

### 1: WTF should I do with my life?

*When you're faced with the question of what you should do next sometimes the answer is looking straight at you in the mirror, begging you to jump in with both feet. You don't have to start anything new as you've already got your new thing that just needs a new (and greater) amount of attention.*

Use a spade to see how deep the water reached into the soil profile after 15 minutes. It should be a minimum of 4". Watering a few minutes once every day is promoting shallow roots and the first time you forget to water might stress your grass to the point it will go dormant. Stressed grass can not compete with highly competitive weeds! Another common mistake is to cut your lawn too short. Raise your deck up as high as you can to see if you can cut your lawn no lower than 3". If you have the same types of lawn grasses bluegrass, fescue Here is a tip that will make a humongous difference: Fertilize at least twice a year with a slow release organic fertilizer. Earth Lawn Fertilizer and was blown away with the difference in my lawns! A bit more expensive but it lasts longer, adds bacteria that aid thatch-breakdown, and beneficial fungi that help the plant uptake nutrients, water. If you want a beautiful lawn you should definitely get your soil tested. Only add lime if the pH is below 6. Moss is an opportunist If you get your grass healthy, mow high and allow to dry out in between watering about 1" per week Aerate once per year minimum. You might want to up it to a second aeration for a few years. If you have more than 1" thatch you will need to do it and then reseed, mulch, roll Lot of work but really is for drastic measures as it ruins your lawn thus having to start over. Hope this helps, there are more things one needs to learn in order to have a beautiful and healthy lawn!

### 2: What Should I Do With My Life?

*The first word leads to the next. Our capacity to create is tied to our capacity for the faith and optimism it takes to begin." To learn more about Julia Cameron's books, events and programs.*

Launching Your Personal Search for Success, encourages readers to embrace major transitions in life, from college to a first job, from one career to the next or from work to retirement. An edited version of the transcript appears below. You are well known for your work in negotiation and persuasion, so why write a book about success? The materials on success actually preceded the materials on negotiation and persuasion. The subject of success allows me to do that directly. Here at Wharton, you teach three very different audiences about the topic of success – Wharton undergrads, MBAs and senior executives in the advanced management program – and you challenge them to think about what success is. What do you see as the differences in the ways that each audience reacts to the question? They begin thinking about family, about career, about how to balance those things. The MBAs are a little bit further down the road. They have a more career-directed focus to that question. Many people in our culture are chasing success goals of fame and fortune, yet in your book you say that they can be traps. What do you mean by that, and how does your book help readers define success for themselves? One of the points I make in the book is that whether we like it or not, our surrounding culture is going to create a lot of expectations for us. This means looking at the sources of those early messages that they may have internalized. Part of what I do is try to substitute new goals for the more automatic ones that our culture provides. When it comes to money, I try to emphasize needs that are related to financial security for you and your family rather than a status scorecard that counts up the zeros at the end of your net worth. The other part is providing them with a more thoughtful alternative which, when they think about it, actually is something they would much rather pursue. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson penned the words that we have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Should he have edited those words to say the pursuit of personal success? I think it meant one thing to Jefferson, a stoic philosopher who followed a very strict regimen in his life and found joy in gardening and intellectual pursuits. So one of the things I try to do in the book is give people a chance to think more deeply about what happiness actually means. It turns out it means three different things, the research shows. Finally, it is a satisfaction that comes with almost a spiritual dimension – of awe, of appreciation of nature, of a sense of connection to the world, and it may even be [connection to] a deity. Those kinds of happiness feelings I think are the deepest of all. The person I call the wise angel was really just a senior citizen who wandered into a Wharton seminar that the faculty were giving on the relationship between income and the emotion of happiness. And the [statement he made] to the presenter was about as un-academic a concept of happiness as you can find, but very deeply felt and in many ways very wise. Good health is certainly a very important component of well being. So he had captured a lot with that [statement]. But one of the things he missed that most people [consider] when they think of success is some sort of notable achievement. I think people get a lot of satisfaction from achieving something significant. Your sense of satisfaction comes from doing things well that are important to you. But I think achievement is something that most people would consider pretty important when you get to the concept of success compared with just the concept of happiness. You also mention in your book the tradeoffs between success and happiness. We each only get to live roughly 32, days [assuming] a lifetime of 90 years. How you choose to spend that most precious asset, time, does involve tradeoffs. There are some things we do where we hit a sweet spot – where we can feel both very positive emotions and also accomplish a great deal. But I think the other half of that is you have to choose how to spend your time. Your book makes it very clear that success is definitely a journey and not a destination. Can you tell us a little more about your discovery of your own personal success? For myself, I had a very strong crisis in my post college years. I was the son of a general in the Marine Corps who was the head of a military college, Virginia Military Institute. I became a pacifist as a result of the Vietnam War, so I had a very ruptured event in my young adulthood breaking with all my family traditions. My grandfathers had both been in the military, too. In my case, I had to do a degree turn from everything I had assumed success meant, because I was at the time enrolled in college to be a naval

