GRADE 6 UNIT 5 BENCHMARK TEST ANSWERS

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What term describes the circular path the shuttle makes in space? The Short Answer: An orbit is a regular, repeating path that one object in space takes around another one. An object in an orbit is called a satellite.

How many questions are on the benchmark test? How long are the Benchmark assessments? Each of the three Benchmarks has been constructed to be taken within a single class sitting. Each test contains 30 multiple choice questions. Generally, students should take between 30 and 45 minutes to complete an assessment.

What is orbit class 6? The path taken by the planets to go around the Sun is known as the orbit. Explanation: The path of revolution of each planet around the Sun is either egg-shaped or elliptical. This path is known as the orbit.

What is a circular path of a space object moving around another space object called? An orbit is a regular, repeating path that one object takes around another object or center of gravity.

What happens if you fail a benchmark test? Students are given remediation in their reports based on their incorrect answers. So even if they fail, they can get the help they need to get back on track.

Can you retake a benchmark test? If they receive assistance or don't take the test seriously, their score may be inappropriate for their skill level. By extension, their pathway lessons could be too easy or too difficult for them. If you believe this is the case, you can reassign the Benchmark and have the student retake it.

What is a good grade on a benchmark?

What is solar system grade 6? The solar system consists of the Sun and everything that orbits, or travels around, the Sun. This includes the eight planets and their moons, dwarf planets, and countless asteroids, comets, and other small, icy objects. However, even with all these things, most of the solar system is empty space.

Does perihelion affect temperature? There's more to the story: Says Spencer, "the average temperature of the whole earth at perihelion is about 4oF or 2.3oC lower than it is at aphelion." (See the global temperature data at the GHCC web site.) Our planet is actually colder when we're closer to the Sun.

What are perigee and apogee? The point in the moon's orbit where it is farthest from the earth is called apogee, while it's closest approach is known as perigee. Earth is at its maximum distance from the sun at aphelion, and at its minimum distance at perihelion. These orbits produce cyclical changes in the height of the tides.

What is a small object that moves around a planet called? A satellite is an object which revolves around a planet in a fixed orbit. It can be an artificial satellite which is placed intentionally into a planets's orbit or a natural satellite like moon.

What is the weight of an object? In science and engineering, the weight of an object is the force acting on the object due to gravity. Weight as a vector quantity, the gravitational force acting on the object. Weight, gravitational force of attraction on an object, caused by the presence of a massive second object, such as the Earth or Moon.

Which force causes a ball to move in a circle? A centripetal force is a net force that acts on an object to keep it moving along a circular path.

Is benchmark good or bad? Benchmarks are incredibly useful data points for anchoring what performance can and should look like. However, my recommendation is to build out benchmarks using your own data whenever possible, and only optimize toward these benchmarks when there's a clear tie to business outcomes.

How can I test my benchmark?

How long is a benchmark test? The suggested time is approximately 60-90 minutes for testing.

How important is a benchmark test? Benchmarking and benchmark assessments help educators establish best practices for teaching and learning, compare students to one another in terms of achievement, and rank schools in terms of achievement. Overall, educators use benchmark assessments to improve performance.

What is the highest score you can get on a benchmark test? 2.1 Overall Scale Score This overall scale score is based on the operational items the student attempted. Students take an on-grade level benchmark that only consists of items measuring on-grade level standards. Thus, the range of possible scores on each benchmark is a subset of the 500 to 1500 total scale-score range.

How do I get rid of benchmarks?

Is a 1.5 grade good? A 1.5 GPA is indicative of below-average academic performance, typically equating to 'D+' or 'D' grades in coursework. This GPA suggests significant challenges in understanding and meeting the requirements of your studies, highlighting a critical need for academic intervention and improvement strategies.

Which benchmark score is best? For editing photos, video, or other digital content We recommend a PCMark 10 Digital Content Creation score 3450 or higher. If you need a PC for complex rendering, real-time graphics, or gaming, we recommend using our popular 3DMark benchmark to measure and compare system performance.

