

Chapter 1 : SparkNotes: The Great Gatsby: Chapter 5

Prowl said starting to pace the room "Earlier this morning, I received a private comm from someone I hadn't expected to ever hear from again. Not in that fashion anyway. So, I took a chance, and met with him."

Chapter 5 Summary That night, Nick comes home from the city after a date with Jordan. As Nick walks home, Gatsby startles him by approaching him from across the lawn. Gatsby seems agitated and almost desperate to make Nick happy—he invites him to Coney Island, then for a swim in his pool. Nick realizes that Gatsby is nervous because he wants Nick to agree to his plan of inviting Daisy over for tea. Nick tells Gatsby that he will help him with the plan. He also offers him the chance to make some money by joining him in some business he does on the side—business that does not involve Meyer Wolfsheimer. It rains on the day of the meeting, and Gatsby becomes terribly nervous. Gatsby worries that even if Daisy accepts his advances, things between them will not be the same as they were in Louisville. Daisy arrives, but when Nick brings her into the house, he finds that Gatsby has suddenly disappeared. There is a knock at the door. Gatsby enters, having returned from a walk around the house in the rain. After he leaves the two alone for half an hour, however, Nick returns to find them radiantly happy—Daisy shedding tears of joy and Gatsby glowing. Outside, the rain has stopped, and Gatsby invites Nick and Daisy over to his house, where he shows them his possessions. Daisy is overwhelmed by his luxurious lifestyle, and when he shows her his extensive collection of English shirts, she begins to cry. Gatsby tells Daisy about his long nights spent outside, staring at the green light at the end of her dock, dreaming about their future happiness. Gatsby seems to have idealized Daisy in his mind to the extent that the real Daisy, charming as she is, will almost certainly fail to live up to his expectations. For the moment, however, their romance seems fully rekindled. Quietly, Nick gets up and leaves Gatsby and Daisy alone together. Before this event, the story of their relationship exists only in prospect, as Gatsby moves toward a dream that no one else can discern. Afterward, the plot shifts its focus to the romance between Gatsby and Daisy, and the tensions in their relationship actualize themselves. The theatrical quality that he often projects falls away, and for once all of his responses seem genuine. He forgets to play the role of the Oxford-educated socialite and shows himself to be a love-struck, awkward young man. Daisy, too, is moved to sincerity when her emotions get the better of her.

Chapter 2 : ROMANS CHAPTER 5 KJV

Chapter 5: Starting out with C++ Definitions study guide by drazil includes 44 questions covering vocabulary, terms and more. Quizlet flashcards, activities and games help you improve your grades.

The British North American colonists had just helped to win a world war and most, like Rush, had never been more proud to be British. And yet, in a little over a decade, those same colonists would declare their independence and break away from the British Empire. Seen from , nothing would have seemed as improbable as the American Revolution. A revolution fought in the name of liberty allowed slavery to persist. Resistance to centralized authority tied disparate colonies ever closer together under new governments. The revolution created politicians eager to foster republican selflessness and protect the public good but also encouraged individual self-interest and personal gain. But once unleashed, these popular forces continued to shape the new nation and indeed the rest of American history. In this section, we will look broadly at some of the long-term political, intellectual, cultural, and economic developments in the eighteenth century that set the context for the crisis of the s and s. Two factors contributed to these failures. Constant war was politically consuming and economically expensive. Second, competing visions of empire divided British officials. Old Whigs and their Tory supporters envisioned an authoritarian empire, based on conquering territory and extracting resources. The radical or patriot Whigs based their imperial vision on trade and manufacturing instead of land and resources. They argued that economic growth, not raising taxes, would solve the national debt. There were occasional attempts to reform the administration of the colonies, but debate between the two sides prevented coherent reform. In , James Otis Jr. Many colonists came to see their assemblies as having the same jurisdiction over them that Parliament exercised over those in England. They interpreted British inaction as justifying their tradition of local governance. The Crown and Parliament, however, disagreed. In both Britain and the colonies, land was the key to political participation, but because land was more easily obtained in the colonies, a higher proportion of male colonists participated in politics. These ideas—generally referred to as the ideology of republicanism—stressed the corrupting nature of power and the need for those involved in self-governing to be virtuous i. Patriots would need to be ever vigilant against the rise of conspiracies, centralized control, and tyranny. Only a small fringe in Britain held these ideas, but in the colonies, they were widely accepted. Perhaps no single philosopher had a greater impact on colonial thinking than John Locke. In his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Locke argued that the mind was originally a tabula rasa or blank slate and that individuals were formed primarily by their environment. The aristocracy then were wealthy or successful because they had greater access to wealth, education, and patronage and not because they were innately superior. Locke followed this essay with *Some Thoughts Concerning Education*, which introduced radical new ideas about the importance of education. Education would produce rational human beings capable of thinking for themselves and questioning authority rather than tacitly accepting tradition. These ideas slowly came to have far-reaching effects in the colonies and, later, the new nation. Between and , the Rev. George Whitefield, an enigmatic, itinerant preacher, traveled the colonies preaching Calvinist sermons to huge crowds. In his wake, new traveling preachers picked up his message and many congregations split. Both Locke and Whitefield had empowered individuals to question authority and to take their lives into their own hands. In other ways, eighteenth-century colonists were becoming more culturally similar to Britons, a process often referred to as Anglicization. As colonial economies grew, they quickly became an important market for British manufacturing exports. Colonists with disposable income and access to British markets attempted to mimic British culture. By the middle of the eighteenth century, middling-class colonists could also afford items previously thought of as luxuries like British fashions, dining wares, and more. The desire to purchase British goods meshed with the desire to enjoy British liberties. It was truly a world war, fought between multiple empires on multiple continents. At its conclusion, the British Empire had never been larger. It had also consolidated its control over India. But the realities and responsibilities of the postwar empire were daunting. War let alone victory on such a scale was costly. Britain doubled the national debt to Britain faced significant new costs required to secure and defend its far-flung empire, especially the western frontiers of the

