

**Chapter 1 : 5 facts about Social Security | Pew Research Center**

*Just Think Program Five: Developing Intermediate or Early Upper Elementary Thinking Skills [Syndey Tyler-Parker] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

How to Think Like a Computer Scientist: This way of thinking combines some of the best features of mathematics, engineering, and natural science. Like mathematicians, computer scientists use formal languages to denote ideas specifically computations. Like engineers, they design things, assembling components into systems and evaluating tradeoffs among alternatives. Like scientists, they observe the behavior of complex systems, form hypotheses, and test predictions. The single most important skill for a computer scientist is problem solving. Problem solving means the ability to formulate problems, think creatively about solutions, and express a solution clearly and accurately. As it turns out, the process of learning to program is an excellent opportunity to practice problem-solving skills. On one level, you will be learning to program, a useful skill by itself. On another level, you will use programming as a means to an end. As we go along, that end will become clearer. As you might infer from the name high-level language, there are also low-level languages, sometimes referred to as machine languages or assembly languages. Loosely speaking, computers can only execute programs written in low-level languages. Thus, programs written in a high-level language have to be translated into something more suitable before they can run. Almost all programs are written in high-level languages because of their advantages. It is much easier to program in a high-level language so programs take less time to write, they are shorter and easier to read, and they are more likely to be correct. Second, high-level languages are portable, meaning that they can run on different kinds of computers with few or no modifications. The engine that translates and runs Python is called the Python Interpreter: There are two ways to use it: In immediate mode, you type Python expressions into the Python Interpreter window, and the interpreter immediately shows the result: The interpreter uses the prompt to indicate that it is ready for instructions. Alternatively, you can write a program in a file and use the interpreter to execute the contents of the file. Such a file is called a script. Scripts have the advantage that they can be saved to disk, printed, and so on. In this Rhodes Local Edition of the textbook, we use a program development environment called PyScripter. It is available at <http://www.pythonscripts.com>: There are various other development environments. For example, we created a file named `firstprogram.py`. By convention, files that contain Python programs have names that end with `.py`. Most programs are more interesting than this one. Working directly in the interpreter is convenient for testing short bits of code because you get immediate feedback. Think of it as scratch paper used to help you work out problems. Anything longer than a few lines should be put into a script. What is a program? The computation might be something mathematical, such as solving a system of equations or finding the roots of a polynomial, but it can also be a symbolic computation, such as searching and replacing text in a document or strangely enough compiling a program. The details look different in different languages, but a few basic instructions appear in just about every language: Thus, we can describe programming as the process of breaking a large, complex task into smaller and smaller subtasks until the subtasks are simple enough to be performed with sequences of these basic instructions. That may be a little vague, but we will come back to this topic later when we talk about algorithms. Programming errors are called bugs and the process of tracking them down and correcting them is called debugging. Use of the term bug to describe small engineering difficulties dates back to at least 1876, when Thomas Edison had a bug with his phonograph. Three kinds of errors can occur in a program: It is useful to distinguish between them in order to track them down more quickly. Syntax refers to the structure of a program and the rules about that structure. For example, in English, a sentence must begin with a capital letter and end with a period. So does this one. For most readers, a few syntax errors are not a significant problem, which is why we can read the poetry of E. Python is not so forgiving. If there is a single syntax error anywhere in your program, Python will display an error message and quit, and you will not be able to run your program. During the first few weeks of your programming career, you will probably spend a lot of time tracking down syntax errors. As you gain experience, though, you will make fewer errors and find them faster. These errors are also called exceptions because they usually indicate that something exceptional

