

Chapter 1 : Degree | Definition of Degree by Merriam-Webster

When you finally open up your new, lovely, sparkling computer and decide to make the switch to a new email program, I recommend taking extra time with new messages to ensure that you're sending messages to the intended recipient.

Subscribe at Apple Podcasts. In 1980, only 26 percent of middle-class workers had any kind of education beyond high school. Today, nearly 60 percent of all jobs in the U.S. require a college degree. In 1980, just 15 percent of high school students went on to higher education, and most of them were from upper-income families. After the war, college enrollment surged, due in large part to the GI Bill. But even by 1980, most people were not going to college. The Rising Value of Education Educated workers are becoming increasingly valuable for two reasons: Many lower-skilled jobs are being shipped overseas, and computers do much of the mundane, repetitive work now. Chart courtesy of Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce "Skills that used to be reserved for senior technical people or managers are more and more required" of everyone, says Carnevale. College-educated people not only tend to have higher earnings than people without degrees, they are also more likely to have health and retirement benefits with their jobs, and they are far less likely to be unemployed. And having a degree is not just about economic advantages. People with college degrees are more likely to be satisfied with their jobs. They are more likely to read to their children, which helps their kids be better prepared for school than other children. People with degrees are also healthier. One of the authors of that report, economist Sandy Baum, says there is substantial evidence that going to college causes people to do better in life. And you become, as a result of that college education, a more productive and better-paid member of the labor force. People who go to college, especially elite colleges, tend to "come out with a certain amount of polish and understanding about how the world works," he says. This kind of knowledge is valuable in the workplace, and in life, according to Carnevale. Value in "Some College" One of the interesting questions about people who go to college but never finish degrees is what, if any, advantages they get from the time they do spend in school. This bar graph demonstrates that people with some college tend to earn more money than people who have just high school diplomas: Chart courtesy of Education Pays Baum says this earnings data suggests people get something from college that gives them a leg-up in the job market even if they never get credentials. But credentials are also clearly important, as this illustration shows: Chart courtesy of Education Pays On average, earnings increase for every degree someone gets, and the jumps are particularly large when people get graduate degrees. The percentage of Americans who have college degrees has been rising. About 32 percent of people ages 25 to 34 have degrees from four-year colleges, up from 24 percent in the early 1980s. If you look at all adults in America, about 40 percent have some kind of college degree. He adds that other countries are now doing a better job getting people to go to college and graduate. In an increasingly competitive global economy where education matters more than ever, Carnevale says America is falling behind.

Chapter 2 : a question of kind rather than degree | WordReference Forums

Once a question of degree Now circumstances corner me Demanding my attention Leaving little choice Posing several questions Distilling in one voice.

Historical origins[edit] The practice dates back to the Middle Ages , when for various reasons a university might be persuaded, or otherwise see fit, to grant exemption from some or all of the usual statutory requirements for the awarding of a degree. The earliest honorary degree on record was awarded to Lionel Woodville in the late s by the University of Oxford. Generally, universities nominate several persons each year for honorary degrees; these nominees usually go through several committees before receiving approval. Those who are nominated are generally not told until a formal approval and invitation are made; often it is perceived that the system is shrouded in secrecy, and occasionally seen as political and controversial. An ad eundem or jure officii degree is sometimes considered honorary, although they are only conferred on an individual who has already achieved a comparable qualification at another university or by attaining an office requiring the appropriate level of scholarship. Under certain circumstances, a degree may be conferred on an individual for both the nature of the office they hold and the completion of a dissertation. The "dissertation et jure dignitatis" is considered to be a full academic degree. Although higher doctorates such as DSc, DLitt, etc. The university will appoint a panel of examiners who will consider the case and prepare a report recommending whether or not the degree be awarded. Some universities, seeking to differentiate between substantive and honorary doctorates, have a degree often DUniv, or Doctor of the University which is used for these purposes, with the other higher doctorates reserved for formally examined academic scholarship. The Archbishop of Canterbury has the authority to award degrees. These " Lambeth degrees " are sometimes, erroneously, thought to be honorary; however the archbishops have for many centuries had the legal authority originally as the representatives of the Pope , later confirmed by a Act of Henry VIII , to award degrees and regularly do so to people who have either passed an examination or are deemed to have satisfied the appropriate requirements. Some learned societies award honorary fellowships in the same way as honorary degrees are awarded by universities, for similar reasons. Practical use[edit] Letter from Ezra Stiles to George Washington announcing the awarding of an honorary degree to Washington by the president and fellows of Yale College A typical example of university regulations is, "Honorary graduates may use the approved post-nominal letters. Written communications where an honorary doctorate has been awarded may include the letters "h. The recipient of an honorary degree may add the degree title postnominally , but it should[citation needed] always be made clear that the degree is honorary by adding "honorary" or "honoris causa" or "h. In some countries, a person who holds an honorary doctorate may use the title "Doctor" prenominaly , abbreviated "Dr. Sometimes, they use "Hon" before the degree letters, for example, "Hon DMus". In recent years, some universities have adopted entirely separate postnominal titles for honorary degrees. This is in part due to the confusion that honorary degrees have caused. For example, an honorary doctorate from the Auckland University of Technology takes the special title HonD since it is now common in certain countries to use certain degrees, such as LLD or HonD, as purely honorary. Some universities, including the Open University grant Doctor of the University DUniv degrees to selected nominees, while awarding PhD or EdD degrees to those who have fulfilled the academic requirements. American universities do not have the system of "higher doctorates" used in the UK and some other universities around the world. Customary degrees ad eundem or jure officii degrees [edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. At the universities of Oxford , Dublin and Cambridge , many senior staff are granted the degree of Master of Arts after three years of service, [15] [16] and at Amherst College all tenured professors are awarded a Master of Arts degree at an academic convocation in the autumn, even though the school only offers an earned Bachelor of Arts degree Amherst awards honorary doctorates at commencement in the spring to notable scholars and other special invitees. Brown University and Harvard University also award tenured faculty, who do not have a degree from their respective schools, the AM ad eundem. These ad eundem or jure

