PT. 8A B. HOUSEHOLD TABLES (5 V.) pdf

1: Grade (climbing) - Wikipedia

Houses and disabled persons -- pt. 8A & B. Household tables (i) Household tables on scheduled castes & scheduled tribes -- pt. 9. Special tables for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (2 v.) -- pt. 10A.

Technical grades are open-ended, starting at 1 and subdivided into "a", "b" and "c", but are rarely used below 3c. The technical grade was originally a bouldering grade introduced from Fontainebleau by French climbers. Usually the technical grade increases with the adjectival grade, but a hard technical move that is well protected that is, notionally safe may not raise the standard of the adjectival grade very much. VS 4c might be a typical grade for a route. On multi-pitch routes it is usual to give the overall climb an adjectival grade and each pitch a separate technical grade such as HS 4b, 4a. On long routes it is often used in the Alps and Himalaya. Using Roman numerals , it was originally intended to run from I easiest to VI hardest , but as with all other grading systems, improvements to climbing standards have led to the system being open-ended after the grade VII was accepted in As of , the hardest climbs are XII. To show that it is a Scandinavian grade, Arabic numerals are used e. In some guide books, where many Germans have done the first ascent, the UIAA scale is used for those climbs, and where the first ascent is done by a Scandinavian, the Scandinavian scale is used. The only way to know how the climb is rated is to know the first ascentist is German or Scandinavian. In sport climbing the French scale is pretty common especially for the hardest grades , or both scales are used in the guide book, with the other scale in parentheses, i. Saxon grades[edit] The Saxon grading system German: It was developed in the beginning of the 20th century for the formidable Saxon Switzerland climbing region and was gradually adopted within other climbing areas in the region, such as Bohemian Switzerland , Bohemian Paradise , Lusatian Mountains , and the Zittau Mountains. Due to the climbing particularities of the region and the territorial and political division of Germany in â€" the system developed independently from other grading systems in Germany. During this time it was also sometimes referred to as the "East German System". The Saxon grades use Roman numerals to denote the level of difficulty and subdivisions from grade VII onwards with the aid of the letter a, b and c; XIc is currently the highest grade. In addition the system accounts for horizontal jumps with Arabic numerals between 1 and 7. Grades start at 1 very easy and the system is open-ended. Each numerical grade can be subdivided by adding a letter a, b or c. For example, these routes are sorted by ascending difficulty: Although some countries in Europe use a system with similar grades but not necessarily matching difficulties, the French system remains the main system used in the vast majority of European countries and in many international events outside the USA. Brazilian[edit] The Brazilian grade system is similar to the French system, but with a few adjustments: The suffix "sup" for "superior" is used for grades 1 to 6, and the standard French "a", "b" and "c" suffixes for grades from 7 on. So when an even harder route was established, it was proposed to use "French" style of letters for the newer "sporting" climbs. The numerical Ewbank system is open-ended, starting from 1, which one can at least in theory walk up, to the four climbs located in Australia given the hardest currently confirmed grade of Ewbank explained "Grading takes the following into consideration: Technical difficulty, exposure, length, quality of rock, protection and other smaller factors. As these are more or less all related to each other, I have rejected the idea of 3 or 4 grades, i. Mountaineering[edit] There are several systems in use to grade mountain climbs. Alpine mountaineering routes are usually graded based on all of their different aspects, as they can be very diverse. Thus, a mountain route may be graded 5. See also Summitpost Alpine Grades. The overall grade combines altitude; length and difficulty of approach and descent; number of difficult pitches and how sustained they are; exposure; and quality of rock, snow and ice. These are, in increasing order: Straightforward, possibly a glacial approach, snow and ice will often be at an easy angle. Routes may be longer at altitude, with snow and ice slopes up to 45 degrees. Glaciers are more complex, scrambling is harder, climbing may require some belaying, descent may involve rappelling. Fairly hard, snow and ice