Receptive and productive skills pdf

Stockbyte/Stockbyte/Getty Images At one time brilliant - some say crazy - scientist Nikola Tesla had a vision: to fill the world with energy, so that powering everything was as simple as reaching out with a metal pole and pulling electricity out of the air. While Tesla's idea may seem a little crazy now, in a very real sense we live in the energy-filled world he imagined. No matter where you go, the air is absolutely filled with electric energy in the form of radio waves, and catching them is not much harder than our mad genius suggested back in 1892. Have you ever wondered why car antennas are the length of what they are, or why the walkie-talkie and cell phone antennas are so chunky? This deals with the wavelengths of the radio. In order to catch a certain wavelength of radio energy from the air, the antenna works best if it is just as high as the wavelength is long. Or if it's not an option, then half or a quarter as high. Car antennas are usually calibrated to a quarter of a length for frequencies that they are designed to pick up. Too long usually does not hurt, but too short can seriously affect the reception of the radio. For optimal FM radio reception through the lowest end of the radio range, your antenna should be a full 32 inches long. If the antenna is shorter than 26 inches, it is actually useless for civilian FM radio bands. Ideally, the antenna should be as far away from the engine compartment as possible. Many electrical devices under the hood will emit interference in the form of an electric induction field that will hit your antenna and trigger an electrical signal in it. Automotive ignition systems are notorious for dumping this kind of interference, especially with long, unscreated ignition wires. That's why most new cars have an antenna on the wing next to the trunk. You want the antenna as much as possible for the maximum possible range. Once you have it on, you will need to attach the ground wire antennas to solid ground. It's vital. Use a thick, audio-quality ground wire system, and connect it to a heavy, unpainted metal chassis component - preferably a frame. Make sure you have a solid metal contact between the loop on the ground cable, the mounting bolt and the grounding point. One solution for most is a simple amplifier with advanced support or a signal amplifier. These devices work just like the amplifier that you use to power the speakers, taking a weak signal from the antenna and amplifying it before it hits the radio. They are usually easy to install, just screwing into the line antenna cable and radio. Hook the amp up to a 12-volt power source and you're good to go. Some car stereos have a powerful built into them, but most don't. The amplifier will greatly increase the range of your radio, but it will also make it easier to pick up on unwanted interference. Therefore, a proper secure cable is a must, and therefore keeps the amplifier away from the stereo head unit. If you find yourself picking up interference from the engine compartment after using a pre-amp, try grounding the hood and inner wings on the chassis with a 12-length wire length and a pair of sheet screws. This will form a partial Faraday cell, capturing unwanted signals before they reach your antenna. There's also a system there known as a variety of settings that uses a pair of antennas on the front and back. The computer quickly switches between the antenna with the best signal, which amplifies the multipathic failure. Multipath is a whistling, rushing or static sound that you hear when driving around large buildings, and can make FM radio almost useless in major cities. The same thing happens with satellite radio, which is even more prone to interference around large buildings, because small satellite radios need direct line of sight to the satellite. You can also use a couple of satellite radios, but there is no guarantee that they will work better around skyscrapers. All of the aforementioned principles apply to satellite radio as well, but there's often not as much you can do aside from installing the best antenna as high on the outside of the vehicle as possible. Outside the antennas always work best, since you don't have to worry about the roof blocking your signal. Ken Burnside Different Cell Phone Models get different reviews about their overall quality and reception. Many factors contribute to the reception of a cell phone, including the make and model of a mobile phone. Each phone is a small, low power transmitter, and each phone also has one or more antennas that pick up signals from nearby cell towers. Deep in the printed boards of your cell phone is a set of fractal antennas that, if the phone is designed properly, are designed to be electromagneticly protected from other phone electronics, and are arranged so that the metal components in the case of the phone at least do not interfere with the reception. In some cases, some metal components inside the phone are carefully positioned to act as a reflector to redirect energy to the antenna itself. Digital signal processor chips tease out the most possible information on a weak signal. Sometimes the antenna is placed in less than