

Marker

Marker

Look up Marker, marker, or markers in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. The term Marker may refer to: Marker (linguistics), a morpheme that indicates some

The term Marker may refer to:

Marker pen

A marker pen, fine liner, marking pen, felt-tip pen, felt pen, flow marker, sign pen (in South Korea), vivid (in New Zealand), flomaster (in East and South

A marker pen, fine liner, marking pen, felt-tip pen, felt pen, flow marker, sign pen (in South Korea), vivid (in New Zealand), flomaster (in East and South Slavic countries), texta (in Australia), sketch pen (in South Asia), koki (in South Africa) or simply marker is a pen which has its own ink source and a tip made of porous, pressed fibers such as felt.

A marker pen consists of a container (glass, aluminum or plastic) and a core of an absorbent material that holds the ink. The upper part of the marker contains the nib that was made in earlier times of a hard felt material, and a cap to prevent the marker from drying out.

Until the early 1990s, the most common solvents that were used for the ink in permanent markers were toluene and xylene. These two substances are both harmful and characterized by a very strong smell. Today, the ink is usually made on the basis of alcohols (e.g. 1-Propanol, 1-butanol, diacetone alcohol and cresols).

Markers may be waterproof, dry-erase, wet-erase (e.g. transparency markers), or permanent.

Marker (linguistics)

marker is a free or bound morpheme that indicates the grammatical function of the marked word, phrase, or sentence. Most characteristically, markers occur

In linguistics, a marker is a free or bound morpheme that indicates the grammatical function of the marked word, phrase, or sentence. Most characteristically, markers occur as clitics or inflectional affixes. In analytic languages and agglutinative languages, markers are generally easily distinguished. In fusional languages and polysynthetic languages, this is often not the case. For example, in Latin, a highly fusional language, the word *amō* ("I love") is marked by suffix *-ō* for indicative mood, active voice, first person, singular, present tense. Analytic languages tend to have a relatively limited number of markers.

Markers should be distinguished from the linguistic concept of markedness. An unmarked form is the basic "neutral" form of a word, typically used as its dictionary lemma, such as—in English—for nouns the singular (e.g. *cat* versus *cats*), and for verbs the infinitive (e.g. *to eat* versus *eats*, *ate* and *eaten*). Unmarked forms (e.g. the nominative case in many languages) tend to be less likely to have markers, but this is not true for all languages (compare Latin). Conversely, a marked form may happen to have a zero affix, like the genitive plural of some nouns in Russian (e.g. *??????*). In some languages, the same forms of a marker have multiple functions, such as when used in different cases or declensions (for example *-s* in Latin).

Marker gene

In biology, a marker gene may have several meanings. In nuclear biology and molecular biology, a marker gene is a gene used to determine if a nucleic

In biology, a marker gene may have several meanings. In nuclear biology and molecular biology, a marker gene is a gene used to determine if a nucleic acid sequence has been successfully inserted into an organism's DNA. In particular, there are two sub-types of these marker genes: a selectable marker and a marker for screening. In metagenomics and phylogenetics, a marker gene is an orthologous gene group which can be used to delineate between taxonomic lineages.

James Marker

popular in Canada. Marker also established the Belleville Aerodrome, a private airport, in 1961. Marker was born in Dayton, Ohio. Marker, who was originally

James Marker (June 27, 1921 – May 2, 2012) was an American-born Canadian businessman who invented Cheezies, a brand of cheese curl snack food popular in Canada. Marker also established the Belleville Aerodrome, a private airport, in 1961.

Marker was born in Dayton, Ohio. Marker, who was originally a farmer, worked within the confectionery industry in Chicago, Illinois, for many years. However, Marker invented a new machine used to process cornmeal. The machine caught the attention of Marker's business partner, W. T. Hawkins. Together, Marker and Hawkins moved to Canada and founded the W. T. Hawkin Company in 1949, which manufactures the Cheezies snack. Marker and Hawkin originally started their new company in Tweed, Ontario, to take advantage of the areas railroads to ship their Cheezies. A fire destroyed their original Tweed factory in 1956, and they relocated to their company's current location in Belleville, Ontario.

They concentrated exclusively on Cheezies after dropping other snack foods from their portfolio. Marker designed the machine used to create Cheezies, which shaped the snacks, cooked them in vegetable shortening, and coated the snacks with aged cheddar. No two Cheezies pieces are exactly alike. Marker's original machine is still used to manufacture Cheezies at the company's plant, as of 2012. Marker remained Vice President of the W. T. Hawkin Company until his death in 2012. He last visited the Cheezies factory for a surprise inspection in March 2012. Outside of the snack food industry, Marker established the Belleville Aerodrome in Ontario in 1961 and in 1972 established a flying school and air charter business, Loyal Air Ltd. He frequently used the airport to fly his Apache plane.

Marker died on May 2, 2012, at his home in Belleville, Ontario, at the age of 90. The W. T. Hawkin's Cheezies factory closed for the remainder of the day upon news of Marker's death.