at an angle of 45â€"65 degrees, rock climbing up to UIAA grade III, but not sustained, belayed climbing in addition to a large amount of exposed but easier terrain. Hard, more serious with rock climbing at IV and V, snow and ice slopes at 50â€"70 degrees. Routes may be long and sustained or harder but shorter. Very hard, routes at this grades are serious undertakings with high level of objective danger. Sustained snow and ice at an angle of 65â€”80 degrees, rock climbing at grade V and VI with possible aid, very long sections of hard climbing. Extremely hard, exceptional objective danger, vertical ice slopes and rock climbing up to VI to VIII, with possible aid pitches. Abominablement difficile abominable Difficulty and danger at their limit. Romanian[edit] The alpine routes in Romania are rated in the Russian grading system itself adapted from the Welzenbach system , and reflecting the overall difficulty of the route while leaving out the technical difficulty of the hardest move. This is why most documentation also contains the UIAA free-climbing rating of the crux of the route, as well as the aid-climbing rating in the original aid-climbing grading system and the then resulting free climbing rate. Grades currently go from 1â€”7. The grading system is open ended; harder climbs are possible. Factors which determine grade are in descending order of contributing weight: Standard grading system for alpine routes in normal conditions New Zealand Grade 1: Use of rope generally only for glacier travel. New Zealand Grade 2: Steeper trickier sections may need a rope. New Zealand Grade 3: Longer steeper sections generally. Use of technical equipment necessary. Ice climbs may require two tools. New Zealand Grade 4: Knowledge of how to place ice and rock gear quickly and efficiently a must. Involves a long day. New Zealand Grade 5: May have vertical sections on ice. New Zealand Grade 6: Vertical ice may not have adequate protection. Good mental attitude and solid technique necessary. May require a bivy on route and be a long way from civilization. New Zealand Grade 7: Rock grades in the high 20s Ewbank. Climb may be in remote area. May require a bivy on route. Alaskan[edit] In the Alaskan grading system, mountaineering climbs range from grade 1â€”6, and factor in difficulty, length, and commitment. The hardest, longest routes are Alaskan grade 6. The system was first developed by Boyd N. Here is a summary of Alaska grade descriptors, adapted and greatly simplified from Alaska: Climb requires one day only, no technical fifth-class climbing. Either a moderate fifth-class one-day climb, or a straightforward multiday nontechnical climb. Either a serious fifth-class one-day climb, or a multiday climb with some technical elements. Multiday, moderately technical climb. Multiday, highly technical climb. Multiday, extremely technical climb. It is important to remember that even an Alaska Grade 1 climb may involve climbing on snow and glaciers in remote locations and cold weather. Grade 1A â€” Any type of ascent which can be regarded as more than simple hiking. No lower limit of ascent in meters and no specified elevation is needed to qualify for this grade. Grade 1B â€” Easy ascent of a peak between â€” m over rocks, with sections of snow and ice or mixed ground. Grade 2B â€” Ascent of a peak between â€” m or traverses at this height on rock, snow and ice with short sections of grade III rock or ice. Some pitons for belaying. Grade 3A â€” Ascent of a peak between â€” m or traverses at this height on rock, snow and ice. Route length up to m with long passages of II on rock and ice. Grade 3B â€” Ascent m or longer on a peak between â€” m or traverses at this height on rock, snow and ice. Difficulties might include rock pitches of 20â€”30 m or more and snow and ice sections of â€” m of difficulty III, or shorter passages of IV. Grade 4A â€” Ascent at least m on a peak between â€” m or traverses at this height. The route would include 20â€”50 m rock pitches of IV, or snow and ice sections of â€” m or more of IV. The route might take 6â€”8 hours or more and require pitons belays. Traverses of this grade would combine at least 5 routes of Grade 3B or combinations equivalent to this. Grade 4B â€” Ascent at least m on a peak between â€” m or traverses at this height with rock sections of 40â€”80 m of IV, or short passages of V, and snow and ice sections of â€” m or more of IV. The route would normally take 8â€”10 hours or more and require the insertion of 8â€”10 pitons or more for belaying. Traverses would include at least 2 routes of Grade 4A. Grade 5A â€” Ascent at least m on a peak between â€” m or traverses at this height.

