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## Brain teaser quiz questions and answers

Photo: Shutterstock Some people are good at everything, but even geniuses tend to be professional. Every smart person has a gift, an area where they are extremely talented. Let's see if we can identify you. PERSONALITY Are you a good friend? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY Can we guess what body features you're most confident about? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY Assign random items a factor and we'll guess your zodiac sign 4 minute Quiz 4 Min PERSONALITY Type Who Are You? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY Can we tell if or not you have kids? 5 Minute Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY On a scale of 1-10, how much do you like your parents? 5 Min Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY What Age Is Your Inner Soul? 5 Min Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY What % Good vs Bad Are You? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min PERSONALITY Choose 'This or that' and We'll Guess If You Track Your Brain or Your Heart's 5 Minutes Quiz 5 Min PERSONALITY Are You Good at Adulting? 6 Minute Quiz 6 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper nod? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable, easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring fun to your day, to fascinating photography and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how the tool works, other times we ask you, but we always discover in the name of pleasure! Because learning is fun, so stick with us! Playing puzzles is free! We send quiz questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking Subscribe, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or older. Copyright © 2020 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 Company I received some surprising questions that either (1) I can't answer without knowing in much more detail than the reader offers, (2) the reader can answer as easily as I can, or (3) involve asking SmarterTravel.com to do something we don't do. Below, you'll find answers to frequently asked questions. Reading the answers before you ask one of these questions will save you time, and help you find your own answers. Where should we go? I need a 600-page book or an all-day discussion to answer this question in any useful way. For help at all, I first want to know quite a lot about you: what sort of family or group you have, what your benefits are, how much time you have, what your budget goals or restrictions are, whether you want luxury or simplicity, whether you like light or loneliness, what kind of activity cares about you, what kind of climate you like, whether your grandchildren or your will go with you, and on, and on, and on. Surprisingly, some readers asking about where to go don't even say where they live and will start their trip. Sorry, folks, the only way I can help is when you submit questions that are much more specific. If you are completely unsure what you want to do, my best recommendation is that you (1) read a lot of travel publications, (2) log in to a lot of destination sites, and (3) find a good travel agent who is skilled in handling questions like this. When should we visit? As to where the question is, the question of the best time to visit depends on how you determine the best time: lowest price, minimum crowd, widest operating range, warmest/coldest/driest/wettest climate, and above, and on. From a cost point of view, the answer is almost always during the off-season, but that may not be what you really want. What is the fare? I get this one perhaps more than any other, and it is a bit of a surprise. If you get as far as AskEd & AnswerEd, you're obviously already on SmarterTravel.com. And right there, on our bright new homepage, above the right, is our own fare search portal: you can search for airlines, hotels, car rentals, vacations and cruise prices. If you don't like our search system, there are dozens of others. Don't think we have secret ways to get at airfares that are not available to you; We don't. We have to go through the same kind of searches that you do. If you're asking about a trip that the usual search engines based in the United States don't handle, a good place to try is ETN, where you can send a trip anywhere in the world and have ticket agents respond to their best deals. And if you're starting your trip in some other country, it's best to find a local discount travel agency, online or offline, in that country. Can you arrange my trip/sell me a ticket? Not. SmarterTravel.com do not arrange trips or sell tickets. Any tickets. If you're just looking for schedule information, scroll through the upper-right corner to Travel Tools, where one of the options on the drop-down menu is Flight Schedule. Other options include a hotel finder and links to travelers that sell all types of travel. What are the requirements? Quite a lot of readers ask about various requirements and restrictions, especially about air travel, but also about travel documents. You can answer nearly all of these questions by simply googling the question. Here are the places to search for some of your most frequently asked questions: Airline baggage restrictions: Each airline details its online baggage policy. Just log in to the airline's website and search for a link to the luggage. If you don't see the drop-down menu, go to search for a website or site map. (Incidentally, when you search, the official term is baggage, not baggage. Luggage is what you buy in a store: When you put your stuff in it and take it on a trip, it becomes reason.) Items allowed in carry-on baggage: The Transportation Security Agency (TSA) maintains a list of dos and don'ts for carry-on baggage. Passport and visa requirements: The State Department's travel information homepage has a button for information about U.S. citizens' overseas travel and another detailed passport information. The information button leads to a detailed list of visa requirements for entry countries around the world. Is it safe to visit? No one can answer whether you will be safe visiting any foreign country or anywhere in the U.S., for that matter. However, the State Department is compiling an extensive data bank on countries around the world, including warnings about where to avoid it and more general information about what travelers can expect. Click Travel Alerts from the State Department's travel page for information on hotspots and consular information boards for other places. Where should I appeal? Most travel providers list an address to complain about, or at least a contact with us, somewhere on their website. You can find them easily. And you can forget to make a fuss by sending a registered letter, return letter or Courier mail to the CEO - it will end up in the same complaints office. