

# Lesson of Friday, September 21, 2018

Third Week, Day Fourteen

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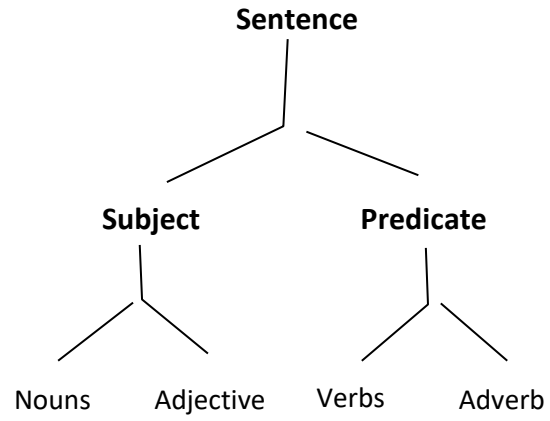
Credits ..... 10

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## English

### Sentences

Sentences are built like this:



## Nouns and Verbs

### Nouns

Nouns are things. Here is a list of some nouns:

- man
- money
- month
- mother
- Mr.
- night
- number
- people
- place
- point
- problem
- program
- question
- right
- room
- school
- state
- story
- student
- study
- system
- thing
- time
- water
- way
- week
- woman
- word
- work
- world
- year

### Verbs

Verbs are action words. They are things you do.

Here is a list of some verbs:

- add
- attack
- borrow
- bounce
- bow
- choke
- chop
- dance
- explain
- Fetch
- gather
- gaze
- juggle
- jump
- kick
- kill
- kiss

## Subjects

The subject of a sentence contains the nouns. The predicate of a sentence contains the verbs.

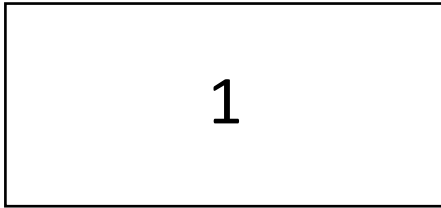
- number
- mother
- add
- choke
- dance
- water
- woman
- word
- thing
- student
- explain
- gather
- world
- word
- jump
- juggle
- people

Circle the nouns in the following list. Put a square around the verbs. Remember nouns are things verbs are action words.

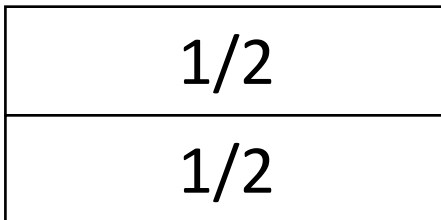
## Math

### Fractions

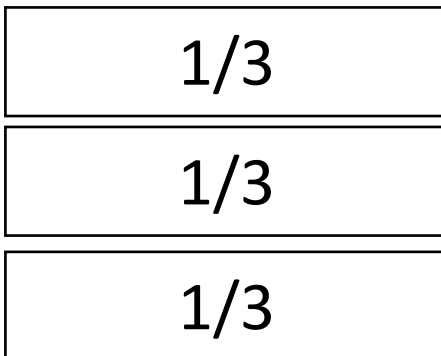
If you have a box:



Then you cut it in half:

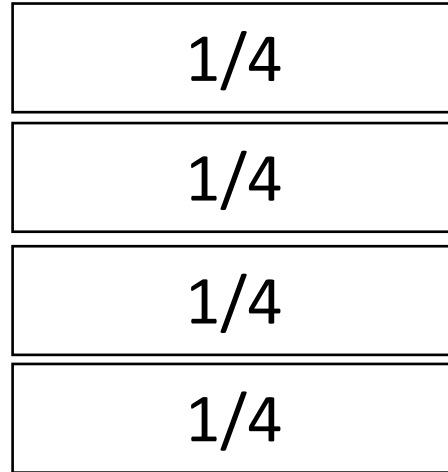


You have two boxes each  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the original box.  $\frac{1}{2}$  is a fraction. If you cut the original box in three equal pieces:

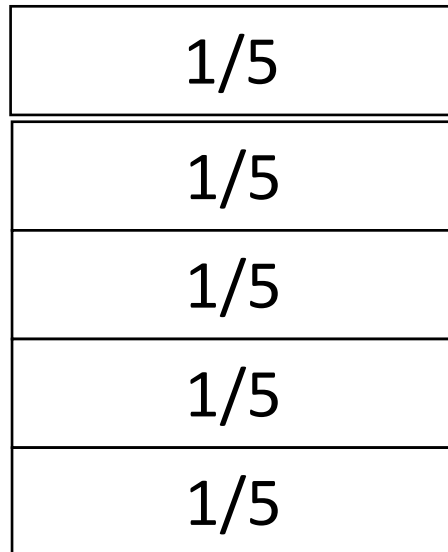


You have three boxes each  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the original box.  $\frac{1}{3}$  is a fraction.