officer. I was going to graduate from college and go into the Navy. To turn degrees away from that toward being a pacifist and protesting the war that we were involved in then, it just makes it very difficult for you to remember who you are. That crisis ended up putting me on a journey where I quit my job and left the country. I traveled for a couple of years. I went on a quest to see if I could figure out who I was and what I needed to do next. And so the book tells that story. But I think we are in some sense defined by the conflicts we have overcome. That story happens to be the conflict I overcame, and it gave me the seed of my passion for this subject. But I challenge students, I challenge executives, to look into their own lives and identify the crises that have defined them, and to draw both strength and direction from that. When you wrote *Springboard*, whom did you have in mind as being your audience or your reader? I thought at the beginning that I was going to write this book based on the course that I teach, which is a pretty simple idea: It could be a student who is transitioning to adult life after undergraduate studies. At the end of the book, you give a pretty good bibliography of other recommended readings. And you acknowledge that there are many other books on the market about success. That was another crisis for me as I wrote the book because I think that, over the time I worked on it, I wrote about five different kinds of books, each of which was similar to an [already existing] success book. So maybe by process of elimination I wrote something that is different. My goal in writing this book was really to help readers discover for themselves their own authentic, legitimate, deeply felt goals with respect to what success means. And then help them go on to assess their specific strengths, personality, motivations and skills in order to achieve the success that they themselves have defined. So it really is a book about the reader, as opposed to a book about either me or some set of flawless answers to the question of how to succeed. As you work across this variety of audiences, beginning with undergraduate students up through senior executives, what do you see as their biggest obstacles to figuring out their path to success? When I look into the eyes of undergraduates who are facing their first job after graduation, they are very, very anxious that they make exactly the right choice the first time out. Just do something that interests you and then use your early working life as an experiment to learn more about who you are, what might interest you and what skills you have. Again, what I see is fear, an anxiety that some very defined part of their life that they know very well, that they are masters of, is coming to an end. So my effort in the book and in my courses is to reassure and to provide encouragement to be thoughtful, be a little fearless, find the courage to put yourself in motion. I think life is like that. Get out there and just keep shooting and things happen, people respond, new avenues open up and you get a chance to find a new path. In your book, you devote a fair amount of pages to a former student, now entrepreneur, named Eric Adler. Before I actually conceived the success course, I taught Eric negotiation and another core course. So while he was an MBA student, I got to know him. He had been a high school teacher for eight years before he came to Wharton. While he was here, he got very excited about a traditional business career in consulting and left Wharton to pursue that. I had never really thought this was the [career] he would end up in or that I was hoping he would end up in. But, you know, people take their own path, and I was happy to see that he was engaged. A year or so later, I caught up with his story. He had moved to Washington, D. C. But he had had the courage to quit and then go on to knit together all the pieces of his life that allowed him to be truly successful. His parents were entrepreneurs. He decided he wanted to be an entrepreneur. He had a background in secondary education, so he started looking for how to pursue a business in secondary education. He ended up creating a whole set of model public schools — boarding schools for low income students. He succeeded in finding a way to get percent of those kids, who would otherwise not even graduate from high school, into top colleges. He created his own goals. He looked back on his own past experience, found his own strengths and came up with an original idea. I think his life indicates this trial-and-error experimental model rather than one where you get on the merry go round and you get the brass ring and, you know, game over. In your description of Eric, it sounds to me like [his career change] began with some level of dissatisfaction. You must be willing to be unhappy in a relationship in order to find a better one. You must be unhappy in a current job in order to take the plunge and seek a better one. Different audiences have different ahas. I think the undergraduates have a big aha because they suddenly realize this is something they get to define. They have been in the business of checking boxes all through their lives, going to good high schools, [getting high] SAT scores, getting into a great college and maybe even being recruited

into great firms for their first job after college. But I think they really begin feeling empowered when they realize this is an opportunity, not something they have to fear — that the future is something they get to shape and craft. So I think that can be a big aha moment for them. In other words, do you need a certain style and personality to be successful? Or is success really an option for anyone? Well, back to the premise, you get to define success for yourself.