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2: Midterm 3 Review (Textbook Problems) â€“ PHYS C Helper

pt. 8A & B. Household tables (i) Household tables on scheduled castes & scheduled tribes: pt. 9. Special tables for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (2 v.).

You should make note of one final point when it comes to energy levels and how they relate to the Periodic Table. The elements in that lower portion of the Periodic Table the middle portion of the Periodic Table "blacked out" in the first figure are known as transition metals. The same goes for the isolated lower portion of the Periodic Table also "blacked out" in the figure of the Periodic Table above. This block contains elements known as lanthanides and actinides. Like transition metals, lanthanides and actinides do not obey the same rules as the Group 1Aâ€"8A elements when it comes to valence electrons and valence electron energy levels. Instead, we always started from row 2. The first row in the Periodic Table is a "special row" for several reasons. To begin with, the first row of the Periodic Table contains only two elements â€" hydrogen and helium. Can you figure out why there are only two elements in the first row? That orbital, of course, is the 1s orbital. Hydrogen has one valence electron in the 1s orbital, its electron configuration is 1s1 , and helium has two valence electrons in the 1s orbital its electron configuration is 1s2. Clearly, then, atoms with a total of three or more electrons do not belong in the first row of the Periodic Table. The first row of the Periodic Table is also special because its elements have special properties. Hydrogen, for example, is not a metal like the rest of the Group 1A elements. As was mentioned in the last lesson, some scientists will put hydrogen in a category all by itself, rather than including it at the top of the 1A column. Helium is also a special atom. You might wonder why helium appears at the far right-hand side of the Periodic Table, rather than right next to hydrogen. Earlier you learned that Group 8A elements were "inert" and that includes helium. Can the organization of the Periodic Table, and the placement of an element within the Periodic Table, tell us anything else about the elements electron configuration? The answer is â€" "yes". Remember that the highest energy valence electrons in Group 1A and Group 2A elements are always in s orbitals. In fact, the only valence electrons in Group 1A and Group 2A elements are in s orbitals! Lithium, Li for instance, has the electron configuration 1s22s1. Similarly, magnesium Mg has the electron configuration 1s22s22p63s2. Since all of the valence electrons in Group 1A and Group 2A elements exist in s orbitals, the first two columns of the Periodic Table columns 1A and 2A are known as the "s sublevel block". The s sublevel block is shown in the figure below. Notice that the s sublevel block consists of all of the metals from Li down to Fr in column 1A, and all of the metals from Be down to Ra in column 2A. Hydrogen is not included in the s sublevel block, again, because of its special properties. In particular, what can we say about the highest energy valence electrons? Boron, B for instance, has the electron configuration 1s22s22p1. While boron has both 2s and 2p valence electrons, the 2p valence electrons are higher in energy. Similarly, Krypton Kr has the electron configuration 1s22s22p63s23p64s23dp6. Again, while krypton has both 4s and 4p valence electrons, the 4p valence electrons are higher in energy. Since the highest energy valence electrons in Group 3A Group 8A elements exist in p orbitals, the final six columns of the Periodic Table columns 3A through 8A are known as the "p sublevel block". The p sublevel block is shown in the figure below. Additionally, as illustrated in the figure below the p sublevel block consists of all of the elements from B down to Tl in column 3A, all of the elements from C down to Pb in column 4A, all of the elements from N down to Bi in column 5A, all of the elements from O down to Po in column 6A, all of the elements from F down to At in column 7A and, finally, all of the elements from Ne down to Rn in column 8A. Helium is not included in the p sublevel block, which should make sense, since helium has no p electrons! Just as the Periodic Table has an s sublevel block and a p sublevel block, it also has a d sublevel block and an f sublevel block. Defining valence electrons in the d and f sublevel blocks can be more difficult but, in general, most of the high energy valence electrons in the d sublevel block are in d orbitals while most of the high energy valence electrons in the f sublevel block are in f orbitals. As illustrated, the Periodic Table is divided into the s sublevel block, the p sublevel block, the d sublevel block, and the f sublevel block. Earlier you learned that the Periodic Table was a convenient way to summarize all of the information that scientists know about the different elements found in our world. The

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Periodic Table probably even looked funny to you, because you had no way of understanding what its shape and organization meant. In fact, the shape of the Periodic Table actually reflects the way in which electrons are organized in atoms of the different elements. Elements in the first row have special properties. Hydrogen is not an alkali metal, and is usually found as a gas. Helium is a noble gas, and exhibits chemical properties similar to the other noble gases found in Group 8A. The Periodic Table can be divided into s, d, p, and f sublevel blocks. For elements in the s sublevel block, all valence electrons are found in s orbitals. For elements in the p sublevel block, the highest energy valence electrons are found in p orbitals. Review Questions[edit] Use the Periodic Table to determine the energy level of the valence electrons in each of the following elements.

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3: Amps to watts (W) conversion calculator

General population tables -- pt. 2B. Primary census abstract -- pt. 2, special. Report and tables based on 5 per cent sample data -- pt. 3A & B. General economic tables (8 v.

What is its speed if the force exerted on it is 8. What force does this particle experience when it moves with a speed of 6. When the proton moves with a speed of 1. Find the magnitude and direction of a the electric field and b the magnetic field. Find the force exerted on a 2. What is the minimum current needed to levitate the wire? What is the current in this loop if the maximum torque in a field of 0. If the lines carry parallel currents of A, what are the magnitude and direction of the magnetic force each exerts on the other? One wire carries a current of 2. You would like a 2. What is the total length of wire you will need to meet these specifications? In addition, the loop is a square 0. Find the magnitude of the magnetic force exerted on each side of the loop. Find the magnitude of the magnetic field at the center of the ring. The wire, whose radius is 2. Find the emf to which the ends of the wire must be connected to produce a magnetic field of 0. The loop is 15 cm on a side and has a mass of 0. Initially the loop lies flat on a horizontal tabletop. When a horizontal magnetic field is turned on, it is found that only one side of the loop experiences an upward force. Find the minimum magnetic field, Bmin, necessary to start tipping the loop up from the table. If the magnetic flux through this surface has a magnitude of 4. Find the magnitude of the magnetic flux through the top of a desk at this location that measures cm by 82 cm. In addition, the plane of the square loop is perpendicular to the axis of the solenoid. The solenoid has turns per meter and a diameter of 6. First find the magnetic field that the loop is in, which is the magnetic field produced by the solenoid: Find the average magnitude of the induced emf if the change in shape occurs in 4. For the square, each side is 1.

4: www.enganchecubano.com: AC Adapters: Electronics

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5: Census of India, (edition) | Open Library

Tables on houses and diabled population -- pt. 8A & B. (i-ii) Household tables (iii-iv) Household tables on scheduled tribes -- pt. 9. Special tables for scheduled castes (4 v.) -- ptA. Town directory -- pt. 10B.

6: Periodic Table - www.enganchecubano.com

The CPS Table Creator gives you the ability to create customized tables from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Complete the form to the left and press the "Get Table" button at the top or bottom of the form to create your table.

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