1. History rubs shoulders and often overlaps with many other areas of research, from myths and epics to the social sciences, including economics, politics, biography, demography, and much else besides. Some histories are almost pure narratives, while others go in for detailed, tightly-focused analyses of, for example, the parish records of a Cornish village in the 16th century.
2. There are many kinds of pond, but nearly all the small bodies of shallow, stagnant water in which plats with roots can grow. Water movement is slight and temperatures fluctuate widely. The wealth of plants ensures that during daylight hours oxygen is plentiful. However, at night, when photosynthesis no longer takes place, oxygen supplies can fall very low.
3. Before the time of Alexander the Great, the only eastern people who could be compared with the Greeks in the fields of science and philosophy were from the Indian sub-continent. However, because so little is known about Indian chronology, it is difficult to tell how much of their science was original and how much was the result of Greek influence.
4. While far fewer people these days write letters and therefore have less use for stamps, there are still a few categories of stamp which attract collectors. Stamps in common use for an indefinite period “ until the price goes up “ are called definitive issues, while a more collectible type of stamp is the commemorative issue, honouring people, events and anniversaries.
5. In the Middle Ages, the design and use of flags were considered a means of identifying social status. Flags were, therefore, the symbols not of nations, but of the nobility. The design of each flag resembled the devices on the noble’s Coat of Arms, and the size of the flag was an indication of how high the owner stood in the nobility.
6. The ritual of state opening of parliament still illustrates the basis of the British constitution. The sovereignty of the Royal Family has passed to the sovereignty of parliament, leaving the monarchy with the trappings of power, while prime ministers are still denied the kind of status that is given to American and French presidents.
7. Most peasants remained self-sufficient and sceptical about money and with good reason: the triumph of capitalism probably made them worse off. They now had to deal with a centralized imperial state that was collecting tax more efficiently, giving more power to landlords, and slowly reducing customary peasant rights to land and produce.
8. Another method governments use to try and influence the private sector is economic planning. For a long time now, socialist and communist states have used planning as an alternative to the price mechanism, organizing production and distributing their resources according to social and strategic needs, rather than based on purely economic considerations.
9. Most succulent plants are found in regions where there is little rainfall, dry air, plenty of sunshine, porous soils and high temperatures during part of the year. These conditions have caused changes in plant structure, which have resulted in greatly increased thickness of stems, leaves and sometimes roots, enabling them to store moisture from the infrequent rains.
10. Line engraving on metal, which, to a great extent, was a development of the goldsmith’s craft of ornamenting armour and precious metals, did not emerge as a print-making technique until well into the 15th century. Copper, the metal mainly used for engraving, was expensive, and engraving itself was laborious and took a long time.
11. For the first two or three years after the Second World War, a new title would often sell out within a few months of publication. However, unless public demand for the book as unusually high, they were rarely able to reprint it. With paper stocks strictly rationed, they could not afford to use up precious paper or tie up their limited capital with a reprint.
12. The Atlantic coast of the peninsula can be thought of as the cold side, and the sea on this coast tends to be clear and cold, with a variety of seaweeds growing along the rocky shoreline. On a hot day, however, this cold water can be very refreshing and is said to be less hospitable to sharks, which prefer warmer waters.
13. All the works of art shown in this exhibition were purchased on a shoestring budget. The criteria that the curators had to follow were that works must be acquired cheaply, appeal to a broad range of tastes, and fit with unusual environments. Thus, many of our better known modern artists are not represented.
14. Foam-filled furniture is very dangerous if it catches fire, and foam quickly produces a high temperature, thick smoke and poisonous gases including carbon monoxide. Therefore, set levels of fire resistance have been established for new and second-hand upholstered furniture and other similar products.
15. The starting point of Bergson’s theory is the experience of time and motion. Time is the reality we experience most directly, but his doesn’t mean that we can capture this experience mentally. The past is gone and the future is yet to come. The only reality is the present, which is real through our experience.
16. It is important to note that saving is not the same as investment. Saving is about cash, while investment is about real product. The difference is important because money, being liquid, can leak out of the economic system which it does when someone who is putting aside unspent income keeps it under the mattress.
17. Historically, the low level of political autonomy of the cities in China is partly a result of the early development of the state bureaucracy. The bureaucrats played a major role in the growth of urbanization, but were also able to control its subsequent development and they never completely gave up this control.
18. Writers may make the mistake of making all their sentences too compact. Some have made this accusation against the prose of Gibbon. An occasional loose sentence prevents the style from becoming too formal and allows the reader to relax slightly. Loose sentences are common in easy, unforced writing, but it is a fault when there are too many of them.