North American colonies. These factors led Britain in the 1760s to attempt to consolidate control over its North American colonies, which, in turn, led to resistance. They represented an authoritarian vision of empire in which colonies would be subordinate. The king forbade settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains in an attempt to limit costly wars with Native Americans. Colonists, however, protested and demanded access to the territory for which they had fought alongside the British. In 1763, Parliament passed two more reforms. The Sugar Act sought to combat widespread smuggling of molasses in New England by cutting the duty in half but increasing enforcement. Also, smugglers would be tried by vice-admiralty courts and not juries. Parliament also passed the Currency Act, which restricted colonies from producing paper money. Hard money, such as gold and silver coins, was scarce in the colonies. In March 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. The act required that many documents be printed on paper that had been stamped to show the duty had been paid, including newspapers, pamphlets, diplomas, legal documents, and even playing cards. Parliament had never before directly taxed the colonists. This led, in part, to broader, more popular resistance. Resistance to the Stamp Act took three forms, distinguished largely by class: Colonial elites responded by passing resolutions in their assemblies. Those rights included trial by jury, which had been abridged by the Sugar Act, and the right to be taxed only by their own elected representatives. While the Stamp Act Congress deliberated, merchants in major port cities were preparing nonimportation agreements, hoping that their refusal to import British goods would lead British merchants to lobby for the repeal of the Stamp Act. Riots broke out in Boston. The following week, a crowd also set upon the home of his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson, who had publicly argued for submission to the stamp tax. In New York City, posted notices read: These tactics had the dual effect of sending a message to Parliament and discouraging colonists from accepting appointments as stamp collectors. With no one to distribute the stamps, the act became unenforceable. Violent protest by groups like the Sons of Liberty created quite a stir both in the colonies and in England itself. This print of the event was from the British perspective, picturing the Sons as brutal instigators with almost demonic smiles on their faces as they enacted this excruciating punishment on the Custom Commissioner. Pressure on Parliament grew until, in February 1766, it repealed the Stamp Act. It could be argued that there was no moment at which colonists felt more proud to be members of the free British Empire than 1766. But Britain still needed revenue from the colonies. The acts also created and strengthened formal mechanisms to enforce compliance, including a new American Board of Customs Commissioners and more vice-admiralty courts to try smugglers. Revenues from customs seizures would be used to pay customs officers and other royal officials, including the governors, thereby incentivizing them to convict offenders. Unsurprisingly, colonists, once again, resisted. Merchants reinstated nonimportation agreements, and common colonists agreed not to consume these same products. Lists were circulated with signatories promising not to buy any British goods. These lists were often published in newspapers, bestowing recognition on those who had signed and led to pressure on those who had not. Women, too, became involved to an unprecedented degree in resistance to the Townshend Acts. They circulated subscription lists and gathered signatures. The first political commentaries in newspapers written by women appeared. Spinning clubs were formed, in which local women would gather at one of their homes and spin cloth for homespun clothing for their families and even for the community. At the same time, British goods and luxuries previously desired now became symbols of tyranny. Committees of Inspection monitored merchants and residents to make sure that no one broke the agreements. Offenders could expect to be shamed by having their names and offenses published in the newspaper and in broadsides. Nonimportation and nonconsumption helped forge colonial unity. Colonies formed Committees of Correspondence to keep each other informed of the resistance efforts throughout the colonies. Newspapers reprinted exploits of resistance, giving colonists a sense that they were part of a broader political community. Britain sent regiments to Boston in 1768 to help enforce the new acts and quell the resistance. On the evening of March 5, 1770, a crowd gathered outside the Custom House and began hurling insults, snowballs, and perhaps more at the young sentry. After the smoke cleared, five Bostonians were dead, including one of the ringleaders, Crispus Attucks, a former slave turned free dockworker. The soldiers were tried in Boston and won acquittal, thanks, in part, to their defense attorney, John Adams. News of the Boston Massacre spread quickly through the new resistance communication

networks, aided by a famous engraving initially circulated by Paul Revere, which depicted bloodthirsty British soldiers with grins on their faces firing into a peaceful crowd. The engraving was quickly circulated and reprinted throughout the colonies, generating sympathy for Boston and anger with Britain. This iconic image of the Boston Massacre by Paul Revere sparked fury in both Americans and the British by portraying the redcoats as brutal slaughterers and the onlookers as helpless victims. The events of March 5, did not actually play out as Revere pictured them, yet his intention was not simply to recount the affair. Revere created an effective propaganda piece that lent credence to those demanding that the British authoritarian rule be stopped. Resistance again led to repeal. In March , Parliament repealed all of the new duties except the one on tea, which, like the Declaratory Act, was left, in part, to save face and assert that Parliament still retained the right to tax the colonies.

