FOOTBALL QUIZ QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2018 FOOTBALL TRIVIA

What are some football trivia questions?

Did you know football questions?

How to create a football quiz?

What are questions about football?

What are 10 fun facts about football?

What nickname is on every football? Years later, when Giant's founder Tim Mara arranged the agreement that made Wilson Sporting Goods Co. the official football supplier of the NFL, it seemed only fitting that the ball adopt the same nickname. For decades, “The Duke” was emblazoned on the side of each and every NFL game ball.

What is a fun fact about football game? Football can be traced back to China and medieval Europe. The modern game's roots can be traced back to medieval Europe, where various forms of kicking a ball around were common entertainment. The standardised rules of football began to emerge in the 19th century, notably in England.

Who was the first person to know football? Ebenezer Cobb Morley is widely recognised as being the founding father of football. This is because, in 1862, Morley created the Barnes Football Club in London. At this time most clubs played by their own rules, leading to intense negotiations before the start of each game.

What is football answer? What is football? Football, also called association football or soccer, is a game involving two teams of 11 players who try to maneuver the ball into the other team's goal without using their hands or arms.

What are good soccer trivia questions?

How is football a fun sport? Surprises and Excitement: Football is full of surprises. Last-minute goals, underdogs winning – it's always exciting. Each game has moments that make us feel amazed and this what makes us passionate Fans incredibly devoted. They support their teams with passion and rituals, making the sport even more exciting.

How to do a fun quiz?

Why is it called football? The story of “football” began with games played on foot, far different from what we witness today. The term was a broad descriptor for various games with the common goal of moving a ball towards a target area, primarily using feet.

Why is football famous? Football is a global sport, and it survives beyond the divisions of age, race, gender, language, etc. Football is famous for its passion and athleticism, which no other sport retains. Almost every individual of any age likes to watch football.

How many football teams are there? NFL Football Teams - Official Sites of all 32 NFL Teams.

Who won the first world Cup?

What was the first football team? Oneida Football Club of Boston, Massachusetts, established in 1862, was the first organised team to play any kind of football in the United States. The game played by the club, known as the "Boston game", was an informal local variant that predated the codification of rules for either association or American football.

What was the longest football game? The NFL's longest ever game: Dolphins vs Chiefs in 1971 On that occasion, the two sides had to go to double overtime and

they recorded the longest ever NFL game time of 82 minutes and 40 seconds. A back-and-forth second half meant that the game finished 24-24, requiring overtime to determine a winner.

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What are some sports trivia questions?

What are common trivia questions?

Why is called football? The story of “football” began with games played on foot, far different from what we witness today. The term was a broad descriptor for various games with the common goal of moving a ball towards a target area, primarily using feet.

Bagaimana cara pembuatan gel? Pembuatan gel dilakukan dengan cara aquades dipanaskan terlebih dahulu hingga suhu 700C. Karbopol didispersikan dalam aquades tersebut menggunakan stirrer dengan kecepatan 70 rpm sampai homogen. Setelah busa hilang, ditambahkan trietanolamin sehingga terbentuk gel.

Komponen gel apa saja? Gel mengandung komponen utama yaitu bahan pembentuk gel / gelling agent / basis gel. Basis gel terdiri atas beberapa jenis yang meliputi golongan protein, polisakarida, polimer semi sintetik (derivat selulosa), polimer sintetik, bahan organik, dan surfaktan (Sulaiman dkk, 2008).

Bagaimana mekanisme pembentukan sediaan gel? Gel dapat terbentuk melalui penurunan temperatur, tapi dapat juga pembentukan gel terjadi setelah pemanasan hingga suhu tertentu. Contoh polimer seperti MC, HPMC dapat terlarut hanya pada air yang dingin yang akan membentuk larutan yang kental dan pada peningkatan suhu larutan tersebut akan membentuk gel.

2 Hal hal apa yang perlu diperhatikan pada pembuatan sediaan gel? Banyak hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam pembuatan sediaan gel antara lain sifat fisika kimia komponen pembentuk gel, efek dari basis yang digunakan, proses pencampuran

bahan dan lain sebagainya.

