

I'm not robot!

Atomic Structure #2 Key

Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Atomic Mass	Number of Protons	Number of Neutrons	Number of Electrons
Helium	He	2	4	2	2	2
Magnesium	Mg ²⁺	12	24	12	12	10
Calcium	Ca ²⁺	20	40	20	20	18
Sodium	Na ⁺	11	23	11	12	10
Bismuth	Bi ³⁺	83	208	83	125	80
Lead-211	Pb	82	211	82	129	82
Tungsten	W ⁴⁺	74	184	74	110	70
Iodine	I ⁻	53	127	53	74	54
Strontium	Str ²⁺	38	88	38	50	36
Silicon	Si ⁴⁺	14	28	14	14	10
Phosphorus	P ³⁺	15	31	15	16	12
Thorium-232	Th	90	232	90	142	90
Chlorine	Cl ⁻	17	35	17	18	18
Boron	B ³⁺	5	11	5	6	2
Gold	Au ³⁺	79	197	79	118	76
Chromium	Cr ³⁺	24	52	24	28	21
Nitrogen	N ³⁻	7	14	7	7	10
Sulfur	S ²⁻	16	32	16	16	18

CPHS Chemistry

Mr. D. Edelman

1. **What is the purpose of the Bohr model?**
 To describe the structure of atoms and explain the stability of atoms. It shows that electrons orbit the nucleus in specific energy levels.

2. **What is the Bohr model of an atom?**
 A model of an atom where electrons orbit the nucleus in circular paths. The nucleus is at the center, and electrons are arranged in concentric shells.

3. **What are the limitations of the Bohr model?**
 It only works for hydrogen and other single-electron atoms. It doesn't explain the fine structure of spectral lines or the behavior of multi-electron atoms.

4. **What is the Bohr model of a hydrogen atom?**
 The Bohr model of a hydrogen atom shows a central nucleus with one proton and one neutron, and one electron orbiting in a circular path. The electron can only exist in certain energy levels.

5. **What is the Bohr model of a multi-electron atom?**
 The Bohr model of a multi-electron atom shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells.

6. **What is the Bohr model of an ion?**
 The Bohr model of an ion shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The number of electrons is different from the number of protons.

7. **What is the Bohr model of a transition metal ion?**
 The Bohr model of a transition metal ion shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is partially filled.

8. **What is the Bohr model of a noble gas atom?**
 The Bohr model of a noble gas atom shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is completely filled.

9. **What is the Bohr model of a halogen atom?**
 The Bohr model of a halogen atom shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is one electron short of being completely filled.

10. **What is the Bohr model of an alkali metal atom?**
 The Bohr model of an alkali metal atom shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell has one electron.

11. **What is the Bohr model of a transition metal atom?**
 The Bohr model of a transition metal atom shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is partially filled.

12. **What is the Bohr model of a noble gas ion?**
 The Bohr model of a noble gas ion shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is completely filled.

13. **What is the Bohr model of a halogen ion?**
 The Bohr model of a halogen ion shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is completely filled.

14. **What is the Bohr model of an alkali metal ion?**
 The Bohr model of an alkali metal ion shows a central nucleus with multiple protons and neutrons, and multiple electrons orbiting in concentric shells. The outermost shell is completely filled.

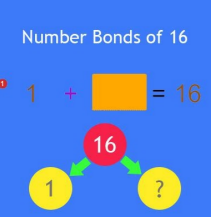
Number Words from 1-100

one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	twenty
twenty-one	twenty-two	twenty-three	twenty-four	twenty-five	twenty-six	twenty-seven	twenty-eight	twenty-nine	thirty
thirty-one	thirty-two	thirty-three	thirty-four	thirty-five	thirty-six	thirty-seven	thirty-eight	thirty-nine	forty
forty-one	forty-two	forty-three	forty-four	forty-five	forty-six	forty-seven	forty-eight	forty-nine	fifty
fifty-one	fifty-two	fifty-three	fifty-four	fifty-five	fifty-six	fifty-seven	fifty-eight	fifty-nine	sixty
sixty-one	sixty-two	sixty-three	sixty-four	sixty-five	sixty-six	sixty-seven	sixty-eight	sixty-nine	seventy
seventy-one	seventy-two	seventy-three	seventy-four	seventy-five	seventy-six	seventy-seven	seventy-eight	seventy-nine	eighty
eighty-one	eighty-two	eighty-three	eighty-four	eighty-five	eighty-six	eighty-seven	eighty-eight	eighty-nine	ninety
ninety-one	ninety-two	ninety-three	ninety-four	ninety-five	ninety-six	ninety-seven	ninety-eight	ninety-nine	one hundred

