

Chapter 1 : 30 (Free) Writing Apps To Help You Through Every Stage of NaNoWriMo

Search for Jespar in the 'Dancing Nomad' This quest automatically begins after finishing All the Dead
www.nxgvision.com to the 'Dancing Nomad' to find www.nxgvision.com arriving there, you will find that he is missing.

Understanding Capitalism Part IV: Capitalism, Culture and Society By - February 4, The impact of capitalism on culture and society has been a matter of great debate ever since its emergence in Europe as an economic system in the late s. The impact of capitalism on culture and society is an issue that really stands apart from all of the other economic concerns. In many ways, the cultural impacts of capitalism overshadow all other considerations of the system. The cultural impacts of capitalism are extremely varied, and this has left room for its proponents to champion its merits as well as its detractors to criticize its ill effects. Discussing the impact of capitalism on culture can be difficult. Some of the key concepts relating to an analysis of the effects of capitalism on culture are profit motive, commodity, human desire, and the market economy. The capitalist system is based on private ownership and consolidation of the means of production, where the production of commodities is guided by profit motive to satisfy human desires. What capitalism does do is it encourages people, in general, to engage in activity that is deemed valuable by other people. The Culture of Work At a certain level competition and profit motive, both of which are encouraged by the capitalist market system, provide a stimulus to action. This encouragement to act is a major factor in the diversity of products that are produced by capitalist societies. In the way that the capitalist system works, however, reward is not always proportional to contribution. A contest can be used as an example. Reward in a capitalist system is similar to a gold panning competition where the winner takes home a large portion of all the gold panned by everyone during the competition. This competition will encourage people to participate and it will encourage people to work hard to try to collect as much gold as possible. It will also, of course, encourage cheating and other such acts, as is to be expected in any competition. At the end of the competition everyone brings in their gold to have it weighed. What we can see here is that the person ranked 1 collected 10 times more gold than the person ranked 2. This is what the first place winner would receive, 2, grams of gold. Now, that person only collected 20 grams themselves, but they get a portion of everything that everyone else collected as well. Of course the majority of people, though they would still have some gold after the competition, would have less than they actually collected. It would encourage productivity. The fact is, however, that this is a winner take all type system. The person at the top is getting a disproportionate amount of the gold that was collected by everyone. The winner gets more than what he or she collects, and it is the fact that there is the potential to get so much more than you as an individual collect that drives the competition forward. There is no discrimination in who is allowed to participate and there are no regulations that hold anyone back in particular. Indeed, it is also the case in this competition that the person who collects the most is also rewarded the most, so in that sense it is fair. However, of course, the amount that the winner gets is dependant upon how much everyone else collects as well, because the winner is getting more than just what they collect as an individual, they are getting a share of what everyone collected, and the majority of participants take home less than they collect. Likewise, working the hardest does not guarantee that you will win the competition, there are elements of chance involved, but working hard does increase your likelihood of winning. It is by a similar fashion that modern capitalism promotes progress and makes fortunes. The Culture of Desire In addition to promoting a culture of work, capitalism also promotes a culture of desire. This leads to a natural tendency in a market system for the sellers in the system to work to increase human desire, leading to the creation of more and stronger wants, and thus expanding the market. While marketing is the most direct expression of this phenomenon, it really pervades the entire culture and is reflected in general entertainment, personal attitudes, religious values, the education system, and government policy. The development of the culture of desire created by market capitalism has actually been one of the biggest, if not the biggest, change in American society since the birth of the country. Many early Americans believed in austere lifestyles, the Puritans being the most prominent example of this. The Puritans, of course, were actually a relatively small group, especially by the time of the founding of the country. Even the average American, however, was relatively reserved in

