Poe midterm exam answers

Virtual Lab
The Immunology Virtual Lab
hhmi BioInteractive
Student Worksheet

IMMUNOLOGY VIRTUAL LAB WORKSHEET

INTRODUCTION

Go to http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive/immunology-virtual-lab. Start the Virtual Lab and maximize the screen if you wish. Answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

DIAGNOSIS

1. Where are antibodies found?

Plasma of the blood

2. How can they be used in the laboratory?

determine wether a sample carries a disease

3. What does ELISA stand for?

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

4. What are ELISA assays used for in labs?

to measure the concentration of antibodies or antigens

5. What are the three important limitations of an ELISA? Explain each.

Limitation	Explanation
A positive result	confirming a presence of an antibody but it not necessarily making the patient sick
A false negative	where the amount of antibodies is too low to be measured
A positive result	may occur if an unrelated antibody reacts with the antigen nonspecifically

LEARNING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (LEP)

UNIT TEST-2

Class: VIII Sub: English

Name :.....School .....

Competency	Listening / Speaking	Reading	Writing	Adding lines
Grade				

I. Adding lines to poem 3

Complete the following poem and add more lines about " The elephant "

The elephant is big.....

.....

.....

..... or a bun

II. Listening / Speaking :- 7

A) The teacher put some questions about distances and elicit answers from students

B) Talk about you/your friend/ your father etc.

C) Teacher will ask some more questions on language functions.

III. Reading 7

A) Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Long Long ago the sunflower was a beautiful princess. She was the daughter of the king of the sea. She lived in a beautiful place under the sea.

1. Whose daughter was the sunflower? 2. Where did the sunflower live?
3. What was the sunflower?

B) Fill in the blanks with other forms of words of underlined words.

1. Soldiers are sick and lay dying of their .....
2. Florence Nightingale started modern ..... she nursed wounded soldiers of the Cimcan war.

C) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1. All the soldiers were ..... in the war. (wounded, injured)
2. Columbus ..... America (Discovered, invented)

D) Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. Crimean was broke ..... (out , in)
2. A thief broke .....the house. (into , out)
3. She smiled ..... some and spoke to some. (at , of)
4. She started a nursing home for women ..... 1853. (in, an)

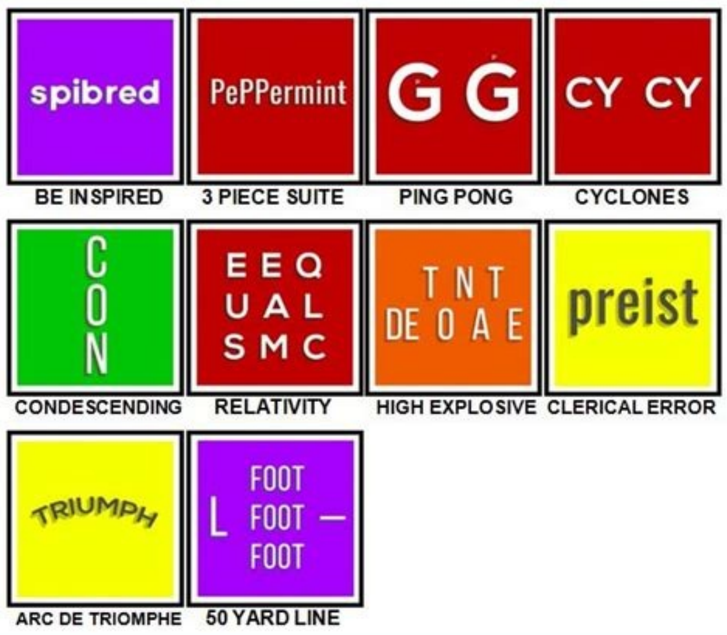
IV. Writing 8

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who started modern nursing home ?
2. Why did soldiers call here a lady with the lamp ?
3. How did the sun travel in the sky?
4. The princess felt very sad, why?

B) Catagarise the following (Persons / things)

lamp , cloth , soldiers , nurse , food , medicine , Government , parents,



30 Consider the function $h(x) = 2\sin(3x) + 1$ and the function q represented in the table below.

x	$q(x)$
−2	−1
−1	0
0	0
1	−2
2	0

min

Determine which function has the smaller minimum value for the domain $[-2, 2]$. Justify your answer.

min of $h(x)$ is -1

q has smaller min

Score 2: The student gave a complete and correct response.

CIVE1149 Construction Management

Final Exam

QUESTION 1 **(8+5=13 marks)**

(a) Define "Project" and describe the characteristics of a "Project" as compared with the general business operation.

