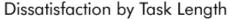
Правила проектирования webстраниц

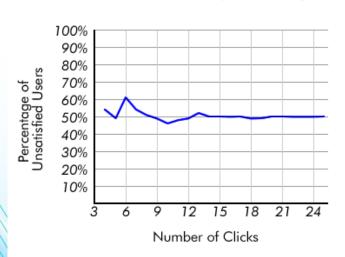
Короткова Ирина ФКТИ 3371

Забыть про правило «трёх кликов»



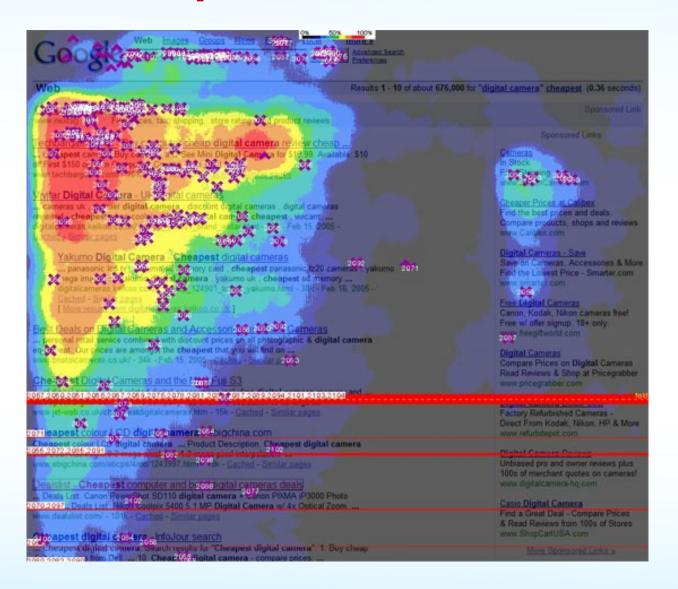
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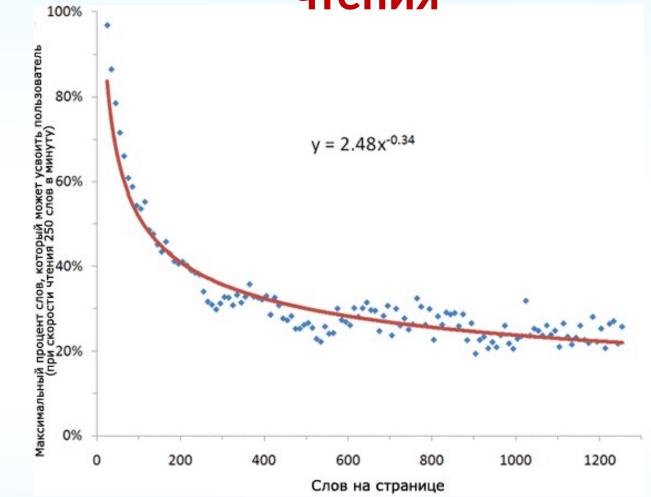
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500ms	-	-0.6%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-0.9%	1200	
1000ms	-0.7%	-0.9%	-2.8%	-1.9%	-1.6%	1900	
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Воздух - это хорошо

Вариант 1

The following excerpt is from Eyes on the Prize, the companion guide to the public television series on America's civil rights struggle.

During the 1930s National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorneys Charles H. Houston, William Hastie, James M. Nabrit, Leon Ransom, and Thurgood Marshall charted a legal strategy designed to end segregation in education. They developed a series of legal cases challenging segregation in graduate and professional schools. Houston believed that the battle against segregation had to begin at the highest academic level in order to mitigate fear of race mixing that could create even greater hostility and reluctance on the part of white judges. After establishing a series of favorable legal precedents in higher education, NAACP attorneys planned to launch an all-out attack on the separate-but-equal doctrine in primary and secondary schools. The strategy proved successful. In four major United States Supreme Court de-

Вариант 3

The following excerpt is from Eyes on the Prize, the companion guide to the public television series on America's civil rights struggle.