Chapter 3 : A Champion's New Hope Chapter 5, a harry potter fanfic | FanFiction

The higher costs of starting up an international franchise are usually counterbalanced by an expanding _____ base and less competition consumer Having more _____ resources is an advantage of partnership so there is more money and credit available to the business.

Johnny had gone for supplies and returned with food, cigarettes, soap, peroxide, a deck of playing cards, and the book *Gone with the Wind*. This routine continues for five days until Dally shows up and brings them back in touch with the outside world. Dally brings news, and a letter for Ponyboy from Sodapop. Dally had been picked up and questioned about the murder, and had let it slip that the boys might be heading for Texas. Because of this misinformation, Dally tells Johnny and Ponyboy that it is safe to go out for a drive and get some food. They head down the mountain with Dally at the wheel doing 85 miles per hour. They stop at a Dairy Queen and both boys eat nonstop. While Johnny and Ponyboy inhale many rounds of food, Dally gives them a quick rundown of the events back home. Because of the killing, the Socs and the greasers are engaged in all-out warfare, and a major rumble is planned. The greasers have a secret weapon; they have a spy working for them: On the surface, their new short haircuts offer them a disguise, but the haircuts also exemplify the fact that they are cutting their ties with the past. They are no longer greasers; unfortunately, they are now fugitives. By losing their hair, the outward trademark of their identity, they change perspectives — not only from their own point of view, but the perspectives of others around them. Dally is the first to see the transformation: His hair color changes from a reddish hue — a warm, comfortable color — to white. White contains all the colors of the spectrum and is a crossover color that cannot be affiliated with anyone. As in earlier chapters, the color white brands him as an outsider — this time to his own identity as a greaser. Cutting their hair forces the boys to deal with the trauma of their situation. After crying and venting their emotions, they settle into life in hiding at the church. To help pass the time, they read *Gone with the Wind*. The Civil War novel begins to take on special significance in this story. Johnny, especially, likes the book, and Pony is amazed that Johnny can get more meaning out of the story than he can. He was just a little slow to get things, and he liked to explore things once he did get them. The class distinction between the greasers and the Socs becomes blurred, indicating that being an outsider is a matter of perspective a recurring theme in the book. Johnny is especially impressed with the Southern gentlemen. Johnny relates to these men because they are gallant and cool even when everything is against them, just like the greasers are. The South had attempted to secede from the union, and at the time of the *Gone with the Wind* story, they were losing the Civil War. They were the "outsiders" and in the novel they are gallant even in the face of defeat. Johnny says "I bet they were cool guys" when he learns that the Southern gentlemen rode into sure death because they were gallant. He says of them "They remind me of Dally. The colors of the countryside continue to comfort the boys. Ponyboy better understands that he lives not in a black and white world, a world that is either greaser or Soc exclusively, but in a world with many layers in between these two extremes. The colors of the countryside help Pony with this realization. In the city, he was on the same path to understanding, drawn to the beauty of sunsets. Speaking to Ponyboy, Johnny admits, "I never noticed colors and clouds and stuff until you kept reminding me about them. This poem symbolizes the death of his parents, the goodness of life with them, and the inevitability that all of life will change. Reciting this poem to Johnny allows Pony to admit that there is still more to understand about not only himself but the world. The colors in the world around him help him see the contrasts present in the world — although sometimes overlooking them is easier. Ponyboy explains, "I liked my books and clouds and sunsets. Dally was so real he scared me. Johnny understands and offers the conclusion that maybe the two of them are just different from the others; Pony disagrees and says that, no, maybe the rest of the gang are the ones who are different. He sincerely misses his brothers. Hinton uses the reflective narration technique to lead the reader in many different directions. She encourages readers to be sympathetic toward the boys because of the conditions in which they are living, but makes clear that Johnny did kill a young man. Even though Ponyboy does not want to recognize the consequences of this act, Hinton uses this technique to remind readers to do just that: We could take whatever was coming now. Glossary peroxide hydrogen peroxide, a liquid used

to bleach hair. Robert Frost U. T-bird [Slang] a Ford Thunderbird. Next Chapter 6 Pop Quiz! A sub-theme in this novel is the power of three. Which of the following is not represented in *The Outsiders*? Three Curtis brothers struggle to stay together. Three rings are on the hand of the Soc who beat Johnny. Three Socs save the children from the church fire.

Chapter 4 : 25 Top Bible Verses About HOPE - Encouraging Scripture Quotes

Chapter 5 "What I mean is maybe it's only us." (See Important Quotations Explained). Summary. As Ralph walks along the beach, he thinks about how much of life is an improvisation and about how a considerable part of one's waking life is spent watching one's feet.