- A project is a series of tasks and activities that has a specific objective, defined start and end dates, funding or budget limits, and dedicated resources.
- Characteristics of project
  - To address a specific need or problem
  - A start and finish point
  - A number of interrelated and interdependent activities
  - A set lifecycle
  - A budget
  - Requires human, financial and material resources
  - It is unique and requires a one time only set of activities
  - It is to be completed within a given specification
  - It requires management of the project
  - A team effort with a single point of responsibility (Project Manager)

(b) What are the main skills that a project manager requires to successfully manage a construction project?

- Leadership,
- Communications,
- Team selection and team management,
- Problem solving, Decision making,
- Planning, Negotiation,
- Risk Management

QUESTION 2 **(6+8+8=22 marks)**

(a) Explain briefly using sketches, the "Design and Construct" and the "Novation" project delivery methods, clearly indicating the functional and contractual relationships within the project team. Briefly discuss the risk profile of clients in the two systems

Design and Construct

1

POE Final Exam Preparation Practice Problems Truss Problem - Spring 2006 Trajectory Motion – Spring 2006 Material Testing – Spring 2006 Circuits Pulley Problem Gear Problem 1 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 Figure 1 Figure 2 Directions: Part C is an open-notes, closed-book test. No software applications may be used to assist you during this test. To receive full credit on any problem that requires calculations, you must: 1) identify the formula you are using, 2) show substitutions, and 3) state the answer with the correct units. You have 45 minutes to complete the following questions. 2 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 Figure 1 1 a Figure 2 Study the truss in Figure 1 and its free body diagram in Figure 2, and answer the following questions. a. Draw a point free body diagram for joint C and label all of the given information for that node (assume all member forces are tension). [2 points] What steps do you take to draw a free body diagram? 3 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 1. 2. 3. 4. 1 a Isolate joint C: Draw the force of AC Draw the force of BC Draw the force of F 1 Figure 2 C FAC 30 ° That's it! FBC F 1 = 100 lbs. 4 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 Figure 1 1 b Figure 2 B. Calculate the length of truss member BC. (answer precision = 0. 000) [3 points] What do we know from looking at Figure 1 & 2? 5 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 Figure 1 1 b Figure 2 What do we know from looking at Figure 1 & 2? • Length of AC = 4 feet • Angle between AC and BC is 30° What can you use to solve for the length of BC? (SOHCAHTOA) Use Cosine θ! 6 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 Figure 1 1 b Figure 2 Draw your diagram and use the GUESS Method G: AC = 4 ft, θ= 30° A 4 ft C 30 ° U: BC E: Cos θ= adjacent/hypotenuse S: 0. 866 = BC/4 ft S: BC = 3. 464 ft B 7 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 f 64 3. 4 1 c t. Figure 1 Figure 2 C. Using joint C, determine the magnitude and type of force (tension or compression) that is being carried by truss member BC. (answer precision = 0. 0) [4 points] What do we need to know to solve this problem? 8 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 f 64 3. 4 1 c t. Figure 1 First we need to isolate joint C and identify the forces that we know. Figure 2 C FAC Look back at the free body diagram you drew in problem A. 30 ° FBC F 1 = 100 lbs. 9 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 f 64 3. 4 1 c t. Figure 1 What formula is used for calculating the force on member BC? Figure 2 C FAC ∑FCY = 0 = F 1 + FBCY 30 ° Now begin the GUESS Method FBC F 1 = 100 lbs. 10 Truss Problem – Spring 2006 1 c C. Using joint C, determine the magnitude and type of force (tension or compression) that is being carried by truss member BC. (answer precision = 0. 0) [4 points] C FAC G: F 1= 100 lbs. 30 ° U: FBC E: ∑FCY = 0 = F 1 + FBCY S: ∑FCY = 0 = -100 lbs. + -(FBCsin 30°) FBC F 1 = 100 lbs. ∑FCY = 0 = -100 lbs. + -(FBC • 0. 