During the 1930s National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorneys Charles H. Houston, William Hastie, James M. Nabrit, Leon Ransom, and Thurgood Marshall charted a legal strategy designed to end segregation in education. They developed a series of legal cases challenging segregation in graduate and professional schools. Houston believed that the battle against segregation had to begin at the highest academic level in order to mitigate fear of race mixing that could create even greater hostility and reluctance on the part of white judges. After establishing a series of favorable legal precedents in higher education, NAACP attorneys planned to launch an all-out attack on the separate-but-equal doctrine in primary and secondary schools. The strategy proved successful. In four major United States Supreme Court decisions precedents were established that would enable the NAACP to construct a solid legal foundation upon which the Brown case could rest: Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, Registrar of the University of Missouri (1938); Sipuel v. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma State Baseute for Higher Education

Вариант 2

The following excerpt is from Eyes on the Prize, the companion guide to the public television series on America's civil rights struggle.

During the 1930s National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorneys Charles H. Houston, William Hastie, James M. Nabrit, Leon Ransom, and Thurgood Marshall charted a legal strategy designed to end segregation in education. They developed a series of legal cases challenging segregation in graduate and professional schools. Houston believed that the battle against segregation had to begin at the highest academic level in order to mitigate fear of race mixing that could create even greater hostility and reluctance on the part of white judges. After establishing a series of favorable legal precedents in higher education, NAACP attorneys planned to launch an all-out attack on the separate-but-equal doctrine in primary and secondary schools. The strategy proved successful. In four major United States Supreme Court decisions precedents were established that would enable the NAACP to construct a solid

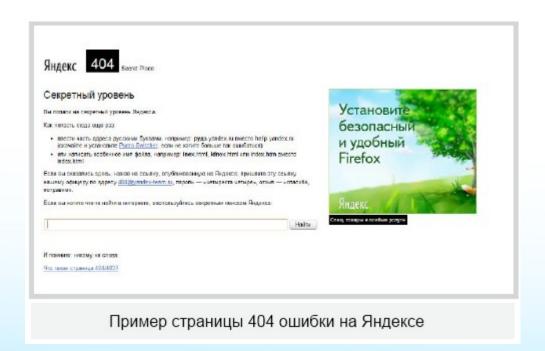
Вариант 4

The following excerpt is from Eyes on the Prize, the companion guide to the public television series on America's civil rights struggle.

During the 1930s National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) attorneys Charles H. Houston, William Hastie, James M. Nabrit, Leon Ransom, and Thurgood Marshall charted a legal strategy designed to end segregation in education. They developed a series of legal cases challenging segregation in graduate and professional schools. Houston believed that the battle against segregation had to begin at the highest academic level in order to mitigate fear of race mixing that could create even greater hostility and reluctance on the part of white judges. After establishing a series of favorable legal precedents in higher education, NAACP attorneys planned to launch an all-out attack on the separate-but-equal doctrine in primary and secondary schools. The strategy proved successful. In four major United States Supreme Court decisions precedents were established that would enable the NAACP to construct a solid legal foundation upon which the Brown case could rest: Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, Registrar of the University of Missouri (1938); Sipuel v. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma (1948); McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (1950); and Sweatty Painter (1950).

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Suburb or town	
State	▼
Postcode	
You are only requir	ss red to complete this section if your ffers from the New Account address.
mailing address dit	red to complete this section if your
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New Account address					
Street					
Suburb or town					
State	▼				
Postcode					
Is this also your mailing address?	○ Yes ○ No				

...нужно уметь общаться с пользователем на понятном ему языке...постоянное упрощение...минимум действий

Including legal adoptions, is this the mother's first child? Yes No	Is this the mother's first child? Include legal adoptions Yes No
Have you lived anywhere else in the past 2 years? Yes No	In the past 2 years, have you lived anywhere else? Yes No