### 3: What Should I Read Next? Book recommendations from readers like you

*I went on a quest to see if I could figure out who I was and what I needed to do next. And so the book tells that story. It's a longer story than I have time to tell here.*

Here is a quick and short guide on what to do. Max - 7 years ago 2 0 Answers The next step is nightmare pickaxe. Beat Eater of World and Eye of Cthulhu and you will get the ore needed to make one. Yes there is a dungeon in every world, the third boss is Skeletron and stands outside. Talk to him at night before going inside. There are lots of good items in the dungeon. That is where most of the best gear is found. MysticB - 7 years ago 2 0 read a FAQ? I suggest beating Eye of Cthulhu first, since it will make the Dryad appear and then you can use purification powder to dig into the corruption cheaper than using dynamite since the powder turns the ebestone only last 2 pickaxes can mine it, which are nightmare and molten into normal stone. Then smash 3 orbs and beat Eater of Worlds. On a note, the nightmare pickaxe can dig up anything. Get 10 lens you get them for slaying demon eyes , go to a corruption and look for demon altars inside the chasms demon alters look like creepy looking mouths that are grey. Those things work like a workbench. On the demon alter you can craft a suspicious looking eye, which you can summon by left clicking. Summon it at night and defeat it. Next step is to kill soul eaters and get 30 rotten chunks, and go to the corruption look for vile mushrooms, and turn them to vile powder on an alchemy station I think. Create 30 of those. Each vile mushroom creates 5 powder. Go to the demon alter to make worm bait, that you can also summon. Summon it at corruption and kill it. Once you defeated both of them, you should get a bunch of demonite ore and shadow scales. Turn demonite ore into demonite bars and with dome demonite and some shadow scales you can get armor and weapons, including the nightmare pickaxe. Taliban01 - 7 years ago 0 0 Eater of Worlds drops the materials you need. Despite what the others are saying here, killing a boss, even with Gold-type equipment, is easier said than done. Your best bet is the Eye of Cthulu first, which you can summon by gathering 6 lenses at this time of writing and merging them into an item that can summon it at a Demon Altar which you have to find underground too. You really, really, will not want to fight Eater of Worlds and Skeletron with Gold-type equipment, despite the suggestions of the others here. Fighting a boss is another question entirely, so I am not going to write in detail about this here. Suffice to say that you are going to need to be very mobile when fighting it, and I recommend building several tiers of wooden platforms that you can hop up and down while fighting a boss. You ought to keep in mind too that fighting a boss is a battle of attrition. To get that you need some Demonite ore which you can get quite easily from the Eye of Cthulu, and you summon him by combining 6 lenses at a demon alter and using the result at night, which is called the "suspicious looking-eye" and some shadow scales, which you get by defeating a segment of the Eater of Worlds, which can be summoned two ways: To get at them, however, you need purification powder, which the Dryad sells for 75 copper each. The dryad comes after you defeat a boss monster. You can only summon him in the corruption and at night. With the Nightmare pickaxe, you can mine obsidian and hellstone, and mine stone and other materials more quickly. To make hellstone bars, you have to have 2 obsidian and 6 hellstone ore which you get in the underworld and you have to have a hellforge to make the bars. I hope this helps! The Eye of Cthulhu is summoned by crafting 10 lenses together at a Demon Altar to make a Suspicious Looking Eye, which is used at night. Munbeh - 7 years ago 1 0 This question has been successfully answered and closed. Unresolved When I kill the wall of flesh, do I lose the softcores deathpenalty setting?

### 4: What should I do next in Minecraft? - Minecraft Message Board for PC - GameFAQs

*Billed as an Artist's Way Program for Retirees and Other Creative Souls, Cameron's book builds on her nearly three decades as an artist and world-renowned creativity [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) I think the.*