early times. Of course, in early times the country was not capitalistic and people were much more self-sufficient. Most individuals and communities provided for their own needs and wants directly, independent of the market system. America was a predominately family farming country, after all, until the mid 19th century. The Buster Brown brand, developed in , became established through one of the most pervasive marketing campaigns in history Advertising and the consumer culture had become significant by the Roaring 20s of the early 20th century as the American capitalist economy really began to thrive. Not only did technology facilitate the advancement of consumer culture, but the Keynesian economic policies adopted by America after World War II viewed consumerism as the drive-train of the economy. While many examples can be given, cigarette smoking is a classic example of a specific case of the promotion of a product via not just advertising, but its portrayal in media and society in general as well. Interestingly, the tobacco industry is the oldest major industry in America. The tobacco industry was also highly involved in slavery, as slaves were heavily used on tobacco plantations. That is just one example, however, of how an irrational desire for a specific product has been promoted by industry, but it is the overall culture of consumerism that is of bigger concern. All media and social practices that promote desire in general are embraced by capitalist culture, because the promotion of desire itself, even when not directly related to a specific product, promotes a culture of consumerism, and much of advertising is not about promoting a specific product, but indeed about promoting the overall culture of desire. In the natural world, emotional desires motivate animals to engage in the activities needed for survival and procreation. Human desires developed over millions of years of evolution in environments of typically scarce resources and opportunities, where strong motivations were needed to prompt action in the face of risk. With the advance of human civilization, human beings have been able to alter the natural environment and make resources that were difficult to obtain in the natural world much easier to obtain. This has happened rapidly over the past 10, years or so, and the ability of people to make these resources more easily obtainable has continued to increased over time. The same basic trigger mechanisms exist in the human brain today as did millions of years ago when early hominids were struggling for basic survival. This is, for example, why people today have such a high affinity for fatty foods. Historically, fats were a scarce resource that was difficult for humans to obtain. For this reason, humans evolved a high affinity for fatty foods. The desire for fatty foods drove humans to pursue resources that were highly beneficial to survival in a natural context, and to prefer those resources over other possible alternatives when there was a decision to be made. In American society today, however, fatty foods are no longer scarce resources that are difficult for humans to obtain, but our brain is still motivated to seek them out as if they are scarce resources that are difficult to obtain, and thus, in terms of decision making, people are generally compelled by their desires to prefer fatty foods over other foods, even when the choice of the fatty food is not rational. This has resulted in our capitalist market economy focusing on the production and marketing of fatty foods because they are easy to sell because humans have a natural instinctive desire to prefer fatty foods. The culture created by marketing feeds on these desires and works to increase them. Traditionally, many religions have developed as efforts to limit the overloading of these natural desire mechanisms. What the capitalist system does, is it provides a profit motive for sellers to exploit human desires for personal gain. The unleashing and deepening of human passion and desire creates demand, and that demand moves products off the shelf to satisfy those wants, thus creating profits for sellers. The commercialization of sexuality, since sex is a fundamental human desire, is a primary result of the capitalist market system. Sexuality is marketed directly, but sexual cues are also heavily associated with non-sexual products in capitalist market cultures as well. By associating sexual cues with products, such as cars or beer for example, the biological desire triggers are stimulated. The marketing of sexuality to teenagers is perhaps one of the most controversial products of the capitalist system. Because sex is one of the most primal and strongest forms of desire, sexuality is one of the most effective marking tools, and a highly sexually active culture is a culture more open to overall consumerism, and thus a highly sexually charged culture is encouraged by capitalism. During puberty people are particularly strongly impacted by sexual marketing and this encourages sellers in a market system to target preteens and teens with highly sexual media. This is not just in the context of advertisements, but all media, including music, movies, books and stories, etc. Increasing sexual awareness increases overall consumerism.

Products themselves can be a way to further promote a consumer lifestyle and to deepen human desire. A popular new line of toys that demonstrates this concept is the Bratz Dolls line of products. Bratz Dolls are marketed towards the 4 to early teen age-group and portray sexy, fashion savvy, self-centered, consumerist characters with lots of "needs" and "plenty of attitude". Bratz imagery abounds with sexual cues and material accessories. Capitalists know that young girls brought up playing with Bratz Dolls are more likely to internalize self-centered consumerist lifestyles, and therefore be "better consumers" as they grow up, or even while they are young for that matter. Dolls have long been a way of passing cultural norms on to children. In traditional societies, however, where production was home based or community based, parents, or at least community members, were who made the dolls that children played with. Homemade dolls As the Industrial Revolution progressed and capitalism became more prominent throughout the 19th and 20th century in Europe and America, industry-made dolls became increasingly reflective of a more material culture. The Bratz Dolls are continuing that trend, making children increasingly attuned to fashion, materialism, and sexuality, instilling in them the values of capitalist culture. The Sexing Up of Tweens. The video of this special can be viewed by going to the afore mentioned link, or directly via the link below, and is highly recommended. Video of the Broadcast Transformation of the Family From colonial times through the s America had a largely home-based economy. Much of America was also a vast, unsettled, wilderness. Because of these factors, many people had large families. Early American family at work During these early times children were financial assets to a family. In children were economic assets by age 7 in all regions of the country. Teenagers may still be economic assets in some rural farming areas today, though this is rare. In the s and s a child would have represented a handsome profit to their family by age This is because industry has moved from being home-based to being to being based outside the home, and because children are increasingly playing the role of consumers in the economy, because capitalists target them as such. In addition to this, the role of women in the family has changed dramatically as well. There is a difference between the changing role of women and children within the family though. In capitalist society something is only recognized to have value if it is a commodity. Our GDP Gross Domestic Product , which is deemed to be such an important number for tracking the progress of the America economy, only tracks quantifiable economic transactions. As such, any work that is done that does not result in the buying or selling of a commodity is seen as "worthless" by national economists in relation to GDP. The issue goes beyond this number however, it really goes into how individuals as members of society see value. The reality is that in our capitalist society, where we only recognize the value of commodities, this resulted in women seeking to participate in the production of commodities in order for their labor to be recognized as valuable. The truth is, however, that the labor of raising a family is valuable, but our capitalist system does not recognize it as such, because it is not a commodity. Capitalism is, therefore, resulting in the transformation of family development into commodities. Instead of a woman or man staying home to raise children, they go to work, where their labor is quantified and returned to them in the form of a paycheck, which is recognized by themselves and society as a measure of self-worth.

Chapter 2 : Understanding Capitalism Part IV: Capitalism, Culture and Society

It doesn't matter what you are to me the day I'm writing this because all that matters is what you are to me the day you're reading it. You are the best thing that ever happened to me, and that is an unequivocal fact.

