



Wikipedia

The Free Encyclopedia

Piotr Konieczny piokon@post.pl User:Piotrus

*Imagine a world
in which every single person
is given the free access
to the sum of all human knowledge.*

That's what we're doing.

How?

*Nobody knows everything...
...but everyone knows something.*

new

1. introduce wikis

1. introduce wikis
2. describe Wikipedia

1. introduce wikis

2. describe Wikipedia

3. researching with Wikipedia

1. introduce wikis
2. describe Wikipedia
3. researching with Wikipedia
4. teaching with Wikipedia

wikis

collaborative

no installation

user friendly

Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main Page

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Welcome to **Wikipedia**, a [free-content](#) encyclopedia that **anyone can edit**.

In this English version, started in 2001, we are currently working on [452403](#) articles.



[Other languages](#)

[FAQs](#) | [Table free](#)

navigation

- [Main Page](#)
- [Community portal](#)
- [Current events](#)
- [Recent changes](#)
- [Random page](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Donations](#)

search

toolbox

- [What links here](#)
- [Related changes](#)
- [Special pages](#)

BROWSE: [CULTURE](#) | [GEOGRAPHY](#) | [HISTORY](#) | [LIFE](#) | [MATHEMATICS](#) | [SCIENCE](#) | [SOCIETY](#) | [TECHNOLOGY](#)

[Browse Wikipedia](#) - [Article overviews](#) - [Alphabetical index](#) - [Other category schemes](#)

Today's featured article



Sir **Bernard Williams** was an [English moral philosopher](#), noted by *The Times* as the "most brilliant and most important British moral philosopher of his time." Williams spent over 50 years seeking answers to one question: *What does it mean to live well?* This was a question few

Western analytic philosophers had explored since the [Greeks](#), preferring instead to focus on the issue of [moral obligation](#). For Williams, moral obligation, insofar as the phrase had any meaning, had to be compatible with the pursuit of [self-interest](#) and the good life. As Knightsbridge Professor of Philosophy at the [University of Cambridge](#) for over a decade, and the Provost of [King's College, Cambridge](#) for almost as long, Williams became known internationally for his attempt to return the study of moral philosophy to its foundations: to [history](#) and [culture](#), [politics](#) and [psychology](#) and, in particular, to the Greeks. He saw himself as a [synthesist](#), drawing together ideas from fields that seemed no longer to know how to communicate with one another.

Recently featured: [First Crusade](#) – [Gender role](#) – [The Long and Winding Road](#)

[Archive](#) – [More featured articles...](#)

Selected anniversaries

January 19:

In the news

- The largest passenger [jet aircraft](#) in the world, the double-deck [Airbus A380](#), is launched in [Toulouse, France](#).
- Former [Premier](#) of the [People's Republic of China](#) [Zhao Ziyang](#), under [house arrest](#) since the [Tiananmen Square protests of 1989](#), dies at age 85.
- A rush-hour crash on the [Bangkok Metro](#) injures 140 people.
- Presidential election of Croatia:** [Stjepan Mesić](#) is re-elected by a large majority as [President](#) of the [Republic of Croatia](#).
- [Adriana Iliescu](#), 66, becomes the [world's oldest woman](#) to give [birth](#).



[Wikinews](#) – [More current events...](#)

[Deaths](#) – [Sci-Tech](#) – [Sports](#) – [Canada](#) – [UK & Ireland](#) – [US](#)

Did you know...

From Wikipedia's [newest articles](#):

...that [polymer banknotes](#) (right) are made from the [polymer](#) biaxially-oriented [polypropylene](#) (BOPP), and that they incorporate many [security](#) features not available to paper banknotes, making counterfeiting



Encyclopedia

Online encyclopedia

Free encyclopedia

Free beer...

free speech

free licences

free licences

GFDL



volunteers

non-profit

editable

editable by

editable by anyone

click here...



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

navigation

- Main Page
- Community Portal
- Featured articles
- Current events
- Recent changes
- Random article
- Help
- Contact Wikipedia
- Donations

search

toolbox

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages

[article](#) [discussion](#) [edit this page](#) [history](#) [protect](#) [delete](#) [move](#) [unwatch](#)

Sociology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sociology is the study of society and human social action. It generally concerns itself with the [social rules](#) and [processes](#) that bind and separate people not only as [individuals](#), but as members of [associations](#), [groups](#), and [institutions](#), and includes the examination of the organization and development of human social life. The sociological field of interest ranges from the analysis of short [contacts](#) between anonymous individuals on the street to the study of [global social processes](#). Most sociologists work in one or more specialties or subfields ([listed below](#)).

