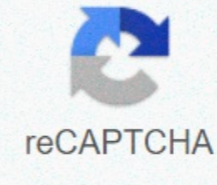




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Circle maker study guide

Cancer is happening right now, so I'm taking part in a 5k life fight to raise money and save lives. 1 in 2 people will be diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime. Every pound you donate makes a difference to the groundbreaking work of Cancer Research UK, so please sponsor me now. Bill Roberson/Digital TrendsWhen is the last time you cleaned your coffee maker? If the answer is, Uhhh... you could have millions of little friends hanging out on the drip tray, according to a recent survey in Scientific Reports. Microbiology experts at the University of Valencia in Spain took samples from the drip discs of nine Nespresso machines, which use capsules similar to keurigs. Between 35 and 67 different genera bacteria were basking in the rest of the discs' coffee. This is genera, not species - and if you remember from the biology class that King Phillip came over great Spain (if you don't, this is the mnemonic for the order of classification: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Class, Family, Genus, Species) - genera (the plural of the genus) come before species, and there were many different species in many of the genera. There were also pathogenic strains that cause disease. The bacteria were found no matter how often users brew coffee or what kind they did. While a CBS investigation earlier this year discovered a cup manufacturers had staphylococcus, streptococcus, bacillus cereus, and e-coli, it's not just these capsule models that likely have bacteria. In fact, coffee mugs are contaminated, too. In our studies, half had fecal bacteria in them, microbiologist Dr. Charles Gerba told Fox News in 2013. People probably infect them when they exterminate them with sponges or cleaning cloths. (Yes, your sponge is probably dirty.) Fortunately, there is a fairly easy solution. Washing your machine every week with hot water, soap and perhaps a small amount of bleach will reduce bacterial densities to very low prices, study author Manuel Porcar told Quartz. While you may think your coffee maker gets hot enough to self-clean, water really needs to reach boils to kill germs, says Donna Duberg, an assistant professor of clinical laboratory science at Saint Louis University. Running parts through the dishwasher in the disinfection cycle is a good start, but Duberg says Fox still needs to run a part water and part vinegar through the machine monthly. Vinegar is five percent acidic and actually disinfects the coffee maker, killing nearly 100 percent of bacteria and viruses and most of the fuzzy molds, says Duberg. Stop the cycle halfway, leave it for an hour, in the start it again. Repeat, then follow with two cycles of clean water. And throw the sponge away, or throw it in the microwave. Recommendations of authors There is no better way to measure the state of concern in today's workforce than What am I supposed to do with my life? in a search engine. The first thing you notice is that companies have bought these keywords and have ads promising a panacea. The next thing you see is that the number one search result is the fast company cover story that appeared in January 2003. Po Bronson's article, excerpted from his book What Should I Do With My Life?, argues that the answer to this metaphysical question lies in finding meaning in work and life, then deciding what values are necessary in the latter and making sure you are in sync with the former. The choice, Bronson wrote, is not about a career quest as much as an identity search. A recent Gallup poll found that 55% of U.S. workers are not engaged in work, so it's no surprise that more than two years after its publication, readers were still adding comments to our website about Bronson's story and his personal impact. And it's not a phenomenon confined to the last few years. Job satisfaction fell steadily from almost 60% in 1995, at the beginning of the Internet boom, to 50% in 2004. Like the Beatles said, money can't buy you love. Maybe for this reason, what should I do with my life? resonated far beyond the Fast Company community. The book stayed on the New York Times bestseller list for more than a year, even hitting number one for a week. And perhaps in the final validation, Starbucks chose a Bronson quote this year to put in half a million cups of its coffee-Failure is difficult, but success is much more dangerous. If you're successful at the wrong thing, the combination of praise and money and opportunity can lock you in forever. In times of financial difficulties, a letter to FC read, it is cliché to comment on how people find themselves in less flashy careers. Bronson replies: There's this misconception that you're supposed to be looking for these environments without friction. All jobs have jobs you won't like to do. So find something you believe in so much that you will be able to tolerate it. Is this, in fact, the real lesson of what to do with my life? Finding meaning at work is about finding some aspect of the less-than-perfect situation-even just one-that resonates the strongest, and strengthening it. Everyone has a few of their work they don't necessarily love, says Jennifer Sullivan, a spokeswoman for CareerBuilder.com. But when you know you're contributing to something, it's rewarding. The story that best embodied these ideas was that of Don Linn, who left investment banking in the 1980s to run his wife's family-farming catfish business in Mississippi. Mississippi, he doesn't really like catfish or farming, he found his relationships to be satisfying. Soon after the article came out, Linn went all the way up the Mississippi River to run a book-distribution business in Minneapolis (another industry he