

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 1 : Dragon Ball Z: Dead Zone | Dragon Ball Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The pressure the title refers to is both the pressure of the deep deep water, and the pressure of being cooped up in a sub with other people doing an incredibly stressful job. We see the coping mechanisms of the submariners as they are under stress.

Click here to reveal them. The modern Inquisition, in a fledgling state, begins with the interrogation of Varric Tethras by Seeker Cassandra Pentaghast. Following the massive explosion that killed the Divine and the Conclave, Thedas falls into chaos as the Breach threatens to consume the world. After either allying with or conscripting the mage rebels or templars, the Herald manages to seal the Breach. But the celebrations are cut short, as Haven comes under attack by Corypheus. When the Herald reunites with the survivors of Haven, the Herald leads them to Skyhold, where they are formally given the title of Inquisitor. The Inquisition later leads a siege of Adamant Fortress to stop Venatori magister Livius Erimond from binding Grey Warden mages to Corypheus, enabling the darkspawn to control an army of demons. In the aftermath, the Inquisitor can either ally with the surviving Wardens or banish them from Orlais. Unfortunately, Corypheus returns to the Temple of Sacred Ashes to reopen the Breach, forcing the Inquisitor to engage him without the support of the army. During the summit with the Exalted Council, the Inquisitor is drawn away to deal with a new Qunari threat that is spreading through the magical eluvians. Solas also reveals that his agents were embedded in the Inquisition as well. The Inquisitor re-structures the Inquisition: The Inquisitor felt that given the danger of the threats facing Thedas, the Inquisition was still needed but could not continue as it currently was in the face of increasing political pressure. Much like the first Inquisition did with the Nevarran Accord, the Inquisition reached an agreement with the Chantry. The Inquisition was downsized to a more manageable size and would serve as the personal honour guard of Divine Victoria, herself a former member of the Inquisition. This allowed them to launch a campaign against the looming threat to Thedas, that was capable of an effective response but at a higher risk of infiltration. To attempt to compensate for this, the Inquisition began screening recruits and members much more vigorously. The Inquisitor disbands the Inquisition: In fact the Inquisition continues covertly to launch a smaller but more secure campaign against the looming threat to Thedas. Members of the modern Inquisition.

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 2 : Kirkwall | Dragon Age Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Dragon in the Sea (), also known as *Under Pressure* from its serialization, is a novel by Frank www.nxgvision.com was first serialized in *Astounding* magazine from to , then reworked and published as a book in

The deep sea is the largest habitat on earth and is largely unexplored. More people have traveled into space than have traveled to the deep ocean realm. Though these zones contain an abundance of ocean life because sunlight is available for photosynthesis, they make up only a small fraction of the ocean biome. In fact, most of the ocean is cold, dark and deep. It is important to realize that photosynthesis occurs only down to about 100 m, and sunlight disappears altogether at 1,000 m or less, while the ocean descends to a maximum depth of about 11,000 m in the Mariana Trench! Until recently, the deep sea was largely unexplored. But advances in deep sea submersibles and image capturing and sampling technologies are increasing the opportunities for marine biologists to observe and uncover the mysteries of the deep ocean realm. Deep sea research is vital because this area is such an enormous part of the biosphere. Despite its depth and distance, it is still our backyard in comparison to outer space. And yet, human exploration has revealed more detail about the surface of the moon and Mars than it has about the deep sea! Consider that hydrothermal vents and their unique organisms, which revolutionized our ideas about energy sources and the adaptability of life, were only discovered in 1977. There may be yet other life-altering discoveries to be found at the bottom of the ocean. The oceans are divided into two broad realms; the pelagic and the benthic. Pelagic refers to the open water in which swimming and floating organisms live. Organisms living there are called the pelagos. From the shallowest to the deepest, biologists divide the pelagic into the epipelagic less than 200 meters, where there can be photosynthesis, the mesopelagic 200 - 1,000 meters, the "twilight" zone with faint sunlight but no photosynthesis, the bathypelagic 1,000 - 4,000 meters, the abyssopelagic 4,000 - 6,000 meters and the deepest, the hadopelagic the deep trenches below 6,000 meters to about 11,000 m or 36,000 feet deep. The last three zones have no sunlight at all. Benthic zones are defined as the bottom sediments and other surfaces of a body of water such as an ocean or a lake. Organisms living in this zone are called benthos. They live in a close relationship with the bottom of the sea, with many of them permanently attached to it, some burrowed in it, others swimming just above it. In oceanic environments, benthic habitats are zoned by depth, generally corresponding to the comparable pelagic zones: There are several types of deep benthic surfaces, each having different life forms. First, most of the deep seafloor consists of mud very fine sediment particles or "ooze" defined as mud with a high percentage of organic remains due to the accumulation of pelagic organisms that sink after they die. Rocky areas are found on the flanks of islands, seamounts, rocky banks, on mid-ocean ridges and their rift valleys, and some parts of continental slopes. At the mid-ocean ridges, where magma wells up and pushes seafloor tectonic plates apart, even flat surfaces are rocky because these areas are too geologically new to have accumulated much mud or ooze. Third, in some areas certain chemical reactions produce unique benthic formations. The best known of these formations are the "smoker" chimneys created by hydrothermal vents, which are described in detail below. Exploration of these zones has presented a challenge to scientists for decades and much remains to be discovered. However, advances in technology are increasingly allowing scientists to learn more about the strange and mysterious life that exists in this harsh environment. Life in the deep sea must withstand total darkness except for non-solar light such as bioluminescence, extreme cold, and great pressure. To learn more about deep-sea marine life, sophisticated data collection devices have been developed to collect observations and even geological and biological samples from the deep. First, advances in observational equipment such as fiber optics that use LED light and low light cameras has increased our understanding of the behaviors and characteristics of deep sea creatures in their natural habitat. Such equipment may be deployed on permanent subsea stations connected to land by fiber optic cables, or on "lander" devices which drop to the seafloor and which are later retrieved typically after a radio command activates the dropping of ballast so the lander may float up. Second, remotely operated vehicles ROVs have been used underwater since the 1950s. ROVs are basically unmanned submarine

