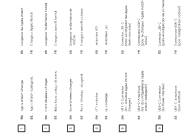


135*98MM 128G铜板纸+单黑色印刷+双面印刷+风琴折

[illegible]

Environmental impacts on plant radiation—In testing a hypothesis, scientists often use a control group. In this case, the control group is a plant that is not exposed to a particular environmental factor. For example, in a study of the effects of a new herbicide, the control group would be a plant that is not treated with the herbicide. The experimental group would be a plant that is treated with the herbicide. The results of the study would then be compared to the control group to see if there is a significant difference.

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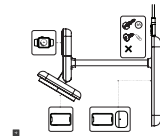
1. The **main body** is the part of the microscope that holds the objective lenses and the eyepiece.
 2. The **eyepiece** is the lens that you look through to see the specimen.
 3. The **objective lenses** are the lenses that magnify the specimen. They are located at the bottom of the main body.
 4. The **stage** is the platform where the specimen is placed. It has a hole in the center for light to pass through.
 5. The **stage clips** are used to hold the specimen in place on the stage.
 6. The **condenser** is a lens that focuses light onto the specimen.
 7. The **base** is the bottom part of the microscope that supports the main body.
 8. The **coarse focus knob** is used to move the main body up and down to bring the specimen into focus.
 9. The **fine focus knob** is used to make small adjustments to the focus.
 10. The **light source** is the lamp that provides light for the specimen.
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 10. The **light source** is the lamp that provides light for the specimen.
 1. The **electron gun** is the source of electrons. It is located at the top of the microscope.
 2. The **electron column** is the tube through which the electrons travel. It is located in the middle of the microscope.
 3. The **detector** is the part that receives the electrons and converts them into a signal. It is located at the bottom of the microscope.
 4. The **specimen** is the object being studied. It is placed on a stage in front of the detector.
 5. The **stage** is the platform where the specimen is placed. It is located at the bottom of the microscope.
 6. The **vacuum chamber** is the container that holds the specimen and the electron column. It is located at the bottom of the microscope.
 7. The **control panel** is the interface for operating the microscope. It is located on the side of the microscope.
 8. The **power supply** is the source of electricity for the microscope. It is located at the bottom of the microscope.
 9. The **cooling system** is used to keep the electron gun and the detector at a constant temperature. It is located at the bottom of the microscope.
 10. The **monitor** is used to display the image of the specimen. It is located on the side of the microscope.



- [illegible]



- [illegible]



25. 

Figure 12.10 shows the unit cell of a crystal. The unit cell is a rectangular box with a dashed line inside, representing the unit cell. The box is labeled with 'a' on the left and 'b' on the top. The dashed line is labeled 'c'.
 26. 

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 27. 

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 28. 

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- | Question | Answer |
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| 1. What is the purpose of the study? | The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of the new curriculum on the learning outcomes of the students in the field of English language. |
| 2. What is the research design? | The research design is a quasi-experimental design, which involves comparing the learning outcomes of the students who were taught using the new curriculum with those who were taught using the old curriculum. |
| 3. What are the independent and dependent variables? | The independent variable is the curriculum (new vs. old). The dependent variable is the learning outcomes (measured by the scores on the English language tests). |
| 4. What are the hypotheses? | The hypotheses are:
H1: The new curriculum will have a positive effect on the learning outcomes of the students.
H2: The new curriculum will have a significant effect on the learning outcomes of the students. |
| 5. What are the data sources? | The data sources are the scores on the English language tests that were collected from the students who were taught using the new curriculum and those who were taught using the old curriculum. |
| 6. What are the data analysis techniques? | The data analysis techniques used in the study are descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (t-test, ANOVA). |
| 7. What are the conclusions? | The conclusions of the study are that the new curriculum has a positive effect on the learning outcomes of the students and that the new curriculum has a significant effect on the learning outcomes of the students. |

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| <p>1. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>2. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>3. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>4. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>5. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>6. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>7. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>8. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>9. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>10. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> | <p>1. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>2. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>3. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>4. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>5. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>6. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>7. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>8. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>9. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> <p>10. <i>Chlorophylla</i> sp. (alghe verdi)</p> |

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