Click here to view The happy effects of justification through faith in the righteousness of Christ. Being justified by faith he has peace with God. The holy, righteous God, cannot be at peace with a sinner, while under the guilt of sin. Justification takes away the guilt, and so makes way for peace. Into this grace we are brought, which teaches that we were not born in this state. We could not have got into it of ourselves, but we are led into it, as pardoned offenders. Therein we stand, a posture that denotes perseverance; we stand firm and safe, upheld by the power of the enemy. And those who have hope for the glory of God hereafter, have enough to rejoice in now. Tribulation worketh patience, not in and of itself, but the powerful grace of God working in and with the tribulation. Patient sufferers have most of the Divine consolations, which abound as afflictions abound. It works needful experience of ourselves. This hope will not disappoint, because it is sealed with the Holy Spirit as a Spirit of love. It is the gracious work of the blessed Spirit to shed abroad the love of God in the hearts of all the saints. Christ died to save us, not in our sins, but from our sins; and we were yet sinners when he died for us. Nay, the carnal mind is not only an enemy to God, but enmity itself, chap. But God designed to deliver from sin, and to work a great change. While the sinful state continues, God loathes the sinner, and the sinner loathes God, Zec And that for such as these Christ should die, is a mystery; no other such an instance of love is known, so that it may well be the employment of eternity to adore and wonder at it. Again; what idea had the apostle when he supposed the case of some one dying for a righteous man? And yet he only put it as a thing that might be. Was it not the undergoing this suffering, that the person intended to be benefitted might be released therefrom? But from what are believers in Christ released by his death? Not from bodily death; for that they all do and must endure. The evil, from which the deliverance could be effected only in this astonishing manner, must be more dreadful than natural death. There is no evil, to which the argument can be applied, except that which the apostle actually affirms, sin, and wrath, the punishment of sin, determined by the unerring justice of God. And if, by Divine grace, they were thus brought to repent, and to believe in Christ, and thus were justified by the price of his bloodshedding, and by faith in that atonement, much more through Him who died for them and rose again, would they be kept from falling under the power of sin and Satan, or departing finally from him. The living Lord of all, will complete the purpose of his dying love, by saving all true believers to the uttermost. It is to exalt our views respecting the blessings Christ has procured for us, by comparing them with the evil which followed upon the fall of our first father; and by showing that these blessings not only extend to the removal of these evils, but far beyond. Adam sinning, his nature became guilty and corrupted, and so came to his children. Thus in him all have sinned. And death is by sin; for death is the wages of sin. Then entered all that misery which is the due desert of sin; temporal, spiritual, eternal death. If Adam had not sinned, he had not died; but a sentence of death was passed, as upon a criminal; it passed through all men, as an infectious disease that none escape. In proof of our union with Adam, and our part in his first transgression, observe, that sin prevailed in the world, for many ages before the giving of the law by Moses. And death reigned in that long time, not only over adults who wilfully sinned, but also over multitudes of infants, which shows that they had fallen in Adam under condemnation, and that the sin of Adam extended to all his posterity. He was a figure or type of Him that was to come as Surety of a new covenant, for all who are related to Him. But the grace and mercy of God, and the free gift of righteousness and salvation, are through Jesus Christ, as man: This free gift did not place them anew in a state of trial, but fixed them in a state of justification, as Adam would have been placed, had he stood. Notwithstanding the differences, there is a striking similarity. As by the offence of one, sin and death prevailed to the condemnation of all men, so by the righteousness of one, grace prevailed to the justification of all related to Christ by faith. Through the grace of God, the gift by grace has abounded to many through Christ; yet multitudes choose to remain under the dominion of sin and death, rather than to apply for the blessings of the

reign of grace. But Christ will in nowise cast out any who are willing to come to him. The moral law showed that many thoughts, tempers, words, and actions, were sinful, thus transgressions were multiplied. Not making sin to abound the more, but discovering the sinfulness of it, even as the letting in a clearer light into a room, discovers the dust and filth which were there before, but were not seen. The sin of Adam, and the effect of corruption in us, are the abounding of that offence which appeared on the entrance of the law. And the terrors of the law make gospel comforts the more sweet. Thus God the Holy Spirit has, by the blessed apostle, delivered to us a most important truth, full of consolation, suited to our need as sinners. Whatever one may have above another, every man is a sinner against God, stands condemned by the law, and needs pardon. A righteousness that is to justify cannot be made up of a mixture of sin and holiness. There can be no title to an eternal reward without a pure and spotless righteousness: Commentary by Matthew Henry, O Cristo de Deus vem ao mundo e mostra o que fazer para lograr xito contra o pecado por m, novamente, a humanidade prefere deixar sobre os seus ombros a responsabilidade que sua. Outras revela es ser o necess rias para que o despertar da consci ncia ocorra e o homem se liberte da pris o em que se encontre. A f sem obras f morta. Por obras entendemos a constru o do reino de Deus. First u have to be born again of uncorruptable seed by the word of god and christs doctrine. Search the scriptures for in them u think u have eternal life. Death is a result of sin and so all die. We can be so grateful to Jehovah God for the ransom of his son Jesus Christ that will undo all the damage that has taken place over the centuries.

effect on system of starting a large motor One very important consequence of starting these very large motors must be realised. Even with reduced voltage starting and the consequent limiting of the starting current, the call on generator capacity is considerable.