The meaning of the word comes from the suffix "-ology" which means "study of," derived from Greek, and the stem "soci-" which is from the Latin word socius, meaning member, friend, or ally, thus referring to people in general. It is a [social science](#) involving the study of the [social lives](#) of [people](#), [groups](#), and [societies](#), sometimes defined as the study of [social interactions](#). It is a relatively new [academic discipline](#) which evolved in the early 19th century.

Because sociology is such a broad discipline, it can be difficult to define, even for professional sociologists. One useful way to describe the discipline is as a cluster of sub-fields that examine different dimensions of society. For example, [social stratification](#) studies inequality and class structure; [demography](#) studies changes in a population size or type; [criminology](#) examines criminal behavior and deviance; [political sociology](#) studies government and laws; and the [sociology of race](#) and [sociology of gender](#) examine society's racial and gender cleavages.

New sociological sub-fields continue to appear - such as [economic sociology](#) and [network analysis](#) - many of which are cross-disciplinary in nature.

← EDIT



[Social interactions](#) of [people](#) and their consequences are the subject of sociology studies. Here we see people engaged in various [actions](#) on the stairs of the [institution](#) of [Field Museum of Natural History](#) in [Chicago, Illinois](#).

discussion forums



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

navigation

- Main Page
- Community Portal
- Current events
- Recent changes
- Random article
- Help
- Contact us
- Donations

search

toolbox

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Printable version
- Permanent link

Piotrus [my talk](#) [my preferences](#) [my watchlist](#) [my contributions](#) [log out](#)

[article](#) **[discussion](#)** [edit this page](#) [+](#) [history](#) [protect](#) [delete](#) [move](#) [watch](#)

Talk:E-learning

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

I'm splitting the entries for Claroline and Dokeos. The situation is unclear now, but it appears there will be a code split: *Dokeos* from the original creator, and *Claroline* from the university where it was first developed. The user community has yet to make a choice about what to support.
[roan](#) 08:23, 13 Jan 2004 (UTC)

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Questions regarding E-learning](#)
- [2 E-learning](#)
- [3 Comment on Open source](#)
- [4 Link lists](#)
- [5 CBT and e-Learning](#)
- [6 E-learning platform](#)
- [7 Need for critical analysis of elearning](#)
- [8 eLearning terms and concepts](#)

Questions regarding E-learning

One concern about e-learning is it seems often to be mainly about delivery and distribution, some drill and practice style testing, with occasional emphasis on explanation. There is little about learning, and attempting to get students motivated.

CD-ROM resources are also very good, though may be limited. But having a CD-ROM is not the same as using it. When did you last use a CD of Encarta, or Britannica, or the OED etc?

It is great to have on-line resources for people who are motivated, but very many people are not in that category. It is also useful to have resources for people who are in remote areas. A great deal of money and effort may be wasted in so-called e-learning initiatives, since

compare changes

Flat Earth

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

(Difference between revisions)

Revision as of 22:40, 12 Feb 2003

[Ed Poor](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#))

okay, I'm done. Comments?

Revision as of 22:42, 12 Feb 2003

[Eloquence](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#))

second para

Line 1:

The "flat earth" theory is the idea that the earth is flat, as opposed to the view of modern science that the earth is spherical.

People from antiquity generally believed the world was flat, as that is how it looks even from a high mountain. Some ancient Greek philosophers began to discuss the idea of a spherical earth, notably Eratosthenes and Ptolemy.

During the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the [[renaissance]] of science several centuries later, some Christian writers questioned and even opposed the earth's sphericity, although it is not clearly known how influential their views were. Before the Renaissance began, the flat earth theory had pretty much died out, yielding by the 900s or 1100s to the idea that the earth is a globe.

Some Christians in England and America tried to revive Flat Earth thinking in the 19th century, and a few diehards hold out to this day (see [[Flat Earth Society]]).

== Flat Earth theories of Antiquity ==

Line 1:

The "flat earth" theory is the idea that the earth is flat, as opposed to the view of modern science that the earth is spherical.

People from early antiquity generally believed the world was flat, as that is how it looks even from a high mountain; by the time of [[Pliny the Elder]], however, its spherical shape was generally acknowledged. [[Ptolemy]] derived his maps from a curved globe and developed the system of [[latitude]] and [[longitude]].

