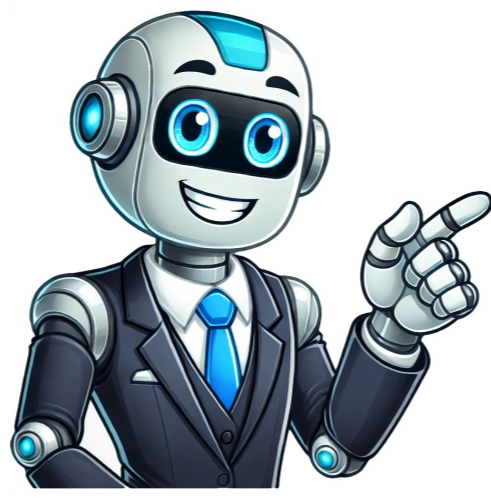


[Click Here](#)



He did not try to gain the powers of a king for himself. When should we use "power" and "powers" respectively? Is "power" OK for the example sentence? I would use "powers" in that sentence only if the "he" and some kingly powers have been mentioned previously. Thanks, magiojee. "he" refers to George Washington. If "he" has not been mentioned previously, "the powers" aren't to be used? I would say "powers" here since I think it means "powers" as in "rights". "He tried to gain the power of king" effectively means "he tried to become king". "He tried to gain the powers of king" means that he had no intention of becoming known as a king but he tried to get similar rights. I think I'd go with "powers" here, simply because it contrasts the powers of a king with the "enumerated powers" listed in the U.S. Constitution. However, a similar case could be made with the term "executive power." Thanks! However, a similar case could be made with the term "executive power." Could you elaborate on it? Hero is on every corner! You are the hero! Could you elaborate on it? Both "enumerated powers" and "executive powers" are common terms in political science to describe (among other things) the powers of the government. Many other terms containing 'power' are also common—the problem is that most of them can be used with either singular or plural. Generally speaking, the difference between 'power' and 'powers' is subtle. 'Power' is usually used more broadly and generally to describe what actions or control a group or individual can exert. 'Powers,' on the other hand, is usually used to refer to a set of specific, well-defined abilities of a group or individual. It really comes down to what you mean by 'power(s)'. Keep in mind that these connotations are subjective and apply mainly to political science (where you can find essays based entirely on the concept and usage of the word 'power'). That said, I think it that either option would work fine and be understood as you intend. Dear dwipper, you just now cleared my long standing unanswered question. I owe you a lot! Can your explanation be applied to "experience/experiences" "qualification/qualifications"? If they are used in plural, do they tend to become more concrete or specific? He has a lot of experiences. He has a lot of qualifications. He has a lot of qualifications. He has a lot of qualification. Can your explanation be applied to "experience/experiences" "qualification/qualifications"? To a certain extent, yes, this can also be applied to experience(s) if it is used like you used 'power.' "My personal experience tells me this is a bad idea." -- general experience "My personal experiences tells me this is a bad idea." -- specific experiences Note, though, that in other constructions, you may also need to change the verb form so it agrees with this idea. "He doesn't have enough experience to complete this task." -- general experience "He hasn't had enough experiences to complete this task." -- specific experiences "Qualification(s)" is a different matter. In some ways, it has come to be used in the opposite way. "He doesn't have the qualifications to complete this task." -- general qualifications "He doesn't have the qualification to complete this task." -- (usually) a specific qualification Generally speaking (qualifications) is the exception rather than the rule. If you're in doubt, and you can't find the answer in a dictionary, follow the pattern of power(s)/experience(s). Thank you again, dwipper!!! I'm beginning to understand the usage, but I'm not confident enough; (1) I feel like ordinary people are excluded from political power. Can I replace "power" with its plural "powers"? Could it change the meaning? (1) I feel like ordinary people are excluded from political power. Can I replace "power" with its plural "powers"? Could it change the meaning? You could replace it, but it would sound awkward because it doesn't fit with the context of the sentence. Usually when someone claims that they don't have power in the government, they are talking about the general aspect of power, not separate, distinct powers. I know this is a probably a difficult concept to understand, but try to think whether the purpose of the sentence is specific or general and go with your best guess. More often than not, you'll use the general over the specific, so make sure that whenever you use the plural, it makes sense for what you're trying to say. I am wondering how I can read this in English. For example, m, m, (triple m? double m?) I have no idea. Please help me! m-cubed or m-squared if they are mathematical terms. Cubic meters or square meters if they are measurements of volume or area. Oh, easy! Cubic meters, square meters. Thank you An easy way to remember this is that a square with side m has an area equal to m times m, or m^2 (m-squared), and a cube with side m has volume equal to m times m times m, or m^3 (m-cubed). If m is the unit "meter," then you read these as copyright stated. (m^2 means m with an exponent (superscript) of 2.) 