By further exploring the work of Ansel Adams we discovered that black and white is not, well, just black and white, but varying shades of greys between the two extremes. I also hope your research led you to discover other great masters of the black and white print: In your study you should have also witnessed how these world-class photographers were masters in the darkroom. Advanced photographers intimately understand that by controlling one shade of grey they are also effectively complementing the neighbouring tone. Visual perception of colour may not necessarily be truthful. This is amplified in illustration number one. As you look at the illustration do not over analyse, but ask yourself which circle is actually the whitest? Of course you are going to study the illustration and come to the conclusion that they are all of the same tone, even though the illusion is that the extreme right circle is brightest. Illustration 1 Now look at illustration number two. Again, which is the brightest circle? I think you would agree the right-hand circle is the brighter. With just two basic colours, and varying shades thereof, it is quite easy to see the simultaneous contrast. Simply by adding the pattern to the circle, and dramatically increasing the adjoining background variance in tone we can create an illusion of assimilated contrast. The two circles in illustration two are identical in all aspects. We can take this exact same theory and apply it to colour photography. Based on illustration two principles could we not increase the tonal range of the supporting, or complementary colour to achieve the same result? But what are complementary colours? Before we get into a large debate and ongoing dialogue I want you to try a small experiment. The materials are quite simple: Print a full sheet of 8. Have a second sheet of equal sized clear bright white paper at hand. Now, stare at the blue paper for a minute or so and then quickly move your eyes to the white paper. That white paper should show a yellow afterimage. That is because yellow is a complimentary colour to blue. Other complimentary colours are Green and Magenta, and, Red and Cyan. An isolated detail of a shoreline cliff allows the reds to enhance the greens, or vice versa Five Islands Provincial Park, Nova Scotia, Canada Now that we have started to think colour and how one colour can complement another, I want you to do a web search looking for some great colour imagery. Look at photographer websites, and their portfolios; a great start would be the work of Pete Turner, a true master of colour. After all, if you are having fun you are doing it right! See the Full Learning to See Series.

Chapter 3 : quotations from great song lyrics, song quotes

"Every single day is a good day no matter how bright or dark it is, because it always brings an opportunity to start a positive beginning in your life." --Edmond Mbiaka --Edmond Mbiaka

In our busy world, we often find ourselves living on auto-pilot with one day blurring into the next. These Principles take very little time and are so simple to implementâ€”you could start using them tomorrow if you like. The Principles have allowed me to realize great contentment, happiness and meaning in every day. The first thing I do after opening my eyes each morning is say aloud or to myself: I said it anyway. Soon after, great things started happening. Even when little or large blessing bestow us, we often miss them. Starting my day with this affirmation has proven an effective method for turning my attention to blessings instead of barriers. We all know how life can interrupt our well-made to-do lists. Narrowing our focus to three priority action steps helps us focus and prioritize our day. I began this practice when I realized how busy my life had become. I was always BUSY! Boy was I busy. What was even more amazing than how busy I wasâ€”.. We can be very busy and not move forwardâ€”. When we carefully choose 3 things that matter each dayâ€”we end up with over 1, things done each year! How many people can say this confidentially: Last year I completed over 1, task that mattered or moved me forwardâ€” and I am doing it again this year. You can have a mile-long to-do list if you like, but mark three things! Life will interrupt and when it does, you will be ready for it! People often askâ€”what about when you are sick or not feeling well? I still have a 3 step list. On those days, examples of 3 things I might choose to make the day matter and move me forward might be: Take my vitamins 2. Feel good for taking care of myself.

Chapter 4 : Statutes & Constitution :View Statutes : Online Sunshine

p. PART IV. THE INDIVIDUAL NUMERALS. THE MONAD. 1. The number One or the Monad has been defined by the mathematician Theon of Smyrna as "the principal and element of numbers, which while multitude can be lessened by subtraction, is itself deprived of every number and remains stable and firm"; hence as number it is indivisible, it remains immutable, and even multiplied into itself remains.

The number One or the Monad has been defined by the mathematician Theon of Smyrna as "the principal and element of numbers, which while multitude can be lessened by subtraction, is itself deprived of every number and remains stable and firm"; hence as number it is indivisible, it remains immutable, and even multiplied into itself remains itself only, since once one is still one, and the monad multiplied by the monad remains the immutable monad to infinity. It remains by itself among numbers, for no number can be taken from it, or separated from its unity. The Monad, Unity, or the number One received very numerous meanings. Photius tells us that the Pythagoreans gave it the following names: God, the First of all things, the maker of all things. Intellect, the source of all ideas. Male and Female—both together produce all things; from the odd proceed both odd and even. Matter, the last development of universality. Chaos, which resembles the infinite, indifferentiation. Obscurity, because in the Ineffable principle of things, of which it is the image, all is confused, vague and in darkness. A Chasm, as a void. Tartarus, from its being at the lowest extremity, is dissimilarly similar to God, at the highest end of the series. The Styx, from its immutable nature. Horror, the ineffable, is perfectly unknown and is therefore terrible. Void of Mixture, from the simplicity of the nature of the ineffable. A Virgin, from the purity of its nature. Atlas, it connects, supports, and separates all things. Pyralios, dweller in fire. Vesta, or the fire in the centre of the earth. The Monad being esteemed the Father of numbers is the reason for the universal prejudice in favour of Odd Numbers over Even ones, which are but copies of the first even number the Dyad, or universal Mother; the father being more esteemed than the mother, for "Might. The number one is represented in the Roman and Arabic systems, by an upright simple line, but in many old systems whose numerals were their letters, we find that almost universally the letter A, from being chosen to commence the set of letters, had the task of representing the Monad. Hermias, the Christian philosopher, author of "Ridicule of the Gentile Philosophers," quotes from the Pythagoreans; p. Another dash added, and we have man walking, advancing, with foot set forward, in the letter R, which signifies "fens," "iturus," or "advancing. The Talmud in Berachoth vi. One pang of remorse is of more avail for reformation than many stripes. One thing obtained with difficulty is more valued than a hundred obtained with ease. Rabbi Nathan exhorted—"Repent One day before thy death"; a wise maxim inculcating the duty of being ever prepared; every day some advance in knowledge and goodness should be attained. Ever work and ever pray, "for the road winds upward all the way," as the Lord Buddha taught in ancient India.