They may be of high voltage supplied from HV busbars, or they may be of low voltage supplied from one or other of the LV busbars; the latter form the great majority of offshore and industrial motors. Motors below about hp kWm run from the V or V system, but those of higher power are usually of the high-voltage type. The initial starting current at standstill is therefore very large, though at low power factor. Typically it may be four to six times the normal full-load current, with a power factor of the order of 0. As the motor begins to move and to generate back-emf, the low power factor reactive current steadily falls off, but the motor begins to draw more active power as it accelerates. The net effect is that the initial starting current persists fairly constant through most of the run-up period, but the power factor steadily improves. With very few exceptions all offshore motors are direct-on-line started, whether of the high-voltage or low-voltage type. The run-up time of a direct-on-line started motor depends on: Motors are designed for different starting torques. In general, a high starting torque gives a lower efficiency. Clearly the inertia of, say, a centrifugal fan is far less than that of a motor generator set, and the run-up time would be much shorter. Loading the driven end as distinct from starting light will clearly extend the run-up time. Torque depends on the square of the applied voltage. Therefore an induction motor is very sensitive to voltage drop at its terminals, however caused. This is further discussed in Chapter 6. Two of the principal methods are described below. It should be noted however that reduced voltage starting also means reduced starting torque, so that, where high starting torques are needed, these methods may not always be suitable. All six ends of the motor windings are brought out, and a 3-pole changeover hand-switch or contactor connects them alternatively in star or delta. The changeover switch is not, of course, inside the motor as indicated in Figure 5. When the motor is up to speed and the starting current has fallen to its running value, the motor is reconnected into delta and takes its full voltage across each phase. As it is then running at nearly synchronous speed, the changeover will cause only a small increase of current. Alternatively the reconnection may be by contactor, especially with an auto-started motor. Interlocks will ensure the correct sequence of operating. Delta-connected motors are less easy to protect than star-connected ones and are little used on offshore installations. An ordinary double-wound transformer could be used, but, as the ratio is close, an auto-transformer is just as effective and is smaller and cheaper. It runs up on the reduced voltage, taking an appreciably lower starting current. When it is up to speed the auto-transformer and its tap are disconnected by a hand-switch or contactors and the motor is connected directly across the full-voltage mains. As with direct-on-line starting, the run-up time depends on the motor design, on the inertia of the driven end and on whether the machine starts loaded or light. In the case of auto-transformer starting it will also depend on the voltage ratio of the auto-transformer and hence on the voltage applied during the first stage. Certain features of auto-transformer starting should, however, be noticed: When power is taken off a large running motor, it remains magnetised for a time by its rotor current until it has been damped out. While it continues, the motor will be generating back-emf. If the full voltage is applied while this is happening, it might come in anti-phase, with consequent currents of the order of a short-circuit. Time delays of about two seconds are usual with large motors. Here the auto-transformer remains constantly connected, but it is not actually energised - that is, it does not carry any current - until its star-point is completed by a circuit-breaker or contactor. As soon as the main breaker and star-point breakers are closed, the motor, which is permanently connected to the auto-transformer taps, receives its reduced voltage and starts its first stage run-up. When it is up to near synchronous speed, the star-point breaker opens, leaving the motor still connected to the mains through the auto-transformer primary section acting as a choke. At no time during transition from first to second stage has the motor been totally disconnected from the mains; therefore its back-emf can never become out-of-phase with the mains voltage. In large motors the sequence of switch closing and opening is automatic and is tied in with other mechanical sequences such as pre-start purging of the motor casing, running up of

lubricating pumps and correct opening of valves on the driven load side. The completion of each stage is monitored by timing relays, and, unless it is completed within a certain preset time, the main breaker is tripped and the start aborted, with appropriate alarm lamps lit on the main control panel. On most installations the only motors large enough to require auto-transformer starting are typically those driving the Gas Compression Pipeline Boosters and Re-injection Compressors. Even with reduced voltage starting and the consequent limiting of the starting current, the call on generator capacity is considerable. At least two generators should be on line to enable such a motor to be started, and even then their AVRs will be extended to the limit to maintain voltage. The situation will be aggravated if the generators already have an appreciable standing load, and load-shedding may be found necessary to enable a start to be made. In any case a severe voltage dip on the whole offshore installation system may be expected until the motor is up to speed, and that very dip may itself cause the motor to be sluggish in running up even if it does not prevent it. If the dip is large or prolonged, other motor contactors may trip on undervoltage, and operators must be prepared to find this. Those installations with only two Avons will be more susceptible than those with four. It is assumed that the AVR is already compensating for all other running loads, including that of the large motor which is already running. The amount and speed of recovery will depend on the margin left in the AVR. It must be stressed that it is the reactive loading on the generators due to the motor starting which is the critical factor. The active MW load demanded by the gas compression motors during starting is well within the capacity of one Avon unless it is already heavily loaded. When shedding loads, therefore, those with large reactive components e. The Mvar meter on the switchboard is the one to watch. Starting a large motor in an extensive onshore installation, which is backed up by a big supply network, is less of a problem; the principles set out above remain, although their effect may be less noticeable. Each time an attempt is made to start a motor and the contactor actually closes but the motor does not move, a severe starting current of the order of five to six times full-load current flows continuously through the contactor contacts and the windings of the stationary motor. This gives rise to heating I^2R at a rate 25 to 36 times normal for the motor, and without ventilation. If another attempt is made immediately, the overcurrent protection resets. It has the same time delay as before, and therefore an equal amount of heat is released to be added to the first. Each starting attempt will therefore raise the motor winding temperature still further. Too many attempts will raise it to such a temperature that there is severe risk of damage to the insulation and of an immediate or early breakdown, even though the protection is working properly. Cables and motor cable boxes may also be thermally overstressed, with similar risk of breakdown. The repeated opening of the contactor under such severe conditions is likely not only to overheat it but to burn, and possibly weld, the contacts. Many examples of this have been reported. If this happens and the contactor cannot open because of welding, all protection of the motor is lost, and a burnout is almost inevitable, and possibly fire. Some motors are now provided with thermistor or resistance thermal detector elements embedded in their windings. They detect the temperature rise from whatever cause and, if it exceeds a certain preset level, they trip and lock out the motor until it has cooled always assuming, of course, that the contactor has not welded-in. The operator can seldom know whether any particular motor is so protected, and he should observe a general rule that if, after two attempts, a motor does not start, he should make no further try but call in Maintenance. Indeed some operators have laid down a general instruction that motors over 50kW are only suitable for two successive starts when cold. Another one start attempt is allowable after a cooling period of 30 minutes at standstill. No more than three starts may be attempted in any one hour. For certain very large motors the manufacturers may make special stipulations not only on the number of starting attempts, but also on the maximum permitted number of successful starts over a given time. For example, for the large gas compression motors 7. Now an example is given of the calculation needed to estimate the current and power active and reactive of a motor when starting. Summarising the figures i , ii , iii and iv: As the motor runs up and approaches synchronous speed, these figures gradually change until, at whatever load the motor is to run, they settle at the figures in the table of Chapter 4. Since the voltage drop in a generation and distribution system is due principally to the reactive loading, it becomes clear that a voltage dip will be experienced whenever a motor, particularly a large motor, is started. The sudden demand for considerable reactive power will cause the voltage to drop before the AVR is able to correct it. This appears on an

