

# 7 5 practice proportions in triangles

## answers form g

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#### 7:5 Practice Proportions in Triangles Answers Form G

##### Question 1:

In a triangle, the ratio of the two shorter sides is 7:5. If the shorter side is 21 cm, find the length of the other side.

##### Answer:

Let the other side be  $x$ . Then,  $5/7 = 21/x$ . Cross-multiplying, we get  $5x = 21 \cdot 7 = 147$ . Therefore,  $x = 147/5 = 29.4$  cm.

##### Question 2:

A triangle has a base of 28 cm and a height of 21 cm. If a similar triangle is constructed with a height of 14 cm, find the length of its base.

##### Answer:

Let the base of the similar triangle be  $y$ . Then,  $21/28 = 14/y$ . Cross-multiplying, we get  $21y = 14 \cdot 28 = 392$ . Therefore,  $y = 392/21 = 18.67$  cm.

##### Question 3:

In a right triangle, the hypotenuse is 25 cm and one of the legs is 15 cm. Find the ratio of the two legs.

##### Answer:

Let the other leg be  $x$ . By the Pythagorean theorem,  $x^2 + 15^2 = 25^2$ . Simplifying, we get  $x^2 = 625 - 225 = 400$ . Therefore,  $x = \sqrt{400} = 20$  cm. The ratio of the legs is  $15:20 = 3:4$ .

**Question 4:**

In a triangle, the angle bisector of an angle divides the opposite side in the ratio of 5:3. If the shorter segment of the side is 12 cm, find the length of the longer segment.

**Answer:**

Let the longer segment be  $x$ . Then,  $3/8 = 12/x$ . Cross-multiplying, we get  $3x = 12 \cdot 8 = 96$ . Therefore,  $x = 96/3 = 32$  cm.

**Question 5:**

A ladder is leaning against a wall. The base of the ladder is 6 feet from the wall, and the top of the ladder is 10 feet above the ground. Find the ratio of the height of the wall to the length of the ladder.

**Answer:**

Let the height of the wall be  $h$ . Then,  $6/10 = h/x$ . Cross-multiplying, we get  $6x = 10h$ . Therefore,  $h/x = 10/6 = 5/3$ .

**Talking About Machines: An Ethnography of a Modern Job**

**By Orr, Julian E. (1996)**

**Introduction**

"Talking About Machines" is an ethnographic study that explores the relationship between humans and technology in the workplace. Orr conducted a 15-month fieldwork at a manufacturing plant where he observed and interviewed workers about their interactions with machines.

**Q: What was the purpose of Orr's study? A:** To understand how technology influences human work and communication in a modern factory setting.

## Workers' Perspectives

Orr found that workers had diverse perspectives on machines. Some perceived machines as empowering, while others saw them as threats to their job security. Workers also developed their own language and social norms around the use of technology.

**Q: How did workers adapt to the introduction of new technology? A:** They formed their own subcultures and shared knowledge and strategies for working with machines.

## Work Culture

The workplace culture significantly shaped workers' attitudes towards machines. Orr observed that a culture of "tinkering" existed within the plant, where workers were encouraged to experiment with technology to improve efficiency.

**Q: What was the significance of the "tinkering" culture? A:** It fostered creativity and encouraged workers to take ownership of their work environment.

## Conclusion

Orr's study highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of the human-machine relationship in the workplace. It suggests that technology not only transforms physical labor but also impacts communication, work culture, and the identity of workers themselves.

**Q: What are the broader implications of Orr's findings? A:** His work sheds light on the ongoing transformation of the workforce and the need for organizations to consider the social and psychological aspects of technology implementation.

# Sepsis Screening Tools: A Comprehensive Guide

## What is Sepsis?

Sepsis is a life-threatening condition that occurs when the body's immune system overreacts to an infection. It can lead to organ failure and even death.

## Why Use a Sepsis Screening Tool?

Sepsis can be difficult to diagnose in its early stages. Screening tools help identify people who are at risk of developing sepsis so that they can receive prompt treatment.

## Types of Sepsis Screening Tools

- **Electronic Sepsis Screening Tool (ESST):** A computer-based tool that uses electronic health record data to identify patients at risk for sepsis.
- **Sepsis 6 Tool:** A simple score-based tool that assesses six vital signs and patient history to determine the risk of sepsis.
- **qSOFA Screening Tool for Sepsis:** A similar score-based tool that evaluates three vital signs: respiratory rate, systolic blood pressure, and level of consciousness.

## Best Sepsis Screening Tool

The best sepsis screening tool depends on the specific setting and patient population. However, the Sepsis 6 Tool and qSOFA Tool are widely used in clinical practice.

## How to Do Sepsis Screening

Sepsis screening should be performed on all patients who have signs of infection. The screening process involves:

- Monitoring vital signs
- Assessing patient history
- Using a sepsis screening tool

## Sepsis Risk Tool Dashboard

A sepsis risk tool dashboard is a computer-based platform that combines data from electronic health records and sepsis screening tools. It helps clinicians identify patients at high risk for sepsis and track their progress.

