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Answer to what are your weaknesses

The weak atomic power is one of the four fundamental forces of physics through which particles interact with each other, along with the strong force, gravity and electromagnetism. Compared to both electromagnetism and the strong nuclear force, the weak nuclear force has a much weaker intensity, which is why it has the name of weak nuclear power. The theory of the weak force was first proposed by Enrico Fermi in 1933 and was known at the time as Fermi's interaction. The weak force is mediated by two types of gauge bosons: Z boson and W boson. The weak interaction plays a key role in radioactive decay, violation of both parity symmetry and CP symmetry, and change the taste of quarks (as in beta decay). The theory describing the weak force is called quantum chromodynamics (QCD), which corresponds to quantum chromodynamics (QCD) for the strong force and quantum electrodynamic (QED) of the electromagnetic force. Electro-weak theory (EWT) is the more popular model of nuclear force. The weak nuclear power is also referred to as the weak force, the weak nuclear interaction and the weak interaction. The weak force is different from the other forces because: It is the only force that violates parity-symmetry (P). It is the only force that violates charge-parity symmetry (CP). It is the only interaction that can change one kind of quark to another or its taste. The weak force is propagated by carrier particles that have significant masses (about 90 GeV/c). The main quantum of particles in the weak interaction is a physical characteristic known as the weak isospin, which corresponds to the role that electrical spin plays in the electromagnetic force and color charge in the strong force. This is a preserved quantity, which means that any weak interaction will have a total isospin sum at the end of the interaction, as it had at the beginning of the interaction. The following particles have a weak isospin at +1/2: electron neutrino muon neutrino up quark charm quark top quark Quark The following particles have a weak isospin at -1/2: electron muon down quark bottom quark Z boson and W boson are both much more massive than the other gauge bosons to mark the other forces (photon for electromagnetism and gluon for the powerful atomic power). The particles are so massive that they decay very quickly in most cases. The weak force has been joined together with the electromagnetic force as a single basic electroweak force that manifests itself at high energy (like those found in particle accelerators). This association received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979, and further work to prove that the mathematical basis of the electroweak was renormalizable received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1999. Edited by Anne Marie Helmenstine, Ph.D. Overview Asthenia, also known as weakness, is the feeling of body fatigue or fatigue. A person experiencing weakness may not be able to part of their body properly. Asthenia is best described as a lack of energy to move certain muscles or even all muscles in the body. Some people experience asthenia in a specific area of their body, such as arms or legs. Others may experience whole-body weakness, which is often the result of a bacterial or viral infection such as flu or hepatitis. Weakness may be temporary, but it is chronic or continuous in some cases. Common causes of weakness include: Other causes of weakness include: cancer stroke heart attack nerve or muscle injuries diseases affecting nerves or muscle medication overdose vitamin overdose poison Although weakness caused by cancer can occur slowly over a longer amount of time, weakness caused by a heart attack or stroke often occurs immediately. In addition to experiencing weakness, other symptoms such as difficulty breathing, pain, and irregular heartbeat may occur. Call 112 if you experience sudden weakness. Try not to drive yourself to the hospital. If you feel weak in an area of your body, you may find that you cannot move that part of your body effectively. You may also experience: Full-body weakness Full-body weakness makes you feel run down, similar to the feeling you get when you have the flu. This is known as fatigue, but it is also possible to experience whole body weakness without feeling tired. Some people who experience whole body weakness also experience: fever flu-like symptoms pain in the affected area Emergency symptoms You should contact your doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms: dizziness confusion difficulty speech changes in vision chest pain difficulty breathing There are many treatment options for weakness. Determining the underlying cause helps your doctor determine the best treatment method. When you visit your doctor, they will review your symptoms. They will ask you when you started to experience symptoms. This will help your doctor better understand what may make you feel weak. Your doctor may request that you give a urine sample. They can also request a blood test and send it to a laboratory for testing. The lab will test these samples for signs of infection and possible medical conditions that can cause weakness. If you experience pain, your doctor may also order an imaging test to get a look at the area. Imaging tests may include: X-rays MRI scans CT scans Ultrasounds Your doctor will order a brain scan and electrocardiogram if they suspect you have or have had a heart attack or stroke. When your doctor diagnoses the cause of your weakness, they will discuss treatment options with you based on their diagnosis. Here are some common causes and their respective treatments: Dehydration If you are dehydrated, increasing your fluid intake can help. However, if you

show severe symptoms of dehydration, you may require hospital treatment. In the hospital you get fluids through an intravenous (IV) line. You may also need medicines to your blood pressure. On this the weakness may begin to subside. AnemiaIf your weakness is due to anemia, you may need iron supplementation if it turns out that you are iron deficient. You may need a blood transfusion if your anemia is severe. If you need a blood transfusion, you will receive one in the hospital. This treatment consists of receiving donor blood through an IV line. CancerIf cancer is the cause of your weakness, your doctor will discuss your treatment options. The stage, location, and body structure involved all help determine the best course of treatment. Treatment options for cancer include: chemotherapy irradiation treatmentChemotherapy and other cancer treatments can also cause asthenia. Heart attackIf a heart attack caused your weakness, your doctor will discuss treatment options with you. Not all cases of weakness require treatment. If your weakness is caused by a cold or flu, treatment may not be necessary. Some of the causes of weakness are part of a normal life. For example, if you have weakness due to a cold, time and rest should eventually clear up your weakness. If your weakness stems from a more serious condition, seeing your doctor early and regularly can help you recover faster. Taking care of your physical health is a good preventive measure. Drinking plenty of fluids, getting adequate rest, and exercising regularly can help you recover from weakness and also prevent it. The idea that you should answer what is your biggest weakness in a job interview with something that is really just a positive trait (I'm a workaholic! or I'm a perfectionist!) is something you'll hear often from career coaches. The truth is, just stop. Every interviewer everywhere has heard it before and would rather you just be honest. This is one of the job hunting tips that is often repeated. We've discussed how best to answer this question before, among other difficult interview questions, but if you catch yourself spinning a positive into something that might seem negative just to get through the question without looking like you actually have any weaknesses, you've probably revealed your real problem then and there—a lack of clarity, honesty and capacity for self-introspection. Ultimately, your answer to the question should be considered and relevant to the job and the interview, and that should be a real point you'd like to work on and improve, not something designed to just make you look good. The point where your interviewer asks you to share your biggest weakness is the part of a... Read moreAlison Green, writing on US News Money, also points out the obvious that every interviewer anywhere has pretty much ever heard the standards before, and the clichés just won't work anymore: If you've picked up any guide to job search in the past decade, you've probably seen advice to claim that your biggest weakness is that you're working too hard, or you're a perfectionist. But then most interviewers, and at this point, these answers sound cliché cliché Disingenuous. What's more, they make you sound like you either don't have much self-awareness or you're unwilling to have an honest discussion about your fit for the role you're applying for. Good interviewers don't want to talk about weaknesses so they can play gotcha, but because they want to make sure they won't put in a job where you're going to fight. In reality, your greatest weakness question is a place where you can show where you can—and would like to be—grow when you land the position. Of course, you shouldn't go to an interview and say your biggest weakness is something that is at the heart of the job you are applying for, but showing you have a little ambition and plenty of room to grow and learn new things is more valuable than trying to save face. Ignore This Common- and Horrible-Career Advice | US News MoneyPhoto by Samuel Mann. Mann.

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