During the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the [[renaissance]] of science several centuries later, some Christian writers questioned and even opposed the earth's sphericity, although it is not clearly known how influential their views were. Even before the Renaissance began, the flat earth theory had almost died out, yielding by the 900s or 1100s to the idea that the earth is a globe.

Some Christians in England and America tried to revive Flat Earth thinking in the 19th century, and a few hold out to this day (see [[Flat Earth Society]]).

== Flat Earth theories of Antiquity ==

compare changes



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Navigation

- Main Page
- Community Portal
- Featured articles
- Current events
- Recent changes
- Random article
- Help
- Contact Wikipedia
- Donations

Search

Go

Search

Toolbox

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Printable version

Piotrus my talk my preferences my watchlist my contributions log out

article discussion edit this page history protect delete move unwatch

History of sociology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Difference between revisions)

Revision as of 15:26, December 19, 2005 (edit)

[Piotrus](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#) | [block](#))

[\(→ External links\)](#)

[← Older edit](#)

Revision as of 22:07, December 25, 2005 (edit)

[€pa](#) ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#) | [block](#))

(Protosociology)

[Newer edit →](#)

Line 2:

{{histOfScience}}

[[Sociology]] is a relatively new academic discipline among other [[Social sciences|social science]]s including [[economics]], [[political science]], [[anthropology]], and [[psychology]]. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human [[knowledge]], works of [[art]] and [[philosophy]].

Line 2:

{{histOfScience}}

[[Sociology]] is a relatively new academic discipline among other [[Social sciences|social science]]s including [[economics]], [[political science]], [[anthropology]], and [[psychology]]. The ideas behind it, however, have a long history and can trace their origins to a mixture of common human [[knowledge]], works of [[art]] and [[philosophy]].

+

Sociological reasoning as such is much older, it can be traced back to Ancient Greece (cf. [[Xenophanes]]' remark. ""If horses would adore gods, these gods would resemble horses.""),

+

Sociology as a scientific discipline emerged in the early [[19th century]] as an academic response to the challenge of [[modernity]]: as the world is becoming smaller and more integrated, people's experience of the world is increasingly atomized and dispersed. Sociologists hoped not only to understand what held

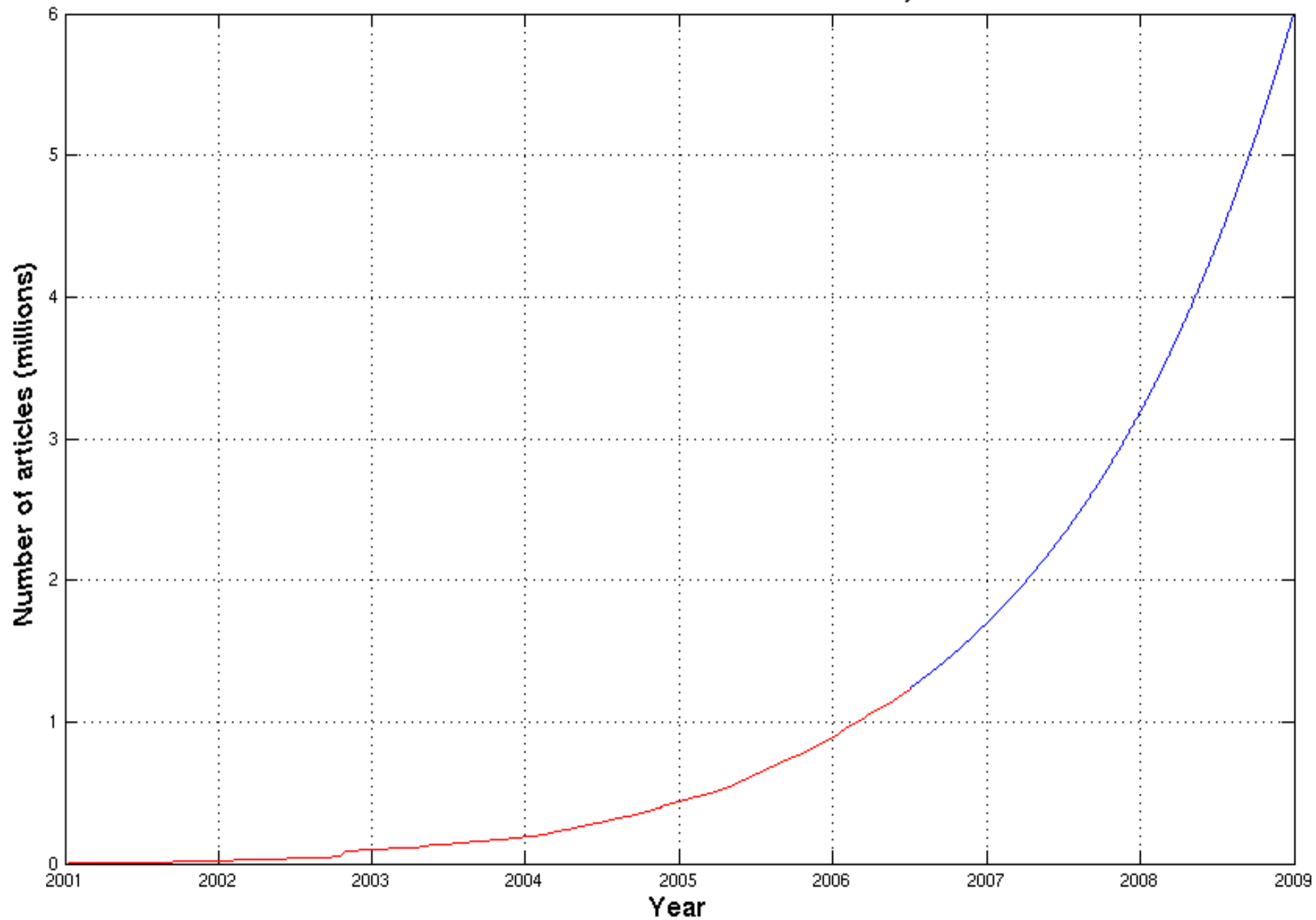
Sociology as a scientific discipline emerged in the early [[19th century]] as an academic response to the challenge of [[modernity]]: as the world is becoming smaller and more integrated, people's experience of the world is increasingly atomized and dispersed. Sociologists hoped not only to understand what held