installation as a momentary dip of the lights.

Chapter 6 : The American Revolution | THE AMERICAN YAWP

Read Chapter 5: Starting Over from the story Memorable (sequel) by Sammyiams (Samantha Webb) with 30, reads. jackjohnson, jackgilinsky, highschool. Please d.

It is light in a rudimentary form: A box of glass that glows when its wires are connected. This power can be harnessed to benefit society. But how is he to convince others of this great new boon? He knows many will fear his discovery; worse, the authorities will be enraged at his transgression, at his daring to think and work alone. He believes the Scholars are the only ones who will understand and recognize the merit of his invention. When the World Council of Scholars convenes in his city, he will present to them, as his gift, the "glass box with the power of the sky. A new thought strikes him: He cares, for the first time, what becomes of his body. He wonders, for the first time in his life, what he looks like. Men never see their own faces in this society, and are forbidden to ask their brothers. They have been taught that it is evil to have concern for their own faces and bodies. But now, for some reason he does not understand, he desires to see his face. Analysis Equality can be thought of as the Thomas Edison of his age, the man who discovers how to employ the power of electricity to generate light. But the conditions under which Equality conducts his research are vastly more difficult. He must sneak around, concealing his precious work as though it was a guilty secret. He has only three hours at night for his studies, after working all day as a Street Sweeper. He crouches alone in a dimly lit, ill-equipped tunnel. He forages and steals what supplies he can. He has nobody with whom to brainstorm and discuss his ideas. He receives no moral support from his society — only its opposite, the threat of punishment and death if caught. In short, the harsh conditions under which Equality carries out his work underscore an important truth regarding innovators: They are motivated solely by their love of the work. Equality loves science. Researchers and inventors follow their own vision, their own truth. Rather, his own personal values impel him, the importance that he — alone among the members of this society — places on this creative work. Ayn Rand shows that creative work is personal, not social. As a consequence of holding and reaching values of his own, Equality experiences the previously unknown sensation of pride. When he gazes upon the wires glowing in the dark, he is filled with a sense of his accomplishment. He thinks of the wires as veins torn from his body. The invention is merely an extension of his self, something brought into existence by his mind and his hands. This sense of self worth is why, for the first time, he desires to see his face and know what he looks like. The recognition of his inner beauty leads him to expect that his external demeanor will match it. He recognizes that he and he alone created this invention — that it was his brain and his hands that brought the light into existence. He knows that his brothers contributed nothing but the obstacles. Equality moves one step closer to recognizing the reality of individuality, that human beings are not mere appendages of a faceless, social mass. Clearly to him, only one man invented the light — "we" did not accomplish it — and it enables him to further question his lifelong indoctrination by society. He is almost ready to throw off the tyranny of "we," and to discover the lost and sacred Unspeakable Word. Glossary The Box of Glass rudimentary form of an electric light that Equality has re-invented. Though he knows little about electricity, he recognizes that lightning is caused by the same force that generates the light.

Chapter 7 : Chapter 5: Where to start - Disrupt & Innovate

In this chapter we will examine starting points for the journey of change and share ideas on how to initiate and drive change. We will discuss how change leaders at the top and in the ranks of ICSSOs could pull off such a complete transformation of their organisations.