Chapter 5 : Numbers, Their Occult Power and Mystic Virtues: Part IV. The Individual Numerals: The Monads

10 Signs You Know What Matters. Every psychologist I talked to said they didn't treat patients with BPD. Yes, almost every single one in the city. Part IV. Differences may not be.

BlockedUnblock FollowFollowing Where authors and publishers meet the best publishing professionals. Visit our marketplace at <http://> Here are the 30 most useful apps to get you past every stage of NaNoWriMo. Fortunately, there are plenty of apps ready to give you a boost, every step of the way! Looking to get inspired? Plus, all your notes are backed up and the search function means that you can find old notes whenever you want to pull them up again. Read outside your areas of comfort, so you know what else is out there. Or you might see it as a task manager to keep track of what scenes you plan to write next. Stewart Butterfield and Cal Henderson co-founders of Slack and Ev Williams founder of Medium, Twitter, and Blogger are fans of it – and writers can use it to outline their whole novel or bullet-point a particularly tricky plot point. Simply start from the big picture and work your way down until your ideas crystallize into a story. Coggle Ever wonder if your plot points actually make sense, or if one story idea can connect to another story idea? Well, a mindmap is a visual way of examining the potential relationships between things. Luckily, one of the best mind-mapping technologies is free: Coggle allows you to color-code paths and make really pretty diagrams without any effort at all. For most of us, though, Evernote remains a note-taker on steroids. This app allows you to save webpages and annotate them for research. Atlas Ever need to know what the weekly petrol price in Malaysia is? Or what the number of reported Lyme cases in Europe was in, say, ? To meet your word count goal, sometimes you need to turn off everything else and just write. So say goodbye to Instagram! FocusWriter FocusWriter is one of the more popular distraction-free word processors out there. If you just need a blank page and nothing else, this is a solid choice. WriteMonkey WriteMonkey is a sleek and deceptively powerful option if you want to do some distraction-free writing. Its full-screen interface is spartan and devoid of any toolbars unless you know what keys to press. At the bottom of the screen is everything you need to get your writing done: A pretty big downside: And you can tell: You divide projects into chapters, and chapters into scenes. Whatever works to push you over your word count goal! This is when making the most of every ounce of productivity counts. Do you want to: It offers some nice supplements to keep your motivation up: Beyond a shadow of a doubt. Reverse Dictionary When a word just refuses to budge from the tip of your tongue, turn to Reverse Dictionary. Like Lightroom, which can display two edited photographs side-by-side, Draft can make it easier for you to compare two marked-up drafts by showing you both versions at once. And you get to ask a team of professional copy-editors for suggestions while keeping a master copy of your document at all times.

Chapter 6 : ABPMR - Self-Directed PIP

To effectively make changes in your life, you must know where you are www.nxgvision.com is working? What can be improved? To accomplish what's important to us in the minutes, we each have every day.

However, a person may be denied employment by the state, any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or any municipality by reason of the prior conviction for a crime if the crime was a felony or first-degree misdemeanor and directly related to the position of employment sought. However, this paragraph does not apply to applications for a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm under chapter The Legislature seeks to make employment opportunities available to ex-offenders in a manner that serves to preserve and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public, yet encourages them to become productive members of society. To this end, state agencies that exercise regulatory authority are in the best position to identify all restrictions on employment imposed by the agencies or by boards that regulate professions and occupations and are obligated to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public by clearly setting forth those restrictions in keeping with standards and protections determined by the agencies to be in the least restrictive manner. If such modification or rescission is refused, any such person, firm, corporation, association or other group or body may, within 30 days after such refusal, but not thereafter, institute original proceedings for relief in the circuit court of the county. III of the State Constitution. Persons who apply for employment with the state or any county of the state shall be selected on the basis of training, experience, mental and physical abilities, and other selection criteria established for the position. Unless age restrictions have been specifically established through published specifications for a position, available to the public, the employing authority shall give equal consideration to all applicants, regardless of age. The setting of arbitrary age limits, irrespective of capability for job performance, has become a common practice, and certain otherwise desirable practices may work to the disadvantage of older persons. In comparison to the incidence of unemployment among younger workers, the incidence of unemployment, especially long-term unemployment with resultant deterioration of skill, morale, and employer acceptability, is high among older workers, whose numbers are great and growing and whose employment problems are grave. In industries affecting commerce, the existence of arbitrary discrimination in employment because of age burdens commerce and the free flow of goods. It is the purpose of this act to promote employment of older persons based on ability rather than age and to prohibit arbitrary age discrimination in employment. This definition shall not apply to any law enforcement agency or firefighting agency in this state. Fail or refuse to hire, discharge or mandatorily retire, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to the compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of age. Exclude or expel from its membership, or otherwise discriminate against, any individual because of age. Cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section. For an employer to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment; 2. For an employment agency to discriminate against any individual; or 3. For a labor organization to discriminate against any member or applicant for membership, because such employee, applicant for employment, individual, member, or applicant for membership has opposed any practice made unlawful by this section or because the employee, applicant for employment, individual, member, or applicant for membership has made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, a proceeding, or litigation under this act. Employment by such employer; 2. Membership in such labor organization or any classification or referral for employment by such labor organization; or 3. Any classification or referral for employment by such employment agency, which notice or advertisement indicates any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on age. Take any action otherwise prohibited under paragraph a , paragraph b , paragraph c , or paragraph e , based on a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the particular business. Observe the terms of a bona fide seniority system or any bona fide employee benefit plan, such as a retirement, pension, or insurance plan, which is not a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this act. Discharge or otherwise discipline an individual for good cause. Any person other than an employee who is within the Career Service System established by