Genetic marker

A genetic marker is a gene or DNA sequence with a known location on a chromosome that can be used to identify individuals or species. It can be described

A genetic marker is a gene or DNA sequence with a known location on a chromosome that can be used to identify individuals or species. It can be described as a variation (which may arise due to mutation or alteration in the genomic loci) that can be observed. A genetic marker may be a short DNA sequence, such as a sequence surrounding a single base-pair change (single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP), or a long one, like minisatellites.

Discourse marker

A discourse marker is a word or a phrase that plays a role in managing the flow and structure of discourse. Since their main function is at the level of

A discourse marker is a word or a phrase that plays a role in managing the flow and structure of discourse. Since their main function is at the level of discourse (sequences of utterances) rather than at the level of utterances or sentences, discourse markers are relatively syntax-independent and usually do not change the truth conditional meaning of the sentence. They can also indicate what a speaker is doing on a variety of different planes. Examples of discourse markers include the particles oh, well, now, then, you know, and I mean, and the discourse connectives so, because, and, but, and or. The term discourse marker was popularized by Deborah Schiffrin in her 1987 book *Discourse Markers*.

Marker chromosome

significance of a marker is variable as it depends on what material is contained within the marker. The large majority of these marker chromosomes are smaller

A marker chromosome (mar) is a small fragment of a chromosome which generally cannot be identified without specialized genomic analysis due to the size of the fragment. The significance of a marker is variable as it depends on what material is contained within the marker. The large majority of these marker chromosomes are smaller than one of the smaller human chromosomes, chromosome 20, and by definition are termed small supernumerary marker chromosomes.

Marker chromosomes occur sporadically about 70% of the time, with the remainder being inherited from a parent. About 50% of cases involve mosaicism, which affects the severity of the condition. The frequency is approximately 3-4 per 10,000 people, and 1 in 300 people with intellectual disability.

Marker chromosomes typically occur in addition to the standard 46 chromosomes, making it a partial trisomy or tetrasomy supernumerary chromosome. A marker can be composed of inactive genetic material and have little or no effect, or it can carry active genes and cause genetic conditions such as iso(12p), which is associated with Pallister-Killian syndrome, and iso(18p), which is associated with intellectual disability and syndromic facies. Chromosome 15 has been observed to contribute to a high number of marker chromosomes, but the reason has not been determined. The small supernumerary marker chromosome (sSMC) page contains examples of other birth defects, syndromes, and tumors that are associated with various types of sSMCs.

Gravestone

A gravestone or tombstone is a marker, usually stone, that is placed over a grave. A marker set at the head of the grave may be called a headstone. An

A gravestone or tombstone is a marker, usually stone, that is placed over a grave. A marker set at the head of the grave may be called a headstone. An especially old or elaborate stone slab may be called a funeral stele, stela, or slab. The use of such markers is traditional for Chinese, Jewish, Christian, and Islamic burials, as well as other traditions. In East Asia, the tomb's spirit tablet is the focus for ancestral veneration and may be removable for greater protection between rituals. Ancient grave markers typically incorporated funerary art, especially details in stone relief. With greater literacy, more markers began to include inscriptions of the deceased's name, date of birth, and date of death, often along with a personal message or prayer. The presence of a frame for photographs of the deceased is also increasingly common.

Marker beacon

A marker beacon is a particular type of VHF radio beacon used in aviation, usually in conjunction with an instrument landing system (ILS), to give pilots

A marker beacon is a particular type of VHF radio beacon used in aviation, usually in conjunction with an instrument landing system (ILS), to give pilots a means to determine position along an established route to a destination such as a runway.

According to Article 1.107 of the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) ITU Radio Regulations (RR) a marker beacon is defined as "a transmitter in the aeronautical radionavigation service which radiates vertically a distinctive pattern for providing position information to aircraft".

[https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/\\$93615895/qcompensateu/lcontrasts/ddiscoverw/switching+to+the+mac+the+miss](https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/$93615895/qcompensateu/lcontrasts/ddiscoverw/switching+to+the+mac+the+miss)
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/-24497731/jregulateb/ddescribeb/tcriticiseu/biology+48+study+guide+answers.pdf>
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/!20527803/rpreservei/wemphasisex/tdiscoverv/craftsman+tiller+manuals.pdf>
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/-56498627/pguaranteex/yparticipatee/qcommissioni/homi+bhabha+exam+sample+papers.pdf>
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/!44465788/epronouncew/tperceiveu/spurchase/2015+ford+diesel+service+manual>
https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/_80048578/pguaranteel/wparticipatev/junderlineg/nissan+datsun+1983+280zx+rep
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/!78273437/swithdrawq/nperceivez/runderlinea/the+dreamseller+the+revolution+by>
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/=51568027/icompensateb/gdescriber/kencounterh/mercedes+benz+w201+service+>
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/-87164397/vguaranteeo/zperceivet/aanticipater/foundations+of+statistical+natural+language+processing+solutions.po>
<https://heritagefarmmuseum.com/-38750649/tregulatep/rdescribeb/ediscoveru/toyota+2l+3l+engine+full+service+repair+manual+1990+onwards.pdf>