Apakah bahan yang cocok untuk membuat gel? Bahan berbasis polisakarida atau protein merupakan jenis bahan yang biasanya digunakan sebagai pembentuk gel. Beberapa contoh gelling agent yaitu CMC-Na, metil selulosa, asam alginat, sodium alginate, kalium alginat, kalsium alginate, agar, karagenan, locust bean gum, pektin serta gelatin (Raton, et al., 1993).

Gliserin pada gel untuk apa? Gliserin dalam sediaan gel sering digunakan sebagai humektan dan ditambahkan pada gel (Rowe et al, 2009). Humektan diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kelembutan dan daya sebar sediaan, melindungi sediaan dari kekeringan karena kandungan airnya tinggi (Voigt, 1994).

Apa itu pembentuk gel? Bahan pembentuk gel yang biasanya digunakan yaitu gelatin. Gel mempunyai mekanisme pembentukan sebagai berikut, apabila senyawa polimer atau mikromolekul (struktur kompleks) yang bersifat hidrofil (hidrokoloid) didispersikan kedalam air maka akan mengembang.

Apa faktor yang paling penting untuk menghasilkan sediaan gel yang baik? Faktor yang paling penting untuk menghasilkan sediaan gel yang baik adalah memilih gelling agent yang akan dipakai. Gelling agent merupakan bahan yang digunakan untuk menjaga konsistensi cairan padatan dalam suatu bentuk gel (Hariningsih, 2019).

Kenapa metil paraben dilarutkan dalam propilen glikol? Metilparaben yang dikombinasikan dengan propilen glikol menghasilkan efek yang sinergis, sehingga aktivitasnya sebagai antimicrobial akan lebih efektif. Selain sebagai antimicrobial, propilenglikol juga berfungsi sebagai humektan.

Berapa pH yang baik untuk sediaan gel? Uji pH dilakukan dengan cara mengukur pH gel menggunakan pH meter yang dicelupkan dalam sampel gel sebanyak 0,5 gram yang telah dilarutkan dalam 50 ml aquadest, kemudian diamati hasilnya (Mikhania et al., 2019). Nilai pH yang baik untuk kulit yaitu 4,5-6,5 (Naibaho et al., 2013).

Mengapa dalam sediaan gel perlu ditambahkan pengawet? Tingginya kandungan air dalam sediaan gel dapat menyebabkan terjadinya kontaminasi

mikrobial, yang secara efektif dapat diindari dengan penambahan bahan pengawet, stabilisasi dari segi mikrobial di samping penggunaan bahan- bahan pengawet seperti dalam balsam, khususnya untuk basis ini sangat cocok pemakaian metil dan ...

Berapa konsentrasi gelatin sebagai gelling agent? Penggunaan gelling agent dengan konsentrasi 2% dan rasio gelatin–kappa karagenan sebesar 2:1 menghasilkan jeli dengan karakteristik fisik terbaik yang menyerupai produk jeli komersial.

Apa saja yang termasuk kedalam uji kualitas fisik pada sediaan gel? Uji mutu fisik sediaan gel yang dilakukan meliputi uji organoleptik, homogenitas, pH, daya sebar. Analisis data dilakukan secara manual dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Gel terdiri dari apa saja? Gel merupakan sistem semi padat terdiri dari suspensi yang dibuat dari partikel anorganik yang kecil atau molekul organik yang besar, terpenetrasi oleh suatu cairan. Gel membutuhkan basis yang bersifat polimer yaitu polimer alami, semi sintetik dan sintetik.

Apa saja Evaluasi sediaan gel? Evaluasi sediaan gel meliputi uji organoleptik, pH, viskositas, homogenitas dan uji kesukaan.

Apa itu pembentuk gel? Bahan pembentuk gel yang biasanya digunakan yaitu gelatin. Gel mempunyai mekanisme pembentukan sebagai berikut, apabila senyawa polimer atau mikromolekul (struktur kompleks) yang bersifat hidrofil (hidrokoloid) didispersikan kedalam air maka akan mengembang.

Bagaimana gel dapat berbentuk? Gel terbentuk pada pH asam dalam larutan air yang mengandung kalsium dan kemungkinan zat lain yang befungsi menghidrasi gum. Selulosa murni tidak larut dalam air karena sifat kristalinitas yang tinggi.

