

Chapter 1 : Question Words in English - Who When What Why Which Where How

Where When How - Turks and Caicos Islands. The official guide to Providenciales (Provo) and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Weather, maps, hotels, resorts, tourism, vacation villa rentals, all inclusive, restaurants, real estate, excursions, beaches, tours, diving, shopping, real estate agents, real estate developments and all island activities!

Change the which-clause to a when or where clause. Edit the sentence s in the text box. The Galata Bridge in Istanbul is a unique location in the world. The bridge spans the Golden Horn at a site in which a natural harbor forms. Edit 21 The bridge spans the Golden Horn at a site in which a natural harbor forms. Feedback 21 It is the exact place in which the Bosphorus flows into the sea of Marmara. Edit 22 It is the exact place in which the Bosphorus flows into the sea of Marmara. Feedback 22 It is also the place at which the old Istanbul meets the new. Edit 23 It is also the place at which the old Istanbul meets the new. This is the fifth bridge in this location. The last bridge was destroyed in the year in which a fire badly damaged it. Edit 24 The last bridge was destroyed in the year in which a fire badly damaged it. Feedback 24 The bridge has three car lanes and a lane on which trams go. Edit 25 The bridge has three car lanes and a lane on which trams go. In the evening, the time in which fisherman come to catch their evening meals, the bridge becomes a bustling place. Edit 26 In the evening, the time in which fisherman come to catch their evening meals, the bridge becomes a bustling place. Feedback 26 Sunset is also the time at which the faithful are called to prayer. Edit 27 Sunset is also the time at which the faithful are called to prayer. Tourists and locals walk along the first deck on which there are a number of restaurants and shops. Edit 28 Tourists and locals walk along the first deck on which there are a number of restaurants and shops. Fisherman stand side by side at the railing at which they cast their lines into the water. Edit 29 Fisherman stand side by side at the railing at which they cast their lines into the water. Never is there a time at which the bridge is not completely occupied and bustling with people. Edit 30 Never is there a time at which the bridge is not completely occupied and bustling with people.

Chapter 2 : Adolf Hitler commits suicide in his underground bunker - HISTORY

Get Posts. Blog posts on consulting-related skills, tools, frameworks. Also, McKinsey, Bain, BCG report tear downs. Join 2,+ consultants, corporate managers, MBAs and smart eclectic people - learn consulting in a casual and fun way.

These are five questions kids learn in grade school or when first learning a language. It covers the basics and helps you understand the situation and context. My high school friends can attest to my poor memory, but even I can remember these basic words in french: These 5 questions are fairly famous and an often-quoted way to think through problems. Journalists are trained to answer those 5 questions whenever they write an article or press release. These can also be useful for consultants, with two small additions. How and How Much? For any consultant, eager to see her recommendations implemented, a lot of thought needs to be given to how it will be implemented and how much it might cost. What kind of problem is it? If it is a strategy project, likely it is a WHAT question. Conversely, if it is a operations-related project, it is really looking at HOW to implement a good idea efficiently. Most seasoned consultants have been on projects that touch these areas. Answer the right question. It is easy to fall into the trap of addressing the wrong issue. All too often clients hire consultants to solve problem X, only to find out that the problem is actually with Y. On a more personal note, I had dinner with a good friend last night and he adroitly pointed out that I was too focused on answering the HOW on a big decision in my life , instead of taking a step back and answering the WHY and the WHAT. Once you have targeted the right question, think a bit more laterally and see which of the other questions should be answered too. The level of detail will vary, but you want to be as comprehensive as the time and budget allows. In this example below, this hypothetical project actually covers a lot of ground. Look for the add-on work. Chances are very good that during the course of solving one problem, you unearth other issues. Clients see that you do good work, and want more help. It is natural and good thing for the client and the consultant. Look for those opportunities.

Chapter 3 : Wear/Were/Where

The Five Ws (sometimes referred to as Five Ws and How, 5W1H, or Six Ws) are questions whose answers are considered basic in information gathering or problem solving.