and bad has happened. Runtime errors are rare in the simple programs you will see in the first few chapters, so it might be a while before you encounter one. If there is a semantic error in your program, it will run successfully, in the sense that the computer will not generate any error messages, but it will not do the right thing. It will do something else. Specifically, it will do what you told it to do. The problem is that the program you wrote is not the program you wanted to write. The meaning of the program its semantics is wrong. Identifying semantic errors can be tricky because it requires you to work backward by looking at the output of the program and trying to figure out what it is doing. Although it can be frustrating, debugging is one of the most intellectually rich, challenging, and interesting parts of programming. In some ways, debugging is like detective work. You are confronted with clues, and you have to infer the processes and events that led to the results you see. Debugging is also like an experimental science. Once you have an idea what is going wrong, you modify your program and try again. If your hypothesis was correct, then you can predict the result of the modification, and you take a step closer to a working program. If your hypothesis was wrong, you have to come up with a new one. As Sherlock Holmes pointed out, When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth. That is, programming is the process of gradually debugging a program until it does what you want. The idea is that you should start with a program that does something and make small modifications, debugging them as you go, so that you always have a working program. For example, Linux is an operating system kernel that contains millions of lines of code, but it started out as a simple program Linus Torvalds used to explore the Intel chip. Later chapters will make more suggestions about debugging and other programming practices. They were not designed by people although people try to impose some order on them ; they evolved naturally. Formal languages are languages that are designed by people for specific applications. For example, the notation that mathematicians use is a formal language that is particularly good at denoting relationships among numbers and symbols. Chemists use a formal language to represent the chemical structure of molecules. Programming languages are formal languages that have been designed to express computations. Formal languages tend to have strict rules about syntax. H<sub>2</sub>O is a syntactically correct chemical name, but 2Zz is not. Syntax rules come in two flavors, pertaining to tokens and structure. Tokens are the basic elements of the language, such as words, numbers, parentheses, commas, and so on. In Python, a statement like `print "Happy New Year for "`, has 6 tokens: It is possible to make errors in the way one constructs tokens. Similarly, 2Zz is not a legal token in chemistry notation because there is no element with the abbreviation Zz. The second type of syntax rule pertains to the structure of a statement—that is, the way the tokens are arranged. Similarly, molecular formulas have to have subscripts after the element name, not before. And in our Python example, if we omitted the comma, or if we changed the two parentheses around to say `print "Happy New Year for "`, our statement would still have six legal and valid tokens, but the structure is illegal. When you read a sentence in English or a statement in a formal language, you have to figure out what the structure of the sentence is although in a natural language you do this subconsciously. This process is called parsing. Once you have parsed a sentence, you can figure out what it means, or the semantics of the sentence. Assuming that you know what a shoe is and what it means to fall, you will understand the general implication of this sentence. Although formal and natural languages have many features in common—that is, tokens, structure, syntax, and semantics—there are many differences: Formal languages are designed to be nearly or completely unambiguous, which means that any statement has exactly one meaning, regardless of context. As a result, they are often verbose. Formal languages are less redundant and more concise. On the other hand, natural languages are full of idiom and metaphor. Answers thinks it knows! People who grow up speaking a natural language—everyone—often have a hard time adjusting to formal languages. In some ways, the difference between formal and natural language is like the difference between poetry and prose, but more so: Ambiguity is not only common but often deliberate. Prose is more amenable to analysis than poetry but still often ambiguous. Here are some suggestions for reading programs and other formal languages.

**Chapter 2 : Five Reasons Food Stamps Work Just Fine**

*"The Five" on Fox News Channel airs weekdays at 5 p.m. ET. Five of your favorite Fox News personalities discuss current issues in a roundtable discussion.*

