1: English-Afrikaans translation :: hole :: Dictionary

*Hole-in-One Adverbs (Grammar All-Stars) [Doris Fisher, D L Gibbs, Scott Angle, Jeff Chandler] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Alex Todd helps Buzz Star announce a golf tournament, in a story where the adverbs are highlighted within the text and explained using informational sidebars.*

When a compound modifier other than an adverb â€" adjective combination appears before a term, the compound modifier is often hyphenated to prevent misunderstanding, such as in American-football player or little-celebrated paintings. Without the hyphen, there is potential confusion about whether the writer means a "player of American football" or an "American player of football" and whether the writer means paintings that are "little celebrated" or "celebrated paintings" that are little. However, if the compound is a familiar one, it is usually unhyphenated. For example, at least one style guide prefers the construction high school students, to high-school students. Nounâ€"noun compound modifiers may also be written without a hyphen when no confusion is likely: For example, "that gentleman is well respected", not "that gentleman is well-respected"; or "a patient-centered approach was used" but "the approach was patient centered. For example, "A cost-effective method was used" and "The method was cost-effective" cost-effective is a permanent compound that is hyphenated as a headword in various dictionaries. When one of the parts of the modifier is a proper noun or a proper adjective , there is no hyphen e. For example, The Economist Style Guide advises: Less common adverbs, including all those that end -ly, are less likely to need hyphens". However, this has become rare. For example, wholly owned subsidiary and quickly moving vehicle are unambiguous, because the adverbs clearly modify the adjectives: However, if an adverb can also function as an adjective, then a hyphen may be or should be used for clarity, depending on the style guide. Similarly, more-beautiful scenery with a mass-noun is distinct from more beautiful scenery. In contrast, the hyphen in "a more-important reason" is not necessary, because the syntax cannot be misinterpreted. A few short and common words â€" such as well, ill, little, and much â€" attract special attention in this category. Because early has both adverbial and adjectival senses, its hyphenation can attract attention; some editors, due to comparison with advanced-stage disease and adult-onset disease, like the parallelism of early-stage disease and early-onset disease. Similarly, the hyphen in little-celebrated paintings clarifies that one is not speaking of little paintings. Hyphens are usually used to connect numbers and words in modifying phrases. Such is the case when used to describe dimensional measurements of weight, size, and time, under the rationale that, like other compound modifiers, they take hyphens in attributive position before the modified noun , [19] although not in predicative position after the modified noun. This is applied whether numerals or words are used for the numbers. Thus year-old woman and twenty-eight-year-old woman or foot wingspan and thirty-two-foot wingspan, but the woman is 28 years old and a wingspan of 32 feet. National Institute of Standards and Technology recommend use without a hyphen: When the units are spelled out, this recommendation does not apply: In English, an en dash â€" sometimes replaces the hyphen in hyphenated compounds if either of its constituent parts is already hyphenated or contains a space for example, San Franciscoâ€"area residents, hormone receptorâ€"positive cells, cell cycleâ€"related factors, and public-schoolâ€"private-school rivalries. Objectâ€"verbal-noun compounds[edit] When an object is compounded with a verbal noun, such as egg-beater a tool that beats eggs , the result is sometimes hyphenated. Some authors do this consistently, others only for disambiguation; in this case, egg-beater, egg beater, and eggbeater are all common. An example of an ambiguous phrase appears in they stood near a group of alien lovers, which without a hyphen implies that they stood near a group of lovers who were aliens; they stood near a group of alien-lovers clarifies that they stood near a group of people who loved aliens, as "alien" can be either an adjective or a noun. On the other hand, in the phrase a hungry pizza-lover, the hyphen will often be omitted a hungry pizza lover , as "pizza" cannot be an adjective and the phrase is therefore unambiguous. A government-monitoring program is a program that monitors the government, whereas a government monitoring program is a government program that monitors something else. Personal names[edit] Some married couples compose a new surname sometimes referred to as a double-barrelled name for their new family by combining their two surnames with a hyphen. See also Spanish

naming customs Hyphenation and Portuguese name Hyphenation. With already-hyphenated names, some parts are typically dropped. Not all hyphenated surnames are the result of marriage. Other compounds[edit] Connecting hyphens are used in a large number of miscellaneous compounds, other than modifiers, such as in lily-of-the-valley, cock-a-hoop, clever-clever, tittle-tattle and orang-utan. Use is often dictated by convention rather than fixed rules, and hyphenation styles may vary between authors; for example, orang-utan is also written as orangutan or orang utan, and lily-of-the-valley may be hyphenated or not. Suspended hyphens[edit] A suspended hyphen also called a "suspensive hyphen" or "hanging hyphen", or less commonly a "dangling" or "floating" hyphen may be used when a single base word is used with separate, consecutive, hyphenated words which are connected by "and", "or", or "to". For example, nineteenth-century and twentieth-century may be written as nineteenth- and twentieth-century. This usage is now common in English and specifically recommended in some style guides. For example, preoperative and postoperative becomes pre- and postoperative not pre- and post-operative when suspended. Some editors prefer to avoid suspending such pairs, choosing instead to write out both words in full. The hyphen is often used in reduplicatives. Some stark examples of semantic changes caused by the placement of hyphens: Disease-causing poor nutrition, meaning poor nutrition that causes disease Disease causing poor nutrition, meaning a disease that causes poor nutrition A man-eating shark is a shark that eats humans. A man eating shark is a man who is eating shark meat. A hard working man is a working man who is tough. A hard-working man is a man who works hard. Three-hundred-year-old trees are an indeterminate number of trees that are each aged years. Three hundred-year-old trees are three trees that are each aged years. Three hundred year-old trees are trees that are each aged 1 year. Origin and history[edit] The first known documentation of the hyphen is in the grammatical works of Dionysius Thrax. At the time hyphenation was joining two words that would otherwise be read separately by a low tie mark between the two words. Scribes used the mark to connect two words that had been incorrectly separated by a space. This era also saw the introduction of the marginal hyphen, for words broken across lines. His tools did not allow for a subliminal hyphen, and he thus moved it to the middle of the line. The Gutenberg printing press required words made up of individual letters of type to be held in place by a surrounding non-printing rigid frame. Gutenberg solved the problem of making each line the same length to fit the frame by inserting a hyphen as the last element at the right-side margin. This interrupted the letters in the last word, requiring the remaining letters be carried over to the start of the line below. His hyphen appears throughout the Bible as a short, double line inclined to the right at a degree angle.

