Quantitative analysis
- Scientific and engineering principles
- Workplace satisfaction surveys

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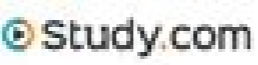
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Panic and phobias

1. Panic attacks are _____
2. The body's response to the presence of a real or imagined danger is called a panic attack and is a common psychiatric disorder characterized by a change in the patient's state of mind.
3. A panic attack can be defined as a sudden episode of intense fear or discomfort that includes at least four of the following symptoms:
 - sweating
 - trembling
 - palpitations
 - chest pain
 - shortness of breath
 - dizziness
 - nausea
 - lightheadedness
 - tingling or numbness
 - hot flashes or chills
4. Panic attacks are often associated with _____
5. Panic attacks are often associated with _____
6. Panic attacks are often associated with _____
7. Panic attacks are often associated with _____
8. Panic attacks are often associated with _____
9. Panic attacks are often associated with _____
10. Panic attacks are often associated with _____

<http://study.com/academy/practice/quiz-worksheet-hallucination-types-causes.html>



Quiz & Worksheet - Hallucination Types & Causes

1. What is the most common type of hallucination experienced?

- Visual hallucinations
- Auditory hallucinations
- Olfactory hallucinations
- Haptic hallucinations
- Gustatory hallucinations


2. Olfactory hallucinations affect the following sense:

- Sight
- Hearing
- Smell
- Touch
- Taste


3. Which of the following conditions is known to cause hallucinations?

- Dehydration
- Sleep deprivation
- AIDS
- Lyme disease
- All of the answers are correct


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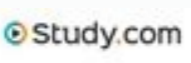
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<http://study.com/academy/practice/quiz-worksheet-english-peasants-in-the-middle-ages.html>



Quiz & Worksheet - English Peasants in the Middle Ages

1. Which time period describes the High Middle Ages?

- 11th-13th centuries
- 9th-10th centuries
- 14th-16th centuries
- 7th-9th centuries
- 17th-18th centuries

2. When did an English peasant's work day end?

- Dusk
- 5pm
- Midnight
- Dawn
- 12pm

3. Why can it be concluded that peasants lived fairly unsanitary lives?

- The peasants only bathed during the warm weather months.
- The peasants rarely bathed, and also kept their livestock in the house over night.
- The peasants did not clean their homes because they were busy working in the fields.
- The peasants rarely washed their clothes.

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In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you very much for your cooperation. This lesson includes 31 additional questions and 4 additional questions for subscribers. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you very much for your cooperation. "The conic movement in chemistry is a casual movement. It can also be seen from the smallest particles that are suspended in the fluids. And, usually, it can be referred to as "many movement"- the brown movement derives from the particle collisions with the other fast moving particles present in the fluid. When two particles collide, the path of a particle will be changed. A further collision also causes the particle to follow a random movement, which is called zigzagging. Moment and energy are exchanged between the particles during this process. An illustration describing the random movement of fluid particles can be given as follows. (Image will be Uploaded Soon)Note: The Brownian movement was called after the Scottish botanist Robert Brown, who first observed that when placed in water, pollen grains move in random directions. Brownian Movement Biologically the Brownian Movement occurs when a particle moves randomly into a zigzag pattern, which can be observed under a high-power microscope. A similar movement is described by Robert Brown as the Brownian movement and resembles how pollen grains move into the water. The brown pollen movement was then clarified by Albert Einstein in his newspaper, explaining that the pollen was moved by water molecules. Molecular and atomic existence has been strengthened with this discovery. Modern atomic theory is based on Brownian, who is imperative to understand. In addition, the kinetic theory of the gaseous is based on the Brown Movement model of the particles. The mathematical models that describe the Brownian movement are in various disciplines such as Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Chemistry and more. What is the Brownian Movement in Chemistry? The brown movement in chemistry, which is also called the brown movement, can be defined as the erratic or uncontrolled movement of fluid particles due to their constant collision with other molecules in rapid movement. In general, this random movement of a particle can be observed to be stronger in less viscous liquid, small particles, and at a higher temperature. There are also other factors that influence the movement of particles in a fluid. One of these most common examples of the brown movement can be given as diffusion. Cases where calcium is diffused in bones or pollutants are diffused in the air can be considered examples of this effect. Brownian Movement in Colloids We can see the effect of the Brownian movement in all kinds of colloidal sols. On the other hand, this phenomenon clearly explains the random movement of particles sol and indicates that these particles are not static. However, the main reason for this type of movement in the sol particles is the unequal bombardment of the depressed phase particle, which leads to a non-uniform movement in native due to the size difference of the particle. Meanwhile, the brown movement cannot be seen in the true solution because it is homogeneous, and there is a uniform bombardment. However, considering colloids, the system is heterogeneous, and the bombings are not uniform, leading to a random measure. One of the main advantages of this effect is that it maintains the particles in continuous motion so that the particles do not settle at the bottom by further preventing the coagulation of the sulphohobes. Thus, this type of movement increases the stability of a sol. The brown movement can also be in the plasma of the cell, where the particles in the cell also exist in random movement without making plasma in the dry cell. Cause of brownian brownian primary causes of the Brownian Motion can be listed as follows:The particle's size is inversely proportional to the motion's speed, which means the small particles exhibit faster movements.This is due to the momentum transfer being inversely proportional to the particles' mass. At the same time, lighter particles obtain greater speeds from collisions.The Brownian motion's speed is inversely proportional to the viscosity of the fluid: the lower the fluid's viscosity, the faster the Brownian movement.Viscosity can be given as a quantity that expresses the internal friction magnitude in a liquid. It is the resistance to a fluid's flow.Effects of Brownian MotionThe Brownian movement causes fluid particles to be in constant motion.This prevents the particles from settling down, leading to the colloidal sol's stability.We can distinguish a true sol from a colloid with the help of this motion.Albert Einstein's paper on Brownian motion provides significant evidence that molecules and atoms exist. In the kinetic theory of gases, the particles of the Brownian motion model are responsible for describing temperature, volume, and pressure. pressure.

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