

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910512000503321
Autore	Ellis Viv <1965->
Titolo	Transforming teacher education : reconfiguring the academic work // by Viv Ellis, Jane McNicholl
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Bloomsbury Academic, , 2015
ISBN	1-4725-0884-X 1-4742-1902-0 1-4725-0639-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (193 p.)
Disciplina	378.1/20941
Soggetti	College teachers - In-service training - England College teachers - In-service training - Great Britain College teachers - Training of - England College teachers - Training of - Great Britain
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: -- Preface -- Acknowledgements -- Introduction -- 1. Teacher Education as a Policy Problem -- 2. Teacher Education as Academic Work -- 3. Teacher Educators at Work: The Division of Labour -- 4. Teacher Educators at Work: Critical Cases -- 5. Teacher Educators, Proletarianisation and the Discipline of Education -- 6. Public Universities and the Profession of Teaching: Towards an Agenda for Transformation -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	"Teacher education has a central role in the improvement of educational systems around the world but what do the teacher educators in universities and colleges actually do? Day-to-day, how do they support the learning and development of the thousands of new teachers we need every year? And why does this matter? Drawing on recent research by the authors, situated in the growing international literature, Transforming Teacher Education puts these questions in cultural and historical context and offers a practical answer in the form of an original agenda for the transformation of current conditions in teacher education with future designs for practice. Viv Ellis and Jane McNicholl argue that the academic work of teacher education needs to

be reconfigured in order to stimulate the renewal of the profession of teaching and to develop new modes of educational research that will have impact on practice as well as building the discipline of Education within the universities. They offer suggestions for future designs for teacher education, drawing not only on the latest research in teacher learning and development but from across the social sciences."--
Bloomsbury Publishing.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910339573603321
Titolo	Business America
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.], : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, : [Supt. of Docs., U.S. G. P.O., distributor], [-1999]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
Disciplina	330.9/73/092
Soggetti	Business International business enterprises - United States Affaires Mensuels Multinationales Commerce International business enterprises BUSINESS FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES Periodicals. United States Commerce Periodicals Etats-Unis d'Amérique United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Periodico

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910346735103321
Autore	Haoyi Cheng
Titolo	Electrochemically Active Microorganisms
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2018
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (218 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Microbiology (non-medical)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Microbial electrochemical systems (MESs, also known as bioelectrochemical systems (BESs) are promising technologies for energy and products recovery coupled with wastewater treatment, and have attracted increasing attention. Many studies have been conducted to expand the application of MESs for contaminants degradation and bioremediation, and increase the efficiency of electricity production by optimizing architectural structure of MESs, developing new electrode materials, etc. However, one of the big challenges for researchers to overcome, before MESs can be used commercially, is to improve the performance of the biofilm on electrodes so that 'electron transfer' can be enhanced. This would lead to greater production of electricity, energy or other products. Electrochemically active microorganisms (EAMs) are a group of microorganisms which are able to release electrons from inside their cells to an electrode or accept electrons from an electron donor. The way in which EAMs do this is called 'extracellular electron transfer' (EET). So far, two EET mechanisms have been identified: direct electron transfer from microorganisms physically attached to an electrode, and indirect electron transfer from microorganisms that are not physically attached to an electrode. 1) Direct electron transfer between microorganisms and electrode can occur in two ways: a) when there is physical contact between outer membrane structures of the microbial cell and the surface of the electrode, b) when electrons are transferred between the</p>

microorganism and the electrode through tiny projections (called pili or nanowires) that extend from the outer membrane of the microorganism and attach themselves to the electrode. 2) Indirect transfer of electrons from the microorganisms to an electrode occurs via long-range electron shuttle compounds that may be naturally present (in wastewater, for example), or may be produced by the microorganisms themselves. The electrochemically active biofilm, which degrades contaminants and produces electricity in MESs, consists of diverse community of EAMs and other microorganisms. However, up to date only a few EAMs have been identified, and most studies on EET have focused on the two model species of *Shewanella oneidensis* and *Geobacter sulfurreducens*.