popular

Over 1,500,000 articles

exponential growth

Model of English Wikipedia Predictions until December 31, 2008

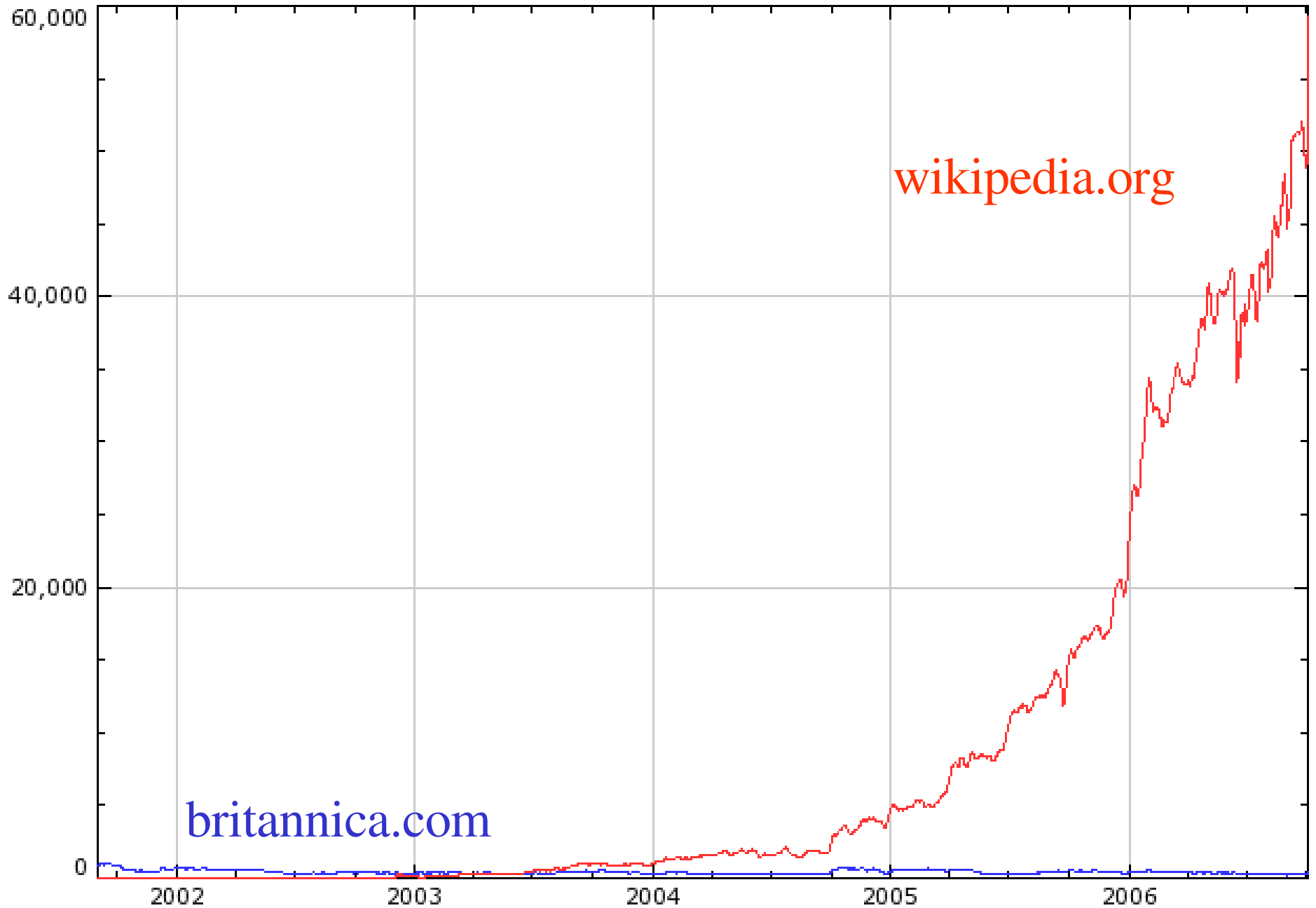


Top 10

Daily Reach (per million)

britannica.com

wikipedia.org



wikipedia.org

britannica.com

students

research

just an **encyclopedia**

well...

WHAT ARE YOU
LOOKING AT?

WIKIPEDIA.

IT'S THIS TOTALLY COOL
ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA
THAT LETS USERS
UPDATE AND EDIT ITS
INFORMATION. IT'S
THE GREATEST THING.

WATCH.
PRETEND YOU
WANT TO KNOW
ABOUT
WARTHOGS.

IS THAT A PICTURE
OF OUR SISTER?

NOW LET'S
PRETEND YOU
WANT TO
KNOW ABOUT
RABIES...

as reliable as Britannica...

...and five times larger

good starting place...

...but not a one to end up at!!!

Wikipedia:Researching with Wikipedia

WP:RES

Teaching with Wikipedia

Why wikis?

collaborative writing

group projects

peer review

easy to use

Why NOT Wikipedia?

Non-encyclopaedic content

not public

wiki farms

Why Wikipedia?

leaving a legacy

helping the world

service learning

access anytime

learn from others

neutral point of view

It's FUN

What to do on Wikipedia?

write

content



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

navigation

- Main Page
- Community Portal
- Featured content
- Current events
- Recent changes
- Random article
- Help
- Contact Wikipedia
- Donations

search

toolbox

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Printable version
- Permanent link
- Cite this article

in other languages

- Deutsch
- Français

article

discussion

edit this page

history

protect

delete

move

watch

since

Piotrus [my talk](#) [my preferences](#) [my watchlist](#) [my contributions](#) [log out](#)

Insect flight

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Over the past several million years, flying [insects](#) have evolved some remarkable [flight](#) characteristics and abilities, superior in many ways to anything created by mankind. Even our understanding of the [aerodynamics](#) of flexible, flapping [wings](#) and how insects fly is imperfect. The most obvious application of this research is the engineering of low [Reynolds number](#), extremely small [micro air vehicles](#).

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Evolution and Adaptation](#)
- [2 Direct Flight Mechanism](#)
- [3 Indirect Flight Mechanism](#)
- [4 Basic aerodynamics](#)
- [5 Current research](#)
- [6 See also](#)
- [7 References](#)
- [8 External links](#)



A [dragonfly](#)



Evolution and Adaptation

[\[edit\]](#)