robots with umbilical cables used to transmit data between the vehicle and researcher for remote operation in areas where diving is constrained by physical hazards. ROVs are often fitted with video and still cameras as well as with mechanical tools such as mechanical arms for specimen retrieval and measurements. Alvin is an American deep sea submersible built in that has been used extensively over the past 4 decades to shed light on the black ocean depths. Like ROVs, it has cameras and mechanical arms. This sub, which carries 3 people typically a pilot and 2 scientists, has been used for more than 4, dives reaching a maximum depth of more than 4, m. France, Japan and Russia have similar manned scientific submersibles that can reach somewhat greater depths, while China is currently building one to reach 7, m. The bathyscaphe Trieste at the National Museum of the U. Navy in Washington, D. Until, only one manned submarine device has ever reached the bottom of Mariana trench at almost 11, m: Don Walsh was invited to join the expedition. Physical Characteristics of the Deep Sea The physical characteristics that deep sea life must contend with to survive are: All these factors have led to fascinating adaptations of deep sea life for sensing, feeding, reproducing, moving, and avoiding being eaten by predators. Light The deep sea begins below about m, where sunlight becomes inadequate for photosynthesis. From there to about 1, m, the mesopelagic or "twilight" zone, sunlight continues to decrease until it is gone altogether. This faint light is deep blue in color because all the other colors of light are absorbed at depth. The deepest ocean waters below 1, m are as black as night as far as sunlight is concerned. And yet, there IS some light. People who dive deep in a submersible with its lights off are often mesmerized by an incredible "light show" of floating, swirling, zooming flashes of light. This is bioluminescence, a chemical reaction in a microbe or animal body that creates light without heat, and it is very common. And yet, this light is low compared to sunlight, so animals here "as well as those in the mesopelagic zone" need special sensory adaptations. Many deep-sea fish such as the stout blacksmelt have very large eyes to capture what little light exists. Other animals such as tripodfishes are essentially blind and instead rely on other, enhanced senses including smell, touch and vibration. Scientists think bioluminescence has six different functions not all used by any one species: Some swimming sea cucumbers even coat their attackers with sticky glowing mucus so the "police" predators can find them many minutes later. Most bioluminescence is blue, or blue-green, because those are the colors that travel farthest in water. As a result, most animals have lost the ability to see red light, since that is the color of sunlight that disappears first with depth. But a few creatures, like the dragonfish, have evolved the ability to produce red light. This light, which the dragonfish can see, gives it a secret "sniper" light to shine on prey that do not even know they are being lit up! Pressure increases 1 atmosphere atm for each 10 m in depth. The deep sea varies in depth from m to about 11, m, therefore pressure ranges from 20 atm to more than 1, atm. High pressures can cause air pockets, such as in fish swim bladders, to be crushed, but it does not compress water itself very much. Instead, high pressure distorts complex biomolecules "especially membranes and proteins" upon which all life depends. Indeed, many food companies now use high pressure to sterilize their products such as packaged meats. Life appears to cope with pressure effects on biomolecules in two ways. First, their membranes and proteins have pressure-resistant structures that work by mechanisms not yet fully understood, but which also mean their biomolecules do not work well under low pressure in shallow waters. Second, some organisms may use "piezolytes" from the Greek "piezin" for pressure. These are small organic molecules recently discovered that somehow prevent pressure from distorting large biomolecules. One of these piezolytes is trimethylamine oxide TMAO. This molecule is familiar to most people because it gives rise to the fishy smell of marine fish and shrimp. TMAO is found at low levels in shallow marine fish and shrimp that humans routinely eat, but TMAO levels increase linearly with depth and pressure in other species. Really deep fish, including some grenadiers which humans are now fishing, smell much more fishy! Animals brought from great depth to the surface in nets and submersible sample boxes generally die; in the case of some but not most deep-sea fishes, their gas-filled swim bladder adapted to resist high pressure expands to a deadly size. However, the vast majority of deep-sea life has no air pockets that would expand as pressure drops during retrieval. Instead, it is thought that rapid pressure as well as temperature changes kill them because their biomolecules no longer