September 6, An even more spectacular naked-eye comet will follow in December. Meanwhile, an even brighter comet is heading our way and will become visible to the naked eye in December. Sometimes called the "dirty snowballs" of space, comets are icy bodies that move around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit, leaving a trail of dust and gas in their wake. Comet 21P orbits the sun about once every 6. Every year in October, Earth passes through the trail of "crumbs" left behind by Comet 21P, treating skywatchers to the annual Draconid meteor shower. A relatively modest meteor shower that occasionally displays spectacular outbursts, the Draconid meteor shower is expected to produce only five to eight "shooting stars" per hour in , NASA meteor expert Bill Cooke told Space. The bright-green comet "is expected to reach a visual magnitude of 6. In light-polluted areas like New York City, for example, skywatchers may see stars up to a magnitude of only 4. Lower magnitudes indicate brighter objects. SkySafari App To spot Comet 21P at its brightest, point your gaze eastward to the modern constellation Auriga – home of Capella, the "Goat Star" – after midnight and before dawn. The comet will officially reach perihelion, or its closest point to the sun, around 2: You can still spot the comet for several nights before and after this close approach, but how long it will stay in sight depends on how powerful your skywatching equipment is. The periodic comet, which orbits the sun once every 5. Its last close approach to Earth was in , when it was million miles million kilometers from Earth. While it was "not really an awe-inspiring sight" last time, this year Wirtanen will come much closer, Joe Rao, Space. When it swings by again on Dec. So, if you know where to look in the sky, it will be against the winter constellations of Taurus the bull, near the Pleiades and Hyades star clusters. Look for it above the eastern horizon after dusk all month long! It will be bright enough to see with the naked eye, and will look even more spectacular with binoculars and telescopes. Email Hanneke Weitering at hweitering@space. Original article on Space.

Chapter 4 : How, when and where will the CMP s be available?

RUBRIC. Scoring Rubric: Literary Analysis/Interpretation. The organization, elements of literary analysis/interpretation writing, grammar, usage, mechanics, and spelling of a written piece.

For in acts we must take note of who did it, by what aids or instruments he did it with , what he did, where he did it, why he did it, how and when he did it. Because Aristotle employs this schema as a primordial crucible for defining the difference between voluntary and involuntary agents a topic of incalculable importance in the works of Aristotle , the benefits of locating this schema within Aristotle, and ultimately providing clarification of the passage, may prove helpful to a number of disciplines Sloan , He outlines them as follows in the Ethics as translated by Sloan. Therefore it is not a pointless endeavor to divide these circumstances by kind and number; 1 the Who, 2 the What, 3 around what place Where or 4 in which time something happens When , and sometimes 5 with what, such as an instrument With , 6 for the sake of what Why , such as saving a life, and 7 the How , such as gently or violently. And it seems that the most important circumstances are those just listed, including the Why. Thus, with ignorance as a possibility concerning all these things, that is, the circumstances of the act, the one who acts in ignorance of any of them seems to act involuntarily, and especially regarding the most important ones. And it seems that the most important circumstances are those just listed, including the Why [7] In the Politics , Aristotle illustrates why the elements are important in terms of human moral action. I mean, for instance a particular circumstance or movement or action , How could we advise the Athenians whether they should go to war or not, if we did not know their strength How much , whether it was naval or military or both What kind , and how great it is How many , what their revenues amount to With , Who their friends and enemies are Who , what wars, too they have waged What , and with what success; and so on. Hermagoras went so far as to claim that all hypotheses are derived from these seven circumstances. In other words, no hypothetical question, or question involving particular persons and actions, can arise without reference to these circumstances, and no demonstration of such a question can be made without using them. It is necessary for students of virtue to differentiate between the Voluntary and Involuntary; such a distinction should even prove useful to the lawmaker for assigning honors and punishments. It is this application of the elements of circumstances that was emphasised by latter rhetoricians. Rhetoric[edit] Even though the classical origin of these questions as situated in ethics had long been lost, they have been a standard way of formulating or analyzing rhetorical questions since antiquity. Quis, quid, quando, ubi, cur, quem ad modum, quibus adminiculis. Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando. Quis, quid, cur, quomodo, ubi, quando, quibus auxiliis. The question form was popular for guiding confessors, and it appeared in several different forms: Who, what, and where, by what helpe, and by whose: Why, how, and when, doe many things disclose. This would also became the "Five Ws", but the application was rather different from that in journalism: Wilkinson not as original with himself but as of venerable authority. First the facts, next the proof of the facts, then the consequences of the facts. This analysis has often been expanded into one known as "The Five Ws: By , the "Five Ws" were being taught in high-school journalism classes, [26] and by , the tendency of journalists to address all of the "Five Ws" within the lead paragraph of an article was being characterized as old-fashioned and fallacious:

Chapter 5 : Five Ws - Wikipedia

Topic Number - When, How, and Where to File When to file. If you're a calendar year filer and your tax year ends on December 31, the due date for filing your federal individual income tax return is generally April 15 of each year.