What is the best grade score? A+, A, A- indicates excellent performance. B+, B, B- indicates good performance. C+, C, C- indicates satisfactory performance.

What is the path through space called? A trajectory or flight path is the path that an object with mass in motion follows through space as a function of time.

What is a space shuttle called? Space Shuttle orbiter. Launch vehicle(s) Space Shuttle. The Space Shuttle, composed of an orbiter launched with two reusable solid rocket boosters and a disposable external fuel tank, carried up to eight astronauts and up to 50,000 lb (23,000 kg) of payload into low Earth orbit (LEO).

Is a space shuttle in a circular orbit? Circular Orbit This happens when the gravitational pull of the Earth is exactly balanced by the shuttle's inertia, which tends to move it in a straight line. The combination of these two forces creates a stable loop, allowing the shuttle to keep orbiting at a constant distance from the Earth's center.

What is the circular motion of satellites? In uniform circular motion, a body moves in a circle. The acceleration is constant. The velocity changes due to a constant change in direction, but the speed remains constant. The motion of a satellite in a circular orbit is uniform circular motion.

What is the path of a projectile through space called? The object is called a projectile, and its path is called its trajectory.

What is the path of the Earth through space called its orbit? An orbit is a repeatable path an object takes around another object. The Earth orbits the sun and the moon; and many satellites orbit the Earth. Orbits can either be elliptical or circular, since a circle is a specific type of an ellipse.

What is the difference between circular orbit and elliptical orbit? Answer: In fact, a circular orbit is just a special case of an elliptical orbit. Elliptical orbits are stable, possessing the same amount of total energy over the orbit as circular orbits.

What does a space station look like? At night, the ISS is visible from Earth, appearing as a luminous moving point of light and rivaling the brilliant planet Venus in brightness. It can be seen without the use of a telescope by night sky observers who know when and where to look. For more information on how to see and track the ISS, check out our guide.

How does force influence a rocket? A heavier rocket needs more force to accelerate it. Sometimes written as F=ma, or a=F/m, Newton's second law describes that the heavier an object, the more force you need to accelerate it. It also means

that a bigger force will cause a bigger acceleration, so a bigger thrust will accelerate a rocket more.

How do space shuttles come back to Earth? When the astronauts want to return to Earth they turn on the engines, to push their spacecraft out of orbit. Gravity then pulls the spacecraft back towards the Earth. The spacecraft may be slowed to a safe landing speed by parachutes.

When was the space shuttle invented? On September 17, 1976, NASA publicly unveils its first space shuttle, the Enterprise, during a ceremony in Palmdale, California. Development of the aircraft-like spacecraft cost almost $10 billion and took nearly a decade.

How do astronauts get to the ISS? Docking ports allow other spacecraft to connect to the space station. New crews and visitors arrive through the ports. Astronauts fly to the space station on the Russian Soyuz. Robotic spacecraft use the docking ports to deliver supplies.

How did the space shuttle land? A parachute is deployed from the back to help stop the orbiter. The parachute and the speed brake on the tail increase the drag on the orbiter. The orbiter stops about midway to three-quarters of the way down the runway. After landing, the crew goes through the shutdown procedures to power down the spacecraft.

Why do satellites revolve in elliptical orbit? Orbits are eliptical because of Newtons Law of Gravity (bodies attract each other in proportion to their mass and inversly proportional to the square of the distance between them). All worked out by Kepler some years ago. A circular orbit is a special (and very unlikely) case of an eliptical orbit.

What is meant by centrifugal force? What Is Centrifugal Force? Centrifugal force is a pseudo force in a circular motion which acts along the radius and is directed away from the centre of the circle.

How do orbits work in physics? Orbits are the result of a perfect balance between the forward motion of a body in space, such as a planet or moon, and the pull of gravity on it from another body in space, such as a large planet or star.

What are the heterocycles in drug discovery? Heterocycles essential to drug discovery also include a range of saturated rings such as piperidine (9), pyran (10) and morpholine (11) (Fig. 3). These ring systems have distinct reactivity and properties that when properly applied can provide useful features to the resulting molecules.

