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Inside out and back again summary part 3

I'm confused when recipes require 1 part ingredient like oil and 2 parts of another ingredient like sugar. Does one part mean 1 ounce? -R.C., Miami, FloridaJudicials refer to the measurement ... it could be cups, spoons, ounces or any other type of measurement you choose. Let's say that salad dressing recipe requires 2 parts oil and 1 part vinegar. The ratio of these two components is 2 to 1. That is, the amount of oil will be double the amount of vinegar. So if you want enough salad dressing to feed your family, you can decide to make 1-1/2 cups, or 1 cup of oil per 1/2 cup of vinegar. If you would like a small amount of dressing, say 3 ounces, you should use 2 tablespoons of oil and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Both examples have the same 2-to-1 ratio. Morningstar Investment Management LLC is a registered investment advisor and subsidiary of Morningstar, Inc. Morningstar's name and logo are registered trademarks of Morningstar, Inc. Opinions expressed may change without notice. Morningstar Investment Management shall not be liable for any business decisions, damages or other losses arising out of or relating to information, data, analyses or opinions. This comment is for informational purposes only. The information, data, analyses and opinions presented here are not investment advice, are provided solely for informational purposes and are therefore not an offer to buy or sell securities. Before making any investment decision, please consider consulting a financial or tax professional regarding your unique situation. As an abbreviated version of a larger work, the summary most often begins with the identification of the work, the author, the description of the type of work and the main work or central idea. Using this model, the following paragraphs provide thesis documents in logical order. The summary should answer two key questions: What is the central idea or topic of the piece? How does the author achieve this topic? Both of these points may be set out in the introductory paragraph of the summary and then elaborated in the remainder. Ask five questions related to news coverage - what? Where? When? Who? and why? — can help identify the issues to be discussed. The source of the summarized work can also be relevant and indicated in the first sentence or two. There are a few key points to keep in mind when you create a summary. The summary is not a rewrite of the original work – it is a brief description of the work. Brevity is an overarching principle – not an explicit detail. Summaries are usually written in the present tense. The summary should avoid using the same words and phrases as the original. As a rule, the original should be paraphrased and quoted directly only in exceptional cases. Outsiders, by S. E. Hinton, is a coming-of-age novel about the protagonist ponyboy, his friends, and his rivals. Mazachi, the gang that Ponyboy belongs to, consists of children from the East Side-the side of the tracks. The rival gang, the Socs, are socially privileged children. One night, as Ponyboy leaves the cinema, he is attacked by some Socs, and several of the scathing men, including his two older brothers - father Darry and the popular Sodapop - come to his rescue. Ponyboy has lived with his two brothers since their parents died in a car accident, and Darry is de facto raising him. The next night, Ponyboy and two greasy friends, hardened Dally and quiet Johnny, meet Cherry and Marcia, a couple of Soc girls, in a drive-in movie theater. Cherry spurns (but is ultimately intrigued) by Dally's crude advances, while Ponyboy strikes into a friendly conversation with her, bonding over their mutual love of literature. Then, Ponyboy, Johnny, and their wisecracking boyfriend Two-Bit start walking Cherry and Marcia home when they are stopped by cherry bob's boyfriend who had badly beaten Johnny a few months back. While bob and the greasers exchange taunts, Cherry deescalates the situation by willingly leaving with Bob. When Ponyboy gets home, it's two in the morning, and Darry, who was very worried about his stay, is furious and slaps him. This prompts Pony to run out and meet Johnny, with whom he opens up about Darry's coldness after the death of their parents. Johnny, on the other hand, avoids his alcoholic, abusive and neglected parents. While they shun their homes, Ponyboy and Johnny become in the park where Bob and four other Socs surround them. Ponyboy spits on Socs, prompting them to try to drown him in a nearby fountain. To save his friend, Johnny stabs Bob to death and the rest of the Socs disperse. Terrified, Ponyboy and Johnny rush to find a Dally who gives them money and a loaded gun, directing them to hide in an abandoned church in the nearby town of Windrixville. In order not to find them, they try to hide their identity with a person. During his time in church, Ponyboy reads Gone with the Wind to Johnny, and looking at the beautiful sunrise, recites the poem Nothing Gold Can Stay by Robert Frost. A few days later, Dally comes to check on them, revealing that violence between greasers and Socs has escalated from Bob's death into an all-out city-wide warfare, with Cherry acting out of guilt as a spy for the greasers. Johnny decides to turn himself in, and Dally agrees to take the boys home. When they're about to leave, they notice that the church caught fire and several school children are trapped inside. The greasers heroically run inside the burning church to save the children. Ponyboy is unconscious with fumes, but both he and Dally were only superficially injured. Unfortunately, a piece of the church roof fell on Johnny and broke his back, and he's in critical condition. Three of them are in the hospital. Soon, Sodapop and Darry come to visit Ponyboy, and Darry breaks down crying. That's when Ponyboy realizes that Darry really cares about him, and cold behavior is just a form of hard love. The next morning, Johnny and Ponyboy are hailed as heroes in the local paper, even though Johnny will be charged with manslaughter for Bob's death. Two-Bit tells them that the Greaser-Soc rivalry is to be resolved in the final rumble. Ponyboy and