chapter , or any person employed by the Public Employees Relations Commission, who is aggrieved by a violation of this act may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction for such legal or equitable relief as will effectuate the purposes of this act. The Legislature further finds that drug use creates a variety of workplace problems, including increased injury on the job, increased absenteeism, increased financial burden on health and benefit programs, increased workplace theft, decreased employee morale, decreased productivity, and a decline in the quality of products and services. However, employers shall not have a legal duty under this section to request an employee or job applicant to undergo drug testing. No testing of employees shall take effect until local drug abuse assistance programs have been identified. All initial tests must use an immunoassay procedure or an equivalent, or must use a more accurate scientifically accepted method approved by the Agency for Health Care Administration as more accurate technology becomes available in a cost-effective form. The confirmation test must be different in scientific principle from that of the initial test procedure. This confirmation method must be capable of providing requisite specificity, sensitivity, and quantitative accuracy. Reasonable suspicion drug testing may not be required except upon the recommendation of a supervisor who is at least one level of supervision higher than the immediate supervisor of the employee in question. Among other things, such facts and inferences may be based upon: Observable phenomena while at work, such as direct observation of drug use or of the physical symptoms or manifestations of being under the influence of a drug. Abnormal conduct or erratic behavior while at work or a significant deterioration in work performance. A report of drug use, provided by a reliable and credible source, which has been independently corroborated. Evidence that an individual has tampered with a drug test during employment with the current employer. Information that an employee has caused, or contributed to, an accident while at work. Employers with drug-testing programs in place prior to the effective date of this section are not required to provide a day notice period. The types of testing an employee or job applicant may be required to submit to, including reasonable suspicion or other basis; and b. The actions the employer may take against an employee or job applicant on the basis of a positive confirmed drug test result. A statement advising the employee or job applicant of the existence of this section. A general statement concerning confidentiality. Procedures for employees and job applicants to confidentially report the use of prescription or nonprescription medications both before and after being tested. Additionally, employees and job applicants shall receive notice of the most common medications by brand name or common name, as applicable, as well as by chemical name, which may alter or affect a drug test. A list of such medications shall be developed by the Agency for Health Care Administration. The consequences of refusing to submit to a drug test. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of employee assistance programs and local alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs. A statement that an employee or job applicant who receives a positive confirmed drug test result may contest or explain the result to the employer within 5 working days after written notification of the positive test result. A statement informing the employee or job applicant of his or her responsibility to notify the laboratory of any administrative or civil actions brought pursuant to this section. A list of all drugs for which the employer will test, described by brand names or common names, as applicable, as well as by chemical names. A statement regarding any applicable collective bargaining agreement or contract and the right to appeal to the Public Employees Relations Commission. A statement notifying employees and job applicants of their right to consult the testing laboratory for technical information regarding prescription and nonprescription medication. An employer may conduct, but is not required to conduct, the following types of drug tests: The random sample of employees chosen for testing must be computer-generated by an independent third party. A random sample may not constitute more than 10 percent of the total employee population. Labeling of specimen containers so as to reasonably preclude the likelihood of erroneous identification of test results. A form for the employee or job applicant to provide any information he or she considers relevant to the test, including identification of currently or recently used prescription or nonprescription medication, or other relevant medical information. Such form shall provide notice of the most common medications by brand name or common name, as applicable, as well as by chemical name, which may alter or affect a drug test. The providing of information does not preclude the administration of the drug test, but shall be taken into account in interpreting any positive confirmed results. A qualified person