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

work well high TMAO does not help, as it appears to be too high in deep-sea life for biomolecules to work properly at the surface. Advances in deep sea technology are now enabling scientists to collect species samples in chambers under pressure so that they reach the surface for study in good condition. Pressure-adapted microbes have been retrieved from trenches down to 11, m, and have been found in the laboratory to have all these adaptations pressure-resistant biomolecules and piezolytes. However, pressure adaptations have only been studied in animals down to about 5, m. We do not yet know if the adaptations found at those depths work at greater depths down to 11, m. Temperature Except in polar waters, the difference in temperature between the euphotic, or sunlit, zone near the surface and the deep sea can be dramatic because of thermoclines, or the separation of water layers of differing temperatures. In most parts of the deep sea, the water temperature is more uniform and constant. However, water never freezes in the deep sea note that, because of salt, seawater freezes at If it did somehow freeze, it would just float to the surface as ice! Life in the deep is thought to adapt to this intense cold in the same ways that shallow marine life does in the polar seas. This is by having "loose" flexible proteins and unsaturated membranes which do not stiffen up in the cold. Membranes are made of fats and need to be somewhat flexible to work well, so you may be familiar with this adaptation in your kitchen. Butter, a saturated fat, is very hard in your refrigerator and would make a poor membrane in the cold, while olive oil " an unsaturated fat " is semi-solid and would make a good flexible membrane. However, as with pressure, there is a tradeoff: Oxygen The dark, cold waters of much of the deep sea have adequate oxygen. This is because cold water can dissolve more oxygen than warm water, and the deepest waters generally originate from shallow polar seas. In certain places in the northern and southern seas, oxygen-rich waters cool off so much that they become dense enough to sink to the bottom of the sea. These so-called thermohaline currents can travel at depth around the globe, and oxygen remains sufficient for life because there is not enough biomass to use it all up. However, there are also oxygen-poor environments in intermediate zones, wherever there is no oxygen made by photosynthesis and there are no thermohaline currents. These areas, called oxygen minimum zones , usually lie at depths between - 1, m in temperate and tropical regions. Here, animals as well as bacteria that feed on decaying food particles descending through the water column use oxygen, which can consequently drop to near zero in some areas. Biologists are still investigating how animals survive under such conditions.

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 3 : The Deep Sea ~ Ocean biology, Marine life, Sea creatures, Marine conservation ~ www.nxgvis.com

Under Pressure (original title: The Dragon in the Sea) by Frank Herbert. Ballantine Books. Mass Market Paperback. GOOD. Spine creases, wear to binding and pages from reading.

