

Chapter 1 : Making Sense of Sex

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What follows is an attempt to make life easier for learners and teachers of English. Yesterday I saw a dog. The dog bit me. The first thing to remember is that any time you use an article "definite or indefinite" you are talking about a member or members of a set. Imagine the set of dogs. Inside this set we find everything in the universe that can reasonably be called a dog including imaginary dogs like Scooby Doo. That brings us to our first clue: The dog that I saw yesterday. He is a member of the set of dogs named Fido, but that is not the same as the set of Fidos, believe me. On the other hand, if we go back to our first principle, these so-called exceptions make perfect sense. What about places that have an article all the time? They fall into four categories. Here the article applies to the type, so there is a set of kingdoms, states, republics or whatever. These often take a definite article because they are seen as members of a set of regions within a country like the Ruhr or, alternatively, at a level above countries like the Balkans or the Middle East. Names given to geographical features. In all cases, the article applies to the type of geographical feature sea, island, ocean, mountain range, lake etc. It is an odd case because the article side of it takes it as a meaningful phrase, but the verb side takes it as a singular name: A good example is the Ukraine, where there is some controversy about the article, with modern Ukrainians objecting to the article on the grounds that they are an independent state, not a region. The questioner does not have one specific post office in mind "in fact, any post office will do" so it seems to go against our principle. However, it is not so different from John taking the dog for a walk, or going to the pub. We want an article because there is a set of dogs, a set of pubs and a set of post offices. We use the definite article because there is one specific dog that John will take for a walk, one specific pub that he will go to probably his local and one specific post office that we want directions to "the nearest one. Some textbooks give the rule that we use the definite article if there is only one of something. This is not helpful because normally if something is unique, then it just has a name "it is the fact that there can be more than one of something that makes us use articles. It also ties in nicely with a lot of abstract nouns. The answer is simple: Abstract nouns often indicate general qualities or concepts, and since these are not items, they do not form sets. Organisations are more complicated. Names of companies often have no article, perhaps because a company is thought of as a person which legally, it is. Other organisations usually take a definite article: Acronyms, where the letters in an abbreviation are pronounced as a word, are an exception:

Chapter 2 : Making Sense of English Articles - InfoBarrel

*Making Sense of Sex: Attitudes towards Sexuality in Early Jewish and Christian Literature (Attitudes to Sex in Early Jewish and Christian Literature) [William Loader] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book is about listening to what writers were saying about sex in early Judaism and Christianity -- ancient words.*

Home Opinion Making sense of sex 4 March Making sense of sex By Charvy Narain Sexual reproduction produces new combinations of genes, a process that is thought to prevent the accumulation of harmful mutations. A study in Nature Genetics now provides the first experimental evidence that recombining genes stops harmful mutations from piling up in humans. Why is the evolution of sexual reproduction still a bit of a puzzle for researchers? Well, because asexual reproduction just makes more sense! If an organism has got to the stage where it can reproduce, its genes are clearly sufficiently adapted to the environment that it can survive. So what advantage might sexual reproduction offer to a biological organism? Over time, this can potentially drive the species to extinction. Sexual reproduction is one way of ensuring that recombination happens each time the organism reproduces, preventing the accumulation of genetic defects. Experimental evidence is much thinner, and there has been none in humans. The problem with demonstrating that human recombinations have an effect on genetic mutations is that they affect mutations that are very rare in the population. The impact of recombination on the accumulation of these mutations is thus detectable within whole populations, rather than in single individuals. So to find them, we not only needed very large sample sizes, but also data across the whole genome. It is only recently that we have had the technology to get large-scale genomic data from many, many people: Using this data, we have shown for the first time that recombination rates have an effect on the accumulation of harmful mutations in humans. How did you use this data? The rate of recombination is actually not uniform across the human genome, and rates vary quite dramatically across genomic regions. What did you find? What was a surprise was that the genes in the coldspot regions were more likely to be involved in really essential processes, such as DNA repair and cell maintenance. Mutations here were particularly likely to affect the health of people carrying the mutation. Why are genes for essential functions located in regions where it turns out that there is greater chance of a harmful genetic mutation? But it is possible that there is a greater cost for a bad recombination event for these genes. Very occasionally, recombining genes can result in a deleterious variation. When this happens for a very essential gene, the cell simply dies. From an evolutionary perspective, genes for essential cellular functions are very old: In contrast, genes in charge of the immune system and immune responses are mainly found in hotspots. These are relatively new functions: Did you also find genetic differences between the different human populations you looked at? In older, larger populations, we found a much smaller difference in harmful mutation accumulation in the coldspots versus the hotspots. For example, we had data from the French-Canadian population, which was established only years ago. In contrast, as Africa is the birthplace of modern humans, the African populations we looked at have a larger effective population size, which means more people have contributed to the genetic diversity. Although there is little evidence for a difference in the number of harmful mutations between human populations over the whole genome, the French-Canadian population had a larger proportion of harmful mutations in their genomic coldspots. Many of these mutations were specific to the French-Canadian population: We found similar results for the Finnish and Tuscan Italian population we looked at. So we think that the population history of a group of people can also have an effect on the pattern of harmful genetic variants. Where is your research headed for the future? In this study, we ignored the X and Y sex chromosomes. We know that the Y chromosome never recombines, and the X recombines only in females, so the patterns there are likely different and deserve further investigation. We would also like to test the same theory in other mammals. The availability of recombination maps and large-scale population data in other primate species, for example, makes this possible in the near future. This article is reproduced from the Oxford Science Blog , with kind permission. Joshua Resnick via Shutterstock.

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Making sense of sex By Charvy Narain Sexual reproduction produces new combinations of genes, a process that is thought to prevent the accumulation of harmful mutations.

Chapter 4 : Making Sense of Sex: How Genes And Gender Influence Our Relationships by David Philip Ba

Truthfully, in my 58 years, I have gone to numerous counselors to try to make sense of why I felt so unhappy about myself, why my marriage was so difficult, why I didn't have more confidence.

Chapter 5 : Making Sense of English Spelling | LEX

Making Sense of Sex is a thorough guide written in unambiguous language with helpful diagrams, explanations and practical advice for young people approaching puberty and beyond. Reviews 'Making Sense of Sex is a clear, explicit and informative book that would be of use to young people, parents, teachers, and psychologists; in fact for anyone.

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Making Sense of English Spelling February 15, by linguisteducatorexchange I've used this title for workshops and conference presentations and professional developments " and I'm using it again for exciting work next month in Portland!

Chapter 7 : Making sense of sex | Oxford Today

In the above sentences and they seem to make sense. Cool. Here's the problem: per se is used in a completely and absolutely incorrect way in both of those sentences.

Chapter 8 : making sense - German translation - calendrierdelascience.com English-German dictionary

Denial in sexual offenders represents the first barrier to successful treatment a clinician is likely to face. Most sex offender treatment programs devote significant time to overcoming denial, with most programs having a focus on disclosure and "accepting responsibility." This is the first.

Chapter 9 : Is this making sense in English? | WordReference Forums

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