officii degrees are earned degrees, not honorary, because they recognize formal learning. Similarly, a *jure dignitatis* degree is awarded to someone who has demonstrated eminence and scholarship by being appointed to a particular office. These, also, are properly considered substantive rather than honorary degrees. Institutions not awarding honorary degrees[edit] Some US universities such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT , [17] Cornell University , [18] Stanford University , [19] [20] and Rice University , [21] do not award honorary degrees as a matter of policy. The University of Virginia founded in was probably the first US university to explicitly have a policy of not awarding honorary degrees at the behest of its founder, Thomas Jefferson. Honorary degree recipients, particularly those who have no prior academic qualifications, have sometimes been criticized if they insist on being called " Doctor " as a result of their award, as the honorific may mislead the general public about their qualifications. It can be similarly misleading when respected individuals are referred to as "Professor", especially in a university or government context. In , George W. In at the University of Western Ontario , Dr. Henry Morgentaler , a gynecologist involved in a legal case decriminalizing abortion in Canada R. Morgentaler , was made an honorary Doctor of Laws. Over 12, signatures were acquired asking the UWO to reverse its decision to honor Dr. Although some students objected to awarding a degree to a Muppet, Kermit delivered an enjoyable commencement address and the small college received considerable press coverage. Kermit has used his celebrity to spread positive messages in public service announcements for the National Wildlife Federation , National Park Service , the Better World Society, and others. In , protesters demanded that the University of Edinburgh revoke an honorary degree awarded to Zimbabwean leader Robert Mugabe in The University subsequently revealed plans to review its honorary degree policy and strip certain figures of their honorary degrees who did not deserve them. When considering revoking the honorary degree of a political figure, such reasons as human rights abuse or political corruption would be considered. As a result, it was announced that Mugabe had been stripped of his honorary degree. The University also planned to have a more rigorous selection procedure regarding potential recipients of honorary degrees, in an attempt to rectify the trend of awarding degrees to celebrities. Crow refused to give an honorary degree to US President Barack Obama for his lack of adequate qualifying achievements thus far. Use of title associated with honorary doctorates[edit] By convention, recipients of honorary doctorates do not use the title "Dr" in general correspondence, although in formal correspondence from the university issuing the honorary degree it is normal to address the recipient by the title. Andrews in and the University of Oxford in for his scientific accomplishments. He thereafter referred to himself as "Doctor Franklin". Graham", [50] though his highest earned degree was a BA in anthropology from Wheaton College. Land , who invented the Land Camera instant camera , and was a co-founder of the Polaroid Corporation , received an honorary doctorate from Harvard University and was often referred to as "Dr. Land", though he did not have any earned degree. Angelou" by people other than family and close friends. Richard Stallman" in speeches, talks, videos, and email. Author and lexicographer Samuel Johnson , who had some years earlier been unable due to financial considerations to complete his undergraduate studies at Pembroke College, Oxford , was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by diploma in , in recognition of his scholarly achievements.

Chapter 3 : A question about the "max degree of parallelism"

Question: A question of degree blanche D. blank essay. a question of degree blanche D. blank essay. Expert Answer. This question hasn't been answered yet Post a question.