Rocag Beginning during the Goblet of Fire, Harry looks to different friends for support after both Ron and Hermione refuse to believe that he did not put his name in the Goblet. Including one unexpected friend: He thought often about their conversation the previous night and found it more and more confusing every time he mentally replayed it. The only comforting fact he had found was that Daphne seemed to want to go to the Yule Ball with him, even if other things might make that impossible. Harry wanted nothing more than to find her and get her to explain what was going on, but he had promised to let her handle the situation alone. Doing nothing was not a thing that came easy to him, he would much rather be rushing into action and facing whatever came his way head on. He laughed, knowing that if Daphne could hear what he was thinking she would mock him for being too much of a Gryffindor. After dinner Harry had decided to read for a while instead of going to the third floor room to train. Earlier in the year he might have thought time spent reading would not help him face whatever challenged lay ahead, but he had eventually realized how stupid that idea was. Lots of types of knowledge can be useful, not just knowledge of spells. The subject was more complicated than he expected it to be, but clearly could be very useful. He mentally chided himself for deciding to take Divination, which as far as he could tell was absolutely useless, instead. Hermione in particular could tell that something was bothering him, and so after seeing him in the common room had decided to ask him about it. Harry did not notice that she was even in the room until she sat down on the sofa near his feet. He looked over the top of the book to see who had distracted him and after finding that it was Hermione he set his book down on his lap. Is it too late to drop Divination for something else? Divination is a complete waste of time. I am sure Trelawny will miss being able to predict my death every class though. We only have a year and a half before our OWLs! Hermione frowned at his laughter, knowing that he did not take her concerns seriously. You have plenty of time. Tournaments, dates, golden eggs, dancing, figuring out who put my name in that damn cup, training, being slandered in the press I am sure I am forgetting something. So what is it? Deciding she would have to figure it out on her own, she started thinking about what possibly could have happened. Then an idea struck her. Did you ask someone out and get turned down? No, I did not get turned down and I did not ask Cho Chang. Daphne may say no, but she had not yet. And she is quite pretty. Give it up, Hermione. You are completely on the wrong track here. You are just going to have to wait and see who I am going to take. Unhappy with the way the conversation was turning out, Harry decided to turn the tables on Hermione. What are your plans for the Ball? Harry grinned at her response, knowing that he could use it against her now. In that case I am going to sleep. Harry did not see Daphne at all during the next day. She was absent even at meals, when she was normally seated near Tracy Davis and Blaise Zabini. This also happened to be the one day of the week in which Gryffindors did not share a single class with the Slytherins. Normally this was a relief and cause for celebration, but today Harry found it annoying. Even so he was careful not to let it show in his attitude; the last thing he wanted was to encourage Hermione to dig for more information. It was not until the following day that Harry once again felt a hand slip into his pocket and leave something behind. The note told him to meet Daphne in the third floor classroom at 8: Harry was reminded of the spy movies that Dudley sometimes liked to watch and thought it was funny that even with the advantage of magic he and Daphne were sending messages in the same way he had seen those fictional spies communicate. After stopping to magically lock the door and silence the room she turned towards him and smiled. You have no idea how much trouble you caused when you asked me to the Yule Ball. I caused much of it as well when I decided that I wanted to go with you. You asked, I am saying yes, and we are going. For a moment Harry just smiled but then, feeling a little of that Gryffindor courage, he stepped towards Daphne and pulled her into a hug. Harry expected her to be surprised by the hug, but she merely returned it. Daphne took a seat near the end of the table and Harry took one directly across from her. For a few moments she sat thinking, deciding how to

best explain. What do you know about the Greengrass family? You have a little sister who is a second year, in Slytherin like you. The family is pureblooded and considered dark as far as I know. Is that about right? I guess you get the long version then. The Greengrasses are a relatively old family, though not as old as the Potters. The first mention of a Greengrass in the records is of a Henry Greengrass who received special recognition during the Goblin Rebellion of Whether he was a half-blood or a muggleborn is still being debated in my family. I thought your family was pureblooded? Somewhere at the very top of every family tree is a muggleborn wizard. But we go along with it because in this society it is better to be a part of an influential family. You said my family was older, how do you know about them? Either way, if you wanted to play the part of a snobbish pureblood you have a good enough name to get away with it. The name is the important thing. Now, as I was saying before you distracted me, for the next few hundred years the Greengrasses built up a reputation of being a relatively dark family. Sometimes allying with dark lords, mostly staying neutral, and in a few rare cases opposing them. Normally a minor dark lord will rise up every twenty years or so and stick around for a couple of years before finally being defeated. Major dark lords are rarer, they usually only come about once every years but when they do they could stay in control for decades. This century has been an exception to the rule with two major dark lords coming to power. On the bright side they managed to kill off any competing minor dark lords, but does not help everyone else out much. It might surprise you to find out how many of the darker families fought against Grindelwald, and how many others stayed neutral. The difference in the last two wars is like the difference between a nation being attacked by another nation and one fighting itself in a civil war. Apparently, this is when he started to really not like Dumbledore. The history books say that Dumbledore was doing all he could, but apparently that was something my grandfather could never accept. By the time Dumbledore finally was willing to face and defeat Grindelwald most of the wizarding communities in Europe had been destroyed along with the muggle cities. A lot of the other families felt the way my grandfather did once the war was over. After the war grandfather went home and things started to go back to normal. Wizarding Britain had not been damaged as much as their continental counterparts, and so while other societies rebuilt ours began to thrive. The Greengrasses, along with many other families, prospered in terms of status and wealth. More than once our family was approached by Death Eaters who wanted the Greengrasses to pledge their loyalty to You-Know-Who, but my grandfather was stubborn and told them no every time. He was also approached by Dumbledore who wished for his assistance, but he was also told no. My grandfather had two children, both sons. The oldest, my father, is Daniel Greengrass. As oldest he was expected to take charge of the family when grandfather died. When the Dark Lord started winning my uncle begged grandfather to pledge the family to You-Know-Who, saying that the family would be better off if they did. Still though, the family stayed neutral. Then in my grandfather unexpectedly became very ill. The healers were never able to determine what was wrong with him, and after a few months he was dead. My father, wanting to respect the wishes of his father, said no and made it clear that the family was staying neutral. Every few months my Death Eater uncle would come home, ask my family if they were ready to join the Dark Lord, get told no, and leave. Things stayed that way until October of when you somehow managed to survive the killing curse and the Dark Lord was defeated. He was then questioned, tried, and taken to Azkaban where he still lives to this day. My father went to see him a couple of times right after the trial, but Uncle Gabriel was bitter and angry and spent the visits blaming my father for not supporting the Dark Lord. So father stopped visiting. One more thing about my uncle, want to guess who the Auror who captured him was? So far he has been nice to me, but he does seem to dislike some of the other Slytherins like Malfoy.

