

BS EN 1062 7

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What is BS EN 1062 7 2004? This standard BS EN 1062-7:2004 Paints and varnishes. Coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete is classified in these ICS categories: 87.040 Paints and varnishes.

What is BS EN 13295 2004? BS EN 13295 specifies the resistance of the repaired product or system against carbonation that is measured by an accelerated laboratory test, where samples are exposed to an atmosphere containing 1 % CO₂ at a temperature of (21 ± 2) °C and relative humidity (RH) of (60 ± 10) %.

What is the difference between BS EN and ISO standards? Once a European Standard has been agreed it supersedes any existing national standard and becomes the new national standard. In Britain these Standards are then prefixed with BS EN. ISO denotes a worldwide standard issued by the International Organisation for Standardisation.

What do you mean by BS EN standards? BS ENs are British standard implementations of English language versions of European standards (ENs). BSI has an obligation to publish all ENs and to withdraw any conflicting British standards after a period of coexistence (of up to 21 months).

What is BS en 12812 2004? It sets out the rules that have to be taken into account to produce a safe falsework structure. It also provides information where falsework is required to support a "permanent structure", or where the design or supply of falsework has to be commissioned. This European Standard also gives information on foundations.

What is BS en 12390 5 2009? Flexural strength of test specimens (British Standard) This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the flexural

strength of specimens of hardened concrete.

What is BS en 12350 2 2009? Specifies a method for determining the consistency of fresh concrete by the slump test, which is sensitive to changes in the consistence of concrete and corresponds to slumps between 10mm and 210mm. Covers: apparatus; test sample; procedure; test result; test report; and precision.

What is BS EN 12878 2014? BS EN 12878 specifies the requirements and the methods of test for pigments for use in the colouring of building materials based on cement and cement/lime combinations.

The Global Seafarer Living and Working Conditions in a COVID-19 Era

What are the current living and working conditions for seafarers globally?

Seafarers face numerous challenges that can impact their well-being, including long working hours, poor access to healthcare, and limited opportunities for leisure and social interaction. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these conditions, making it even more difficult for seafarers to maintain their physical and mental health.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected seafarers?

The pandemic has had a significant impact on seafarers, particularly in terms of travel restrictions and crew changes. Many seafarers have been stranded on ships for months or even years, unable to return home or visit their families. This prolonged isolation and uncertainty has taken a heavy toll on their mental health.

What are the specific concerns regarding seafarer living conditions?

Seafarers often live in cramped and unsanitary quarters, which can lead to the spread of disease. They may also have limited access to clean drinking water and nutritious food. These conditions can contribute to health problems such as skin infections, heat stroke, and malnutrition.

What are the specific concerns regarding seafarer working conditions?

Seafarers work long hours, often in dangerous and demanding environments. They may be exposed to toxic chemicals, heavy machinery, and extreme weather

conditions. This can lead to injuries, accidents, and long-term health problems such as musculoskeletal disorders and hearing loss.

What can be done to improve the living and working conditions for seafarers?

There are a number of steps that can be taken to improve the living and working conditions for seafarers, including:

- Governments should implement regulations to ensure that seafarers have access to basic amenities such as clean drinking water, nutritious food, and adequate rest.
- Shipping companies should provide seafarers with comfortable and safe living quarters.
- Seafarer unions should advocate for the rights of seafarers and work to improve their working conditions.
- International organizations should provide support to seafarers by providing training, resources, and advocacy.

What is the Reich theory of personality? Reich believed that a person's entire personality consists not only of individual symptoms and traits but of a whole neurotic system (Morris, 1985). The most important work that Reich wrote in this field was "The Impulsive Character – A Psychoanalytic Study of Ego Pathology."

What was Wilhelm Reich known for? Wilhelm Reich (born March 24, 1897, Dobrzycynica, Galicia, Austria-Hungary [now in Ukraine]—died Nov. 3, 1957, Lewisburg, Pa., U.S.) was a Viennese psychiatrist who developed a system of psychoanalysis that concentrated on overall character structure rather than on individual neurotic symptoms.