And the progress graphs will keep you motivated. Signup to my daily email tips to get the spreadsheet. All weights include the bar because you lift it. You need small plates of 1. The first weeks will feel easy. But the weight will increase fast. Your goal is to add weight every workout for as long as you can. But most people are surprised by how long they can add weight each workout with such a simple program. Typical Results Your results depend on your age, gender, weight, technique, nutrition, sleep, experience, consistency, effort, etc. Many people have doubled their Squat to lb, gained 24lb and lost 12lb in a year on this program. The magnitude of the gains and time it takes varies. Your muscles will become stronger and bigger to lift the weights. Your metabolism will be higher. Your waist and body-fat will decrease " without doing cardio. A muscular body is more attractive than a fat one. Your clothes will fit better. Your posture will improve. Your testosterone levels will increase. It will take them less effort to do things like walking or running. Stronger muscles can do more work in the same amount of time. Your heart muscle will get stronger like every other muscle. Your blood pressure and heart rate will decrease. Your cardiovascular fitness will increase. Your testosterone will increase. Your cholesterol, blood pressure and stress will decrease. All of this will make you feel healthier and younger. Your bone density will increase and balance improve. This makes you less likely to get injured and may even eliminate nagging pains. People will notice your new body and strength. Some will compliment you. Adding weight every workout is hard work. This makes it easier for you to work hard because you become tougher. Only three workouts per week. Each takes 45 mins the first 12 weeks, max 80mins after that. The other hours you can spend-guilt-free on family, friends, hobbies, etc. You can easily build a home gym and train from your garage as I did for ten years. This saves money on gym fees. Your focus should therefore be to increase the weight until you reach these minimum targets. This triggers your body to gain strength and muscle to lift heavier the next workout. Every exercise works several muscles. Together, these compound exercises work your whole body. They actually grow better with compound exercises because you can lift heavier weights. This triggers more growth. This is why more strength is more muscle. The intensity is higher on compound exercises because you can use heavier weights. Your whole chest works to push the bar away from you when you Bench Press. Your upper-chest works to lift the weight when you Overhead Press. Your biceps pull the weight to you when you Barbell Row. Your arms contract on every exercise to hold the bar. They keep your lower back from rounding on Deadlifts, Squats and Rows. They keep it from arching on the Overhead Press. Your calves work to straighten your ankles when you Squat and Deadlift the weight up. Your traps work to keep your shoulders in place when you Deadlift and Barbell Row. They transfer power to the bar. They also contract at the top of your Overhead Press. Your quads, glutes and hamstring straighten your legs and hips when you Squat and Deadlift. Your lower back keeps your spine from rounding on Deadlifts, Squats and Row. Your upper-back pulls the weight back on Rows. It also keeps the bar close on Deadlifts. The compound exercises work your whole body. You will build your body. You will build muscle. A lot of muscle. The key is to increase your strength. The calf grew bigger which increased the weight he carried. It turned him into the best wrestler of his time. Milo won the Olympic Games 6x. He added weight slowly. He added weight every workout. He lifted a heavy object that worked his whole body. He lifted it frequently. He balanced it himself. But it was hard work. And it was effective. But it works the same way. Machines balance the weight for you. Free weights force you to balance it. So they engage more muscles, improve balance and build strength that transfers outside the gym. The movements are also more natural and safer because you control how the bar moves. This makes building a home gym cheap and easy. You can lift heavier on compounds like Squats than isolation like leg curls. Three is plenty " saves time. The Squat is the backbone of the program. It works your whole body, with heavy weights, and over a long range of motion. Squats are the best exercise to gain strength and muscle. It gives your body time to adapt to lifting more frequently. It prevents plateauing too early. It forces you to focus on lifting with proper form. And it prepares

you for the heavy weeks later. The workouts are short but intense. Each exercise works several muscles at the same time, and the weight is heavier. Your body arms itself to better handle the load next time. So your muscles get bigger , bones denser, and tendons stronger. Not lifting heavy makes you lose muscle and strength. Squatting three times a week is better than once because you trigger your legs 3x more to grow muscle. This improves your form which helps you lift more and triggers even more muscle growth. Your form is better because the set is over before fatigue sets in. The weight is just heavier which stimulates more growth. Training to failure gets you pumped and sore.

**Chapter 3 : Play Idle Awards: 5 Star General, a free online game on Kongregate**

*Don't think about it, just go. Madcow 5—5 is the training program after StrongLifts 5—5. It uses the same exercises and principles like progressive overload.*