Mengapa dibuat sediaan gel? Sediaan gel banyak diminati industri obat dan kosmetik karena memiliki keunggulan dibandingkan sediaan yang lain yaitu penyebaran yang baik di kulit, adanya efek dingin ketika diaplikasikan di kulit, pelepasan obat yang baik, serta mudah dicuci.

Gel itu seperti apa? Gel (dari bahasa Latin gelu — membeku, dingin, es atau gelatus — membeku) adalah campuran koloidal antara dua zat berbeda fase: padat

dan cair. Penampilan gel seperti zat padat yang lunak dan kenyal (seperti jelly), tetapi pada rentang suhu tertentu dapat berperilaku seperti fluida (mengalir).

Transmission Lines and Lumped Circuits: Fundamentals and Applications

Question 1: What is a transmission line?

Answer: A transmission line is a guided structure that transports electrical energy or signals over long distances. Examples include coaxial cables, waveguides, and optical fibers. Transmission lines are characterized by their impedance, which determines the voltage and current waveforms along the line.

Question 2: What are the differences between transmission lines and lumped circuits?

Answer: Transmission lines are distributed circuits, meaning that their parameters (resistance, inductance, capacitance, and conductance) are distributed along the line's length. Lumped circuits, on the other hand, are ideal circuits that concentrate all their parameters at single points. Transmission lines exhibit wave phenomena, such as reflection and transmission, while lumped circuits do not.

Question 3: What are the key parameters that describe transmission lines?

Answer: The key parameters of transmission lines include:

- Characteristic impedance (Zo): The ratio of voltage to current in a uniform transmission line.
- Propagation constant (?): A complex quantity that determines the attenuation and phase shift of a wave traveling along the line.
- Wavelength (?): The distance over which a wave's phase angle changes by 2? radians.
- Velocity of propagation (v): The speed at which a wave travels along the line.

Question 4: What are the applications of transmission lines?

Answer: Transmission lines find numerous applications, including:

- Power transmission: Transporting electrical energy from power plants to consumers.
- Telecommunications: Transmitting signals for telephone, television, and data communications.
- Antenna design: Matching the impedance of an antenna to that of the transmission line.
- Microwave engineering: Providing low-loss signal paths in microwave circuits.

Question 5: Where can I find more information on transmission lines and lumped circuits?

Answer: The book "Transmission Lines and Lumped Circuits: Fundamentals and Applications," 1st Edition by Miano Giovanni and Maffucci Antonio (2001) provides a comprehensive treatment of the subject. It covers both theoretical concepts and practical applications, making it a valuable resource for students and engineers alike.

Threading PDO Thread Lift: Questions and Answers

What is a Threading PDO Thread Lift?

A Threading PDO Thread Lift is a non-surgical skin tightening treatment that uses Polydioxanone (PDO) threads to lift and contour the face. PDO threads are thin, absorbable sutures that are inserted beneath the skin to create a scaffolding effect that supports the skin and promotes collagen production.

Who is a Good Candidate for a Threading PDO Thread Lift?

Threading PDO Thread Lifts are ideal for individuals experiencing mild to moderate skin laxity in the face and neck. They are particularly effective in addressing sagging eyebrows, jowls, and nasolabial folds.

What are the Benefits of a Threading PDO Thread Lift?

Threading PDO Thread Lifts offer several benefits, including:

- Instant lifting and tightening effect

- Improved skin elasticity and texture
- Reduction of wrinkles and fine lines
- Collagen stimulation for long-term results

What is the Procedure Like?

A Threading PDO Thread Lift is performed under local anesthesia. The doctor will insert the PDO threads into the treatment area using a thin needle. Once the threads are in place, they will be anchored to the underlying tissue to create the desired lift and contour. The procedure typically takes 1-2 hours.

What is the Recovery Time?

Recovery from a Threading PDO Thread Lift is minimal. There may be some swelling and bruising around the treatment area, which typically subsides within a few days. Most individuals can return to their normal activities within 24 hours. The full results of the treatment will develop over the following 2-3 months as collagen production increases.

> *formulasi gel ekstrak bahan alam sebagai antiinflamasi, transmission lines and lumped circuits fundamentals and applications electromagnetism 1st edition by miano giovanni maffucci antonio 2001 hardcover, threading pdo thread lift face aesthetica skin centre*

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