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Prodi : Ilmu Informasi dan Perpustakaan

1. The differences in climate throughout Europe have resulted in differences in the way houses are built. In hot countries, such as Spain, Greece, or Italy, the houses usually have small windows to keep out the heat. However, in the cooler countries, such as Sweden or Holland people want to let in as much sunlight as possible, so the windows are usually larger. In the southern countries, the houses usually have some kind of outdoor living area – a balcony, terrace, or courtyard – where people can enjoy the cool breeze. In northern countries, on the other hand, houses usually do not have such areas. People in colder climates spend less time outdoors.

**- The differences in climate throughout Europe have resulted in differences in the way houses are built.**

2. A simple analogy can help us to understand how a rocket operates. It is much like a machine gun mounted on the rear of a boat. In reaction to the backward discharge of bullets, the gun, and hence the boat, move forwards. A rocket motor’s ‘bullets’ are minute, high-speed particles produced by burning propellants in a suitable chamber. The reaction to the ejection of these small particles causes the rocket to move forwards. There is evidence that the reaction principle was applied practically well before the rocket was invented. In his Noctes Atticae or Greek Nights, Aulus Gellius describes ‘the pigeon of Archytas’, an invention dating back to about 360 BC. Cylindrical in shape, made of wood, and hanging from a string, it was moved to and fro by steam blowing out from small exhaust ports at either end. The reaction to the discharging steam provided the bird with motive power.

**- A simple analogy can help us to understand how a rocket operates.**

3. It was not until the eighteenth century that Europe became seriously interested in the possibilities of using the rocket itself as a weapon of war and not just to propel other weapons. Prior to this, rockets were used only in pyrotechnic displays. The incentive for the more aggressive use of rockets came not from within the European continent but from far-away India, whose leaders had built up a corps of rocketeers and used rockets successfully against the British in the late eighteenth century. The Indian rockets used against the British were described by a British Captain serving in India as ‘an iron envelope about 200 millimetres long and 40 millimetres in diameter with sharp points at the top and a 3m-long bamboo guiding stick’. In the early nineteenth century, the British began to experiment with incendiary barrage rockets.The British rocket differed from the Indian version in that it was completely encased in a stout, iron cylinder, terminating in a conical head, measuring one metre in diameter and having a stick almost five metres long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket. The Americans developed a rocket, complete with its own launcher, to use against the Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century. A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable. measuring one metre in diameter and having a stick almost five metres long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket. The Americans developed a rocket, complete with its own launcher, to use against the Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century. A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable. measuring one metre in diameter and having a stick almost five metres long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket. The Americans developed a rocket, complete with its own launcher, to use against the Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century. A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable. to use against the Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century. A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable. to use against the Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century. A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable.

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4. When a country develops its technology, the traditional skills and ways of life die out. It is pointless to try and keep them alive.There is no doubt that the development of technology has made a massive impact on human life recently. As a result, some people believe that traditional skills and lifestyles will die out soon and it is worthless to keep them alive. However, it seems to me that traditional skills and lifestyles should be preserved and still have their own place in society.

With the advancement of technology many traditions disappear. Every nation has its own unique traditional skills passed from one generation to the other. I agree to some extent that it is useless to keep them alive. However, there is much we could learn from them. people tend to prefer handmade products since they usually take more time and skills to create. For example, handmade customized wedding rings require a longer period of time and more skills to complete than ones that are made with technology. Therefore, they are more expensive but people are still willing to pay for them because they are more special, meaningful and rare.

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Moreover, those old school skills and lifestyles reflect people's past and their cultural identities. People feel they have a stronger connection with their ancestors when they use and keep those skills alive. It reminds them where they come from and educates them about their past. Human workforce is much weaker and expensive compared to machines and robots.

In conclusion, I agree that it is somewhat meaningless to preserve traditional skills that are completely impractical. However, I think there are many of them which should be preserved as a source of inspiration and for educational purposes. developing technology is necessary to our society due to their huge effects on our lives. Nevetheless, I believe we should try to keep traditional skills and lifestyles alive for they have a certain important position in society too.