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) makes it easier to voice your airline complaints. The airline's website lists the current names, mailing addresses, telephones, and email addresses for complaint offices of all important U.S. airlines. If you want, you can file a complaint with DOT. And DOT also provides extensive information about the rights you do and don't have as an airline traveler. In an in-depth interview, we asked Collins what the study meant and his ideas for the economy, the stock market and the nature of executive leadership. The good-to-great company that you wrote about all the remarkable stock market results over a 15-year period. But today, the stock market fell. Does that mean we won't see any good-to-great companies today? First, I want to correct a big misconception. The stock market did not fall. What does the stock market look like compared to 1985? The stock market did not fall. What does it look like compared to 1990? The stock market did not fall. The market was irrationally out of whack – we didn't have a stock market; we had a 100%- earlier casino. The technology bubble is not a new economy - there is a new economy that has been going on for years on a deeper level. But the brutal reality is that the companies that headed the tech bubble have no results. You can't make a no profit and declare that you have results. In the event that companies have great results before the bubble bursts, they are in a period of decline, but so what? The bottom line for a company like Cisco is, we don't know the answer yet. It is possible that these companies are just in a very difficult period of 6-to-12 months. Let me use the same one. Let's say you have a great basketball dynasty like the UCLA Bruins under John Wooden. This is a team that will win 10 NCAA championships in 12 years. They are a team that goes from good to great. In 1970, they lost three games. Does that mean we're going to write them down and say they're not a great team? We have to look at a longer period of time. The same is true of companies that have been caught in bubbles. It was too short a period of time. It will take more to tell those companies that are in trouble now simply go through a temporary period and will have the resilience to come back. But for a lot of entrepreneurs, the current slowdown is a sign of the collapse of the new economy. This is one of the best times in history. Two or three years ago, what was the big complaint we heard? It's hard to get good people! Whining, moaning, moaning! Today, we had the greatest opportunity we would have in decades to snag a boatload - not a busload, but a boatload - of great people. And big companies always start with those, not what. We can finally get to the right side of Packard's Law. Packard's Law is like a physical law for big companies. It says no company can become or remains great if it allows its revenue growth to exceed its growth in getting the right people in a sustainable way. It's one of those timeless facts that transcends technology and economics. Now, instead of trying to accumulate capital, we can accumulate people. If I were to run a company today, I would have a priority over all others: to get as many good people as I can. I'd give everything else if I could afford it - buildings, new projects, R&D - to fill my bus. Because everything will come back. My bakery will start spinning. And the only major limitation in terms of growth and the success of my organization is not the market, not the technology, not the opportunity, not the stock market. If you want to be a great company, the only major limitation in terms of your ability to grow is the ability to get and cling to enough of the right people. It's also a great time to force yourself to look back. Once you've broken the Packard Act, you can let a lot of people get wrong on the bus. This is a good time to take them out. In fact, it's a little easier to do it now. We can blame the circumstances. What else would you do to take advantage of this reiterated period? This is also a great time to ask yourself some really tough questions. In a time of ridiculous prosperity, where the market will give you money whether you delivered or not, a lot of companies have not answered any questions in three circles (What can we be the best in the world now? What is the best economic model that drives our economic engine? And what are our core people deeply passionate?). They have no concept of what they can do better than any other company in the sustainable world, they don't have a profit deed and the only thing they have a passion for is flipping the company. Now we can no longer live in that fantasy land. We must take a close look at all the things we are doing and into the three-circle test. Any thing that does not test we must stop doing - today. I see a lot of companies that have found themselves with a lot of capital. So they wander into all sorts of acquisitions or new joint venture or new directions, simply because they can. But But Do not necessarily fit in three circles. Today, the task is for them to trim away. Those who clarify their three circles will come out of this just fine. People who don't deserve to die. CEOs today find themselves with little time to prove their worth. What advice do you have for a CEO in the hot seat? If I'm a CEO on the hot seat take over a company that I want to move from good to great, here's what I want to do. I want that good-to-great stock chart, and I want to put it in front of my director. I would say, We're on the left side of this curve. We want to be on the right side of the curve. If that's what we all want, we know what it's going to take to get it. You cannot continue lurching from CEO to CEO. If you do that, you'll find yourself in Doom Loop – and then we'll end up as one of the comparison companies, not one of the big companies. I don't think all directors are stupid. Most of them are smart, but they are operating out of ignorance rather than lacking good intentions. We need to hit them on the head with experimental results. Our job is to beat the market in a sustainable way over time. We need to think about the share price over a five-year period. And we need to start doing all the things it's going to do to get that spind water wheel. Finally, if I am ceo, I want the board to give me the following assurance: No matter how long or short my CEO term may be, whoever you choose as my successor needs to pick up that daut in the middle of the hour and keep pushing in a consistent direction. I can only get the spins at 16 RPMs. But my successor must take it to 100 RPMs. His successor must take it to 500 RPMs, and his successor is 1,000 RPMs. It's not about me as CEO – it's about a commitment to a suitable program. We're not going to do a Doom Loop.The CEOs who took their company from good to large were largely anonymous – a far cry from the famous CEOs we read about. Was it an accident? Or is it cause and effect? I believe it is a matter of cause and effect rather than an accident. There is something