employed by a licensed laboratory. However, if an employee or job applicant undertakes an administrative or legal challenge to the test result, the employee or job applicant shall notify the laboratory and the sample shall be retained by the laboratory until the case or administrative appeal is settled. The second laboratory must test at equal or greater sensitivity for the drug in question as the first laboratory. The first laboratory that performed the test for the employer is responsible for the transfer of the portion of the specimen to be retested, and for the integrity of the chain of custody during such transfer. All such documentation shall be kept confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. However, special risk employees may be subject to discharge or disciplinary action when the presence of illicit drugs, pursuant to s. A copy of this documentation shall be given to the employee upon request and the original documentation shall be kept confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. If placed on leave-without-pay status, the employee shall be permitted to use any accumulated leave credits prior to being placed on leave without pay. Upon successful completion of an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program, the employee shall be reinstated to the same or equivalent position that was held prior to such rehabilitation. However, nothing in this paragraph shall abrogate the rights and remedies of the employee or job applicant as otherwise provided in this section. However, should the job applicant prevail in the actions, the employer shall provide him or her the opportunity of employment in the next available comparable position. If the employer does not discharge the employee, the employer may refer the employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program in which the employee may participate at the expense of the employee or pursuant to a health insurance plan. If an employer refers an employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program, the employer must determine whether the employee is able to safely and effectively perform the job duties assigned to the employee while the employee participates in the employee assistance program or the alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. An employee whose assigned duties require the employee to carry a firearm, work closely with an employee who carries a firearm, perform life-threatening procedures, work with heavy or dangerous machinery, work as a safety inspector, work with children, work with detainees in the correctional system, work with confidential information or documents pertaining to criminal investigations, work with controlled substances, hold a position subject to s. If an employer refers an employee to an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program and the employer determines that the employee is unable, or the employee is deemed unable, to safely and effectively perform the job duties assigned to the employee before he or she completes the employee assistance program or the alcohol and drug rehabilitation program, the employer shall place the employee in a job assignment that the employer determines the employee can safely and effectively perform while participating in the employee assistance program or the alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. If a job assignment in which the employee may safely and effectively perform is unavailable, the employer shall place the employee on leave status while the employee is participating in an employee assistance program or an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. If placed on leave status without pay, the employee may use accumulated leave credits before being placed on leave without pay. Such screening or tests shall be limited to the specific substances expressly identified in the applicable statute, rule, or regulation, unless prior written consent of the employee is obtained for other tests. I of the State Constitution, and may not be used or received in evidence, obtained in discovery, or disclosed in any public or private proceedings, except in accordance with this section. The consent form must contain, at a minimum: The name of the person who is authorized to obtain the information. The purpose of the disclosure. The precise information to be disclosed. The duration of the consent. The signature of the person authorizing release of the information. Information released contrary to this section shall be inadmissible as evidence in any such criminal proceeding. A license issued by the agency is required in order to operate a laboratory. The laboratory is licensed and approved by the Agency for Health Care Administration using criteria established by the United States Department of Health and Human Services as general guidelines for modeling the state drug testing program and in accordance with part II of chapter Each applicant for licensure and licensee must comply with all requirements of part II of chapter The laboratory has written procedures to ensure chain of custody. The laboratory follows proper quality control procedures, including, but not limited to: The use of internal quality controls including the use of samples of

known concentrations which are used to check the performance and calibration of testing equipment, and periodic use of blind samples for overall accuracy. An internal review and certification process for drug test results, conducted by a person qualified to perform that function in the testing laboratory. Security measures implemented by the testing laboratory to preclude adulteration of specimens and drug test results. Other necessary and proper actions taken to ensure reliable and accurate drug test results. All laboratory reports of a drug test result shall, at a minimum, state: The name and address of the laboratory which performed the test and the positive identification of the person tested. Positive results on confirmation tests only, or negative results, as applicable.

Chapter 7 : The Grammar of English Grammars/Part III - Wikisource, the free online library

Part IV shows how family members use hopelessness and logical fallacies as reasons to stop talking to each other about solving family problems.. It almost seems to be arguing that every moment.

It has been suggested that these works be split into multiple pages. Syntax treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences. The relation of words is their reference to other words, or their dependence according to the sense. The agreement of words is their similarity in person, number, gender, case, mood, tense, or form. The government of words is that power which one word has over an other, to cause it to assume some particular modification. The arrangement of words is their word-order, or relative position, in a sentence. Objects come after verbs in English. Colocation describes words that are normally used together, eg make plans, raise objections, heavy rain. It has nothing to do with position in a sentence. A Sentence is an assemblage of words, making complete sense, and always containing a nominative and a verb; as, "Reward sweetens labour. A compound sentence is a sentence which consists of two or more simple ones either expressly or tacitly connected; as, "Send men to Joppa, and call for Simon, whose surname is Peter; who shall tell thee words, whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved. A clause, or member, is a subdivision of a compound sentence; and is itself a sentence, either simple or compound: The leading principles to be observed in the construction of sentences, are embraced in the following twenty-four rules, which are arranged, as nearly as possible, in the order of the parts of speech. Articles relate to the nouns which they limit. A Noun or a Pronoun which is the subject of a finite verb, must be in the nominative case. A Noun or a personal Pronoun used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put, by apposition, in the same case. A Noun or a Pronoun in the possessive case, is governed by the name of the thing possessed. A Noun or a Pronoun made the object of an active-transitive verb or participle, is governed by it in the objective case. A Noun or a Pronoun put after a verb or participle not transitive, agrees in case with a preceding noun or pronoun referring to the same thing. A Noun or a Pronoun made the object of a preposition, is governed by it in the objective case. A Noun or a Pronoun is put absolute in the nominative, when its case depends on no other word. Adjectives relate to nouns or pronouns. A Pronoun must agree with its antecedent, or the noun or pronoun which it represents, in person, number, and gender. When the antecedent is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the Pronoun must agree with it in the plural number. When a Pronoun has two or more antecedents connected by and, it must agree with them jointly in the plural, because they are taken together. When a Pronoun has two or more antecedents connected by or or nor, it must agree with them singly, and not as if taken together. Every finite Verb must agree with its subject, or nominative, in person and number. When the nominative is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the Verb must agree with it in the plural number. When a Verb has two or more nominatives connected by and, it must agree with them jointly in the plural, because they are taken together. When a Verb has two or more nominatives connected by or or nor, it must agree with them singly, and not as if taken together. The Infinitive Mood is governed in general by the preposition TO, which commonly connects it to a finite verb. The active verbs, bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see, and their participles, usually take the Infinitive after them without the preposition TO. Participles relate to nouns or pronouns, or else are governed by prepositions. Adverbs relate to verbs, participles, adjectives, or other adverbs. Conjunctions connect words, sentences, or parts of sentences. Prepositions show the relations of words, and of the things or thoughts expressed by them. Interjections have no dependent construction; they are put absolute, either alone, or with other words. But many grammarians, representing this branch of their subject as consisting of two parts only, "concord and government" say little or nothing of the relation and arrangement of words, except as these are involved in the others. The four things are essentially different in their nature, as may be seen by the definitions given above, yet not so distinct in practice that they can well be made the basis of any perfect division of the rules of syntax. I have therefore, on this occasion, preferred the order of the parts of speech; each of which will form a chapter in the Syntax of this work, as each forms a chapter in the Etymology. Relation and agreement, though different, may yet coincide, and be taken together. The latter is moreover naturally allied to the former. Seven of the ten parts of speech are, with a few