19. There is a long history of rulers and governments trying to legislate on men’s hair â€“ both the length of the hair on their heads and the style of facial hair. For practical reasons, Alexander the Great insisted his soldiers be clean-shaven, but Peter the Great of Russia went further, insisting no Russians had beards.
20. Early in the 19th century, Wordsworth opposed the coming of the steam train to the Lak District, saying it would destroy its natural character. Meanwhile, Blake denounced the dark satanic mills of the Industrial Revolution. The conservation of the natural environment, however, did not because a major theme in politics until quite recently.
21. In the distribution of wealth, America is more unequal than most European countries. The richest tenth of the population ears nearly six times more than the poorest tenth. In Germany and France, the ratio is just over three to one. The United States also has the largest proportion of its people in long-term poverty.
22. Chaucer was probably the first English writer to see the English nation as a unity. This is the reason for his great appeal to his contemporaries. A long war with France had produced a wave of patriotism, with people no longer seeing each other as Saxon or Norman but as English.
23. What can history tell us about contemporary society? Generally, in the past, even in Europe until the 18th century, it was assumed that it could tell how any society should work. The past was the model for the present and the future. It represented the key to the genetic code by which each generation produced its successors and ordered their relationships.
24. Once most animals reach adulthood, they stop growing. In contrast, even plants that are thousands of years old continue to grow new needles, and new wood, and produce cones and new flowers, almost as if parts of their bodies remained forever young. The secrets of plant growth are regions of tissues that can produces cells that later develop into specialized tissues.
25. Analysts were impressed by the improvement in margins reported across all regions, apart from the United Kingdom, and said that this reflected a clear effort to improve profitability across the business. Although the turnaround is still in its early stages and the valuation looks full, given the challenge of turning around such a large and complex business, this is certainly an impressive start.
26. The development of easy-to-use statistical software has changed the way statistics is being taught and learned. Students can make transformations of variables, create graphs of distributions of variables, and select among statistical analyses all at the click of a button. However, even with these advancements, students sometimes still find statistics to be an arduous task.
27. In 2005, donor countries agreed on an accord to harmonize their practices. Since then, aid officials have complained that too little has changed on the ground. Conferences of donors in developing countries still tend to be dominated by a small group of north European governments, with the US often absent.
28. The climate for doing business improve in Egypt more than in any other country last year, according to a global study that revealed a wave of company-oriented reforms across the Middle East. The World Bank rankings, which look at business regulations, also showed that the pace of business reforms in Eastern Europe was overtaking East Asia.
29. In a genuine republic, the will of the government is dependent on the will of the society, and the will of the society is dependent on the reason of the society. In Federalist 51, for example, James Madison claimed that the extent and structure of the government of the United States make it dependent on the will of the society.
30. After years of weakness, plagued by acute overcapacity and heavy levels of debt, suddenly these sectors have sprung back to life, underpinned by a surge in infrastructure investment, primarily from state-backed groups rather than the private sector.
31. There are more questions than answers, with most fundamental factors suggesting the government is merely exacerbating problems for the sector, creating an even larger task down the line to restructure this and other industries.
32. There are certain broad rules for conducting business in Australia being punctual, dressing smartly and keeping your phone away in meetings but business etiquette is taken much more seriously in China, and getting it wrong can result in significant implications.
33. A business card you receive from another is an extension of this person and should therefore be handled with respect. Don’t play with someone’s card and don’t put it in your back trouser pocket. You should present and receive cards with both hands.
34. It has been mentioned consistently quarter after quarter but it will remain the case Australians have never been wealthier. Assets continue to rise, especially underpinned by the strength in equities in the December quarter and house prices over the past year.
35. Moods may selectively prime information that is linked to the current mood state within a network of memory representations, and may also influence integrative processes in working memory. Therefore, a positive mood should facilitate the access and the use of more positive information.
36. Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods promote more holistic and top-down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus-driven and bottom-up processing.
37. First impressions are very important in everyday life. Making a good first impression is critical in organizational, industrial and clinical settings. Despite growing evidence for affective influences on may social judgments, it is surprising that its role in influencing primacy effects has not been explored previously.
38. There are at least two major influences that affect how individuals perform in their environment. These influences include the type of leadership that exists, and personal motivation. While neither is scientific in nature, there is significant research that identifies some theories and general conclusions about why and how people perform.
39. Human behaviour is as much a reflection of the differences between individuals as it is a reflection of their similarities. These individual differences are caused by a number of influences and characteristics. For example, personality traits focus on individual differences that make each person a unique human being.
40. Systems formerly made up of rules, regulations, and procedures are being replaced by requirements for flexibility and customer service resulting in personal initiative, empowerment, and greater levels of individual decision-making. To achieve this, it is important to better understand human behaviour and some of the things that impact our actions and reactions.
41. Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.