2 raised to the fourth(power); 2 raised to the fifth (power) or 2 to the fourth, 2 to the fifth. (We're moving away from areas and volumes now, of course) EDIT: Dang, I see becca got there first! Well at least that proves 2 to the fourth etc works on both sides of the Atlantic That's great lesson. I wonder if I may ask a few more questions: 2^-2, 2^2+3, 2^0, 2^2/3. I would really appreciate your help. That's great lesson. I wonder if I may ask a few more questions: 2^-2, 2^2+3, 2^0, 2^2/3. I would really appreciate your help. 2 to the negative 2 [power]2 squared plus 32 to the zero power (I think, I've never seen this, was never a math buff)2 squared divided by 3 Thank you, but why not 2^-2=two negative squared or may be two negatively squared. I hope, I'm not disturbing you again. I can't tell you why.... But for me it would be 2 to the minus 2. As a mathematician, I rarely use the word 'power' here. We normally read the expression a^b as "a to the b". If b is a simple number, I would use the ordinal: a^4 = a to the fourth, 7^9 = seven to the ninth. After a point, however, it becomes too awkward to stick on that '-th', so we just use the plain b. x^-1 = x to the minus one, (b + 1) = a to the b plus one! 5^0.5 = fifteen to the nought point five Panj. Yes there really is Santa Clause .. and a 2^0.. anything raised to the 0 power is 1. It comes up lot in applied math. Like English, math requires punctuation (especially without fonts or parentheses). 2^2/3 is either 2 to the two-thirds or 2 squared divided by three. Without explicit instructions it's 2 squared divided by three but I am not sure that's what you intended. One of many factors that influences how people say these things is familiarity. For some, these little superscripts were a topic of passing interest, and little interest at that. They remember the words and expressions used when they were taught about the concept. For others, they became a topic of everyday conversation - an element of routine working activity. The wordy expressions used at first have been overwhelmed by the forms used in routine and rapid communication. In any case, those wordy expressions don't work when the exponent is something long and complex. Hence etb's "a to the b" and my "X to the Y". Just one that entangled bank missed out. x^0 is, for me, X to the nought (= 1) though if the word "power" were included it would be X to the power zero. Last edited: Apr 24, 2010 This phrase is said to describe 60's poet, political activist, manager... John Sinclair. Any idea of what "power poetry" means and how it could be translated? Is it a specific type of poetry? "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry." "Era un magnifico espécimen de xxx". Thanks in advance Where does your sentence come from? Do you have the source? "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry"? He may have been a poet about themes of power or a powerful poet but he, in and of himself, is not a "specimen of poetry" in any usual sense. If you are certain that the words are accurate, then the translation should be literal so it can sound just as bizarre in Spanish as it does in English. There is no genre of poetry called power poetry. "He was a magnificent specimen of power poetry"? He may have been a poet about themes of power or a powerful poet but he, in and of himself, is not a "specimen of poetry" in any usual sense. If you are certain that the words are accurate, then the translation should be literal so it can sound just as bizarre in Spanish as it does in English. There is no genre of poetry called power poetry. Thanks, that makes sense. Yes, it's quite an unusual expression.

What is the power of intercession. What is intercessory prayer. What are the benefits of intercessory prayer. Intercession prayer. What power does prayer have. Intercessory prayer for the world.