What are the heterocycles in the pharmaceutical industry? Heteroatoms constitute a very common fragment of a number of active pharmaceutical ingredients as well as excipients; from the point of view of significance, it is all the same if these are isosterically/bioisosterically replaced carbons/carbon substructures in aliphatic structures or real heterocycles.

What is the application of heterocyclic system in drug synthesis? Heterocycles can also be involved in the design of prodrugs and can modulate the lipophilicity of bioactive molecules, thus varying their pharmacokinetic and pharmaceutical properties.

Which pharmaceutical drugs contain heterocyclic compounds?

What are the 5 heterocycles? The most common heterocycles are those having five- or six-membered rings and containing heteroatoms of nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), or sulfur (S). The best known of the simple heterocyclic compounds are pyridine, pyrrole, furan, and thiophene.

What is the significance of heterocycles? Heterocyclic compounds have numerous applications in pharmaceutical chemistry and play a key role in biochemical functions. A lot of heterocycles are employed in medicine as medications to treat a variety of ailments and injuries.

What is the significance of heterocyclic compounds in drug development and design? Heterocycles essential to drug discovery also include a range of saturated rings such as piperidine (9), pyran (10) and morpholine (11) (Fig. 3). These ring systems have distinct reactivity and properties that when properly applied can provide useful features to the resulting molecules.

What are the industrial applications of heterocycles? Nitrogen heterocycles have been found to mimic various endogenous metabolites and natural products,

highlighting their pivotal role in current drug design. Their applications are manifold and are predominantly used as pharmaceuticals, corrosion inhibitors, polymers, agrochemicals, dyes, developers, etc.

What are heterocyclic compounds in pharmacy? DEFINITION: Heterocyclic compounds are organic compounds that contain a ring structure containing atoms in addition to carbon, such as sulfur, oxygen or nitrogen, as the heteroatom. The ring may be aromatic or non-aromatic.

What are the 4 membered heterocyclic based drugs? Four-membered heterocycles. In general antimicrobial drugs are recognized as bacteriostatic (i.e., tetracyclines, sulfonamides) and as antibacterial (i.e., penicillin). Beta-lactam antibiotics are categorized to four groups. They are penicllins, cephalosporins, monobactams, and carbapenems.

What are heterocyclic medications? The heterocyclic antidepressants, once the mainstay of treatment, include tricyclic, modified tricyclic, and tetracyclic antidepressants. Acutely, these drugs increase the availability of primarily noradrenalin and, to some extent, serotonin by blocking their reuptake in the synaptic cleft.

Why heterocyclic compounds are important in anticancer drug discovery? Over 85 % of FDA-approved medication molecules contain heterocycles, and most importantly, numerous heterocyclic medicinal molecules indicate potential benefits against a range: of malignancies. The unique flexibility and dynamic core scaffold of these compounds have aided anticancer research.

Is nicotine a heterocyclic compound? It exists in even higher concentrations (up to 14%) in the lesser known "Aztec tobacco" (N. rustica). Nicotine is an unusual alkaloid in that it has two nitrogen-containing heterocycles, pyridine and pyrrolidine.

What are the biological and medicinal significance of heterocyclic compounds? Most of the drugs belong to the class of heterogenius compounds. Heterocyclic compounds played a vital role in the metabolism of all living cells; large number of them are five and six membered heterocyclic compounds having one to three heteroatoms in their nucleus.

What heterocyclic compounds have anticancer activity? Moreover, we have reported nitrogen containing heterocycles, including pyrimidine, quinolone, carbazole, pyridine, imidazole, benzimidazole, triazole, ?-lactam, indole, pyrazole, quinazoline, quinoxaline, isatin, pyrrolo-benzodiazepines, and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidines, which are used in the treatment of different types ...

What are the most common heterocycles in medicinal chemistry? Leaving out the cephems and penems, which are sort of a special case and not really general-purpose structures, the most popular ones are piperidine, pyridine, pyrrolidine, thiazole, imidazole, indole, and tetrazole, in that order.