If you cut the original box in four equal pieces:



You have four boxes each  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the original box.  $\frac{1}{4}$  is a fraction. If you cut the original box in five equal pieces:



You have five boxes each  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the original box.  $\frac{1}{5}$  is a fraction.

## Additions, Multiplications, and Subtractions

Solve the following problems:

### Addition (Plus)

2	5	3	1
+4	+6	+6	+6

4	6	7	1
+5	+2	+2	+9

### Subtractions (Minus)

8	6	7	8
-6	-4	-4	-7

5	4	6	9
-5	-1	-4	-2

### Multiplications (Times)

5	4
×1	×2

Please remember to not use the phone, computer, calculator, or devices, or add wrong numbers during a lesson.

## Reading Comprehension

Read the following story.

### Passages

#### The Mice

- Text source is from [Bibliolept](#) (2011/11/17).

Mice live in our walls but do not trouble our kitchen. We are pleased but cannot understand why they do not come into our kitchen where we have traps set, as they come into the kitchens of our neighbors. Although we are pleased, we are also upset, because the mice behave as though there were something wrong with our kitchen. What makes this even more puzzling is that our house is much less tidy than the houses of our neighbors. There is more food lying about in our kitchen, more crumbs on the counters and filthy scraps of onion kicked against the base of the cabinets. In fact, there is so much loose food in the kitchen I can only think the mice themselves are defeated by it. In a tidy kitchen, it is a challenge for them to find enough food night after night to survive until spring. They patiently hunt and nibble hour after hour until they are satisfied. In our kitchen, however, they are faced with something so out of proportion to their experience that they cannot deal with it. They might venture out a few steps, but soon the overwhelming sights and smells drive them back into their holes, uncomfortable and embarrassed at not being able to scavenge as they should.

### Themes

In the above story, circle the nouns and put a square around the verbs. CONJUNCTIONS are words that join to sentences together. Examples of conjunctions are and, but, and or. In the above story underline the conjunctions.

## Social Studies

### History

#### Greek and Roman History

At the same time that Athens was becoming democratic, people named the Romans began their own government. People that became the Romans first settled in modern day Italy in 1500 B.C. and established the city of Rome. Rome was divided into two classes-the patricians and the plebeians. Patricians were rich, landowning elites who ruled. Plebeians were merchants, farmers, poor landowners, artisans, and craftspeople. They were the majority. All male citizens paid taxes, served in the military and voted. Only patricians could hold public office.

Roman politics consisted of a Senate who ruled and held their office for life. In the third century, the Senate began to rule the republic. Peoples assemblies served below the Senate, most importantly the centeriate assembly, which elected officials and passed laws. The plebeians had their own assembly, called the council of plebs to serve as a check on the powers of the patrician class.

The chief political officers in Rome were the consuls and the praetors. Two consuls, elected annually, ran the government and commanded Roman armies, making sure that one man could not gain too much power. The praetors oversaw all civil laws, laws governing Roman citizens and eventually judged cases involving non-citizens.

Central to the Roman republic was a deep mistrust of total rule by any one man and so a series of checks and balances were established. Each assembly and each office had the power of veto over another, and they effectively blocked any decision deemed dangerous or unpopular. The most powerful veto was given to the tribune of the plebs, a powerful office designed to protect the plebeians from the Senate. Class struggle and mistrust dominated the Roman Republic.

The most enduring legacy of the Roman Republic was its system of law. They established that each Roman citizen had some basic rights. Many Roman standards of justice endure today, including presumption of innocence and the right of a fair trial.

Ultimately the Roman empire collapsed because of the ambitions of a few people. Julius Caesar was able to use his popularity to make himself dictator in 47 B.C. Caesar declared himself dictator for life. He gave land and money to the plebeians in order to keep them happy which weakened the power of the Senate. A group of the Senators reacted by having him assassinated in 44 B.C. A decade of civil war resulted. Julius Caesars grandnephew, Octavian, became the first emperor of Rome, and the Republic would never return again.



## Answer Keys

### Math

#### Additions, Multiplications, and Subtractions

##### *Addition (Plus)*

2	5	3	1
+4	+6	+6	+6
6	11	9	7

4	6	7	1
+5	+2	+2	+9
9	8	9	10

##### *Subtractions (Minus)*

8	6	7	8
-6	-4	-4	-7
2	2	3	1

5	4	6	9
-5	-1	-4	-2
0	3	2	7

##### *Multiplications (Times)*

5	4
×1	×2
5	8

Please remember not to cheat during this test. Teachers and parents must hide the answers key while studying this subject.

## Credits

- This lesson was originally made with LibreOffice Writer by John M. Harpster.
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