Chapter 8 : Chapter - Super Paper Mario Wiki Guide - IGN

Chapter 5 is the pivotal chapter of The Great Gatsby, as Gatsby's reunion with Daisy is the hinge on which the novel swings. Before this event, the story of their relationship exists only in prospect, as Gatsby moves toward a dream that no one else can discern.

However, to aid you in your quest, there are three video screens scattered about that reveal a tip about what you should do. Item 1 - Water Tablet Get your feet wet at the first waterway by diving beneath the platform and sink to the waterbed. Before you leave, flip to 3D to find to hidden chests. Now use the treasure chest as a stepping stone to leap back into the water above. At the surface, head through the door to your right. Through the door, head left to find a floating door, and a group of four seemingly indestructible blocks. A quick flip to 3D reveals the charade: Plant a bomb to take them out, then flip back to 2D and activate the exposed switch. Now climb the landform that appears to go through the door. After the video screen, flip to 3D at the first ground pillar to reveal a ton of? Drop off the ledge and continue to the ground floor. Now venture back through the door to the previous section. A hint and coins See the pipe on the four bricks? You can float to it as Peach by leaping off the landmass to the right. Warp down it to emerge in the background, then move to the peak of the mountain, to fall into a cavern. Before leaving, flip to 3D to discover a horde of coins on the ground. Ultra Shroom Shake After emerging from the cave, look for an Ultra Shroom Shake all the way to the right, before going back down the pipe to the foreground. The easiest way to defeat him is to grab and toss him with Thoreau to stun him, then jump on his head. With all three items in tow, run back through the door to the previous section. Once there, head left until you reach the tall mountain -- climb the blocks all the way up. At the top, point the Wii Remote at the screen to find a hidden block that will extend a ladder, when hit. Place the three tablets in the pedestals in this order, from left to right: Setting the tablets in the proper order will cause a Pixl named Cudge to join your team! Cudge is able to smash things up with his power - test it out on the large yellow block almost directly below you on ground level to reveal a pipe that leads to the final cavern. Before hitting the Star Block, use Peach to float over it to a ledge on the opposite side. Flip to 3D there to find a chest that contains a Stone Buzzy card.

Chapter 9 : The Young Riders Post Scripts: Starting Over, Chapter 5

Gaddis: Starting Out with Java: From Control Structures through Objects, 5/e Starting Out with Java - From Control Structures through Objects Answers to Review Questions Chapter 5 Multiple Choice and True/False 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. d 9. c

Or will everything go wrong? He would have to just come right out and say it, no dodging around the subject. He checked his internal chrono, 5: There are Decepticons in the brig! Prowl sighed internally, counting to 10 before he answered "Yes, I realize that Red. Why did no one tell me!?" No, and try not to fritz Red. He keyed in the door code and slipped unobtrusively inside. Not in that fashion anyway. So, I took a chance, and met with him. Prowl shot him a dirty look "Yes. And of course not! He requested my help, and I went. He brought Mikaela with him and he and Frenzy are now in the brig, awaiting your judgement. You have half an hour. XX Barricade looked up as footsteps neared the brig, then looked back down as the door slid open. Who else would it be? This will not be easy. Barricade sighed, looking away "Whatever. I will not join the Autobots. You have twenty-four hours to decide. She lie on something soft, and she felt warm, but it could be a trick. And Ratchet covered your eyes so they would be able to adjust to the light better. I can take it off if you wish. I thought it was a dream. The form I am occupying now is a Pretender. And is my dad okay? He looked at Barricade "Your repairs have been made, along with the changes you requested. I still want another twenty-four hours of observation for her. And please try to keep Frenzy away from Red Alert and the twins. Mikaela stood slowly, getting her bearings, before pacing the table "So why did Optimus make you watch me. It was an option. Why do you look different? Hope you guys liked this chapter! Your review has been posted.