Number and Words Combination

NUMBERS	WORDS	NUMBERS	WORDS
73	seventy-four	75	seventy-six
17	eighteen	19	twenty
57	fifty-eight	59	?
41	?	?	forty-four

Counting Numbers 1-100 (by ones)



Thursday, Week 2

MATH

Find the answers to the following equations.

1. $3x + 5x =$ _____	15. $-7b + 10b =$ _____
2. $12y + 13y + y =$ _____	16. $-4y + 3y =$ _____
3. $4k + k + k + 2k =$ _____	17. $-2z + 2k + 5k =$ _____
4. $24m + 16m + m =$ _____	18. $-34m + 52m =$ _____
5. $74n + 89n =$ _____	19. $8n - 76n + 23n =$ _____
6. $d + 78d + 94d =$ _____	20. $100d + 255d + 76d =$ _____
7. $200p + 400p + 240p =$ _____	21. $-563p + 453p + 2p =$ _____
8. $856f + 230f + 45f =$ _____	22. $-84f + 72f + 24f =$ _____
9. $90t + 28t + 40t =$ _____	23. $-12t + 40t + t + t =$ _____
10. $50w + 70w + 25w =$ _____	24. $75w + 93w + 57w =$ _____
11. $62q + 33q + 78q + q =$ _____	25. $-36q + 56q + 20q =$ _____
12. $307e + 296e + 50e =$ _____	26. $1946e + 2733e =$ _____
13. $237u + 164u + 28u =$ _____	27. $-3822u + 112u =$ _____
14. $733j + 487j + 26j =$ _____	28. $-10440j + 3254j =$ _____

ELA

Circle the Latin root, its correct meaning and some matching examples in the same color.

Latin Root

vel	loc	fac	act	aud	ped	vis
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Meaning

place	fast	hear	empty	make	see	do
-------	------	------	-------	------	-----	----

Examples

pedestrian	audience	pedometer	active	affiliate	audio
location	factory	evaluate	pedal	vacant	video
vacuum	react	evidence	audible	manufacture	action

Write three of the example words in 1-2 sentences.

Math mammoth answer key. MobyMax answer key.