5) S: FBC = -200 lbs. 11 Trajectory Motion – Spring 2006 There are few concepts that you need to understand to get through this problem. Let's start by defining kinematics…… • Kinematics is the study of motion allowing us to predict the path of an object when traveling at some angle with respect to the Earth's surface. • It is easy to calculate if the force of Gravity remains constant and we ignore the effects of air resistance • For detail information and explanation check out this Power. Point presentation (click here). 12 Kinematic variables commonly used when examining projectile motion: Variable Name Description English Units Metric Units s Displacement How far an object is from where it started (generalized term) x Horizontal displacement How far, horizontally, an object is from where it started Feet (ft) Meters (m) y Vertical displacement How far, vertically, an object is from where it started Feet (ft) Meters (m) t Time an object is in motion Seconds (s) vi Initial velocity How fast an object moves in its initial position Feet per second (ft/s) Meters per second (m/s) Theta The angle the initial velocity makes with the horizontal axis (between 0 and 90) Degrees ( ) Feet (ft) Meters (m) 13 Kinematic variables commonly used when examining projectile motion: (Continued) vix Initial horizontal velocity How fast an object moves horizontally in its initial position Feet per second Meters per (ft/s) second (m/s) viy Initial vertical velocity How fast an object moves vertically in its initial position Feet per second Meters per (ft/s) second (m/s) Acceleration How quickly an object changes its velocity because a net force acts on the object Meters per Feet per second squared (ft/s 2) (m/s 2) Horizontal acceleration How quickly an object changes its velocity horizontally because a net force acts on the object Meters per Feet per second squared (ft/s 2) (m/s 2) ay Vertical acceleration How quickly an object changes its velocity vertically because a net force acts on the object Meters per Feet per second squared (ft/s 2) (m/s 2) g Acceleration due to gravity How quickly an object changes its velocity because of the force of gravity Meters per Feet per second squared (ft/s 2) (m/s 2) a ax 14 Trajectory Motion – Spring 2006 2 a Take-off angle = 35° Take-off speed = 36. 99 ft/sec 2. Study Figure 3 and answer the following questions. a. What was the motorcyclist's initial horizontal velocity? (answer precision = 0. 00) [3 points] Start by identifying what we know from the information provided. 15 Trajectory Motion – Spring 2006 2 a Vertical Velocity VIY = VI sinθ Might be good to know, hint Take-off angle = 35° Take-off speed = 36. 99 ft/sec G: θ= 35°, Take-off speed 36. 99 ft/sec U: VIX (horizontal velocity) 36 . 9 9 What equation is used to calculate horizontal velocity? ft/ se c E: VIX = VI cosine θ 35° S: VIX = 36. 99 ft/sec cosine 35° VIX = 36. 99 ft/sec • 0. 82 S: VIX = 30. 33 ft/sec VIX 16 Trajectory Motion – Spring 2006 2 b Take-off angle = 35° Take-off speed = 36. 99 ft/sec b. What was the horizontal distance between the take-off and landing points? Assume that both points exist on the same horizontal plane. Use 32. 15 ft/sec 2 for acceleration due to gravity. (answer precision = 0. 00) [3 points] 36 . 9 9 ft/ se c 35° VIX = 30. 33 ft/sec 17 Trajectory Motion – Spring 2006 2 b What do we know based on the problem we just solved? G: θ= 35°, Take-off speed 36. 99 ft/sec, VIX = 30. 33 ft/sec U: X E: X = VI 2 sin(2*θ)/g S: X = (36. 99 ft/sec)2 sin(2*35°) / 32. 15 ft/sec 2 X = 1368. 26 ft 2/sec 2 sin 70º / 32. 15 ft/sec 2 X = 1368. 26 ft * 0. 94 / 32. 15 X = 1286. 16 ft / 32. 15 S: X = 40. 00 ft 36 . 9 9 ft/ se c 35° VIX = 30. 33 ft/sec 18 Material Testing • Materials testing is basically divided into two major groups, destructive testing, testing and nondestructive testing • Destructive testing is defined as a process where a material is subjected to a load in some manner which will cause that material to fail. • When non-destructive testing is performed on a material, the part is not permanently affected by the test, and the part is usually still serviceable. The purpose of that test is to determine if the material contains discontinuities (an interruption in the normal physical structure or configuration of a part) or defects (a discontinuity whose size, shape or location adversely affects the usefulness of a part). • During testing of a material sample, the stress–strain curve is created and shows a graphical representation of the relationship between stress,