If you would like to use this Question Words wall chart in your classroom, then you can purchase a copy here: [Question Words in English](#)

The most common question words in English are the following: Who are your best friends? Who is that strange guy over there? Where are my shoes? When is his birthday? When are we going to finish? Why are they always late? Why does he complain all the time? Normally the response begins with "Because

What is her favourite colour? What is the time? Which day do you prefer for a meeting – today or tomorrow? Which is better - this one or that one? How does he know the answer? How can I learn English quickly? With HOW there are a number of other expressions that are used in questions: How much – refers to a quantity or a price uncountable nouns How much time do you have to finish the test? How much is the jacket on display in the window? How much money will I need? How many – refers to a quantity countable nouns How many days are there in April? How many people live in this city? How many brothers and sister do you have? How often – refers to frequency How often do you visit your grandmother? How often does she study? How often are you sick? How far – refers to distance How far is the university from your house? How far is the bus stop from here?

Chapter 6 : Activities for Teaching Children to Ask and Answer Questions

Question Words in English. The most common question words in English are the following. WHO. WHO is only used when referring to people. (= I want to know the person) Who is the best football player in the world?

Examples of where in a Sentence Adverb Where did you meet her? Where did you hear that? Where can I find books about gardening? Where is she taking us? Where does the story get interesting? Where do the two candidates disagree on the issue? Conjunction Please stay where you are. We sat down where there was some shade. He put the note where she could easily see it. We could see the players very clearly from where we sat. I know where their house is. The town where we live is having an arts and crafts fair. This is the room where the children sleep. The store where we shop is closing. Adverb Located on a sweeping bank where the River Tay flows into the North Sea, Dundee is a curious little town that balances its post-industrial history with a buzzing design scene. Could Big3 basketball league happen in other sports? Washington High in Tulsa, Okla. Noun The next step is to get a development agreement with the orchestra that will outline the where and what. Strange using their superpowers to help a young female consumer arrive safely at the home that has just been approved for a mortgage from you-know-where. Colacello was wary at first.

Chapter 7 : When | Definition of When by Merriam-Webster

Here's a brief guide to help you prepare to cast your ballot. Before you vote. Find out when and where to vote. In most states, polling places open at 6 or 7 a.m. and close at 7 or 8 p.m., but.

Activities for Teaching Children to Ask and Answer Questions A critical skill in maintaining conversations is answering questions and asking related questions. This article includes games and activities for teaching children to ask and answer Wh- questions, stay on topic during conversations, and ask relevant questions. Create Bingo cards with each Wh- word at the top. Include answers to the questions in picture or written form in each square. Have a set of corresponding questions. Just like traditional Bingo, use tokens or chips to mark correct answers. When children get a diagonal, vertical, or horizontal line of tokens, they win. Example cards and questions include: Include pictures or names of people in the classroom or famous people children recognize. Include words or pictures of familiar places such as the cafeteria, playground, or community location. Include drawings of clocks, the time of day, or an event. Ask a question then throw the ball to a student. The student answers the question then asks a related follow-up question. The student throws the ball to another student. The second student follows the same directions as the first student by answering the question and asking a related question. This continues until someone is unable to think of an answer, a question, or an on-topic response to a question. Put children in pairs. Before the activity starts tell children to ask their friends questions about their activity and to remain on topic until it is their turn to answer questions about their activity. Have one child show their item or picture and the other child ask questions about the favorite activity. After a few minutes have the children switch roles. From Using Nice Words 4. Set-up a simple obstacle course that involves going over, under, beside, and between different objects. Demonstrate the course for the students and accentuate the prepositions when you talk about the course.