Ora no Gohan o Kaese!! It was originally titled simply Dragon Ball Z: The Movie during its theatrical release. It was then dubbed into English by the Canadian company Ocean Group in for the American company Funimation , the title being changed to Dead Zone. It was then re-dubbed by FUNimation itself in Contents Summary Piccolo is caught in the explosion The movie begins with Piccolo continuing his training in the wastelands when he is suddenly ambushed and attacked by Garlic Jr. They defeat Piccolo and believe to have killed him, along with Kami in the process as the two are of the same body and mind. However unbeknownst to him, Kami is still alive though weakened. Kami notes that Piccolo has been beaten, but is uncertain as to whom defeated him, wondering briefly if it was Goku before dismissing it. Sometime later, Gohan is doing his studies and when he is called for dinner by his mother he sees his grandfather the Ox-King arriving with presents. The Ox-King is then suddenly attacked from behind by Ginger and when Chi-Chi goes to protect her son she is easily defeated. Chi-Chi tells him that the monsters have kidnapped Gohan to get his Dragon Ball. Having delivered the Dragon Ball to Garlic Jr. Sensing a mysterious power coming from Gohan he decides to make him one of his attendants thinking that one day he could become of great use to him. Shenron granting Garlic Jr. He claims himself as ruler of the Earth and vows to kill all humans as revenge for his father. Goku then arrives and demands that he wants his son back. Moments later, Kami also appears alongside him, surprising Garlic Jr. Kami explains that Garlic Jr. Angry for not being chosen, he rebelled, however the previous Kami sealed him away. Goku rushes into the fortress with Garlic Jr. The three soon power up further, increasing their strength and speed in the process. Shortly afterward Krillin arrives to assist Goku, followed by Piccolo who decide to a spare fight for his earlier defeat. Krillin heads to get Gohan as Piccolo fights and easily defeats Sansho while Goku fights Ginger and Nicky and kills them with a Kamehameha. On the verge of defeat and having no other choice, Kami prepares a final suicidal attack in an attempt to take out Garlic Jr. Outnumbered two to one, Garlic Jr. Gohan about to attack Garlic Jr. The resulting increase in power allows the two to seemingly defeat Garlic Jr.. Piccolo then demanded that he and Goku "settle the score" and fight to the death. However, before they could start their showdown, Garlic Jr. He then creates the Dead Zone , a void that begins to pull in everything within the vicinity along with Goku and the others. At this point, an enraged Gohan emerges before Garlic Jr. With the world once again at peace, Goku and Gohan who has no memories of his power head back home. These were presented in a new widescreen transfer from the original negatives with a The DVD included the original Japanese audio and the uncut version of the Ocean Group dubs and was presented in an unmatted 4: These three sets were also released together in the Canada-only Dragon Ball Z:

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 4 : Inquisition | Dragon Age Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Sea Dragon was a conceptualized design study for a two-stage sea-launched orbital super heavy-lift launch www.nxgvision.com project was led by Robert Truax while working at Aerojet, one of a number of designs he created that were to be launched by floating the rocket in the ocean.