Hole-In-One Adverbs. by Doris Fisher, D.L. Gibbs, and Jeff Chandler. Book Resources. Text Complexity Results; Author Resources. Author Personal Websites (1).

I say we remove the image. Pure Logic[edit] The problem examines whether problems whose solutions can be verified quickly can also be solved quickly. Are there any academic sources on the pure logic of the problem? I am no academic, but it seems to me there are real world corollaries. But sometimes lightning strikes and through no effort of our cold being the fire is started, and the problem is solved. The logical characterizations of P itself, however, are somewhat messier. What is difficult is generating the initial conditions that are known to be needed. This can be due to extreme sensitivity to initial conditions as in golf , or conditions that are rarely obtained naturally atomic bomb. The first is more naturally studied as chaos theory and the second as engineering. NP, or even a solution in either direction, would have little effect on how these problems are addressed. Still I feel readable typesetting is highly undervalued. No real further comment. Prettiness, etc -- Eaterjolly talk Today it has been reverted, with the edit summary Per MOS: I would argue that sometimes means exactly that. As it currently stands, even the algorithm in the section on Polynomial-time algorithms has its Ns and NPs bolded, which looks ridiculous. Obviously someone at some point performed a drive-by replace all without any thought. Even the references have been bolded! Could you please provide other examples of mathematical articles where bolding is used hundreds of times? I very much doubt that the intention of the MOS was to bold each and every instance of a mathematical object, since it looks awful. And if you feel strongly that they should indeed be bolded then at least remove the bolding from areas other than prose. Internal consistency in mathematical notation is important. So your argument that it would be ok to boldface some of them but then to stop because once or twice is enough makes no sense, and in fact makes so little sense that it casts doubt on your competence to edit mathematical articles. Your usage of N hint: As for the correct formatting of P and NP: I have seen publications that formatted these as roman, as italic, as sans-serif in text that was otherwise in a serif font , or as bold. We should pick one of those here and stick to it. Boldface is a reasonable choice but not the only choice. In response to those, fuck you! Back to my original point though, if the mathematical notation for an object is boldface, it should not be boldface every time. To repeat the points I made which you seem to have skipped over, it should not be boldface within references, for reasons too obvious to be worth stating, and it should not be boldface within the algorithm, which is supposed to represent bare computer code. Using various typeface modifications bolding, colors, etc. This is not the same thing as syntax highlighting at all. If anyone has a problem with this please discuss it here. The references themselves do not use bolding example nor does Wikipedia follow the text styling of references. As to what you call syntax highlighting, the comments are already in italics, which is what any syntax highlighter does, and there are other instances of P and NP within the code which were not highlighted. It should have the same style as P and NP, whatever style we choose for them here. But we should definitely be consistent within a given article. As for the references, the important fact is that symbols for complexity classes are mathematical notation, and we use mathematical notation in citation titles when it is part of the title. As it happens, plenty of them use boldface, if not in their titles then in their body text; e. The other instances of the symbols P and N were variable names, not complexity classes. Forgive my ignorance, but which syntax highlighter do you use that takes pseudocode, recognises comments that ought to be italicized, then also recognizes complexity classes within comments and highlights them in bold? As to the bolding of reference titles, I have left a note at the MoS asking someone with more experience to weigh in. Writing mathematical notation as mathematical notation is "minimal", in that doing anything less is doing it wrong. If the title of an article included the equation E.

Buzz Star and kid reporter Alex Todd broadcast the golf action at the King of Swing Classic. Alex learns all about

adverbs as Ace Puttman, Birdie Bunker, and Chip Away tee off in the final round at Lost Ball Golf Course.

4: What is an adjective about golf? | Yahoo Answers

Veritas News Student Piece - Short Story Contest Winners (1st-3rd and 7th-9th) In January we announced our annual short story contest. Contestants were given a story starter (one for grammar students and one for secondary students) and asked to complete the story.

5: How to pronounce weir: www.enganchecubano.com

Get this from a library! Hole-in-one adverbs. [Doris Fisher; D L Gibbs; Jeff Chandler; Candia Bowles] -- Grammar comes to life in this fun series, in which entertaining sports events reinforce language arts skills.

6: Hole-in-One Adverbs - Lexile® Find a Book | MetaMetrics Inc.

Hole-in-One Adverbs by Doris Fisher, D. L. Gibbs, Scott Angle Grammar comes to life in this unique series that uses entertaining sports narratives to teach language arts skills. Each colorfully illustrated title presents a fictional sports event through the eyes of TV announcer Buzz Star and a sidekick kid reporter.

7: In - Definition for English-Language Learners from Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary

Please note that the Lexile measures for a small population of books have been recently updated. Enhancements were made to more precisely measure materials read in K-2 classrooms.

8: Idioms: Clothes I-English

Hole-In-One Adverbs by Doris Fisher, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

9: Hole | Define Hole at www.enganchecubano.com

Here are 14 fantastic examples of sentences with "hole in one".

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