## Scoring Tool for Sepsis

The scoring tool for sepsis assigns points based on vital signs, laboratory values, and patient history. A higher score indicates a higher risk of sepsis.

## New Sepsis Test

There are several new sepsis tests under development, including:

- **Molecular diagnostic tests:** These tests detect specific molecules in the blood that are associated with sepsis.
- **Biosensor devices:** These devices monitor vital signs and other parameters to detect early signs of sepsis.

## Sepsis Protocol

A sepsis protocol is a set of guidelines that outlines the steps to follow when a patient is identified as being at risk for or developing sepsis.

## Red Flag Sepsis

Red flag sepsis refers to the most severe stage of sepsis, where the patient has organ dysfunction and a high risk of death.

## QSOFA Screening Tool for Sepsis

The qSOFA Screening Tool for Sepsis is a simple and quick tool that can be used to screen for sepsis in any setting. It uses three vital signs: respiratory rate, systolic blood pressure, and level of consciousness.

## Robson Screening Tool for Sepsis

The Robson Screening Tool for Sepsis is a scoring tool that takes into account the patient's age, vital signs, and laboratory values. It is often used in the emergency department.

## Is qSOFA Better than SIRS?

The qSOFA Tool is generally considered more accurate than the SIRS (Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome) criteria for diagnosing sepsis.

### **SIRS Screening for Sepsis**

The SIRS Screening for Sepsis is an older screening tool that uses two or more of the following criteria:

- Body temperature  $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $<36^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Heart rate  $>90$  beats per minute
- Respiratory rate  $>20$  breaths per minute
- White blood cell count  $>12,000/\text{mm}^3$  or  $<4,000/\text{mm}^3$

### **What are the 7 principles of management Peter Drucker?**

**What is Peter Drucker's theory of leadership?** Peter Drucker defined leadership in this way: "Leadership is the lifting of a man's vision to higher sights, the raising of a man's performance to a higher standard, the building of a man's personality beyond its normal limitations."

**What are the principles of management by Peter F Drucker?** Management's first job is to think through, set, and exemplify those objectives, values and goals. Management must also enable the enterprise and each of its members to grow and develop as needs and opportunities change. Every enterprise is a learning and teaching institution.

**What are the five functions of management by Peter Drucker?** Peter Drucker was a management theorist and consultant who developed a theory of management that emphasized the importance of the five basic operations of management: planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and controlling. According to Drucker, effective management requires a focus on these five key areas.

**What are the 4 C's of Peter Drucker?** Four C. docx - Four C's of Management The four C's of management according to Peter Drucker are competency character compassion & community.

### **What are the Drucker's five guiding principles of management?**

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**What is Drucker's good old fashioned leadership?** Peter Drucker's "Good Old-Fashioned Leadership" • Good leaders have integrity; they mean what they say, earning and keeping the trust of followers • Good leaders define and establish a sense of mission; they set goals, priorities and standards • Good leaders accept leadership as responsibility, not a rank; they ...

**Is leadership a responsibility Peter Drucker?** Drucker wrote, "All the effective leaders I have encountered—both those I worked with or merely watched—know four simple things: a leader is someone who has followers; popularity is not leadership, results are; leaders are highly visible, they set examples; leadership is not rank, privilege, titles, or money, it is ...

**What is the philosophy of Peter Drucker?** Peter Drucker advised, "Knowledge has to be improved, challenged, and increased constantly, or it vanishes." Hence, knowledge workers must not take their successes and positions for granted because what got them to the present status of knowledge workers may not help them reach the next higher level if they don't ...

**What is the contribution of Peter Drucker in principles of management?** Dubbed the "Father of Modern Management," Drucker emphasized the human element within organizations and recognized the importance of continuous learning, innovation, and social responsibility. His legacy continues to inspire and shape how businesses operate and leaders think in the 21st century.

**What is the strategic management theory of Peter Drucker?** The Drucker strategic management system is a philosophy of management whose purpose is to achieve certain humanly determined moral values – for individuals, for organizations and for society. Using it, we always ask how what is right for society and individuals can be made right for organizations.

**What are the principles of innovation in business by Peter Drucker?**

**What is leadership according to Peter Drucker?** Leadership is lifting a person's vision to higher sights, the raising of a person's performance to a higher standard, the building of a personality beyond its normal limitations." — Peter F. Drucker. More and more research shows that charismatic leaders do not run the most successful

organizations.

**What is the summary of management by Peter Drucker?** Peter Drucker's management philosophy is based on a few key ideas, such as the importance of good leadership, the need for constant innovation and change, the value of knowledge workers, and the importance of putting the customer first.

**What basic tasks are common to all managers according to Peter Drucker?**

The Five Functions of Management: Drucker identifies five key functions of management – planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling. These functions provide a framework for understanding and executing the various tasks and responsibilities of a manager.

