



WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Article Talk

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Read Edit View history

Search

Q

Pen

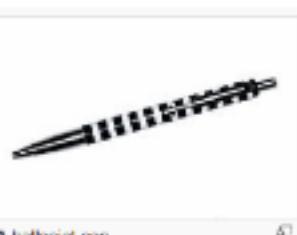
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Pen \(disambiguation\)](#).

A pen (*Latin: penna, feather*) is a writing implement used to apply ink to a surface, such as paper, for writing or drawing.^[1] Historically, reed pens, quill pens, and dip pens were used, with a nib dipped in ink. Ruling pens allow precise adjustment of line width, and still find a few specialized uses, but technical pens such as the *Rapidograph* are more commonly used. Modern types also include ballpoint, rollerball, fountain, and felt or ceramic tip pens.^[2]

Contents (hide)

- 1 Types of pens
 - 1.1 Modern
 - 1.2 Historic
- 2 History
- 3 Manufacturers
 - 3.1 United States
- 4 See also
- 5 Notes and references
- 6 External links



A ballpoint pen



An inexpensive ballpoint pen



A luxury pen



A rollerball pen

Types of pens [edit]

Modern [edit]

The main modern types of pens can be categorized by the kind of writing tip or point on the pen:

- A **ballpoint pen** dispenses ink by rolling a small hard sphere, usually 0.7–1.2 mm and made of brass, steel or tungsten carbide.^[3] The ink dries almost immediately on contact with paper. The ballpoint pen is usually reliable and comes in both inexpensive and expensive types. It has replaced the fountain pen as the most common tool for everyday writing.
- 1. **rollerball pen** dispenses a water-based liquid or gel ink through a ball tip similar to that of a ballpoint pen. The less-viscous ink is more easily absorbed by paper than oil-based ink, and the pen moves more easily across a writing surface. The rollerball pen was initially designed to combine the convenience of a ballpoint pen with the smooth "wet ink" effect of a fountain pen. Gel inks are available in a range of colors, including metallic paint colors, glitter effects, neon, blurred effects, saturated colors, pastel tones, vibrant shades, shady colors, invisible ink, see-through ink, and liquid ink.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Article | Talk

Read | Edit | View history

Search



Janis Joplin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Janis Lyn Joplin ([/dʒəplɪn/](#); January 19, 1943 – October 4, 1970) was an American singer considered the premier female blues vocalist of the Sixties; her raw, powerful and uninhibited singing style, combined with her turbulent and emotional lifestyle, made her one of the biggest female stars in her lifetime.^{[1][2][3]} She died of a drug overdose in 1970 after releasing only four albums.

Joplin rose to fame in 1967 during an appearance at Monterey Pop Festival while the lead singer of the then unknown San Francisco psychedelic rock band Big Brother and the Holding Company.^{[4][5][6]} After two albums with the band, she left them to continue as a solo artist with her own backing groups, first the Kozmic Blues Band and the Full Tilt Boogie Band. She appeared at Woodstock festival and the *Festival Express* train tour. Five singles by Joplin went into the Billboard Top 100, including "Me and Bobby McGee" which reached number 1 in March 1971;^[7] her most popular songs include "Piece of My Heart", "Cry Baby", "Down on Me", "Bell 'n' Chain", "Summertime", and "Mercedes Benz" the final song she recorded.^{[8][9]}

Joplin was well known for her performing ability. Audiences and critics both referred to her stage presence as "electric". *Rolling Stone* ranked Joplin number 48 on its list of the 100 Greatest Artists of All Time in 2004^[10] and number 28 on its 2008 list of 100 Greatest Singers of All Time. She was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1995. Joplin remains one of the top-selling musicians in the United States, with Recording Industry Association of America certifications of 15.5 million albums sold in the USA.^[11]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Early life: 1943–61
- 2 Early recordings: 1962–65
- 3 Big Brother and the Holding Company: 1966–68
 - 3.1 Monterey and breakthrough
 - 3.2 Cheap Thrills
- 4 Solo career: 1969–70
 - 4.1 Kozmic Blues Band
 - 4.2 I Got Dem Ol' Kozmic Blues Again Mama!
 - 4.3 Woodstock
 - 4.4 Madison Square Garden
 - 4.5 Full Tilt Boogie Band
 - 4.6 Festival Express
 - 4.7 Pearl