What are the common names of heterocycles? Aromatic Heterocyclic compounds are analogous to Benzene. Examples: Furan, Pyrrole, Thiophene, Indole, Benzofuran, Carbazole, Quinoline, Isoquinoline, Imidazole, Oxazole, Pyrazole, Pyridazine, Pyrimidine, Purine, etc.

What are the applications of heterocyclic compounds? In pharmacy, medicine, agriculture, plastics, polymers, and other industries, compounds formed from heterocyclic rings are used. Antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, anticonvulsant, antiallergic, herbicidal, and anticancer activity have been demonstrated in the majority of active heterocycles.

Why is heterocyclic chemistry important in pharmacy and medicine? Heterocycles have been found a key structural in medical chemistry and also they are frequently found in large percent in biomolecules such as enzyme, vitamins, natural products and biological active compounds including antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, anticonvulsant, antiallergic, enzyme ...

What are the benefits of heterocyclic compounds? Heterocyclic compounds as antimicrobial agents Of several advantages, heterocyclic compounds provide with the optimization of lipophilicity, solubility, polarity, H-bonding capacity, etc., which may lead to improved ADMET profile, physicochemical, and pharmacological properties of drug-like candidates.

Why are heterocycles more stable? A large variety of heterocycles with five-, six-, or seven-membered rings containing boron (B) have been prepared and studied.

Several saturated boron heterocycles were found to be more stable than their open-chain analogs, suggesting that the boron-containing cyclic structure itself favours stability.

What are the 4 membered heterocycles? The four-membered saturated heterocycles containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur are known as azetidines 1, oxetanes 2 and thietanes 3, respectively. Four-membered heterocyclic rings are less strained, and hence more stable than the three-membered rings and, therefore, the ring cleavage is less likely.

What is the role of heterocyclic compounds in pharmacy? Heterocycles have been found a key structural in medical chemistry and also they are frequently found in large percent in biomolecules such as enzyme, vitamins, natural products and biological active compounds including antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antioxidant, anticonvulsant, antiallergic, enzyme ...

What are the list of n heterocycles?

What is the significance of heterocyclic compounds in drug development and design? Heterocycles essential to drug discovery also include a range of saturated rings such as piperidine (9), pyran (10) and morpholine (11) (Fig. 3). These ring systems have distinct reactivity and properties that when properly applied can provide useful features to the resulting molecules.

What is waveguide in Matlab? Waveguides are hollow metallic tube structures used for transmitting electromagnetic waves by reflections from inner walls. These are most commonly used at microwave frequencies. Waveguides are commonly used to feed horn antennas and parabolic dishes. The waveguide object supports AI-based tuning and analysis.

What is the square wave code in Matlab? Generate Square Waves t = linspace(0,3*pi)'; x = square(t); Plot the square wave and overlay a sine. Normalize the x-axis by ? . The generated square wave has a value of 1 for intervals [n ? , (n + 1) ?) with even n and a value of - 1 for intervals [n ? , (n + 1) ?) with odd n .

What is the code for tan wave in Matlab? Tangent Function tan (?) = e i ? ? e ? i ? i (e i ? + e ? i ?) .

What is optical flow Matlab? Optical flow is the distribution of the apparent velocities of objects in an image. By estimating optical flow between video frames, you can measure the velocities of objects in the video.

How to make a wave guide? Fabricating waveguide parts. There are many ways to form waveguide structures. The simplest procedure is to start with stock waveguide and flanges, do some bending, then weld, braze or solder on the flanges. This is not practical for more complicated structures such as combiners, couplers and filters.

How do you create a waveform in Matlab?

How do you generate a random wave in Matlab? Create Random Input Signal input = frest. Random('Amplitude',0.02,... 'Ts',1/100,... 'NumSamples',1000); Plot the random signal.

How to generate a rectangular wave in Matlab? Pulses of Rectangular Waveform Set the number of pulses in the output equal to two. waveform = phased. RectangularWaveform('PulseWidth',100e-6,...
'PRF',1e3,'OutputFormat','Pulses','NumPulses',2); Make a copy of your rectangular pulse and change the pulse width in your original waveform to 10 ?s.