What is the concept of character in the Reich and Lowen tradition? First, 'character' in the Reich and Lowen tradition, refers not to personality per se, but rather to the body's mature structure (phenotype) and energy characteristics. Learned behavior can be thought of as a layer ('social layer') existing on top of character and shaping the final personality.

What is the Reichian structure? Reichian Character Structures ~ The Psychopathic Structure. When a child feels deeply betrayed in their trust, usually by

their primary caregivers or also by a sibling or teacher, they may develop what Wilhelm Reich refers to as the “Psychopathic Structure”, also known as the “aggressive” or “controlling” pattern.

Was Wilhelm Reich a Marxist? Wilhelm Reich (1897-1957) was a Marxist, a psychologist and a scientist.

What is the character structure theory? A character structure is a system of secondary traits manifested in the specific ways that an individual relates and reacts to others, to various kinds of stimuli, and to the environment.

What is reichian analysis? a highly controversial and largely discredited system of psychotherapy, developed by Austrian psychoanalyst Wilhelm Reich (1897–1957), in which orgasmic potency is emphasized as the criterion of mental health.

What is the theory of orgone? Reich argued that deficits or constrictions in bodily orgone were at the root of many diseases, most prominently cancer, much as deficits or constrictions in the libido could produce neuroses in Freudian theory. Reich founded the Orgone Institute ca.

What is Wilhelm known for? Kaiser Wilhelm II was the emperor of Germany between 1888 and 1918 (Kaiser is the German word for "emperor" or "Caesar"). Wilhelm II was also the last person to hold the title of Kaiser. The monarchy was abolished in 1918 as a result of Germany's loss in World War I.

What is the character analysis of Orgon? Once an able and wise man, Orgon has succumbed to religious zealotry, using morality to exercise power over his family. Orgon is gullible, stubborn, and not very bright.

What character structure is bioenergetic analysis? Bioenergetic Analysis identifies five main character structures that correlate to the developmental stages from birth to approximately seven years of age: schizoid, oral, masochistic, psychopathic, and rigid.

What is the oral character structure? Oral characters tend to find themselves in family and social contexts that are consistent with their own style, meaning there generally aren't supportive systems in place nor is there access to many helping hands, either because the mother is unable to relinquish control, reach out and trust

others to help and/or ...

What are the theories of Wilhelm Reich? Reich believed that many diseases, and particularly cancer, were caused by deficits or constrictions in the flow of orgone in the body, and developed specially designed "orgone accumulators" which supposedly charged the body with orgone collected from the atmosphere.

What is the Reichian segmental theory? In this Segmental Armouring theory, seven segments of the body exist where armouring or muscular tensions develop or takes place, and where the segmental contractions are at right angles to the flow of "life force" or orgone energy in the body.

What is the German philosophy of Gestalt? Gestalt theory emphasizes that the whole of anything is greater than its parts. That is, the attributes of the whole are not deducible from analysis of the parts in isolation. The word Gestalt is used in modern German to mean the way a thing has been "placed," or "put together." There is no exact equivalent in English.

What happened in Act One Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? In Julius Caesar act 1, scene 1, the play opens on two tribunes, Flavius and Marullus. The two return to Rome to discover a crowd of commoners who are preparing to celebrate the triumph of Julius Caesar. The tribunes are surprised to see the commoners celebrating, rather than laboring.

What are some questions for Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1?

What important events happened in Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? Act 1 Scene 1 The play opens with two servants from the house of Capulet talking about their hatred of the Montagues. They meet two servants from the house of Montague and a fight breaks out. Benvolio tries to stop the fight but when Tybalt arrives things get worse.

How many scenes are in Act 1 Julius Caesar? In Act I of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, there are three scenes. These opening scenes establish the time and place of the play, i.e. ancient Rome during Lupercalia—which places the events of the play in mid-February.

What literary devices are used in Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? What are some literary devices in Julius Caesar? The play Julius Caesar uses a variety of literary devices such as metaphor, allegory, hyperbole, allusion, and alliteration. These devices are instances of figurative language.

Why did Caesar faint in Act 1 Scene 2? After Caesar turned 50, he occasionally had seizures, during which he fainted and had muscular convulsions. Four of his attacks were documented as they occurred during official functions. This may have been epilepsy, which is more common in older people.