We've detected that JavaScript is disabled in this browser. Please enable JavaScript or switch to a supported browser to continue using twitter.com. You can see a list of supported browsers in our Help Center. Help Center MobyMax is a standards-aligned K-8 learning platform for math, literacy, science, and social studies equipped with adaptive tests, test-prep lessons, interactive whiteboard activities, and motivational tools. MobyMax also features specific state test-prep activities. Unique features include multiple single sign-on (SSO) login options, teachers' ability to assign badges for performance, student goal-setting, student-teacher messaging, and teacher-initiated class contests. The site also has a Wall feature where teachers can post class messages, assignments, events, and polls. Based on an initial adaptive test, the program assigns and sequences lessons to address any gaps in knowledge. Teachers can select lessons for each student and can change or delete the lesson sequences at any time. Subsequent tests monitor students' skill growth and "learning velocity," the tool's term for the rate at which each student learns. Students work through lessons to achieve proficiency, which earns them playing time in the site's game area. Teachers can also customize the features and content for students, and parents can monitor their children's scores via a parent portal. Teachers can create a short formative check by compiling questions from the library, or can use a Quick Benchmark as a formative assessment that can be assigned to individual students or to the whole class. Users will need one of the paid subscriptions to access the full features of MobyMax, but Quick Checker, the assessment suite, is free. In an intense workplace where everyone is "faking it 'til they make it," there's pressure to always have the right answer to any given question. I get it. I too love being right and having the most helpful advice for people. Maybe it's a carryover from school? Maybe it's a firstborn thing? Maybe it's simply being a hardcore people pleaser at heart? Whatever my reason and whatever yours, our quest to correctly answer every question can actually hold us back at work. You really don't know everything. It's hard to hear. I know, and I'm sorry, but it's true. You have to say, "I don't know" regularly, and here's why. Responding to questions under pressure or out of habit typically doesn't result in the most well thought-out answers. In the worst-case scenario, a confidently-delivered wrong answer is dangerous and expensive. Most of the time, though, it's just a colossal waste of time. I love not wasting time even more than I love having the right answer. Most other people feel the same. By always having an answer, you inadvertently undermine your credibility. This is because everyone else knows you don't know everything, and you start to look silly by always giving a confident answer, even when it's obviously wrong. Your team would much rather you admit to not knowing something than fake it just for the sake of looking competent. "But what if I actually do always know the answer to all the questions I'm asked at work?", you ask. If you really feel that you have the answer for every issue that comes up at work, then I'd argue you've stayed too long in your current role. If you've literally mastered every angle of the job, it's time to go. You're no longer challenging yourself. Move vertically to gain greater perspective and visibility, or move laterally to a different industry to up the challenge that way. Either strategy works to break out of stagnation. Instead of always providing an answer, I propose a simple strategy: Say "I don't know" when you don't know. Then, follow that statement with "...and I'm going to find out" or "...I'll get back to you" or "...what do you think?" Now, this isn't an excuse not to prepare like crazy for questions you anticipate getting during your next big presentation. I recently saw an episode of Shark Tank where the contestant was turned down by Mark Cuban. During the question and answer portion after her pitch, she left no room for reflection or opening to take Cuban's advice. She came off as arrogant because she had an answer for everything. He clearly wasn't interested in working with someone like her—and, based on what I saw, I wouldn't be either. The alternative is to think about your knowledge and ability to answer questions in three tiers: basic, stretch, and growth. You absolutely should have the basic, foundational knowledge needed to fulfill the role you're paid to play. You should stretch yourself and seek answers to all the questions up and around the edges of your expertise, the questions that you're able to anticipate but don't yet know the answer to. And, you should intentionally put yourself in situations that will challenge your thinking by exposing you to questions you couldn't possibly expect. These are the most fascinating, growth-sparking questions you'll get. They're the most memorable. They stick with you and have the potential to change the course of your most important work. Seeking out the questions that will push you at work will not only make you grow as a person, it will also show your team that you're humble and willing to learn, two underrated but excellent qualities in a leader. Remember that saying "I don't know" every once in a while doesn't make you look incompetent—it will actually increase your team's trust that you're always giving the truest answer you can. If you liked this column, subscribe to email alerts in the Work Life Lab and you'll never miss a post. Skip to footerSkip to main contentSkip to footerMany of us have followed the dramatic rises and precipitous falls of bitcoin, and cryptocurrencies in general, over the past few years. Some may have written them off entirely after 80% declines in 2018, only to see them roar back into investors' collective consciousness in 2020. Certainly sentiment has shifted over a short two years—more institutional investors are taking a hard look at crypto, and previous naysayers have softened their views. This all leads to one question: How much cryptocurrency should I own? It goes without saying that this is a hard question to answer. But we can borrow a page from modern quantitative finance to help us arrive at a potential answer. For years, Wall Street "quants" have used a mathematical framework to manage their portfolios called the Black-Litterman model. Yes, the "Black" here is the same one from the famous Black-Scholes options pricing formula. Fischer Black. And "Litterman" is Robert Litterman, a longtime Goldman Sachs quant. Without getting into too much detail, the model starts with a neutral, "equilibrium" portfolio and provides a mathematical formula for increasing your holdings based on your view of the world. What's amazing is that it incorporates not just your estimate about how an investment might grow, but also your confidence in that estimate, and translates those inputs into a specific portfolio allocation. The Black-Litterman model uses the global market portfolio, meaning all the asset holdings in the world, as its starting point for building a portfolio. This means that, if you don't have any other views on what investments might perform better or worse, this is the portfolio you should consider holding. In early 2021, the global market for stocks totaled \$95 trillion and the global bonds market reached \$105 trillion. The cryptocurrency market as a whole was valued at roughly \$1 trillion. This means that cryptocurrency represents 0.5% of the global market portfolio. Just as there are plenty of arguments to hold more cryptocurrency, there are also many arguments to hold less. However, from the model's standpoint 0.5% should be your starting allocation. This is where the mathematical magic comes into play. For any given growth rate in cryptocurrency (or any investment for that matter), the Black-Litterman model will return the amount you should hold in your portfolio. What's more, you can specify your level of conviction in that assumed growth rate and the model will adjust accordingly. In the below chart are the portfolio allocations to bitcoin derived from the Black-Litterman model. This chart can serve as a useful guideline when thinking about how much cryptocurrency you might want to hold. How to use it: Select how much you think bitcoin will outperform stocks, from +5% to +40%. Each return expectation corresponds to a line on the chart. For example, if you think that bitcoin will outperform stocks by 20%, this corresponds to the purple line. Now, follow the line left or right based on how confident you are. If you're at least 75% confident (a solid "probably"), the purple lines up with a 4% allocation to bitcoin. One of the most interesting things to note is how high your return estimate needs to be and how confident you need to be in order to take a sizable position in bitcoin. For example, for the model to tell you to hold a 10% allocation you need to be highly confident that bitcoin will outperform stocks by 40% each year. Also of note, it does not take much to drive the model's allocation to 0% allocation, i.e., no crypto holdings. If you don't think that there's a 50/50 chance that bitcoin will at least slightly outperform, the model says to avoid it entirely. The inputs to the Black-Litterman model tell an interesting story in and of themselves. The main inputs into the model are global market caps, asset volatility and the correlation between assets. It goes without saying that cryptocurrencies are risky. Over the last five years, bitcoin's volatility was six times that of stocks and 30 times that of bonds. At its worst, the digital coin saw an 80% drop in value, while stocks were down 20%. Other cryptocurrencies fared even worse. If an asset is volatile, and one is not able to diversify that volatility away, then investors will require a higher rate of return on that investment, otherwise they will choose not to invest. The fact that bitcoin is so volatile, but has such a small number of investors (relative to stocks or bonds) suggests that many investors still do not see the