You have got to be kidding! No one believes in Dragons! How can we have a serious discussion about Dragons? But, to the citizens of Great Britain at the time that the King James Version of the Bible was being translated dragons were a serious topic! One author in doing his research located nearly places in the area at which "dragon" sightings had been reported. The literature of the day contained many references to dragons and similar creatures. Fig 1 below details the places in the Scriptures where it occurs and how it is translated by the King James Version, the New King James Version and other varying translations given by various Bible versions. Fig1 As you can see the more modern version of the Bible, the New King James Version, has most utilized jackals when the context indicates that a wild desert animal is indicated and this obviously makes sense considering the wild and desert environment of the Biblical area at the time. However, there are a number of other passages when obviously a sea animal is indicated and where the characteristics are such that a much larger and terrible animal are indicated. In those cases they used monster, sea creature or serpent. From reading Isaiah We obviously conclude that it can also include the behemoth of Job Leviathan, a mighty sea creature with scales and terrible teeth. Arrows, swords, stones and javelins cannot harm him and he regards iron as straw. A flame goes out of his mouth and smoke out of his nostrils. He makes the sea boil and leaves a shimmering wake. His heart is hard as stone and when he rises up the mighty become afraid. Sounds like the classic dragon from the dark ages, does it not? However, the crocodile is the most likely candidate, see Appendix B. Behemoth, he eats grass, his bones are like beams, his ribs like bars of iron, he has power and strength in his hips and stomach muscles. His tail like a cedar is one characteristic that has bothered many since some have proposed the hippopotamus which has a small elephant type tail. Some have proposed the crocodile which has a strong tail, but they are not known for eating grass. Therefore, some have proposed that the behemoth is unlike any animal now living. It must have been one of the animals now extinct? However, the hippopotamus is the most likely candidate, see Appendix B. But back to dragons, are they remaining ancestors of dinosaurs? Some have proposed so! We obviously are not going to resolve this argument here! But the following is just one example of a discovered "dragon" which received considerable publicity, but has naturally been dismissed by many scientists. Caught by Japanese fisherman off the coast of New Zealand at a depth of about feet. It was photographed and measured by the ship biologist. Weighing two tons and it was 30 feet in length. The Japanese government issued a stamp in commemoration of the event. For your consideration below are the photographs and sketch by the biologist. Fig Is it a plesiosaur, a rotting carcass of a basking shark, a unidentified species resembling a non-shelled sea turtle, or what? If you were a citizen of England around year AD and you came upon such a rotting carcass on the beach, as it looks lying on the deck in the photo above, and considering all the publicity that dragons were getting at the time, would you not believe that you had found a dead dragon? Pretty sure that we would! The author proposes that future translations would be better served by translating it as "wild beast" and not cloud the interpretation by using the name of an animal that is currently living. That the words of the Genesis passages can be interpreted to include all types of animals, known living species and extinct species! Many species have gone extinct in very recent history, many, many more than can be counted, only very rough estimates of the sea and land creatures that have gone extinct are available. Appendix A from [http:](http://) Tannin and the plural tanninim occur 14 t, and in English Versions of the Bible are variously rendered "dragon," "whale," "serpent" or "sea-monster"; but Lam 4: Tannoth occurs once, in Mal 1: Tannoth Septuagint domata, "dwellings" is a feminine plural form as if from tannah, but it suits the context to give it the same meaning as tannim. Here also two tannim passages; Ezek Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great monster the King James Version "dragon" that

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

lieth in the midst of his rivers, that hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself"; and Ezekiel. All may fairly be understood to refer to a serpent or sea-monster or some imaginary creature, without invoking any ancient myths for their elucidation. The same may be said of the passages in Revelation. A dragon is taken as the personification of Satan, as of Pharaoh in the passages in Ezekiel. It is of course true that ancient myths may more or less distantly underlie some of these dragon and serpent references, and such myths may be demonstrated to throw additional light in certain cases, but at least the passages in question are intelligible without recourse to the myths. This however is not equally true of all the tannin passages. Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: The three passages just cited seem to denote each some particular act, and are referred by Canon Cheyne Encyclopedia Biblica, under the word "Dragon" to the old Babylonian myth of the conflict of Marduk and Tiamat in the Assyrian creation-legend thus Gunkel, etc. Indeed he refers to that myth not only these passages, but also Jer 5: In translating the last two passages, Canon Cheyne uses the definite article, "the dragon," instead of "a" as in the Revised Version British and American, which makes a great difference in the meaning. It is more probable that the first two expressions are coordinate, and amount to "leviathan the swift and crooked serpent," and that the verse may therefore refer to Babylonia and Egypt. In all these passages, "jackal" suits the context better than "dragon," "sea-monster" or "serpent. Two other exceptions are in Ezekiel. The totally practical nature of the book of Job in discussing real human suffering also reinforces this belief. The power of the hippopotamus instilled a fear in Egyptians which led to a worship and a respect of the animal with whom they were forced to share territory. Thus, the hippopotamus became a central figure in Egyptian art and religion. The king could carry out this difficult harpooning task only because of his supposed superhuman, god like strength. But God was showing Job that he did not have the ability. Since he could not conquer the animalistic symbols of evil, how could he subdue evil people? One of the most often proposed difficulties for the Behemoth is with Job. Many say this has to be one of the many extinct dinosaur species that had very large tails. The tail is short - being, according to Abdollatiph see Ros. This is referred to as a "death roll. An alligator with an immobilized tail cannot perform a death roll. Behemoth is the hippo and Leviathan is the crocodile. For a longer detailed discussion by Albert Barnes see [http:](http://) Dragon, dragons, dinosaur, dinosaurs, leviathan, behemoth, the Biblical beasts, what are they? Dragons, monsters, Leviathan, Behemoth as found in the Scriptures, what are they? Could they include the dinosaurs and the many other unusual extinct creatures for which fossils have been found?