Chapter 8 : When & How to Wash Your Hands | Handwashing | CDC

It's a very old journalistic cliché that stories should always contain answers to these six questions: What? Who? Where? When? How? Why? For example, a story about a murder could accomplish all of this in a single sentence: "Jones was murdered in his own home last evening by a neighbor using a shotgun in revenge for Jones' insults to the neighbor's wife."

A Brief History of Gold Who discovered gold? A child finds a shiny rock in a creek, thousands of years ago, and the human race is introduced to gold for the first time. Gold was first discovered as shining, yellow nuggets. No doubt it was the first metal known to early hominids. Gold became a part of every human culture. Its brilliance, natural beauty, and luster, and its great malleability and resistance to tarnish made it enjoyable to work and play with. Where does gold come from? Because gold is dispersed widely throughout the geologic world, its discovery occurred to many different groups in many different locales. And nearly everyone who found it was impressed with it, and so was the developing culture in which they lived. Gold was the first metal widely known to our species. Gold is the easiest of the metals to work. It occurs in a virtually pure and workable state, whereas most other metals tend to be found in ore-bodies that pose some difficulty in smelting. Gold has always been powerful stuff. The earliest history of human interaction with gold is long lost to us, but its association with the gods, with immortality, and with wealth itself are common to many cultures throughout the world. Early civilizations equated gold with gods and rulers, and gold was sought in their name and dedicated to their glorification. Humans almost intuitively place a high value on gold, equating it with power, beauty, and the cultural elite. And since gold is widely distributed all over the globe, we find this same thinking about gold throughout ancient and modern civilizations everywhere. Gold, beauty, and power have always gone together. Gold in ancient times was made into shrines and idols "the Golden Calf" , plates, cups, vases and vessels of all kinds, and of course, jewelry for personal adornment. The "Gold of Troy" treasure hoard, excavated in Turkey and dating to the era B. This was a time when gold was highly valued, but had not yet become money itself. Rather, it was owned by the powerful and well-connected, or made into objects of worship, or used to decorate sacred locations. Gold has always had value to humans, even before it was money. This is demonstrated by the extraordinary efforts made to obtain it. Prospecting for gold was a worldwide effort going back thousands of years, even before the first money in the form of gold coins appeared about B. In the quest for gold by the Phoenicians, Egyptians, Indians, Hittites, Chinese, and others, prisoners of war were sent to work the mines, as were slaves and criminals. Today, as in ancient times, the intrinsic appeal of gold itself has that universal appeal to humans. But how did gold come to be a commodity, a measurable unit of value? Gold, measured out, became money. Gold gave rise to the concept of money itself: Gold and silver in standardized coins came to replace barter arrangements, and made trade in the Classic period much easier. Gold was money in ancient Greece. Gold was associated with water logical, since most of it was found in streams , and it was supposed that gold was a particularly dense combination of water and sunlight. The Incas referred to gold as the "tears of the Sun. In this code it is stated that "one part of gold is equal to two and one half parts of silver in value. In ancient Egypt, around the time of Seti I B. Where is that gold mine located? Modern thought is that it portrays the Wadi Fawakhir region in which the El Sid gold mine is located, but the matter is far from settled. Jason and the Argonauts sought the Golden Fleece around B. Early miners would use water power to propel gold-bearing sand over the hide of a sheep, which would trap the tiny, but heavy, flakes of gold. This primitive form of hydraulic mining began thousands of years ago, and was still being used by some miners as recently as the California gold rush of The first use of gold as money occurred around B. By the time of the death of Alexander of Macedon B. Some of the mines were owned by the state, some were worked privately with a royalty paid to the state. Also, nomads such as the Scythians and Cimmerians worked placer mines all over the region. The surviving Greek gold coinage and Scythian jewelry both show superb artistry. The Roman Empire furthered the quest for gold. The Romans mined gold extensively throughout their empire, and advanced the science of gold-mining considerably. They were able to more efficiently exploit old mine-sites, and of course their chief laborers were prisoners of war, slaves, and

convicts. A monetary standard made the world economy possible. The concept of money, i. During the Classic period of Greek and Roman rule in the western world, gold and silver both flowed to India for spices, and to China for silk. At the height of the Empire A. Money had been invented. Its name was gold. Only gold did business at the same location for more than sixteen years. In addition to having really strong bids on gold, silver, platinum, and palladium in coin and bullion form, we also purchase a wide range of numismatic coins. We have especially strong bids for old US gold coins. All checks, shipments, and correspondence should be sent to:

Chapter 9 : 7 Key Questions: Who, What, Why, When, Where, How, How Much? | Consultant's Mind

As a parent and as a teacher, I've been to a lot of November parent-teacher conferences. My children's school in Rochester was small enough that they scheduled the entire team to meet with the parents of each student at the same time.