How do you do sine waves in MATLAB? sine = dsp. SineWave(amp,freq,phase, Name,Value) creates a sine wave object with the Amplitude property set to amp , Frequency property set to freq , PhaseOffset property set to phase , and anyother specified properties set to the specified values.

How do you plot a wave in MATLAB? plot(waveform ,Name=Value) plots the waveform with additional options specified by one or more (Name=Value) pair arguments. plot(waveform ,Name=Value, LineSpec) specifies the same line color, line style, or marker options as are available in the MATLAB® plot function.

What is the FFT sine wave in MATLAB? Interpolation of FFT Create a superposition of a 2 Hz sinusoidal signal and its higher harmonics. The signal contains a 2 Hz cosine wave, a 4 Hz cosine wave, and a 6 Hz sine wave. X = 3*cos(2*pi*2*t) + 2*cos(2*pi*4*t) + sin(2*pi*6*t); Plot the signal in the time domain.

What is the equation for optical flow? Ixu + Iyv + It = 0, where the partial derivatives of I are denoted by subscripts, and u and v are the x and y components of the optical flow vector. This last equation is called the optical flow constraint equation since it expresses a constraint on the components u and v of the optical flow.

How to use optical flow?

What is the basic optical flow? Optical flow or optic flow is the pattern of apparent motion of objects, surfaces, and edges in a visual scene caused by the relative motion between an observer and a scene.

What is the formula for wave guide? The corresponding wavelength, called the guide wavelength, is denoted by ?g =2?/? .

How do you make waves instructions?

What is the difference between wave guide and guided wave? The waveguide structure effectively eliminates the divergence of a guided wave, but also modifies other properties such as its wavenumber and chromatic dispersion (? waveguide dispersion). Therefore, the properties of guided waves deviate in various respects from those of, e.g., plane waves.

How to create a signal in MATLAB?

How to generate 5G waveform in MATLAB?

How to generate a square wave in MATLAB? Start by forming a time vector running from 0 to 10 in steps of 0.1, and take the sine of all the points. Plot this fundamental frequency. t = 0:. 1:10; y = sin(t); plot(t,y);

How do you draw a sinusoidal wave in MATLAB?

How to generate a noisy signal? There are several circuits used for noise generation. For example, temperature-controlled resistors, temperature-limited vacuum diodes, zener diodes, and gas discharge tubes. A source that can be switched on and off ("gated") is beneficial for some test methods.

What is the random code in MATLAB? X = rand returns a random scalar drawn from the uniform distribution in the interval (0,1). X = rand(n) returns an n -by- n matrix of uniformly distributed random numbers.

What is the purpose of a waveguide? Waveguides are used for transferring both power and communication signals. In this military radar, microwave radiation is transmitted between the source and the reflector by a waveguide.

What is the definition of a waveguide? waveguide, any of a class of devices that confines and directs the propagation of electromagnetic waves, such as radio waves, infrared rays, and visible light. Waveguides take many shapes and forms. Typical examples include hollow metallic tubes, coaxial cables, and optical fibres. Waveguide.

What are waveforms in MATLAB? Waveform types include rectangular, frequency-modulated continuous, phase-coded, and stepped-frequency signals. In addition, matched filter algorithms are provided to perform coherent processing. The toolbox lets you create and plot ambiguity functions.

What is the difference between a fiber and a waveguide? Optical fibers represent a special kind of optical wave- guide. A waveguide is a material structure that can "guide" light, i.e., let it propagate while preventing its expansion in one or two dimensions. Fibers are wave- guides that guide in two dimensions and can effectively be used as flexible pipes for light.

How does an optical waveguide work? An optical wave, once trapped inside the medium with higher index, will propagate along the waveguide and be confined by total internal reflection. In the structure shown in the figure, light launched into the waveguide at the input position will be transmitted through the structure and emerge at the output position.

What is the disadvantage of waveguide?