Two-Bit are approached by Soc on behalf of Randy, Bob's best friend, who voices the vanity of the Socs-greasers conflict, and refrains from participating in the showdown. Later, Ponyboy visits Johnny in the hospital; his condition worsened. On the way home, he spots Cherry and she tells him she's not willing to visit Johnny in the hospital because he killed his friend. Pony calls her a traitor, but after she explains, she ends up on good terms. Dally manages to escape from the hospital to take part in a rumble that ends with the Greasers winning the fight. Afterwards, Pony and Dally immediately rush back to the hospital to see Johnny, who dies moments later. Dally runs out of the room in a manic frenzy, while Pony returns home feeling disoriented. Dally calls the house to say he robbed the store and runs away from the police, and the rest of the group finds him deliberately pointing an uncharging gun at the police, who shoot and kill him. This causes Ponyboy to lose his life, and he is weakened for many days afterwards, also due to a concussion he suffered during a rumble. When the hearing finally comes, Ponyboy is relieved of any responsibility for Bob's death and is able to return to school. Unfortunately, even though his grades have dropped, and despite his love of literature, he is also about to fail in English. His teacher, Mr. Syme, will tell him he'll give it to him if he writes a decent theme. In a copy of Gone with the Wind that Johnny gave him while they were hiding in the church, Ponyboy finds a letter that Johnny wrote to him while in the hospital in which he declares that it was worth dying to save the children in the church fire. Johnny also invites Ponyboy to stay gold. After reading Johnny's letter, Ponyboy decides to write his English assignment about recent events. His essay begins with the opening lines of the novel. When I came out into the bright sunlight from the darkness of the movie house, I had only two things in mind: Paul Newman and the ride home... The findings set out in this chapter have a number of implications for the design and provision of services in order to address potential barriers to employment among TANF beneficiaries. Identifying and addressing personal barriers and human capital deficits among TANF beneficiaries is very important. Personal barriers and human capital deficits seem to be more important than situational obstacles to the long-term employability problems faced by beneficiaries of the asset system. Physical and mental health problems, signs of possible learning disabilities and care for a sick or disabled family member are of particular importance. Limited work skills and lack of a secondary school diploma or the main barriers to employment. Greater attention and resources should be devoted to assessing and mitigating these types of barriers, especially for those who are not easily noticeable, such as mental health problems and learning disabilities. Some sets of barriers are more common in subgroups of the TANF population. In general, the results suggest that many TANF recipients – especially older beneficiaries – face many personal obstacles related to physical health problems, chronic health conditions, and mental health problems. Physical health problems, especially those involving chronic pain and disability, can often be important contributors to mental health problems. Problems with childcare and transport are most common among younger clients. This research also illustrates what we know about poorer employment outcomes for clients with educational deficits, data on learning disabilities and skills shortages. Relationships between barriers to employment are often complex and require good assessment and a deep understanding of individual circumstances. When interpreting the findings in this chapter, the results must be treated with some caution. Although obstacles such as childcare problems and transport problems did not have a significant relation to the current state of employment or recent work history, this does not mean that childcare or transport were not potential barriers to employment. Respondents who had problems with childcare in the past year may have been actively looking for work or actually working most of the time compared to those who were outside the workforce due to other barriers, with less need for childcare. This might help explain why respondents who reported problems with childcare had an employment rate that was no worse than other respondents. Similarly, respondents who were out of work for reasons unrelated to childcare (such as physical health problems) may have had fewer barriers to childcare (and other logistical problems such as transport) because they could take care of their children at home. Unstable housing is another example of the potentially complex relationship between barriers to employment and the current status quo. A key element of unstable housing is the number of times the respondent has moved in the past year. People who move frequently may have problems paying rent, finding a job and finding a job. In addition, this step can be accelerated by a personal crisis, such as separation from a spouse or partner or disruption of another important relationship. However, mobility is not necessarily a negative indicator that people can move to better jobs, housing and neighborhoods. The relationship between mental health problems and employment is also not straightforward. Although intellectual disability can cause problems in getting and maintaining employment, it is also the case that chronic unemployment often leads to depression and anxiety. As a client suffering from depression can be seen as a case of workers and employers as demonstrating a bad attitude and/or lack of motivation. In addition, physical health problems can play a role in causing mental health problems. For example, depression can be accelerated by chronic pain from injury or illness. Clients may not be diagnosed by appropriate physicians, may not know or understand the symptoms of clinical depression and/or the relationship between chronic pain and depression, and as a result may not be able to effectively advocate for themselves. Yourself.

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