Janis Joplin in 1969

Background Information

Birth name	Janis Lyn Joplin
Also known as	Pearl
Born	January 19, 1943 Port Arthur, Texas, U.S.
Origin	San Francisco
Died	October 4, 1970 (aged 27) Los Angeles, California, U.S.
Genres	Psychedelic rock · blues rock · psychedelic soul
Occupation(s)	Singer-songwriter
Instruments	Vocals · guitar
Years active	1962–70
Labels	Columbia
Associated acts	Big Brother and the Holding Company · Kozmic Blues Band · Full Tilt Boogie Band · Grateful Dead · Kris Kristofferson

Main page

Contents

Featured content

Current events

Random article

Donate to Wikipedia

Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help

About Wikipedia

Community portal

Recent changes

Contact page

Tools

What links here

Related changes

Upload file

Special pages

Permanent link

Page information

Wikidata item

Cite this page

Print/export

Create a book

Download as PDF

Printable version

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons

Wikiquote

Languages

العربية

Aragonés

Asturianu

Aymar aru

اللهاملا

العنتراء

الشونغرا

اللوك

السونغرا

اللوكو

الل



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Article Talk

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Read View source View history

Search



Happiness

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Several terms redirect here. For other uses, see [Happiness \(disambiguation\)](#), [Happy \(disambiguation\)](#), [Gladness \(disambiguation\)](#) and [Joy \(disambiguation\)](#). "Rejoicing" redirects here. For the album, see [Rejoicing \(album\)](#).

Happiness is a mental or emotional state of well-being defined by positive or pleasant emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy.^[1] Happy mental states may also reflect judgements by a person about their overall well-being.^[2] A variety of biological, psychological, economic, religious and philosophical approaches have striven to define happiness and identify its sources. Various research groups, including positive psychology and happiness economics are employing the scientific method to research questions about what "happiness" is, and how it might be attained.

The United Nations declared 20 March the [International Day of Happiness](#) to recognise the relevance of happiness and well-being as universal goals.

Contents

- 1 Definition
- 2 Research results
- 3 Happiness and religion
 - 3.1 Terror management
 - 3.2 Religious views on happiness
 - 3.2.1 Buddhism
 - 3.2.2 Judaism
 - 3.2.3 Catholicism
- 4 Spirituality and happiness
- 5 Philosophical views
- 6 Economic and political views
- 7 Measures
- 8 Correlation of precuneus gray matter volume and subjective happiness score
- 9 Health
- 10 At work
- 11 See also
- 12 References
- 13 Further reading
- 14 External links

Part of a series on
Emotions



Attraction • Anger • Angst • Arghish • Annoyance • Anxiety • Apathy • Arousal • Awe • Boredom • Confidence • Contempt • Contentment • Courage • Curiosity • Depression • Desire • Despair • Disappointment • Disgust • Distrust • Ecstasy • Embarrassment • Empathy • Envy • Euphoria • Fear • Frustration • Gratitude • Grief • Guilt • Happiness • Hatred • Hope • Horror • Hostility • Humiliation • Hysteria • Interest • Jealousy • Loneliness • Love • Lust • Outrage • Panic • Passion • Pity • Pleasure • Pride • Rage • Regret • Remorse • Resentment • Sadness • Saudade • Schadenfreude • Self-confidence • Shame • Shock • Shyness • Sorrow • Suffering • Surprise • Trust • Wonder • Worry

V-T-E

Main page

Contents

Featured content

Current events

Random article

Donate to Wikipedia

Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help

About Wikipedia

Community portal

Recent changes

Contact page

Tools

What links here

Related changes

Upload file

Special pages

Permanent link

Page information

Wikidata item

Cite this page

Print/export

Create a book

Download as PDF

Printable version

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons

Wikiquote

Language

العربية

Avalon's

azert

Беларуская

Deutschsprachige Wikipedia

English

فارسی

한국어

日本語

русский

Українська

中文

ไทย

اللهب

اللهب

اللهب

- 14 External links
- 13 Editors' responses
- 15 References
- 16 See also
- 17 How I do it
- 18 History
- 19 Correlation of hippocampus and subjective happiness score
- 20 Measures
- 21 Discussion and criticism



WIKIPEDIA
The free encyclopedia

Article Talk

Read Edit View history

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Search



Singer-songwriter

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

Singer-songwriters are musicians who write, compose, and perform their own musical material including lyrics and melodies. As opposed to contemporary pop music singers who may write or co-write their own songs,^[citation needed] the term singer-songwriter describes a distinct form of artistry, closely associated with the folk-acoustic tradition.^[1] Singer-songwriters often provide the sole accompaniment to an entire composition or song, typically using a guitar or piano; both the compositions and the arrangements are written primarily as solo vehicles, with the material angled toward topical issues—sometimes political, sometimes introspective, sensitive, romantic, and confessional.^[2]

Often, the songs written by these musicians serve not only as entertainment, but also as tools for political protest, as in the cases of the Almanac Singers, Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie, whose guitar was inscribed with the words, "This machine kills fascists".