One, Roy Naim, chose a different path and is currently serving a year prison sentence for possessing child pornography. Now, their future is in doubt. There are reports that President Trump may end the program, despite repeated statements during the campaign that his immigration crackdown would not extend to Dreamers. TIME got back in touch with 15 of the 30 people who appeared on the cover to see how their lives have changed since DACA and what they are at risk of losing if the program ends. Here are the stories they shared. What was it like for you when DACA was signed? It was a very celebratory moment, but at the same time, there were people like my parents who did not qualify. It was just heartbreaking. That to me is the heartbreaking part. How did the conversation with your parents go when you told them you were hesitant about applying? You need to go ahead and apply. What kind of work have you been doing since DACA? It sparked something in me. Andiola was working on immigration rights issues that she had fought for for so long—and now she was drafting them into policy, even as she fended off deportation orders for members of her family. How have things changed for you since the election? They have been different. I speak a lot about the deportation machine that Obama created, but I feel like we had a little bit of a better chance of stopping deportations because there was sort of a moral argument to be made. He was a president who ran on a platform of stopping separation of families and for immigration reform. How did you get involved in political work? When I came home from the interview [for a job as a congressional staffer], it was the same day that my mom was raided. I was kind of ready to step a little bit away from the Dreamer movement and the organizing world and focus in the Congressional office, but my house got raided, so I basically was organizing at the same time that I was working for a member of Congress on the topic of deportation. What has it been like fighting to keep your mom in the country? I am an organizer, so to now take in all the different things that Trump is doing and politically try to push back, and at the same time understanding that I have to make some time in October, for example, when she goes back to court, and November when she goes back to ICE, I have to just drop everything and go back home to support her emotionally but also figure out legal strategies to keep her here. What changed in your day-to-day life after you were approved for DACA? It was very surreal. What is it like talking about being undocumented at work? It brings up this cool dynamic where I get to educate [my coworkers] on how I was undocumented. I had this one coworker and he seemed very inquisitive—I was telling my story and how I came to the U. He was just shocked by the reality. Are you nervous about renewing your DACA status? How have things changed since the election? I think one of the biggest things that has changed even since the election has been just the fear in our community. The sad part for me is I left Arizona trying to leave that anti-immigrant rhetoric, and we came to Colorado thinking that it would be better. Have people in your community had to change their behavior? I had to transform all my materials to child-friendly language and have them draw pictures and things. At eight years old, they have to be thinking about emergency plans and who they can open the door for. It was also frustrating to see that they were having to think about going to counseling. Right now, Orjuela is a full-time volunteer with the immigrant rights organization Cosecha. Did DACA make you less afraid? Yeah, it made a lot of things in my life easier, but having fear has never gone away. The thing is, my original objective was to become an engineer. Before, I was stopping deportations while I was going to school, I was doing all these things, and I kind of kept continuing it [after DACA passed] because it was a need that we still felt as a community. I had that understanding that DACA was just temporary. And I carried that along with me, which is why I kept going into organizing. How did things change after the election? I always think about going back to school. I paused my life. In, she became a permanent resident of the United States, and, just last month, a citizen. But the fear that came with being undocumented has never really gone away. How was life different after you became a resident? So my status changed, but my problems were not solved. Now I know longer think of it like that. It makes me feel guilty. Why should I deserve this when other people who are in a worse situation could deserve

this more than me? How did things change for your family after the election? When Trump came in, it was even worse. The fear really increased. The idea of New York being a safe place got out of our minds. We have two locks in our door, we added a new one because my mom was super afraid. In , after an intense legal battle, he became the first undocumented lawyer in New York. How has your life changed since the election? For me, it was just kind of an urgency that needed to be addressed, and fortunately I was able to, with my law license, after a four-year legal battle. I went from being an advocate-slash-organizer-slash-activist to a lawyer. What changed for you after DACA passed? It was like day and night. With the papers, I was an American, and this is my home. Have your personal experiences with immigration helped you as a lawyer? I think from the personal, I can definitely connect with many of my clients in a very, very different way, a deeper level. One case, this was a child who had immigrated to the U. After almost a year and a half legal battle, he was talking about his girlfriend, he was talking about prom. It was just so incredible to build that kind of relationship, but it was because I told him my own story. For me, that was an incredible experience. Although she was initially hesitant about DACA, she applied in October and was granted her permit in . She has renewed DACA twice, once in and again in . Now 30, she graduated in December from University of Massachusetts Boston, where she was valedictorian and recipient of the John F. Kennedy Award for Academic Excellence, the highest honor given to an undergraduate. DACA helped her get in-state tuition and a job as a research assistant. She hopes to earn a doctorate. What changed for you after DACA was signed? I was scared for my mom. I said, they are going to know information about me, so they are going to know information about my mom. And then when I started hearing about all the people getting it, that motivated me to apply. I remember getting my work permit in the mail. So by the time I got my deferred action, I had mixed feelings about it. I was going to school, paying out-of-state tuition. Massachusetts did not have in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants, so I had to pay out of pocket. And I was usually late in my payments so I usually owed a lot of money. I did multiple jobsâ€”cleaning, restaurantsâ€”trying to finance my education that way. How would your life be affected if DACA were ended? I feel extremely anxious. When I was undocumented. So I feel like all of those fears, all of those ghosts would come back to my life. In , she suffered from a medical emergency that resulted in nine surgeries and a feeding tube. Her twin sister, friends and allies turned to crowdfunding platforms in order to pay the bills. When she renewed her DACA permit the next year, she filled out the paperwork from her hospital bed. What were you able to do with DACA? Having opportunities that were available to me, it was another world. My goal was to start online and if I liked it, transfer to the campus. I was never able to get a license before, so I was always dependent on other people driving places or public transportation, Even though I was 24 when DACA came out, I never really felt independent.