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 5 : Sigmund and the Sea Monsters (TV Series “) - IMDb

In Isa , "leviathan the swift serpent" and "leviathan the crooked serpent" and "the monster (the King James Version and the English Revised Version "dragon") that is in the sea" have been identified with Babylon, Persia and Egypt (Encyclopedia Biblica, under the word "Dragon," 4).

Also I saw the souls of those who had been beheaded for the testimony of Jesus and for the word of God, and those who had not worshiped the beast or its image and had not received its mark on their foreheads or their hands. They came to life and reigned with Christ for a thousand years. The rest of the dead did not come to life until the thousand years were ended. This is the first resurrection. Blessed and holy is the one who shares in the first resurrection! Over such the second death has no power, but they will be priests of God and of Christ, and they will reign with him for a thousand years. The one sitting on it is called Faithful and True, and in righteousness he judges and makes war. His eyes are like a flame of fire, and on his head are many diadems, and he has a name written that no one knows but himself. He is clothed in a robe dipped in blood, and the name by which he is called is The Word of God. And the armies of heaven, arrayed in fine linen, white and pure, were following him on white horses. From his mouth comes a sharp sword with which to strike down the nations, and he will rule them with a rod of iron. He will tread the winepress of the fury of the wrath of God the Almighty. After that he must be released for a little while. Then the Philistines took the ark of God and brought it into the house of Dagon and set it up beside Dagon. And when the people of Ashdod rose early the next day, behold, Dagon had fallen face downward on the ground before the ark of the Lord. So they took Dagon and put him back in his place. But when they rose early on the next morning, behold, Dagon had fallen face downward on the ground before the ark of the Lord, and the head of Dagon and both his hands were lying cut off on the threshold. Only the trunk of Dagon was left to him. This is why the priests of Dagon and all who enter the house of Dagon do not tread on the threshold of Dagon in Ashdod to this day. And the dwellers on earth whose names have not been written in the book of life from the foundation of the world will marvel to see the beast, because it was and is not and is to come. Unless otherwise indicated, all content is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License.

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 6 : - Under Pressure (original title: The Dragon in the Sea) by Frank Herbert

The Post withheld some key information about Sea Dragon at the request of the Navy, but did state that the weapon is a supersonic anti-ship missile for use by submarines. According to a statement.

Approximately members, mostly civilian contractors Radar range: The decision to place the system on a mobile sea-based platform was intended to allow the vessel to be moved to areas where it is needed for enhanced missile defense. Fixed radars provide coverage for a very limited area due to the curvature of the Earth. However, the same limitation applies to the SBX. The small radomes are rigid, but the central dome is not - the flexible cover is supported by positive air pressure amounting to a few inches of water. The amount of air pressure is variable depending on weather conditions. The maximum azimuth and elevation velocities are approximately degrees per second. In addition to the physical motion of the base, the beam can be electronically steered off bore-sight details classified. There are currently 22, modules installed on the base. Each module has one transmit-receive feed horn and one auxiliary receive feed horn for a second polarization, totaling 44, feedhorns. The current modules are concentrated toward the center to minimize grating lobes. The radar is never pointed at land, for the safety of the inhabitants. The maximum speed is approximately 8 knots 9. To support this and all other electrical equipment, the vessel currently has six 3. The generators are in two compartments, one port and one starboard. Aegis uses S band , and Patriot uses the higher-frequency C band. The X band frequency is higher still, so its shorter wavelength enables finer resolution of tracked objects. The radar was described by Lt. From that location it will be able to track missiles launched toward the US from both North Korea and China. Although her homeport is in Alaska, she will be tasked with moving throughout the Pacific Ocean to support her mission. In circumstances when a vessel is required to be continually on duty over a long period of time, common naval practice is to have at least three units of the type available to allow for replenishment, repair and overhaul. On May 11, , Col. The ship has spent time for maintenance and repair at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii several times, including days in , 63 days in , 63 days in , days in , and 51 days in Between and , the vessel spent continuous days at sea. The test was a simulation of a North Korean or Iranian missile launch. The vessel at Vigor Shipyards in Seattle.

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

Chapter 7 : Ocean/Sea name generator

The first Inquisition was a group of people who, following the First Blight, rose up to defend Thedas from the dangers of magic and heretics. The Inquisition later allied with the Chantry, abandoning its original name and splitting itself into the Seekers of Truth and the Templar Order.