Some time in the [Carboniferous Period](#), some 350 million years ago when there were only two major land masses, insects began flying. The earliest flyers were similar to [dragonflies](#) with two sets of wings, direct flight muscles, and the inability to fold their wings over their [abdomen](#). Most insects today, which evolved from those first flyers, have simplified down to either one pair of wings or two pairs functioning as a single pair, and using a system of indirect flight muscles. [Natural selection](#) has played an enormous role in refining the wings, [control](#) and [sensory systems](#), and anything else that affects aerodynamics or [kinematics](#). One noteworthy trait is wing twist. Most insect wings are twisted, like helicopter blades, with a higher [angle of attack](#) at the base. The twist is generally between 10 and 20 degrees. In addition to this twist, the wing surfaces are not necessarily flat, or featureless; most larger insects have the wing membrane distorted and angled between the veins in such a way that the cross-section of the wing approximates an [airfoil](#). Thus, the wing's basic shape is already capable of generating a small amount of lift even when stationary (see [insect wing](#)). Most insects control their wings by adjusting [tilt](#), [stiffness](#), and flapping frequency of the wings through tiny [muscles](#) in the [thorax](#) (below). Some insects evolved other wing features that are not advantageous for flight but play a role in something else like [mating](#) or [protection](#).

Some insects, occupying the biological niches that they do, need to be incredibly maneuverable. They must find their food in tight spaces and be capable of escaping larger predators - or they may themselves be predators, and need to capture prey. Their maneuverability, from an aerodynamic viewpoint, is provided by high lift and thrust forces. Typical insect flyers can attain lift forces up to three times their weight and horizontal thrust forces up to five times their weight. There are two substantially different insect flight mechanisms, and each have their own advantages and disadvantages - just because [odonates](#) have a more primitive flight mechanism does not mean they are poorer fliers - they are,

style

translate

references!

other



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Navigation

Main Page

Community Portal

Featured content

Current events

Recent changes

Random article

Help

Contact Wikipedia

Donations

Search

Tools

What links here

Related changes

Upload file

Special pages

Printable version

Permanent link

portal

discussion

edit this page

history

protect

delete

move

watch

since

Piotrus my talk my preferences my watchlist my contributions log out

Portal:Space

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Space Portal

Main

[Featured content](#)

[Things you can do](#)

[Topics](#)

Introduction

[edit](#)



Space, (or *outer space*), describes the vast empty regions between [planets](#) and [stars](#). The study of these, and other, [astronomical objects](#) is called **Astronomy** and is one of the oldest [sciences](#). It is often said that [space exploration](#) began with the [launch](#) of [Sputnik 1](#), the first man-made object to [orbit](#) the [Earth](#). Then, in an almost unbelievable feat of human achievement, in [1969](#) [Neil Armstrong](#) and [Buzz Aldrin](#) travelled to the [Moon](#) and set foot on the surface during the [Apollo 11](#) mission. Recently, it has become clear that [space colonization](#) will no longer be for [science-fiction](#) stories, and many issues surrounding space have come to light including [commercial spaceflight](#), [space laws](#) and [space weapons](#).

Selected article

[edit](#)

Space colonization, also called **space settlement** and **space humanization**, is the concept of permanent [autonomous](#) ([self-sufficient](#)) [human](#) habitation of locations outside [Earth](#). The first step is the [permanent human presence in space](#), as with the [International Space Station](#).

It is a major [theme](#) in former [science fiction](#) and nowadays [science](#).

While most people think of space colonies on the [Moon](#) or [Mars](#), others argue



Space News

[edit](#)

- [November 7, 2006](#): [No injuries reported after NASA Orbiter hangars evacuated after hydrazine leak](#)
- [October 29, 2006](#): [India successfully tests cryogenic rocket engine](#)
- [October 26, 2006](#): [NASA launches STEREO spacecraft](#)
- [October 19, 2006](#): [US declares vital interest in space](#)
- [October 12, 2006](#): [Dark matter lacks extra gravitational force](#)
- [October 6, 2006](#): [Small hole found in Space Shuttle Atlantis](#)
- [October 5, 2006](#): [Hubble discovers 16 new planets](#)



[More Space news from Wikinews...](#)

Wikipedia:School and university
projects

WP:SUP



WIKINEWS



WIKIMEDIA
COMMONS



Think free. Learn free.



WIKISPECIES
free species directory



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

a multilingual free
encyclopedia

Wiktionary
['wɪkʃənri] n.,
a wiki-based Open
Content dictionary

Wileon ['wɪl kənɪ]





Wikiversity



sharing



free-content, multilingual learning
materials and resources



syllabi



handouts



presentations



activities



textbooks



anything at all...



Wikipedia

The Free Encyclopedia

Piotr Konieczny piokon@post.pl User:Piotrus

*Imagine a world
in which every single person
is given the free access
to the sum of all human knowledge.*

That's what we're doing.

How?

*Nobody knows everything...
...but everyone knows something.*