What Should I Do Next? Wednesday, September 19, You spent the last 90 days scratching, dieting, and creating a healthier you and now it is decision time. What should I do after P90X? This was a big question I had after I finished up P90X my first round. That is why I wanted to write this post so you know what the best option is for yourself. Just keep in mind "doing anything is better than stopping at this point. Why stop after you have already made all this progress? I think the first thing that is really important is to look at your goals and your results. Whenever I finish a program I always look at what I want to accomplish after that program. For an example, I am finishing up Body Beast right now. This is a mass building program and after I am done with Body Beast I want to cut down and a perfect program for that is Insanity Asylum. I already have my new goals and program set-up to go before I am done with the last one. This is being proactive in determining your next program not an excuse to stop the one you are currently doing. Just remember any option is better than stopping at this point! Pick a plan and stay with it! You have the structure down now and know what to do. Pop some rock or country on the stereo and get to work! Workouts like Kenpo-X might be too slow for you so substitute that for a bike ride or a long run. Many people just pick right back up after a week and get back into it. Create a P90X Hybrid Like I mentioned above you already have a good sense of what the workouts are and what the schedule looks like. Substituting in Insanity for the Plyo and Kenpo days are great ways to change it up. If you would like help creating a hybrid workout I would be glad to help Start a New Program Insanity or P90X2 One of the most popular decisions is to start a new program. This goes back to your goals and what you want to accomplish. With the addition of the new P90X2 I get a lot of questions regarding moving on to that program. P90X2 is a different type of challenge. If you have done P90X then it is possible that you are ready to move on to P90X2. Insanity on the other hand is a great graduate program for P90X graduates. Insanity is basically like doing P90X Plyo days a week. However, again this goes back to your goals. If you want to lose extra fat and burn a ton of calories than Insanity is for you. I hope this post helps you determine which program to follow-up your 90 days of P90X with. Let me be the first to congratulate you on your HUGE accomplishment. You are just starting out on your journey and whatever you plan next is the next step toward your goals. A poorly executed plan is better than no plan at all. A well thought out plan properly executed produces max results!

### 5: What should i do next? - Terraria Answers for PC - GameFAQs

*"I don't know what to do with my life " There have been many times in my life where I have been stuck and not known what to do next. I have agonized over what I should do or not do and whether I was making the right choices.*

Our faith has been shaken. Our beliefs have been tested. Our expectations have been dashed. In spite of our best thinking and most searing experience, our ideas about growth and success are mired in a boom-bust mentality. I understand the inclination. The most obvious and universal question on our plates as human beings is the most urgent and pragmatic approach to sustainable success in our organizations. They thrive by focusing on the question of who they really are — and connecting that to work that they truly love and, in so doing, unleashing a productive and creative power that they never imagined. They win because they engage the hearts and minds of individuals who are dedicated to answering that life question. This is not a new idea. But it may be the most powerfully pressing one ever to be disrespected by the corporate world. There are far too many smart, educated, talented people operating at quarter speed, unsure of their place in the world, contributing far too little to the productive engine of modern civilization. There are far too many people who look like they have their act together but have yet to make an impact. You know who you are. It comes down to a simple gut check: Those who are lit by that passion are the object of envy among their peers and the subject of intense curiosity. They are the source of good ideas. They make the extra effort. They demonstrate the commitment. They are the ones who, day by day, will rescue this drifting ship. And they will be rewarded. With money, sure, and responsibility, undoubtedly. But with something even better too: We are sitting on a huge potential boom in productivity — if we could just get the square pegs out of the round holes. Of course, addressing the question, What should I do with my life? Most of us are blessed with the ultimate privilege: We get to be true to our individual nature. For the most part, we get to choose. Asking The Question aspires to end the conflict between who you are and what you do. There is nothing more genuine than breaking away from the chorus to learn the sound of your own voice. Asking The Question is nothing short of an act of courage: It requires a level of commitment and clarity that is almost foreign to our working lives. During the past two years, I have listened to the life stories of more than people who have dared to be honest with themselves. Of those, I chose 70 to spend considerable time with in order to learn how they did it. Complete strangers opened their lives and their homes to me. I slept on their couches. We went running together. They cried in my arms. I met their families. I witnessed many critical turning points. People of all ages, classes, and professions — from a catfish farmer in Mississippi to a toxic-waste inspector in the oil fields of Texas, from a police officer in East Los Angeles to a long-haul trucker in Pennsylvania, from a financier in Hong Kong to a minister at a church on the Oregon coast. Some have succeeded; many have not. Only one, to me, is saintly. What I learned from them was far more powerful than what I had expected or assumed. The first assumption to get busted was the notion that certain jobs are inherently cool and that others are uncool. That was a big shift for me. Throughout the s, my basic philosophy was this: On my journey, I met people in bureaucratic organizations and bland industries who were absolutely committed to their work. That commitment sustained them through slow stretches and setbacks. They never watched the clock, never dreaded Mondays, never worried about the years passing by. They were phenomenally productive and confident in their value. In places unusual and unexpected, they had found their calling, and those callings were as idiosyncratic as each individual. And this is where the second big insight came in: Almost all of the people I interviewed found their calling after great difficulty. They had made mistakes before getting it right. For instance, the catfish farmer used to be an investment banker, the truck driver had been an entertainment lawyer, a chef had been an academic, and the police officer was a Harvard MBA. We only get a whisper — a faint urge. At some point, it feels right enough that you choose, and the energy formerly spent casting about is now devoted to making your choice fruitful. This lesson in late, hard-fought discovery is good news. The current difficult climate serves as a form of reckoning. The tougher the times, the more clarity you gain about the difference between what really matters and what you only pretend to care about. The funny thing is that most people have good instincts about where they belong but make poor choices and waste productive years on the wrong work. Why we do

