

# DISCREPANT EVENTS EARTH SCIENCE BY KUROUDO OKAMOTO

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**What is a discrepant event in science?** Discrepant events—demonstrations that produce unexpected outcomes—are used in science to capture students' attention and to confront their beliefs about a “phenomenon by producing an outcome which is contrary to what their previous experiences would lead them to believe is true” (Misiti, 2000, p. 34).

**What is an example of a mistake in science?** For example, if you are trying to measure the mass of an apple on a scale, and your classroom is windy, the wind may cause the scale to read incorrectly. Procedural error occurs when different procedures are used to answer the same question and provide slightly different answers.

**What are some errors in science history?** Massive blunders like the invention of nuclear weapons, fossil fuels, CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), leaded petrol and DDT. And tenuous theories and dubious discoveries like luminiferous aether, the expanding earth, vitalism, blank slate theory, phrenology, and Piltown Man, to name just a few.

**What are discrepant events in the classroom?** Science instructors have long known that the use of this teaching strategy is effective at uncovering students' preconceptions and activating their thinking. A discrepant event can be as simple as Uloating two identical cans of soda, one regular and one diet, and observing that one Uloats while the other sinks.

**What is discrepancy in science?** The discrepancy is the error that demonstrates the deviation of the experimental value from the theoretical value. There are

inevitable sources of error that arise during an experiment. For example random error, systematic error, etc.

**What is discrepant findings?** (usually of two or more objects, accounts, findings etc.) differing; disagreeing; inconsistent: discrepant accounts.

**What is a wrong result called in science?** Experimental error refers to the variance in measured values versus the true value. Systematic and random errors are the two main types of experimental error. Systematic errors are errors of precision and result in all measurements being off by the same value in the same direction.

**What is the power system restructuring?** system in which competition will replace the role of regulation in setting the price of electric power. The main objective of electric power restructuring is to significantly reduce the cost of power charged to small businesses and consumers.

**What is a deregulated model in power system?** Deregulation allows energy users to choose their energy supplier and the specific plan that is best for them. Competition and better service. Competition among energy suppliers is the motivation to offer creative options and excellent service to their customers. Energy efficiency.

**What is the difference between regulation and deregulation?** Regulation constrains strategic choice, limits competition and, produces industry inefficiencies, whereas deregulation contributes to operating freedom, unfettered competition and improvements in efficiency. Sometimes regulatory reform also produces unintended consequences.

**What is an example of a restructuring process?** Changing its organizational structure, which can involve shifting direct reports to a different manager, reallocating resources to other parts of the business, etc. Changing its financial structure, which can involve selling assets, refinancing debt at lower interest rates, or even filing for bankruptcy.

**What is an example of deregulation?** Examples of deregulated industries in the United States are banking, telecommunications, airlines, and natural resources.

**What is the difference between regulated and deregulated power?** Unlike regulated states that plan for investment, deregulated states use markets to determine which power plants are necessary for electricity generation. As utilities and competitive retailers in deregulated regions do not generate their own electricity, they must acquire power elsewhere for their customers.

**How many states have deregulated power?** Currently 29 states have deregulated their electricity and/or gas markets, in whole or in part: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, ...

**What is the meaning of system restructuring?** to organize a company, business, or system in a new way to make it operate more effectively: The government restructured the coal industry before selling it to private owners.

**What is electricity restructuring?** As described in Section 2, market restructuring involved the divestiture of generation from utilities, the formation of organized wholesale spot energy markets with non-discriminatory economic mechanisms for the rationing of scarce transmission resources, the introduction of retail choice programs, and the ...

**What is energy restructuring?** Restructuring: The process of replacing a monopoly system of electric utilities with competing sellers, allowing individual retail customers to choose their electricity supplier but still receive delivery over the power lines of the local utility.

**What are the three forms of restructuring?** (2021). Restructuring. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/restructuring.asp> ? However, downsizing, downscoping, and leveraged buyouts are also valid types of restructuring strategies that are commonly used by companies.