What are the advantages of optical fiber over waveguide? Advantages of Optical Fiber Greater bandwidth & faster speed—Optical fiber cable supports extremely high bandwidth and speed. The large amount of information that can be transmitted per unit of optical fiber cable is its most significant advantage.

What is the formula for waveguide? In the waveguide, each specific mode has its unique cutoff frequency determined by the dimensions of the waveguide and the mode number by the relation $f_c = \frac{c}{2}\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$, where is the speed of light, and are the width and height of the waveguide and and are the mode numbers.

What does a waveguide look like? A waveguide is rectangular, circular, or oval "pipe" filled with air or dielectric material which is capable of conveying RF energy. The physical implementation of the structure determines the frequencies which may be transported. Many Eigenmodes are possible, but the lowest order is almost always used.

What is the difference between a waveguide and a guided wave? The waveguide structure effectively eliminates the divergence of a guided wave, but also modifies other properties such as its wavenumber and chromatic dispersion (? waveguide dispersion). Therefore, the properties of guided waves deviate in various respects from those of, e.g., plane waves.

How to generate waves in MATLAB?

How do you plot a wave in MATLAB? plot(waveform ,Name=Value) plots the waveform with additional options specified by one or more (Name=Value) pair arguments. plot(waveform ,Name=Value, LineSpec) specifies the same line color, line style, or marker options as are available in the MATLAB® plot function.

How to generate 5G waveform in MATLAB?

What is the structure of optical fiber waveguide? Light can be guided by planar or rectangular wave guides, or by optical fibers. An optical fiber consists of three concentric elements, the core, the cladding and the outer coating, often called the buffer.

What is an example of a waveguide? Examples of waveguide devices which can be efficiently modeled by Mode-Matching: a) bandpass filter; b) square to circular waveguide transformer; c) diplexer with low-pass and high-pass filters; d) dual-Mode filter with elliptical waveguides; e) ortho-mode transducer (OMT); f) 5-channel manifold multiplexer.

What type of waveguide is widely used? In conclusion, coaxial waveguides are a type of transmission line that use two concentric conductors separated by a dielectric material to transmit high-frequency electromagnetic waves. They are widely used in various applications due to their low loss, high power handling capability, and high level of isolation.

Steel Design 5th Edition Solution: Essential Questions Answered

The fifth edition of Steel Design provides a comprehensive guide to the principles and practices of structural steel design. This widely respected textbook covers the latest advancements in steel design theory and analysis, addressing the challenges faced by contemporary engineers. To enhance understanding, let's delve into key questions and their respective solutions from the text.

Question 1: How to Calculate Allowable Stresses for Structural Steel?

Answer: Allowable stresses are determined based on the yield strength, ultimate strength, and safety factor. The allowable tensile stress is calculated as the yield strength divided by the safety factor, while the allowable compressive stress depends on the slenderness ratio of the member.

Question 2: What are the Different Design Codes and Their Applicability?

Answer: Steel Design: Fifth Edition references various design codes, including the American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) and Allowable Strength Design (ASD) methods. Each code has its own set of equations and criteria for structural analysis.

Question 3: How to Design a Tension Member for Axial Force?

Answer: Tension members are typically designed using the gross cross-sectional area and the allowable tensile stress. The required area is calculated by dividing the axial force by the allowable stress. Factors such as block shear and eccentricity must be considered for connections.

Question 4: What is the Significance of Deflections in Steel Structures?

Answer: Deflections play a crucial role in ensuring structural stability and serviceability. Excessive deflections can lead to cracking, damage to finishes, and impaired functionality. Deflection limits are specified in design codes for different structural elements, such as beams, columns, and trusses.

Question 5: How to Analyze and Design a Steel Frame?

Answer: Steel frame analysis involves determining the forces and moments acting on the structure. Once the internal forces are calculated, members can be designed to resist these forces using appropriate sections and connections. Moment-resisting frames, braced frames, and hybrid systems are common types of steel frames.

> *heterocycles in drugs and drug discovery*, *matlab code for optical wave*, *steel design 5th edition solution*

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