**Chapter 4 : StrongLifts 5—5: Get Stronger by Lifting Weights only 3x/Week**

*I have been on a methadone program for about 9 years. About 5 years ago I had an episode where while in my head I think all of the sudden I just start vomiting where the nausea never goes away, in reality I am told that I start acting strangely and I don't eat and my husband knows it is coming.*

Sign up now Fitness program: By Mayo Clinic Staff Starting a fitness program may be one of the best things you can do for your health. Physical activity can reduce your risk of chronic disease, improve your balance and coordination, help you lose weight and even improve your sleep habits and self-esteem. You can start a fitness program in only five steps. Assess your fitness level You probably have some idea of how fit you are. But assessing and recording baseline fitness scores can give you benchmarks against which to measure your progress. To assess your aerobic and muscular fitness, flexibility, and body composition, consider recording: Your pulse rate before and immediately after walking 1 mile 1. As you design your fitness program, keep these points in mind: Consider your fitness goals. Are you starting a fitness program to help lose weight? Or do you have another motivation, such as preparing for a marathon? Having clear goals can help you gauge your progress and stay motivated. Create a balanced routine. The Department of Health and Human Services recommends getting at least minutes of moderate aerobic activity or 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic activity a week, or a combination of moderate and vigorous activity. For example, try to get about 30 minutes of aerobic exercise on most days of the week. Also aim to incorporate strength training of all the major muscle groups into a fitness routine at least two days a week. Start low and progress slowly. If you have an injury or a medical condition, consult your doctor or an exercise therapist for help designing a fitness program that gradually improves your range of motion, strength and endurance. Build activity into your daily routine. Finding time to exercise can be a challenge. To make it easier, schedule time to exercise as you would any other appointment. Plan to watch your favorite show while walking on the treadmill, read while riding a stationary bike, or take a break to go on a walk at work. Plan to include different activities. Different activities cross-training can keep exercise boredom at bay. Cross-training using low-impact forms of activity, such as biking or water exercise, also reduces your chances of injuring or overusing one specific muscle or joint. Plan to alternate among activities that emphasize different parts of your body, such as walking, swimming and strength training. Allow time for recovery. Many people start exercising with frenzied zeal working out too long or too intensely and give up when their muscles and joints become sore or injured. Plan time between sessions for your body to rest and recover. Put it on paper. A written plan may encourage you to stay on track. Be sure to pick shoes designed for the activity you have in mind. For example, running shoes are lighter in weight than cross-training shoes, which are more supportive. You may want to try out certain types of equipment at a fitness center before investing in your own equipment. You might consider using fitness apps for smart devices or other activity tracking devices, such as ones that can track your distance, track calories burned or monitor your heart rate. As you begin your fitness program, keep these tips in mind: Start slowly and build up gradually. Give yourself plenty of time to warm up and cool down with easy walking or gentle stretching. Then speed up to a pace you can continue for five to 10 minutes without getting overly tired. As your stamina improves, gradually increase the amount of time you exercise. Work your way up to 30 to 60 minutes of exercise most days of the week. Break things up if you have to. Shorter but more-frequent sessions have aerobic benefits, too. Exercising in minute sessions three times a day may fit into your schedule better than a single minute session. Maybe your workout routine includes various activities, such as walking, bicycling or rowing. Take a weekend hike with your family or spend an evening ballroom dancing. Find activities you enjoy to add to your fitness routine. Listen to your body. If you feel pain, shortness of breath, dizziness or nausea, take a break. You may be pushing yourself too hard. Monitor your progress Retake your personal fitness assessment six weeks after you start your program and then again every few months. You may notice that you need to increase the amount of time you exercise in order to continue improving. If you lose motivation, set new goals or try a new activity. Exercising with a friend or taking a class at a fitness center may help, too. Starting an exercise program is an important decision. By planning carefully and pacing

yourself, you can establish a healthy habit that lasts a lifetime.

