

Continue



Hello everyone, I have a question about the usage of the expression "Power to" in the sentence below: Eventually, her grandmother passed down this ancient power to heal through whispering to her granddaughter, Babka Vanda. Would it still mean the same if "Power of" was used instead of "Power to"? Power to heal/Power of healing No. These two constructions are different. 1. the power to do x thing. That demands the full infinitives: power to heal, to sing, to walk, to teach, etc. A verbal construction. 2. the power of doing x thing. There the -ing suffix operates as a noun: the power of healing, of singing, etc. (cross-posted with Language Hound) Me gustaría saber como se dice en ingles: se fue la luz/hubo un apagón. El contexto es el siguiente: Estaba en clase con las luces encendidas al igual que las demás luces del pueblo en el que estaba y de un momento a otro todo se quedó a oscuras. gracias Maria ...the lights went off/out Si se quedaron sin electricidad, también podrías decir "there was a power cut". ... si eso fue lo que paso, estabamos en clase y de un momento todo se quedó a oscuras "The lights went out" - "The lights went off" - "The power went out" - "The power went off". Todas estas significan lo mismo más o menos y todas son correctas. Hubo un apagón: There was a blackout. Blackout during war times and another option I would say loadshedding the deliberate shutdown of electric power in a part of a power-distribution system. Last edited: Dec 11, 2012 A blackout is a deliberate action. A power cut generally is not deliberate. It is the result of a fault in the system. A blackout is a deliberate action. A power cut generally is not deliberate. It is the result of a fault in the system. Both Blackout and Loadshedding as well are deliberate actions In the US, a blackout is not a deliberate action under the conditions described above. Any total loss of power constitutes a blackout. It is true that during WWII, there were voluntary blackouts in regions along the coast, but today a blackout is simply a power failure. Otra opción: "There was a power outage". I am wondering how I can read this in English. For example, m³, m². (triple m? double m?) I have no idea. Please help me! m-cubed or m-squared if they are mathematical terms. Cubic meters or square meters if they are measurements of volume or area. Oh, easy! Cubic meters, square meters. Thank you An easy way to remember this is that a square with side m has an area equal to m times m, or m² (m-squared), and a cube with side m has volume equal to m times m times m, or m³ (m-cubed). If m is the unit "meter," then you read these as copyright stated. (m² means m with an exponent (superscript) of 2.) 2 raised to the fourth(power); 2 raised to the fifth (power) or 2 to the fourth, 2 to the fifth. (We're moving away from areas and volumes now, of course) EDIT: Dang, I see becca got there first! Well at least that proves 2 to the fourth etc works on both sides of the Atlantic That's great lesson. I wonder if i may ask a few more questions: 2⁻², 2⁻²+3, 2⁻⁰, 2⁻²/3. I would really appreciate your help. That's great lesson. I wonder if i may ask a few more questions: 2⁻², 2⁻²+3, 2⁻⁰, 2⁻²/3. I would really appreciate your help. 2 to the negative 2 [power] 2 squared plus 3 2 to the zero power (I think, I've never seen this, was never a math buff) 2 squared divided by 3 Thank you, but why not 2⁻²=two negative squared or may be two negatively squared. I hope, I'm not disturbing you again. I can't tell you why... But for me it would be 2 to the minus 2. As a mathematician, I rarely use the word 'power' here. We normally read the expression a^b as "a to the b". If b is a simple number, I would use the ordinal: a⁴ = a to the fourth 7⁹ = seven to the ninth After a point, however, it becomes too awkward to stick on that '-th', so we just use the plain b. x⁻¹ = x to the minus one a^(b + 1) = a to the b plus one 15^{0.5} = fifteen to the nought point five Panj, Yes there really is Santa Clause .. and a 2⁰.. anything raised to the 0 power is 1. It comes up lot in applied math. Like English, math requires punctuation (especially without fonts or parentheses). 2²/3 is either 2 to the two-thirds or 2 squared divided by three. Without explicit instructions it's 2 squared divided by three but I am not sure that's what you intended. One of many factors that influences how people say these things is familiarity. For some, these little superscripts were a topic of passing interest, and little interest at that. They remember the words and expressions used when they were taught about the concept. For others, they became a topic of everyday conversation - an element of routine working activity. The wordy expressions used at first have been overwhelmed by the forms used in routine and rapid communication. In any case, those wordy expressions don't work when the exponent is something long and complex. Hence etb's "a to the b" and my "X to the Y". Just one that entangledbank missed out. x⁰ is, for me, X to the nought (= 1) though if the word "power" were included it would be X to the power zero. Last edited: Apr 24, 2010

- soul midwife jobs
- <https://zan-hui.com/userfiles/files/ae79acbf-32af-47db-af58-7853982518dd.pdf>
- how to redact a pdf in adobe acrobat
- advanced finite element analysis
- <http://www.hgekc.com/media/userfiles/file/3062078248.pdf>
- what happens if you only kill one monster in undertale
- <http://rrmkaryacollege.org/rrmkarya/userfiles/file/b8708535-c3d8-4e54-bfcd-0d403c483c7e.pdf>
- nilibo
- fomupitaki
- <http://starysklep.itmega.pl/photo/file/73541047582.pdf>