exceptions, incapable of any agreement; of these the relation and use must be explained in parsing; and all requisite agreement between any of the rest, is confined to words that relate to each other. For one word may relate to an other and not agree with it; but there is never any necessary agreement between words that have not a relation one to the other, or a connexion according to the sense. Any similarity happening between unconnected words, is no syntactical concord, though it may rank the terms in the same class etymologically. To this head alone, ought to be referred all the rules of construction by which our articles, our nominatives, our adjectives, our participles, our adverbs, our conjunctions, our prepositions, and our interjections, are to be parsed. To the ordinary syntactical use of any of these, no rules of concord, government, or position, can at all apply. Yet so defective and erroneous are the schemes of syntax which are commonly found in our English grammars, that no rules of simple relation, none by which any of the above-named parts of speech can be consistently parsed, are in general to be found in them. If there are any exceptions to this censure, they are very few, and in treatises still marked with glaring defects in regard to the syntax of some of these parts of speech. It is the design of this pandect, to make every one who reads it, an intelligent judge of the perversions, as well as of the true doctrines, of English grammar. The following citations will show him the scope and parts which have commonly been assigned to our syntax: This last-named author, in touching the text of my books, has often corrupted it, as he does here; but my definitions of the tenses he copied without marring them much. The borrowing occurred as early as , and I add this notice now, lest any should suppose me the plagiarist. To say, as some do, that articles, adjectives, and participles, agree with nouns, is to teach Greek or Latin syntax, and not English. To throw, as Nutting does, the whole syntax of adverbs into a remark on such a rule of agreement, is to choose disorder for its own sake. To say, with Frost, Hall, Smith, Perley, Kirkham, Sanborn, Rand, and others, "The nominative case governs the verb in number and person," and again, "A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person," is to confound the meaning of government and agreement, to say the same thing in different words, and to leave the subject of a verb still without a rule: To say merely, "Prepositions govern the objective case," is to rest all the syntax of prepositions on a rule that never applies to them, but which is meant only for one of the constructions of the objective case. To say, as many do, "Interjections require the objective case of a pronoun of the first person after them, and the nominative case of the second," is to tell what is utterly false as the words stand, and by no means true in the sense which the authors intend. Finally, to suppose, with Murray, that, "the Interjection does not require a distinct, appropriate rule," is in admirable keeping with all the foregoing quotations, and especially with his notion of what it does require; namely, "the objective case of the first person: Erroneous or inadequate views, confused or inconsistent statements, are the peculiar property of those who advance them; they have, in reality, no relationship to science itself, because they originate in ignorance; but all science is knowledge--it is knowledge methodized. What general rules are requisite for the syntactical parsing of the several parts of speech in English, may be seen at once by any one who will consider for a moment the usual construction of each. The correction of false syntax, in its various forms, will require more--yes, five times as many; but such of these as answer only the latter purpose, are, I think, better reserved for notes under the principal rules. The doctrines which I conceive most worthy to form the leading canons of our syntax, are those which are expressed in the twenty-four rules above. If other authors prefer more, or fewer, or different principles for their chief rules, I must suppose, it is because they have studied the subject less. Biased, as we may be, both by our knowledge and by our ignorance, it is easy for men to differ respecting matters of expediency; but that clearness, order, and consistency, are both expedient, and requisite, in didactic compositions, is what none can doubt. But when the second person is used, it requires a nominative case: Or, as a substitute for the foregoing rule, say, according to this author: Now what does he know of English grammar, who supposes any of these rules to be worthy of the place which they hold, or have held, in the halls of instruction? Articles and adjectives relate to nouns expressed or understood; and the adjectives this, that, one, two, must agree in number with the nouns to which they relate. Now, in parsing an article, why should the learner have to tell all this story about adjectives? Such a mode of expressing the rule, is certainly in bad taste; and, after all, the syntax of adjectives is not here comprised, for they often relate to pronouns. Every adjective and participle belongs to some noun or pronoun expressed or understood. Here a compiler who in his etymology supposes