**Chapter 5 : The way of the program – How to Think Like a Computer Scientist: Learning with Python 3**

*The Operation Prevention Video Challenge People's Choice Award went to Garrett Miller, Ayanna Fourte, Robert Smith and ZaQuan Muhammad of Kenwood Academy in Chicago, Ill. for their catchy anti-opioid music video "Don't Do It."*

This video walks you through step-by-step to success! I looked around my classroom and realized that my students were not getting as much quality, on-level, independent reading time as I would like. Lots of book buckets ideas, gimmicks and stuff floated by my screen. Then I came across a book called *The Daily Five*. I ordered it – and read the whole thing the day it arrived! I was in love with the concepts presented in the book. Lots of independent reading, writing and word work. Want more information on *The Daily 5*? So, I talked to my teammate and we tweaked it to fit our students, our needs and our requirements. This is what we came up with: We have broken our reading block into 3 mini-lessons and 3 sessions of independent work. Every day our routine is the same – and we love it. The kids love it. We are seeing growth. We are also finding that with practice and repetition we are having many less behavior distractions during the independent work times than previously. An extra added bonus is that it keeps our Guided Reading groups on track so we can meet with 3 groups a day! Now – here are the nuts and bolts – First, I do not recommend just leaping into a massive reading block change without reading *The Daily 5* first. They explain each step in a logical, tested manner that makes it work. The book walks you through the language of independence, the charts you create, and how to pace it so every child can be successful. It also really brings home the fact that you have to model, model, model over and over to help the children truly gain the concept of what you are looking for. Third, if you have a buddy to try this with you it helps. Pros of this plan: Cons of this plan: It has changed the way I look at reading, centers, and teaching! If you are looking for another topic, please visit the question and answer page for all the topics. Hopefully you will get them answered by other visitors to this site as well as myself. You are free to post as many questions as you like. To give you a better chance of getting your question answered, please respond to the questions of other posters as well. Please try to answer at least two questions for each question you post. Do you have a great story about this?

### Chapter 6 : Fitness program: 5 steps to get started - Mayo Clinic

*Like others have said, 5/3/1 is a solid program with a sensible progression. If you were an absolute beginner (just starting to lift) I would NOT recommend 5/3/1 as your first program. There's nothing 'wrong' with using 5/3/1 but it's got a slow progression of 5/10 lbs per month.*

Monica Potts September 26, It seems that food stamps are always in danger of facing the chopping block. The aid, technically known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, is still known as food stamps to nearly everyone who receives it. More People Are Benefiting from Food Stamps than Ever The number of people on the food-stamp program has increased by about 27 million since the recession, an increase that is still smaller than the increase in poverty. In contrast, food-stamp participation rates fell in the s, when the economy was good. In fact, they are increasing it. Moreover, food stamps subsidize American agriculture in a roundabout way, because most of our food is produced domestically. By and large, adults with children are the most likely to seek out food assistance. About three quarters of food-stamp recipients are households with children living in their households, and 47 percent of individual recipients are children. Not everyone gets the same amount, however. In , about 6. Which means that, by and large, all that food-stamp money is feeding children whose parents work low-wage jobs. The cuts will, however, make a huge difference to families. The House-proposed cuts would kick about 1. All the research shows that the more help ex-offenders receive, the less likely they are to end up back where they started. Helping former prisoners readjust to society instead of marginalizing them ultimately costs states less money. Food-Stamp Fraud Is an Imaginary Problem The computer systems used by social-services agencies are ancient, and caseworkers are often overworked and under-resourced. In , the federal government started giving bonuses to states in an effort to improve the performance and compliance of their food-stamp programs. The House shows signs of wanting to chip away at those advances: Which is ironic, because one of the errors the incentive money helped reduce was the rate that food stamp recipients were mistakenly overpaid. The federal government is also aggressive about cracking down on food-stamp fraud:

### Chapter 7 : DACA: Talking to Recipients Five Years Later

*The DEA Red Ribbon Patch Program initiative incorporates input and direct participation from drug prevention experts as speakers and presenters, in local Red Ribbon Week campaigns.*

### Chapter 8 : Just Think Twice

*Last week, House Republicans passed a bill that would cut the food stamp program by about \$40 billion over the next ten years. They're drawing on headline numbersâ€”the program serves about 47 million people each year and has the biggest price tag of any program in the farm bill, \$80 billionâ€”to drum up support.*

### Chapter 9 : Think | Definition of Think by Merriam-Webster

*email: justthink@calendrierdelascience.com phone: | fax:*