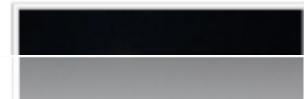
Woody Guthrie

Contents (hide)

- 1 Definition and usage
- 2 History
- 3 North America, United Kingdom, and Ireland
- 4 Chanson, the French tradition
- 5 Cantautor, the Italian tradition
- 6 Latin traditions
- 7 Soviet Union and Russia
- 8 Bulgaria
- 9 Romania
- 10 Netherlands
- 11 Periodicals that include coverage of singer-songwriters
- 12 See also
- 13 References
- 14 Further reading



Bob Dylan



- 14 Entries in English
- 13 References
- 12 See also
- 11 Periodicals that include coverage of singer-songwriters
- 10 Books
- 9 Biographies
- 8 Discographies
- 7 Recordings
- 6 Filmographies
- 5 Photo albums
- 4 Interviews
- 3 Performances
- 2 Discographies
- 1 Books



Bob Dylan

Main page

Contents

Featured content

Current events

Random article

Donate to Wikipedia

Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help

About Wikipedia

Community portal

Recent changes

Contact page

Tools

What links here

Related changes

Upload file

Special pages

Permanent link

Page information

Wikidata item

Cite this page

Print/export

Create a book

Download as PDF

Printable version

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons

Languages

العربية

Afrikaans

Bosanski

Brezhoneg

Deutsch

English

Esperanto

Français

Italiano

Nederlands

Português

Romanian

Simple English

Српски

Türkçe

Wikipedia

Wikibooks

Wikinews

Wikisource

Wikiversity

Wikivoyage

Wikidata

Wikispecies



Pencil

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the writing implement. For other uses, see [Pencil \(disambiguation\)](#).

A pencil is a writing implement or art medium constructed of a narrow, solid pigment core inside a protective casing which prevents the core from being broken or leaving marks on the user's hand during use.

Pencils create marks by physical abrasion, leaving behind a trail of solid core material that adheres to a sheet of paper or other surface. They are distinct from pens, which instead disperse a trail of liquid or gel ink that stains the light colour of the paper.

Most pencil cores are made of graphite mixed with a clay binder which leaves grey or black marks that can be easily erased. Graphite pencils are used for both writing and drawing and result in durable markings: though writing is easily removable with an eraser, it is otherwise resistant to moisture, most chemicals, ultraviolet radiation, and natural aging. Other types of pencil core are less widely used, such as charcoal pencils, which are mainly used by artists for drawing and sketching. Coloured pencils are sometimes used by teachers or editors to correct submitted texts, but are typically regarded as art supplies, especially those with waxy core binders that tend to smear on paper instead of erasing. Grease pencils have a softer, crayon-like waxy core that can leave marks on smooth surfaces such as glass or porcelain.



HB graphite pencils.

The most common type of pencil casing is of thin wood, usually hexagonal in section but sometimes cylindrical, permanently bonded to the core. Similar permanent casings may be constructed of other materials such as plastic or paper. To use the pencil, the casing must be carved or peeled off to expose the working end of the core as a sharp point.

Mechanical pencils have more elaborate casings which support mobile pieces of pigment core that can be extended or retracted through the casing tip as needed.

Contents [hide]

- 1 History
 - 1.1 Discovery of graphite deposit
 - 1.2 Wood holders added
 - 1.3 Discovery of graphite and clay mixing
 - 1.4 The pencil in America
 - 1.5 Eraser attached
 - 1.6 Pencil extenders
 - 1.7 Lead poisoning
- 2 Manufacture
- 3 Grading and classification
- 4 External colour and shape of pencils
- 5 Notable pencil users
- 6 Types
 - 6.1 By marking material
 - 6.2 By use
 - 6.3 By shape



Coloured pencils (Caran d'Ache).



Macro of a pencil.