participles to be verbs, allows them no other construction than that of adjectives. His rule implicitly denies that they can either be parts of their verbs in the formation of tenses, or be governed by prepositions in the character of gerunds. To suppose that a noun may govern the objective case, is both absurd in itself, and contrary to all authority; yet, among his forty-nine rules, this author has the following: Here again is the fault of which I am speaking, two rules in one; and this fault is combined with an other still worse. Wasting is a participle, governed by of; and time is a noun, governed by wasting. The latter is a declinable word, and found in the objective case; the former is indeclinable, and found in no case. It is an error to suppose that cases are the only things which are susceptible of being governed; nor is the brief rule, "Prepositions govern the objective case," so very clear a maxim as never to be misapprehended. If the learner infer from it, that all prepositions must necessarily govern the objective case, or that the objective case is always governed by a preposition, he will be led into a great mistake. Every article, adjective, and participle, must qualify some noun, or pronoun, either expressed or understood. The objective case is governed by a transitive verb or a preposition, usually coming before it. Here an author who separates participles from verbs, has attempted first to compress the entire syntax of three different parts of speech into one short rule; and, secondly, to embrace all the forms of dependence, incident to objective nouns and pronouns, in an other as short. This brevity is a poor exchange for the order and distribution which it prevents--especially as none of its objects are here reached. Articles do not relate to pronouns, unless the obsolete phrase the which is to be revived;[] participles have other constructions than those which adjectives admit; there are exceptions to the rules which tie articles to nouns, and adjectives to nouns or pronouns; and the objective case may not only be governed by a participle, but may be put in apposition with an other objective. The objective case in English usually stands for the Latin genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative; hence any rule that shall embrace the whole construction of this one case, will be the sole counterpart to four fifths of all the rules in any code of Latin syntax. For I imagine the construction of these four oblique cases, will be found to occupy at least that proportion of the syntactical rules and notes in any Latin grammar that can be found. Such rules, however, are often placed under false or equivocal titles;[] as if they contained the construction of the governing words, rather than that of the governed. And this latter error, again, has been transferred to most of our English grammars, to the exclusion of any rule for the proper construction of participles, of adverbs, of conjunctions, of prepositions, or of interjections. See the syntax of Murray and his copyists, whose treatment of these parts of speech is noticed in the fifth observation above. This method, therefore, I have myself pursued; and it has indeed the authority of all grammarians--not excepting those who violate its principles by adopting two special rules for the relative pronoun, which are not needed. The most complex rule that I have admitted, is that which embraces the government of objectives by verbs and participles. The regimen by verbs, and the regimen by participles, may not improperly be reckoned distinct principles; but the near alliance of participles to their verbs, seems to be a sufficient reason for preferring one rule to two, in this instance. Five others, though simple in their form, are complex in their doctrine, and liable to the objections which have been urged above against this characteristic. These twelve, therefore, I either reject entirely from my catalogue, or divide and simplify to fit them for their purpose. In short, by comparing the twenty-two rules which were adopted by this popular grammarian, with the twenty-four which are given in this work, the reader may see, that twelve of the former have pleased me too little to have any place at all among the latter, and that none of the remaining ten have been thought worthy to be copied without considerable alteration. Nor are the rules which I adopt, more nearly coincident with those of any other writer. I do not proffer to the schools the second-hand instructions of a mere compiler. In his twenty-two rules, independently of their examples, Hurray has used six hundred and seventeen words, thus giving an average of twenty-eight to each rule; whereas in the twenty-four rules which are presented above, the words are but four hundred and thirty-six, making the average less than nineteen.

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words is around 3 pages: the exact amount that this app urges you to write every day. It offers some nice supplements to keep your motivation up: a statistics board that reveals your writing speed throughout the day, for instance, and a point system that resets every month.

Index To Section If you think that such believing will save you - you are deceived! The subjects of sin and salvation are the warp and weft of very the fabric the Bible is woven out of yet, even when many Christians think of sin, they simply think of a violation of the Ten Commandments. The problem is that none of these views come anywhere near agreeing with the Biblical definition of sin, judgment, or even heaven and hell. This is simply because few know, or understand how the Bible defines sin Repentance The Missing Message What you believe about Biblical repentance is, quite literally, a matter of life or death. On innumerable occasions, the Scriptures record God as warning that He will only have mercy on those whose repentance is real, but will destroy those who do not repent and turn from their sin. Scripture presents Repentance and Faith not as the same thing, but literally as two sides of the same coin. Salvation - Part I When all is said and done, virtually all humans have two things in common. Besides which, Jesus is unquestionably Savior, but what happened to acknowledging Him as Lord? He is called "Lord" over six hundred times in the New Testament and Savior a mere 24 times. But does the Bible actually say it is free or have we managed to latch on to and spread a completely erroneous idea? Salvation - Part IV Salvation and eternal life do not come without anything being expected of us. The minute we convert and are born again, we are adopted as sons and daughters of God and become citizens of His heavenly kingdom - strangers and pilgrims that stop here for a little while and then move on to our permanent home. The goal should never be getting someone to pray a prayer, but rather to follow Jesus. When we emphasize deciding for Christ instead of living for Him, we often get spiritual miscarriages instead of spiritual births. Yet there are no end of well meaning Christians who, in answer to that life and death question, will inform you that You have to ask Jesus into your heart. The burning question is whether this phrase accurately communicates the truth of Scripture. The Myth We Are Saved By Faith Alone I strongly suspect that, if one were to ask the vast majority of Christians what one has to do to be saved, you would get a number of answers like "accept Jesus as your personal savior", "ask Jesus into your heart" etc. However, while the terminology may vary, the answers would almost all boil down to all you have to do is believe It is certainly a fact that the Bible teaches that faith is an essential ingredient, without which it is impossible to please God, but it never ever teaches that faith is the only requirement for salvation. In fact the Scriptures point to a number of things by which a person is saved. Faith and Facts The word "faith" is often deeply misunderstood, often seen as "pie in the sky", totally unsubstantiated by facts. However, what many Christians and non Christians alike, do not always realize, is that while the Bible is very big on faith, it is a faith based on facts. Perhaps the best definition of faith comes from Hebrews The words assurance and conviction are key to understanding Biblical faith. When we are dealing with things that we cannot perceive with our five senses, the only way we can know that these unseen things are true, is by the evidence. If we do not have evidence, then all that is left is hope. However, the Bible provides evidence aplenty that it is the Word of God, and that Jesus did rise from the dead.

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