PowerPoint presentation, overhead color pictures, laser disc, Video Projection Unit, etc. Be familiar with basic information on the deep-sea and the creatures that live there. Step-by-Step Procedure for the Activity 1. Begin the lesson by engaging the students to think about the deep sea and who may live there, while also assessing their prior knowledge on the subject. For example, "What fish do you know of that live in the deepest part of the ocean? A comparison of a coral reef fish or a whale habitat depth may be helpful. Another useful question is: Start the presentation of the pictures. Download the pictures from this website or various other sources including books, videos, etc. You can either print them onto an overhead or create a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation. We preferred downloading the images from the website to create a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation. During the presentation, make sure to point out the important characteristics of each fish that allow it to survive in the deep sea. Point out bioluminescent characteristics that allow deep sea fish to produce light, the only source of light in the deep sea, where there are no electromagnetic wavelengths absorbed. Point out self-defense characteristics spines, venom, etc. Point out any other obvious features and question the students on the importance of each feature. Emphasize the fact that scientists are just beginning to uncover the diversity of deep sea fish, so most information is unknown and waiting to be discovered. Mention the high-pressure and ever-changing temperature conditions mostly cold that these fish must face. Make sure the students understand that these animals actually exist in the seas and oceans right now. They are not monsters, fake, make-believe, or extinct. Ask questions that have students compare and contrast between deep sea and shallow habitats and between deep sea fish and invertebrates. On the board or overhead, have the students come up with a list of essential characteristics that a fish must have 1 to be classified as a fish, and 2 to survive as a fish in the deep sea. Once the list has been created, split the class into groups of 3 or 4. Have each group create their own original deep-sea fish using the materials provided. Each fish must possess the necessary characteristics talked about above for life in the deep sea and to be a fish. Other added features must have an explainable advantage for life in the deep sea. Have them name their made-up species. Ask each group to present their fish, highlighting the essential characteristics that make it a fish and explaining its adaptations for life in the deep sea and the significance of other features that the fish may have. The rest of the class can question the group members about why they are shaped the way they are or why they have a certain bead on them, etc. The "how, why, when, where" questions are extremely beneficial. Hang the fish up in the classroom. Images, work sheets, additional web pages See links within website. Items for discussion or conclusion Questions: What are traits or adaptations found in deep sea fish that allow them to live in the deep sea? How do traits and adaptations play a role in survival and evolution? What are the differences between the needs, and consequent physical and behavioral characteristics of humans and deep sea fish? What are the similarities? Imagine that all species had the same traits and characteristics. What problems might this create in the natural world? Conclusion Assessment When the groups present their fish, the teacher can gauge their level of comprehension by having the students compare and contrast the characteristics that define "common" fish and define deep sea fish. Other assessment ideas include: Have each student, at home, make their own fish to turn in. Put limitations on the activity, such as making their fish out of food products. Have students research a specific deep-sea fish, and then write a paper on that fish. Give a quiz on the essential characteristics of deep sea fish. Further activities which relate to and extend the complexity of the experiment. Expanding on the principles achieved in this lesson can be accomplished by discussing: All have to do with the effect of changing pressure and the effects it can have on objects; thus indicating the effect pressure changes can have on fish and humans. Which wavelengths absorb at different depths, why fish are often

DOWNLOAD PDF UNDER PRESSURE (ORIGINAL TITLE: THE DRAGON IN THE SEA)

brightly colored at various depths , experiment by having the students hold blue cellophane over their eyes, briefly, and look at different colors. It will give them a better idea of which colors are absorbed in the water and why some fish that appear bright on land, may be less obvious in the water e. Science is not complete: It is a never-ending process with many avenues still up for exploration. Too often, students think science is "the truth," rather than a process. Conservation of the sea and ocean: How humans are threatening marine life, what can be done, how students can make a difference. The patterns and similarities between other animals both in the water and on land. Why and which bacteria can survive, in the deep sea, and specific adaptations. Web Resources A web address with information on the topic of the activity.

Chapter 8 : My Father's Dragon | Netflix Official Site

"Under Pressure" is a masterpiece, and a reminder that, for all his alien transformations, David Bowie could also be wonderfully, powerfully human.

Chapter 9 : Pressure | Encyclopedia SpongeBobia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Sigmund is a sea monster. He's also a tremendous embarrassment to his family because, unlike a normal sea monster, Sigmund has no desire to scare anybody. He runs away from home rather than scare people, and meets up with Johnny and Scott.