derived from measuring the load applied on the sample, and strain, derived from measuring the deformation of the sample 19 Stress-Strain Curve/ Diagram 3 a Stress at the proportional limit Strain at the proportional limit What is illustrated in a Stress-Strain Curve/ Diagram? • The proportional limit: The greatest stress at which a material is capable of sustaining the applied load without deviating from the proportionality of stress to strain • The stress at the proportional limit • The strain at the proportional limit 20 Properties of Materials Symbols D – the change in – total deformation (length and diameter) s – stress, force per unit area (psi) e – strain (inches per inch) E – modulus of elasticity, Young's modulus (ratio of stress to strain for a given material or the measure of the stiffness of a material.) § P – axial forces (along the same line as an axis (coaxial) or centerline) § § § 21 Properties of Materials Symbols • • • Formulae you might use are: σ = P/A (Stress) = /L (Strain) = PL/A (Total Deformation) = σ/ (modulus of elasticity) 22 3 a What are we solving for and what does our diagram provide us? We are solving for the force so use the equation F p. l. = A O x sp. l. What do we know from the diagram? sp. l. = 40, 000 psi (Stress at proportional limit) Information from the problem statement? 0. 2 in 2 = cross sectional area (AO) 3. A test sample, having a cross-sectional area of 0. 2 in 2 and a 2 inch test length, was pulled apart in a tensile test machine. Figure 4 shows the resulting Stress-Strain diagram. Use the information in the diagram to answer the following questions. a. Calculate the force that the sample experienced at the proportional limit. (answer precision = 0. 0) [3 points] 23 3 a Now solve the problem: Calculate the force that the sample experienced at the proportional limit. (answer precision = 0. 0) [3 points] Use the GUESS Method to solve the problem G: AO = 0. 2 in 2, s=40, 000 psi U: F P. I. (Force at the proportional limit) E: F p. l. = A O x s p. l. (Area x Stress) S: F p. l. = 0. 2 in 2 x 40, 000 psi S: F p. l. = 8, 000 lbs. 24 3 b 3 b. Starting at the origin and ending at the proportional limit, calculate the modulus of elasticity for this material. [3 points] To solve this problem we are going to use the equation E = s/∈ Using the GUESS Method here is what we have. G: ∈ = 0. 005 in/in, s =40, 000 psi U: E (modulus of elasticity) E: E = s/∈ (Stress/Strain) S: E = 40, 000/ 0. 005 S: E = 8, 000 psi 25 A Basic Circuit Source Wire Battery Lamp Switch Load = Battery = Lamp Conductor = Wire Control = Switch There is only one path for the electrons to flow 26 A Series Circuit Wire Source = Battery Load Battery 2 Lamps = Conductor = Wire Control = Switch 2 Lamps Switch Electrons can only flow along one path, and MUST go through each component before getting to the next one. 27 A Parallel Circuit Source 3 Lamps Battery = Battery Load = 3 Lamps Conductor = Wire Switch Control = Switch Wire Two or more components are connected so that current can flow to one of them WITHOUT going through another 28 A Series-Parallel Circuit A combination of components both in Series and in Parallel 29 To measure current with a multimeter, the "leads" must be placed in series. To measure voltage with a multimeter, the "leads" must be placed in Parallel (across the load). 30 5 a Figure 1 Figure 2 The images in Figures 1 and 2 show the voltmeter configurations that two different POE students used to take a voltage reading within a simple circuit. Only one of the two students was able to measure the voltage value in the simple circuit. Use the information given in the figures to answer the following questions. 5 a. Which of the two setups (Figure 7 or Figure 8) shows the correct way to measure voltage? [1 point] 31 5 b. If the amount of current in the circuit is equal to 0. 5 A, what is the voltage value of the power supply? (accuracy = 0) [3 points] To solve the problem use the following equation: E = I * R (Voltage = Current * Resistance) G: I = 0. 5 A, R = 16. 0 Ω U: E E: E = I * R S: E = 0. 5 A * 16. 0 Ω S: E = 8 V 32 Heat Transfer Conduction: the flow of thermal energy through a substance from a higher- to a lower-temperature region. Convection: the transfer of heat by the circulation or movement of the heated parts of a liquid or gas. Radiation: the process in which energy is emitted as particles or waves. R-Value ability to resist the transfer of heat. The higher the R-Value, the more effective the insulation 33 Pulley Problem Figure 5 represents a belt driven system. Pulley B, which has a diameter of 16 inches, is being driven by Pulley A, which has a diameter of 4 inches. If Pulley A is spinning at 60 RPMs, then Pulley B is spinning at _____ RPMs. Spring 2007 #13 A G: DIA of B= 16", DIA of A=4, A RPM=60 U: B RPM E: DIA-B/DIA- A=RPM-B/RPM-A S: 16/4=60/B RPM S: 15=B RPM 34 Gear Problem The gear train in Figure 3 consists of a 40 tooth (input), 20 -tooth, and 30 -tooth (output) gear. If the input gear rotates 10 times, how many times will the output gear rotate? (Spring 2009 # 7 Part A Practice) G: 40 g, 20 g, 30 g, Nin 10 U: Nout E: Nin*R=Nout*R S: 40*10=Nout*30 S: 13. 3= Nout 40/20=2/1 *10= 20 20/30=2/3 *5=20/3 35 Mechanisms The wheels on a bicycle have a 10" radius. If the bike must travel exactly 2000", how many revolutions are required? Assume that no sliding or slipping occurs between the wheel and the road. (Spring 2009 # 9 Part A Practice) G: Radius 10", Dist. =2000" U: Revolutions E: Distance/ Circumference = Revolutions (Circumference = π*Dia) S: 2000/ (3. 14*20) = Rev. S: 31. 8 Revolutions 36 Properties of Materials Figure 10 shows a 100 lb. normal force being applied to a 12" long x 10" diameter cylinder. What is the resulting compressive stress in the cylinder? (Spring 2009 #28 Part A Practice) G: F=100 lb. , Dia. =10" U: Compressive Stress E: 1) A = π * r 2 2) S = F/A S: 1) A = 3. 14 * 52 2) S = 100 lbs/78. 5 in 2 S: S = 1. 27 psi 37

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