this cuts to the heart of the question, What should I do with my life? These wrong turns hinge on a small number of basic assumptions that have ruled our working lives, career choices, and ambitions for the better part of two decades. I found hardly any consistencies in how the people I interviewed discovered what they love to do – the human soul resists taxonomy – except when it came to four misconceptions about money, smarts, place, and attitude that have calcified into hobbling fears. These are stumbling blocks that we need to uproot before we can find our way to where we really belong. Pay your dues, and then tend to your dream. I expected to find numerous examples of the truth of this path. Sure, I found tons of rich guys who were now giving a lot away to charity or who had bought an island. I found plenty of people who had found something meaningful and original to do after making their money. Put your calling in a lockbox, go out and make a ton of money, and then come back to the lockbox to pick up your calling where you left it. It turns out that having the financial independence to walk away rarely triggers people to do just that. The reality is, making money is such hard work that it changes you. It takes twice as long as anyone plans for. It requires more sacrifices than anyone expects. I met many people who had left the money behind. It had to get personal: The ruling assumption is that money is the shortest route to freedom. The shortest route to the good life involves building the confidence that you can live happily within your means whatever the means provided by the choices that are truly acceptable to you turn out to be. But embracing your dreams is surprisingly liberating. Instilled with a sense of purpose, your spending habits naturally reorganize, because you discover that you need less. This is an extremely threatening conclusion. Joe Olchefske almost lost his forever. Joe started out in life with an interest in government. In the early s, he made what seemed like a minor compromise: By the mids, he realized that one little compromise had defined his life. It was never my deal. They were taking the risk. They were building hospitals and bridges and freeways, not me. I envied them for that. Soon after, Stanford offered Olchefske a job as his CFO – and partner in turning the troubled school system around. Stanford rallied the city around school reform and earned the nickname Prophet of Hope. Meanwhile, Olchefske slashed millions from the budget and bloodlessly fired principals, never allowing his passions to interfere with his decisions. People called him Prophet of Doom. Then Stanford died suddenly of leukemia. Who could fill this void? Certainly not the green-eyeshade CFO. It broke him open, and he discovered in himself a new ability to connect with people emotionally, not just rationally. As the new superintendent, he draws on that gift more than on his private-sector skills. The right question is, How can I find something that moves my heart, so that the inevitable crap storm is bearable?

### 6: I Finished P90X! What Should I Do Next?

*By Lily Zhang. When people find out I'm a career counselor, the next thing they inevitably ask is, "So, what should I be doing with my life?" I must admit: I never know what to say to this.*

### 7: What Should I Do Next with My Life? New Ways to Define Success - Knowledge@Wharton

*In the next 30 minutes, tackle as many of the following suggestions as possible. Not only will these tasks themselves increase your happiness, but the mere fact that you've achieved some concrete goals will boost your mood.*

*Manual testing questions and answers for experienced Vatican II and the ecumenical way Old diplomacy and new, 1876-1922 Jennifer and Danny Respiratory system infections The clearing heather davis Soar Scores Rdg Open-Ended Assess H Understanding analysis abbott solutions manual Security, Cooperation and Disarmament Historiography: variations upon a theme A-level Psychology Decorative Lighting Ideas Projects His young queen tiff p raine Meggs history of graphic design 4th edition Aggressive driving Sheet music for mr darcys theme Slow-cook weekend Camping with the corps of engineers Our personal inadequacies Crowns of creation Brief lives, chiefly of contemporaries Retardation, the death penalty, and Johnny Paul Penry Scientific management in education From isolation to incomplete rehabilitation : the politics of cautious rapprochement, 1989-1997 Methods of Study and Memory Development Fieldings Caribbean. Abells exploration of the universe August Wilson and Black aesthetics There is a hope sheet music Cehv7 module 01 introduction to ethical hacking Union list of collections on European history in American libraries Eight more Canadian poets Fund Directors Guidebook, Second Edition (Fund Directors Guidebook) The study of modern painting Libro qlikview your business V. 1. Structure, by W.G. Moffatt, G.W. Pearsall, and J. Wulff. Andrew Jackson, the border captain. Generals January and February Heathen Chinee and Wanlee, the Pagan (Bret Harte Pocket Series No. 1) No room for errors*