optimal in the cell phone chassis, so the reception depends on how you hold the phone, or on the conductivity of the change from the oil and sweat out of your hand. The most widely advertised such case was the case of the iPhone 4; eventually responded to consumer complaints by issuing free non-conductive bumper cases for the device. This design flaw makes -- -- rarely - occur in lower-profile devices. When cell phones were new, and the size of a brick, cell phone broadcast frequencies were about 900 MHz, requiring antennas that go beyond the length of the phone itself. As cellular tower transmission frequencies got higher, wavelengths decreased and antenna sizes were reduced proportionally. Stacking antennas as fractals has also reduced the size of the antenna and also reduced the amount of energy needed to use the radio in the phone. Similarly, as the distance between the towers has decreased, so is the amount of energy needed to use a transceiver over the phone (the part that transmits a cell phone signal to the next nearest tower when you move), and the phone batteries can last longer as a result. While there are those who believe that one of the basic standards (CDMA or GSM or UMTS) provides the best reception, the reality is that it is not. The media standards used affect digital signal processors on the phone, but they interpret signals rather than receive them. Where the choice of carrier makes a difference in cell phone towers and map coverage. Updating the software over the air can affect the reception of the cell phone. Your mobile phone transmits a weak signal that requests a cell tower, identifies your phone and is used to transmit the signal to another tower as you move. Software updates that enhance or weaken this signal can improve reception, while software updates that weaken the signal can improve battery life but increase backlog of calls. Love them or hate them, speeches are a key part of the wedding reception. These toasts (not roast- except for those for a stag party or dinner rehearsal) give guests an idea of who the couple is, as well as their relationship. Performances are a chance for hosts and happy couples to talk to their guests and thank everyone for their participation. But what is the best way to organize these performances? Is there usually a certain time that toasts occur during admission? Great wedding toast is all about timing. And how long toasts and when they occur can have an impact on the response. You don't want to disrupt the flow of the evening, but you also don't want to wait so long that toast givers either have too much champagne or spent the whole night waiting to start a party. The timing of wedding toast varies and it's all about finding the perfect balance that works for you and the type of wedding you're planning. Read on for a few options. Getting these formalities aside is great for two reasons. First, your parents, bridesmaid, and best person can enjoy the rest of the evening without stress, and speech can serve to set the tone for part of the night. If you want to kick the night with toasts, plan them to happen as soon as all Sat down. Make your main entrance, take your seats and then ask the first person (usually the hosts) to take the microphone. You can have toasts all happen back to back or take a little break between toasts so your supplier can serve the first course by lifting the microphone again after the salad plates are down. Another great option (which still has those toasts taking place early in the evening) is to linger until guests are served their main course. This part of the meal is the longest, so it allows a little more time to talk without interruptions from the waiter. Make sure your supplier serves your VIP tables first, so that anyone who gives toast can enjoy your meal while it's hot. Then, as other tables are served, or while guests enjoy their meal, those giving speeches can get up and make their toast with a captive audience. The third option is to toast in the tail of the meal, giving your speechwriters enough time to enjoy the reception once they are done. You can either get them to get up to talk at the end of a meal or invite them to take the stage when it's time to dance. Schedule toast and then head straight into the cake cutting. Finish your first dance and parenting dance and then open the dance floor to celebrate! If you're planning something a little more casual than a sit-down dinner, the best time to get the audience's attention might be when guests have that signature cocktail in hand. Let guests come and have a drink at the bar and a plate of appetizers and then grab their attention. This option will allow performances to be delivered early on, and once the toast happens, everyone will be able to socialize and relax for the rest of the reception. Registration. receptive and productive skills pdf. receptive and productive skills slideshare. receptive and productive skills of english language. receptive and productive skills in communication. receptive and productive skills similarities. receptive and productive skills definition. receptive and productive skills of english language pdf. receptive and productive skills presentation