knew nothing about). With every business I've been with, it's a matter of working with people, he says. And that's what I really like, relationships-not that you had much of a relationship with the catfish. What stories like Linn have done for readers is help them change their attitudes about their careers. Whether you're raising catfish or pressing paper, it doesn't matter, says Dan Miller, vice president of learning and development for Monster.com. It's the way you approach it. The people in Po's book are the people who, regardless of what was delivered to them, went out and took the risk and were put at risk and made the most of it. Quote People do not succeed by immigration in a hot industry or by adopting a specific career-guiding mantra. They thrive by focusing on the question of who they really are and linking it to the work they really love. Po Bronson, what should I do with my life?, January 2003 Now you're as good as you are! All you need to do yet is take your paper and put it in, and get out your pen/markers. I like to use a lot of different colors, and switching around a few, cause makes the end result look way better than a single color. Although I don't have it here, I highly recommend using thought paper or thin cardboard (such as cereal box cardboard) and put it between paper and paper-holder. With this is easier, more fun, and makes better circles and spirals than if you don't have it in. (compare it to and without the last picture) This started with the question Sir, do you have a compass? I was taking a 6th substitute class and the students were busy doing their class decoration work when a girl came to me and asked for a compass. Just to quiz her a little, I asked what she would do with compass? I'll make a circle came the answer. I decided to ask her more. How big do you want your circle to be? Four centimeters in radius, sir, answer. What if you need to draw a 30 cm circle? I asked. She seemed confused because she knows her compass will be too small to stretch so much. I decided to give this as a design problem to the students. During their activity class, I asked them to closely observe a pair of compasses and come up with a plan that can act as a compass. The students were divided into groups of 4 and 20 minutes given to them come up with a plan. They can use their notebook to design their ideas. After 20 minutes a member of each team comes forward and explains the idea of his teams. We voted to choose the best design idea and with our limited tools and experience, we started giving it a Wooden Piece2) Saw3) Nail4) Pencil5) Sandpaper 6) Hammer7) C-clamp8) Wood Planer9) Measuring Tape10) The drill bench and 7mm drill bit Circles are present in real life, both in the natural world and in artificial creations. Manicouagan Reservoir in Canada is a ring-shaped lake formed in the ruins of a crater. Mushrooms with vaulted lids have circular bases. Ferris wheels take the cycle to vertical heights at amusement parks and carnivals. Many household items, including cups, candles, and knobs have circles in their designs. What are circles? A circle is a geometric shape defined as a set of points that are isoportal from a single point in the plane. The connected dots form a series of arcs surrounding the center point. Although the perimeter of a circle has no straight lines, straight lines play a role in calculations. A line between any point in the circle and the center point is called a radius. The circumference of the circle is the perimeter of the circle. ArchitectureCircles often appear in architecture around the world. Domes such as those that top the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., the Duomo of Florence Cathedral, and St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City are all examples of the circles used in architecture. Architects also use circles as decorative features in their buildings. For example, the library at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire has towering concrete slabs with circles cut to let viewers see stacks of books on each floor. Chartres Cathedral in France has a large circular window above the front door. ScienceOne application of cycles in science is in the design of particle separators. The Large Hadron Collider in Europe is a circle-shaped tunnel. This shape helps to cause the particles to move. NASA uses pi — the ratio of circumference to diameter — in various applications. This includes calculation orbits, determining the size of distant planets and measuring craters. ConstructionThe Roman arch is one of the most famous examples of how circles are used in construction. The Roman architects used wedge-shaped blocks to create the arches that supported their huge aqueducts and vaulted ceilings. These arches were able to support more weight than the vertical positions and horizontal support beams used in other buildings. Today, arches are still common in construction for this reason. Transport The invention of the wheel remains one of the most important inventions of all This cycle made it possible for people to move and move things longer distances at higher speeds. Cycles are still evident in transportation, where they occur on vehicle tires, roundabouts on roads, crankshafts of the engine, and road designs. GPS is also based on circles when determining distance. Determines the points and calculates the distance between the satellite and the point Theory. Video GamesVideo game creators rely on geometric concepts, including cycle theorems when developing virtual worlds for their games. This is how characters create the paths that follow to navigate objects. They use their knowledge of circles to convey two-dimensional ideas in three-dimensional form. Form.

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