## **Effective Techniques in Teaching Writing in ESL: A Q&A Guide**

**Q: What is the importance of teaching writing in ESL?** **A:** Writing is a crucial skill for ESL learners as it develops their critical thinking, communication, and vocabulary. It allows them to express themselves effectively, organize their thoughts, and

demonstrate their understanding of the English language.

**Q: What are the key techniques used in teaching ESL writing?**

**A: Effective techniques include:**

- Prewriting activities: Brainstorming, outlining, and freewriting.
- Model texts: Providing students with examples of well-written texts to analyze and emulate.
- Guided writing: Supporting students with scaffolds, such as sentence starters and topic outlines.
- Peer feedback: Encouraging students to critique and provide constructive criticism on each other's work.
- Technology for writing instruction: Utilizing online platforms, writing software, and digital feedback tools.

**Q: How can teachers differentiate instruction to meet the diverse needs of ESL learners?**

**A: Differentiation includes:**

- Providing scaffolds and modifications for students with varying proficiency levels.
- Offering alternative assignments or modes of writing to cater to different learning styles.
- Creating small group instruction for targeted support.
- Incorporating native language support when appropriate.

**Q: What are common challenges in teaching ESL writing and how can they be overcome?**

**A: Challenges and solutions include:**

- Lack of language proficiency: Provide ample scaffolding, use visuals, and simplify instructions.

- Cultural differences: Acknowledge cultural perspectives and provide opportunities for authentic writing experiences.
- Limited writing practice: Create regular writing assignments, offer extra practice opportunities, and provide feedback.

**Q: How can teachers promote writing fluency and coherence in ESL students?**

**A:** Strategies for fluency and coherence include:

- Timed writing exercises to encourage writing without excessive editing.
- Freewriting activities to generate ideas and connect thoughts.
- Paragraph writing practice to develop cohesion and organization.
- Connecting writing to real-world contexts to make writing meaningful.

**Transformer Failures Due to Circuit Breaker Induced Transients**

Circuit breakers play a crucial role in protecting electrical systems from short circuits and faults. However, the operation of a circuit breaker can sometimes induce voltage and current transients that can damage transformers connected to the same electrical system.

**1. What are circuit breaker induced transients (CBITs)?** CBITs are high-frequency voltage and current transients that can occur when a circuit breaker opens or closes. These transients are caused by the sudden interruption or restoration of current flow through the circuit breaker, and they can propagate through the electrical system and affect nearby equipment.

**2. How can CBITs damage transformers?** CBITs can damage transformers by causing insulation breakdown, winding damage, and core damage. Insulation breakdown can occur when the voltage transients exceed the insulation strength of the transformer windings. Winding damage can occur when the current transients exceed the current-carrying capacity of the windings. Core damage can occur when the magnetic forces generated by the transients exceed the mechanical strength of the core.

**3. What are the factors that influence the severity of CBITs?** The severity of CBITs is influenced by several factors, including the type of circuit breaker, the

operating conditions of the circuit breaker, and the characteristics of the electrical system. The type of circuit breaker can affect the magnitude and frequency of the CBITs. The operating conditions of the circuit breaker, such as the voltage and current levels, can also affect the severity of the CBITs. The characteristics of the electrical system, such as the inductance and capacitance of the system, can affect the propagation and attenuation of the CBITs.

**4. How can CBITs be mitigated?** CBITs can be mitigated by using surge arresters, filters, and snubbers. Surge arresters are devices that protect transformers from voltage transients. Filters are devices that block high-frequency transients from entering the transformer. Snubbers are devices that reduce the rate of change of current through the circuit breaker, which can help to reduce the magnitude of the CBITs.

**5. How can transformers be protected from CBITs?** Transformers can be protected from CBITs by using protective relays. Protective relays monitor the voltage and current in the transformer and trip the circuit breaker if the transients exceed a predetermined level. Transformers can also be protected from CBITs by using surge arresters, filters, and snubbers.

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