directly related between the absence of celebrity and the presence of good-to-great results. Why? First, when you have a celebrity, the company turns into a genius with 1,000 help people. It creates a sense that the whole thing is really about the CEO. And that leads to all sorts of problems - if the person goes away or if the person turns out not to be a genius after all. On a deeper level, we find that in order for leaders to create something great, their ambition must be for the greatness of work and company, not for themselves. That doesn't mean they don't have an i.m. doesn't mean they don't have any self needs. It means that at the decisive moment after deciding the point - at a critical time when Choice A will support their ego and Choice B will support the company and its work - time and again those leaders choose the famous Choice B. CEO, at the same decision points, are more likely to ego and ego over company and work. Like anonymous CEOs, most companies that make the transition from good to large are not recognized. What does that tell us? The truth is, most people don't work in the sexiest things in the world. They're doing real work – which means most of the time they're doing a heck of a lot of drudgery with just a few points of excitement. Some people are giving toast. Some are building retail stores. The real work of the economy is done by car-making people, real estate sellers who run grocery stores and banks. So one of the great findings of this study is that you can stay in a great company and do it in steel, in pharmacies, in grocery stores. It simply isn't the case that if you're not in Silicon Valley, you're not cool. It doesn't matter where you are. So no one has the right to whine about their company, their industry, or the type of business they're in – ever again. Are the 11 companies that made the switch benefited by their anonymity? One of the great advantages that these companies have, no one cares! Kroger began the transition; Nucor begins the transition; no one expected much. They can underpromise and overdeliver. In fact, if I took over a company and tried to make it go from good to great, I would tell my vice president of communications that his job was to make the whole world think we were constantly on the edge of doom. During our research, we actually printed out transcripts of ceo presentations for analysts of good-to-great companies and comparison companies. We read all those things. And it's striking. Good people to be great always talk about the challenges they're facing, the programs they're building, the things they're worried about. You go to comparison companies, they're constantly hyping themselves, they're selling in the future – but they never deliver results. If I'm not an executive, how do good-to-great lessons apply to me? The good concept to great is applied to any situation - as long as you can choose the people around you. That's what's important. But basically, we really do – we have a lot of decisions on people in our lives who we decide to let on our buses, whether it's in our department at work or in our personal lives. But the basic message is: Build your own daud. You can do it. You can start building momentum in something that you already have a responsibility to. You can build a great department. You can build a community worship. You can grab each one of the good ideas to read and apply them to your own work or your own life. What has your research taught you about change in business in general? Is it basically a message to go back to basics? Very rarely does significant change ever lead to results in a sustainable way. It's one of the book's really important findings. We started with 1,435 companies. And 11 companies did it. Let's just look at reality for a moment. The fact is, it doesn't happen very often. Why not? Because we don't know what the hell we're doing! And because we don't know what we're doing, we launch into all sorts of things that don't produce results. We ended up like a primitive bunch dancing around the campfire chanting at the moon. What I feel strongly is that we need some science to understand what it really takes to change things. Does it return to the basics? No, it's forward to understanding. Why does it return to the basics to say that CEOs need to be ambitious for their companies and not for themselves? Why does it return to the basics to do those and who questions first and what and where the second question? Since when does it return to the basics for a company to start with a question like, Why are we sucked in 100 years, and what are the brutal events that we face? Why is it back to the basics to say that stopping making lists is more important than to-do lists? And since when did it return to the basics to say that technology is just an acceleration machine and not an author of anything? I don't think these concepts are back to basics. Because if so, we'll be able to go back in time and see that people have used those ideas. People didn't - that's why there were only 11 out of 1,435. So no, it doesn't go back to basics. It's forward to understanding. How do you assess the new economy? We've seen a lot of changes, and we've seen a lot of backlash against change. How do you make sense out of it all? The tremendous changes that are taking place around us make it the most exciting time in history to be alive. It's really interesting. All these changes - changes in technology, globalization - they are brutal events that must be integrated into any decisions we make. People at Walgreens didn't ignore the Internet because they just focused on the basics. They faced the brutal reality of the Internet and then asked, How does it fit into our three circles, and how can we use it to spin our bakery faster? You never ignore the changes - you hit them head-on like brutal events, or you come to them with a great sense of glee and excitement. This change, this new technology opens up a way for you to prevail, even better as a company. All good-to-great companies have changed and used them to their advantage, usually with great glee. When the new piano appeared, Mozart did not hang his music. You didn't say, There are new pianos! Harpsichord is out of the way, so I'm washing up as a composer! He thought, This is so cool! I can do it big with forte This is really neat! He kept great songwriting discipline and, at the same time, embraced with great glee and excitement invented the piano. With all the changes around us, we need to be like Mozart. We maintain a great discipline on our music, but at the same time, we embrace things that can allow us to make music even bigger. Alan M. Webber (aweber@fastcompany.com) is a fast-established company Jim Collins (jimcollins@aol.com) wrote the Essay Built to Flip in the March 2000 number of Fast Company. His new book, Good to Great: Why Some Companies Make Leaps... And others No, will be available in October. Oct.

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