**What are the management principles of Peter Drucker?**

**What is the Peter principle of Drucker?** Summary. The Peter principle states that a person who is competent at their job will earn a promotion to a position that requires different skills. If the promoted person lacks the skills required for the new role, they will be incompetent at the new level, and will not be promoted again.

**What is Drucker framework?** At the core of Drucker's management theory lie the concepts of decentralization, knowledge work (in fact, he coined the term “knowledge worker”), management by objectives (MBO), and the SMART goal method. Decentralization means that managers should empower employees by delegating tasks.

**What is Peter Drucker most known for?** Drucker is known as the "Father of Management" because of his extensive studies and work in the field of business management. Peter Drucker is credited with revolutionizing the way corporations manage their business.

**What was Peter Drucker's conclusion?** A belief that taking action without thinking is the cause of every failure. The need for community. Early in his career, Drucker predicted the "end of economic man" and advocated the creation of a "plant community", where an individual's social needs could be met.

**What is Drucker's theory of business?** Drucker defines his “theory of the business” as: ... the assumptions that shape any organisation's behavior, dictate its



decisions about what to do and what not to do, and define what the organisation considers meaningful results. These assumptions are about markets.

**What is the difference between management and leadership Peter Drucker? 1.**

The leader's main work is strategy. "The difference between a manager and a leader is that a manager focuses on doing things right, while a leader focuses on doing the right things," said Drucker.

**What is leaders greatest leadership asset?** Few would dispute that trust is the most important asset at a leader's disposal. A person can hands-down be the smartest individual in an organization, but if they are not trusted, they won't go very far. This is especially true when leading into the ambiguous future.

**What according to Peter Drucker effective leaders should?** An effective leader should learn to think and say "I" instead of "we" according to Peter Drucker.

**What are the 7s principles of management?** The McKinsey 7-S Model depicts seven shared values: Structure, Strategy, System, Shared Values, Skill, Style, and Staff. The McKinsey 7-S Framework then categorizes these seven elements into two categories: hard elements and soft elements.

**What are Drucker's 7 sources of innovation?**

**What are the seven principles of management explain?** 7 key quality management principles—customer focus, leadership, engagement of people, process approach, improvement, evidence-based decision making and relationship management.

**What are the principles of MBO by Peter Drucker?** The essence of Peter Drucker's basic principle: Management By Objectives is to determine joint objectives and to provide feedback on the results. Setting challenging but attainable objectives promotes motivation and empowerment of employees. It also creates a performance based work environment.

**What is the McKinsey 7 model?** The McKinsey 7S Model refers to a tool that analyzes a company's "organizational design." The goal of the model is to depict how effectiveness can be achieved in an organization through the interactions of seven key elements — Structure, Strategy, Skill, System, Shared Values, Style, and Staff. —

**What are the 7S in Six Sigma?** The 6th S focuses on eliminating majority of accidents at the workplace after implementation of 6S method. The Lean 7S is the latest methodology which comprises of the seven phases namely Sort, set in order, Shine, Standardize, Sustain or Self Discipline, Safety and Spirit (team Spirit).

**What are the hard elements of McKinsey 7S theory?** All the factors in the McKinsey 7S model are equally important, however, these seven factors are further divided into two categories: hard elements and soft elements. The first three elements, which are 'strategy', 'structure', and 'systems', are hard elements because they influence the management in a company.

**What is the Peter Drucker theory?** Drucker came up with the SMART system for companies to set goals that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-related. In the Peter Drucker Management Theory , Drucker argued that customers should be highly valued, and servicing their interests will make a business profitable.

**What are the principles of innovation in business by Peter Drucker?**

**What is the opportunity based theory by Peter Drucker?** Opportunity–Based Entrepreneurship Theory According to Peter Drucker entrepreneurs does not cause change (as claimed by the Schumpeterian or Austrian school) but exploit the opportunities that are brought by change (in technology, consumer preferences, social norms).

**What are the principles of Peter F Drucker?** At the core of Drucker's management theory lie the concepts of decentralization, knowledge work (in fact, he coined the term “knowledge worker”), management by objectives (MBO), and the SMART goal method. Decentralization means that managers should empower employees by delegating tasks.

**What are the 7th principles?** 7th Principle: Respect for the interdependent web of all existence of which we are a part.

**Who defined seven core principles of management?** Henry Fayol is known as the father of modern management theory. He was an engineer at the Compagnie de Commentry-Fourchambault-Decazeville mining company and worked his way up to become a manager during the peak of the Industrial Revolution in France.

**What is the Peter Drucker's theory of management by objective?** Drucker defines it as - 'a process of defining objectives within an organization so that management and employees agree to the objective and understand what they need to do in the organization in order to achieve them'.

**Who is Peter Drucker quotes?** There is nothing so useless as doing efficiently that which should not be done at all. The best way to predict the future is to create it. Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right things.

**What is the contribution of Peter Drucker to management?** Dubbed the “Father of Modern Management,” Drucker emphasized the human element within organizations and recognized the importance of continuous learning, innovation, and social responsibility. His legacy continues to inspire and shape how businesses operate and leaders think in the 21st century.

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