Visit Website In addition to causing trouble and damaging crops, Celts thought that the presence of the otherworldly spirits made it easier for the Druids, or Celtic priests, to make predictions about the future. For a people entirely dependent on the volatile natural world, these prophecies were an important source of comfort and direction during the long, dark winter. To commemorate the event, Druids built huge sacred bonfires, where the people gathered to burn crops and animals as sacrifices to the Celtic deities. When the celebration was over, they re-lit their hearth fires, which they had extinguished earlier that evening, from the sacred bonfire to help protect them during the coming winter. One quarter of all the candy sold annually in the U. In the course of the four hundred years that they ruled the Celtic lands, two festivals of Roman origin were combined with the traditional Celtic celebration of Samhain. The first was Feralia, a day in late October when the Romans traditionally commemorated the passing of the dead. The second was a day to honor Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit and trees. Pope Gregory III later expanded the festival to include all saints as well as all martyrs, and moved the observance from May 13 to November 1. By the 9th century the influence of Christianity had spread into Celtic lands, where it gradually blended with and supplanted the older Celtic rites. All Souls Day was celebrated similarly to Samhain, with big bonfires, parades, and dressing up in costumes as saints, angels and devils. Halloween Comes to America Celebration of Halloween was extremely limited in colonial New England because of the rigid Protestant belief systems there. Halloween was much more common in Maryland and the southern colonies. As the beliefs and customs of different European ethnic groups as well as the American Indians meshed, a distinctly American version of Halloween began to emerge. Colonial Halloween festivities also featured the telling of ghost stories and mischief-making of all kinds. By the middle of the nineteenth century, annual autumn festivities were common, but Halloween was not yet celebrated everywhere in the country. In the second half of the nineteenth century, America was flooded with new immigrants. These new immigrants, especially the millions of Irish fleeing the Irish Potato Famine , helped to popularize the celebration of Halloween nationally. Young women believed that on Halloween they could divine the name or appearance of their future husband by doing tricks with yarn, apple parings or mirrors. In the late s, there was a move in America to mold Halloween into a holiday more about community and neighborly get-togethers than about ghosts, pranks and witchcraft. At the turn of the century, Halloween parties for both children and adults became the most common way to celebrate the day. Parties focused on games, foods of the season and festive costumes. Because of these efforts, Halloween lost most of its superstitious and religious overtones by the beginning of the twentieth century. Pumpkin Spice Has Been a Thing for 3, Years Halloween Parties By the s and s, Halloween had become a secular, but community-centered holiday, with parades and town-wide Halloween parties as the featured entertainment. Despite the best efforts of many schools and communities, vandalism began to plague some celebrations in many communities during this time. By the s, town leaders had successfully limited vandalism and Halloween had evolved into a holiday directed mainly at the young. Due to the high numbers of young children during the fifties baby boom, parties moved from town civic centers into the classroom or home, where they could be more easily accommodated. Between and , the centuries-old practice of trick-or-treating was also revived. Trick-or-treating was a relatively inexpensive way for an entire community to share the Halloween celebration. In theory, families could also prevent tricks being played on them by providing the neighborhood children with small treats. Thus, a new American tradition was born, and it has continued to grow. Who Invented Candy Corn? The distribution of soul cakes was encouraged by the church as a way to replace the ancient practice of leaving food and wine for roaming spirits. The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time. Food supplies often ran low and, for the many people afraid of the dark, the short days of

winter were full of constant worry. On Halloween, when it was believed that ghosts came back to the earthly world, people thought that they would encounter ghosts if they left their homes. To avoid being recognized by these ghosts, people would wear masks when they left their homes after dark so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits. On Halloween, to keep ghosts away from their houses, people would place bowls of food outside their homes to appease the ghosts and prevent them from attempting to enter.