potential returns worth the risks. On the other hand, cryptocurrencies are at their core a new technology, and new technologies always have an adoption curve. The story here may be less about expected return versus risk and more about early adoption versus mass appeal.The final ingredient in the model is bitcoin’s correlation with stocks and bonds. Below you can see that bitcoin has some correlation with both stocks and bonds, meaning that when stocks go up (or down), bitcoin may do so as well. The lower the correlation, the greater the diversification an asset provides to your portfolio. Bonds have a low correlation with stocks (1.5%), which makes them a good ballast against turbulent markets. Bitcoin’s correlation is higher (23.7%), meaning that it can provide some diversification benefit to a portfolio, but not to the same degree as bonds.While we aren’t able to tell you if bitcoin will be the next digital gold, this mathematical model can help you think about what kind of allocation to crypto might be appropriate for you and what assumptions about risk and return might be underlying it.This article was written by and presents the views of our contributing adviser, not the Kiplinger editorial staff. You can check adviser records with the SEC or with FINRA.Head of Investments, Altruist5 Fantastic Actively Managed Fidelity Funds to Buymutual fundsIn a stock picker’s market, it’s sometimes best to leave the driving to the pros. These Fidelity funds provide investors solid active management at lo...August 4, 2022Your Guide to Roth ConversionsSpecial ReportTax BreaksA Kiplinger Special ReportFebruary 25, 2021Amazon Ending a Key Perk for Amazon Prime CustomersAmazon PrimeGot stuff stored on Amazon Drive? Heads up – that’s going away. Your photos are safe, though.August 1, 202210 Facts You Must Know About RecessionsMarketsFears of an economic downturn are once again on the rise, but what is a recession, exactly? We tackle this and other questions here.August 7, 2022Digital Platforms Empower Investors through Control, Convenience and Confidencepersonal financeThe march to conduct business online is picking up its pace as financial companies boost their security measures and make it easier for customers to g...August 7, 2022‘I Can’t Retire - I Need Health Insurance’ health insuranceHealth insurance is seen as a huge hurdle for early retirees, but the answer to finding affordable coverage could be simpler than you think.August 7, 2022What Hidden Obstacles May Snag Your Retirement? 5 Key Points to ConsiderretirementTo avoid getting hung up unexpectedly, plan for retirement using the “TRICK” method, which stands for taxes, risk tolerance, investment mix, costs and...August 6, 2022



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