What are the themes in Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? Act 1 of Julius Caesar introduces themes of power, ambition, and political manipulation. It sets the stage for the conflict by highlighting Julius Caesar's rising power and the concern among Roman senators about his potential to become a tyrant.

What worries about Caesar in Act 1 Scene 1? What worries them about Caesar is the fear that he will begin to think he is superior. They believe he will become corrupt and act as a dictator. He's a bully who is worshipped without cause and they fear he will hold too much power.

Does Brutus like Caesar in Act 1? Brutus appears to be a man at war with himself, torn between his love for Caesar and his honorable concern for Rome. He worries that it is not in Rome's best interest for Caesar to become king, yet he hates to oppose his friend.

What happened in Act 1 Scene 3 of Caesar? Synopsis: Casca, meeting Cicero, describes the marvels visible in the streets that night and suggests that the marvels foretell important events to come. Cicero having left, Cassius arrives to persuade Casca to join the conspiracy to liberate Rome from the threat of Caesar's kingship.

Why are the workers celebrating in scene 1? Why are the workers celebrating in Scene 1? Why does Marullus scold them? The workers are celebrating because Caesar will be passing through, making a public appearance. Marullus, a tribune, scolds the commoners because they were quick to praise and worship Caesar and forget about their old ruler Pompey.

What happened to Caesar in Act 1 Scene 2? Brutus and Cassius catch their friend Casca as he is returning and he bluntly tells them what happened: Caesar refused an offered crown three times, and swooned in public.

What is the anachronism in Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? In Julius Caesar, Shakespeare wrote in several famous anachronisms. When Caesar opens his shirt to the crowd, the play specifies that he is wearing a doublet. However, that type of shirt was popular in Shakespeare's time but did not exist in ancient Rome.

What are the shortest scenes in Julius Caesar? Answer and Explanation: The shortest scenes in Julius Caesar are the following five: Act II, Scene iii, with sixteen lines; Act II, Scene iv, with forty-six lines; Act III, Scene iii, with thirty-eight lines; Act V, Scene ii, with six lines; and Act V, Scene iv, with thirty-two lines.

How many scenes are usually in Act 1? How many scenes are in an act? There is no particular number of scenes to a drama. An act may have five scenes, or three scenes, or only one. However, two to three scenes per act is common.

What is a short summary of Act 1 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? Act 1 Scene 1 The tribunes, Flavius and Marullus, tell them off for reacting that way and taking a holiday to honour Caesar, telling them that he has not brought back any 'conquests' or spoils and that they are forgetting how much they used to love Pompey, the Roman leader who Caesar has defeated.

What is a metaphor in Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? ' In Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, there are many examples of metaphors. In Act 1 Scene 1, Murellus calls the commoners 'blocks and stones'. In Act 1 Scene 2, Cassius states that he is 'a wretched creature', and also 'a mirror' for Brutus to see his own greatness.

What is the foreshadowing in Act 1 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? One of the first examples of foreshadowing in Julius Caesar is in Act 1, Scene 1 when two Roman tribunes, a type of official, named Flavius and Marrulus decide to pull decorations off of Caesar's statues.

What is the importance of Act 1 Scene 2 in Julius Caesar? This is an idea that will be explored further in Act 1, Scene 2 when Caesar makes his first appearance in the play. Scene 2 also introduces Caesar's wife, Calpurnia, and his friends Antony,

Brutus, and Cassius, all of whom are major characters in the play. The scene ends with a soliloquy from Cassius.

What sickness does Caesar have in Act 1 Scene 2? For, in this episode, epilepsy has three meanings, maybe more, depending on who is making the meaning: to Caesar, his false epileptic fit is a sign of his strength, his political acumen, his ability to manufacture public sentiment about himself and control his own destiny; to the crowd, it is a sign of his weakness, of ...

What does Caesar think of Cassius in Act 1 Scene 2? Caesar re-enters with his attendants and, in passing, he remarks to Mark Antony that he feels suspicious of Cassius, who "has a lean and hungry look; / He thinks too much. Such men are dangerous."

What are the main events of Act 1 Scene 1? At the start of Act 1 Scene 1 of Romeo and Juliet, a fight breaks out in the streets of Verona. Samson and Gregory, servants of the house of Capulet, are walking down the street, talking loudly of their distaste towards the Montague family when they come across two of their servants.