Posted by Ruth at 1: I miss this blog and the space it gave me. Last weekend, I was at a Religious Education teacher training for our congregation which was inspirational and fun, a nice break for me and our new minister was asking what brought us to teach RE. One woman, whose children are grown, said that when she was a parent, she felt a bit resentful that RE was left as the province of the parents only. No one else in the congregation volunteered. Now she stays for several reasons, one of which is that she values the intergenerational dynamic and views it as worthwhile to help nurture the next generation of kids. Our assistant minister was present, and her response to the idea that older folks could give to the kids? A very quick hand up to be recognized and an emphatic, "The kids should be giving to the older folks, too. My reaction upon reading it was twofold: It would be fair to call me completely ignorant in that sphere. Second, her view of what it is like to be partnered or a parent in a UU congregation sounded romantic and completely unfamiliar to me. She was talking about what singles need, and it made me think about what I need instead. As with so many things, it all comes back to listening, I think. If you have a solution, feel free. Actually, I think I just summed up a frightening amount of my last two months and used up my exclamation mark quota, to boot. Posted by Ruth at 8: I wanted to do this without telling anyone who I really was, though. I have a fear of being Googleicious, especially since I will knock on a redwood forest be looking for a job in the next bit of time. Apparently, what I want is a journal, not a blog. I want to be able to write clearly about my work and clearly about my kids. I want to post pictures. I may still write here when I need to be snarky or political, or I may just take that part of myself over to Begging to Differ permanently. Although I will deny the existence of this blog if asked, I would like to keep up the relationships that I have been lucky enough to develop through my half-assed posting here. Posted by Ruth at All I have to do now is outline in sentences. So, my first bit is just to introduce the concept of humans as diploid organisms.

Chapter 4 : A question of degree | workessence

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Jump to navigation Jump to search In law , a question of law, also known as a point of law, is a question that must be answered by applying relevant legal principles to interpretation of the law. Answers to questions of law are generally expressed in terms of broad legal principles and can be applied to many situations rather than be dependent on particular circumstances or factual situations. An answer to a question of law as applied to the particular facts of a case is often referred to as a "conclusion of law. They thus may refer a case back to a lower court to re-apply the law and answer any fact-based evaluations based on their answer on the application of the law. International courts such as the Benelux Court of Justice and the European Court of Justice will only answer questions of law, asked by judges of national courts if they are not certain about the interpretation of the law of multilateral organizations. While questions of fact are resolved by a trier of fact, which in the common law system is often a jury , questions of law are always resolved by a judge or equivalent. Whereas findings of fact in a common law legal system are rarely overturned by an appellate court , conclusions of law are more readily reconsidered. Question of fact[edit] In law , a question of fact, also known as a point of fact, is a question that must be answered by reference to facts and evidence as well as inferences arising from those facts. Such a question is distinct from a question of law, which must be answered by applying relevant legal principles. The answer to a question of fact a "finding of fact" usually depends on particular circumstances or factual situations. Depending on the nature of the matter, the standard of proof may require that a fact be proven to be "more likely than not" there is barely more evidence for the fact than against, as established by a preponderance of the evidence or true beyond reasonable doubt. Answers to questions of fact are determined by a trier of fact such as a jury , or a judge. In many jurisdictions , such as the United Kingdom , appellate courts generally do not consider appeals based on errors of fact errors in answering a question of fact. Rather, the findings of fact of the first venue are usually given great deference by appellate courts. In fact, the distinction between law and fact is just the legal version of the philosophical distinction between "empirical" and "analytical" statements, a distinction on whose existence philosophers have been unable to agree to this day They merely think they are committing a crime It would be merely foolish to assert that it is of no interest whatever to know that The Disciples is a forgery. But to the man who has never heard of either Vermeer or van Meegeren and who stands in front of The Disciples admiring it, it can make no difference whether he is told that it is a seventeenth-century Vermeer or a twentieth-century van Meegeren in the style of Vermeer. And when some deny this and argue vehemently that, indeed, it does make a great deal of difference, they are only admitting that they do know something about Vermeer and van Meegeren and the history of art and the value and reputation of certain masters. They are only admitting that they do not judge a work of art on purely aesthetic grounds, but also take into account when it was created, by whom, and how great a reputation it or its creator has.

Chapter 5 : Question of law - Wikipedia

Song information for A Question of Degree - Wire on AllMusic.

Chapter 6 : A Question of Degree - Wire | Song Info | AllMusic

Discover releases, reviews, credits, songs, and more about Wire - A Question Of Degree at Discogs. Complete your Wire collection.

Chapter 7 : A Question of Degree: Roy Lewis: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

A higher degree class increases the probability of working in a high-wage industry and expected wages by more for

males and for graduates of mathematical degree programmes. We argue that a standard model of statistical discrimination can explain our findings of heterogenous.

Chapter 8 : question | Definition of question in English by Oxford Dictionaries

It's just a question of degree. The property team will read your response under a hail of trepidation and nausea, given the constraints under which they are working and the utilitarian challenge of the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

Chapter 9 : Wire - A Question of Degree Lyrics | SongMeanings

General Commentsounds as if Colin's expressing a sense of depersonalization or disassociation: that things seem unreal, or that he does not identify himself with his body. the following is probably only a mental association I have, because "do you tremble inside?".