What is Act 1 Scene 3 about in Julius Caesar? Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare is a play about power, betrayal, and politics. In act 1, scene 3 of the play, three conspirators discuss their plans to overthrow Caesar. They are led by Cassius; the other two members of the party are Casca and Cinna.

What holiday is being celebrated in Act 1 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar? In William Shakespeare's play The Tragedy of Julius Caesar's Act I, Scene 1, the crowd gathered in the streets of Rome to celebrate both the Feast of the Lupercal and Julius Caesar's triumphant return to Rome after defeating the last of his enemies, the sons of Pompey.

Who is Flavius in Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? There is a crowd in the street celebrating Caesar's victory over Pompey. Flavius, an officer of the military, or tribune, demands an explanation for why the people are celebrating, and he is not impressed to find that they are celebrating Pompey's loss.

Which statement should be included in a summary of Act 1 Scene 1? Final answer: The summary of Act 1, Scene 1 should cover the introduction of the witches

and the thematic statement "Fair is foul, and foul is fair," highlighting the themes of ambiguity and the supernatural.

What is the tragic flaw in Julius Caesar Act 1? Julius Caesar's tragic flaw lies in his inability to interpret omens in *The Tragedy of Julius Caesar* by William Shakespeare, and it eventually leads to his downfall. Caesar fails to ignore the warning of a fortuneteller in Act I. The fortune teller says "Beware the ides of March" (1.2).

What worries about Caesar in Act 1 Scene 1? What worries them about Caesar is the fear that he will begin to think he is superior. They believe he will become corrupt and act as a dictator. He's a bully who is worshipped without cause and they fear he will hold too much power.

What happened during Act 1? Act 1 is the first 15-25% of your book. It introduces the main character before pulling them into the heart of the story. Act 2 is the bulk of your story. This is where your main character works to achieve their goals, is opposed, and then tries harder.

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What is the atmosphere of Julius Caesar Act 1 Scene 1? Answer: In Act 1, Scene 1 of William Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," the play opens amidst a festive atmosphere in Rome, with citizens celebrating Julius Caesar's victorious return from defeating Pompey's sons in battle. However, the mood quickly shifts as two Roman tribunes, Flavius and Marullus, enter the scene.

Why are the workers celebrating in scene 1? Why are the workers celebrating in Scene 1? Why does Marullus scold them? The workers are celebrating because Caesar will be passing through, making a public appearance. Marullus, a tribune, scolds the commoners because they were quick to praise and worship Caesar and forget about their old ruler Pompey.

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What happens in act I Scene 1? Act 1, scene 1 A street fight breaks out between the Montagues and the Capulets, which is broken up by the ruler of Verona, Prince Escalus. He threatens the Montagues and Capulets with death if they fight again.

What is the main conflict in act 1 Scene 1? Romeo and Juliet Act 1 Scene 1 Analysis A fight breaks out between the servants of the Montagues and Capulets. The fact that mere servants are willing to openly display their hatred and fight in the streets shows the depth of the conflict between the two families.

What happened in act Chapter 1? A Covenantal God: Acts 1 is the fulfillment of God's promise to Israel that he would pour out his Spirit over the earth. In Jesus' death burial, resurrection, and ascension, God paved the way to send his Spirit back into Humanity.

What happened in Julius Caesar act 1? In Rome the people are taking a holiday to celebrate the triumphant return of Julius Caesar. The tribunes Marullus and Flavius try to shame the people into returning to their places of work by reminding them how much they loved Caesar's rival Pompey, whom Caesar has destroyed and whose sons he has just defeated.

What characters are introduced in act 1 Scene 1?

How does act 1 conclude? The first plot point marks the end of act one and the transition to act two. It's usually a major escalation of the plot or a setback of some kind, and it forces the protagonist to commit to the story if they had hitherto been resisting the call to adventure.

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What is the mood of Act 1 in Julius Caesar? In Act 1, Scenes 1 and 2 present us with the anxiety brought about by Caesar's return from war, killing the previous ruler, Pompey. The mood is frenetic.

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