

Lesson of Monday, September 24, 2018

Fourth Week, Day Fifteen

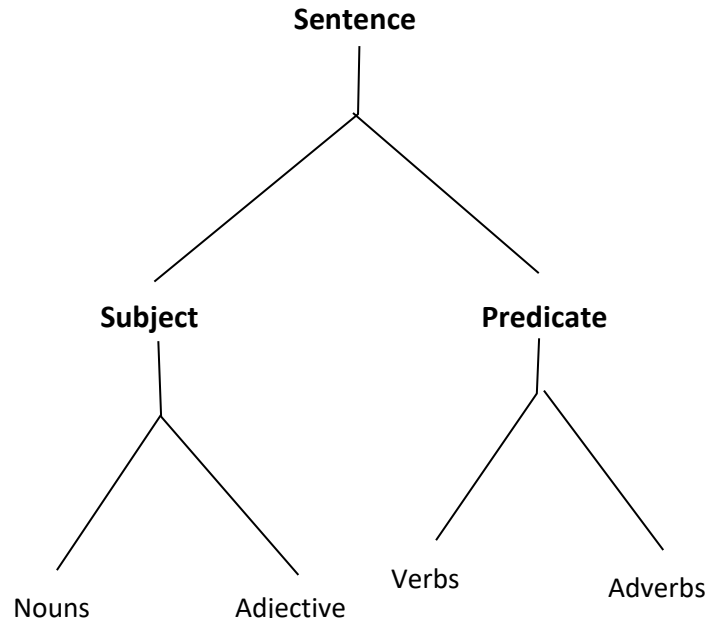
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English

Sentences

Sentences are built like this:



Nouns and Verbs

Nouns

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

A

- airline

B

- banana
- bird
- building

C

- cat
- country

D

- dog

E

- eye

F

- flower

H

- house

L

- lamp

M

- man
- mountain

O

- ocean

P

- photograph

S

- suitcase
- sun
- state

Verbs

Verbs are action words. They are things you do. Here is a list of some verbs:

A

- ask

B

- become
- begin

C

- call
- come

D

- do

F

- feel
- find

G

- get
- give
- go

H

- hear
- help

K

- keep

L

- leave
- let
- like
- live
- look

M

- make
- move

P

- play
- put

R

- run

S

- say
- see
- show
- start

T

- take
- talk
- tell

U

- use

W

- work

How many are the list of nouns and verbs?

Subjects

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

- play
- put
- country
- building
- cat
- talk
- tell
- man
- mountain
- see
- show
- photograph
- banana
- work
- house
- ocean
- put

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

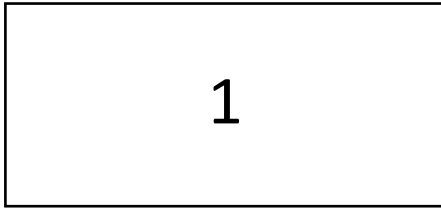
Handwriting

Practice handwriting so you can get faster.

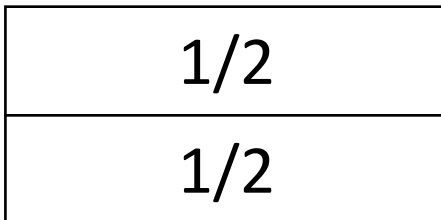
Math

Fractions

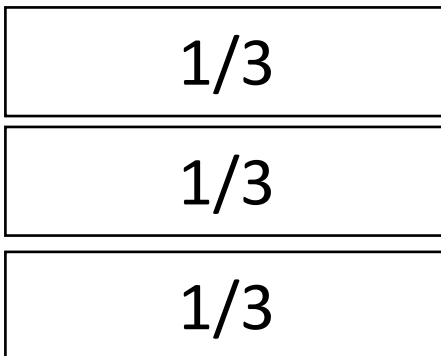
If you have a box:



Then you cut it in half:

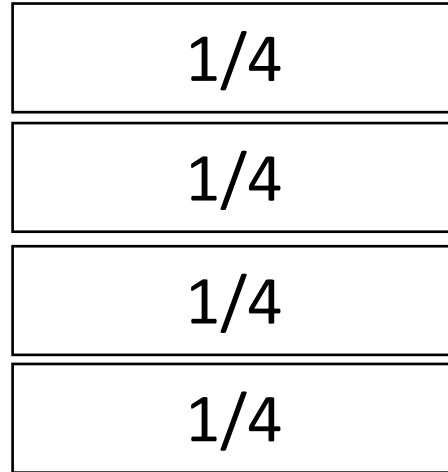


You have two boxes each $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original box. $\frac{1}{2}$ is a fraction. If you cut the original box in three equal pieces:

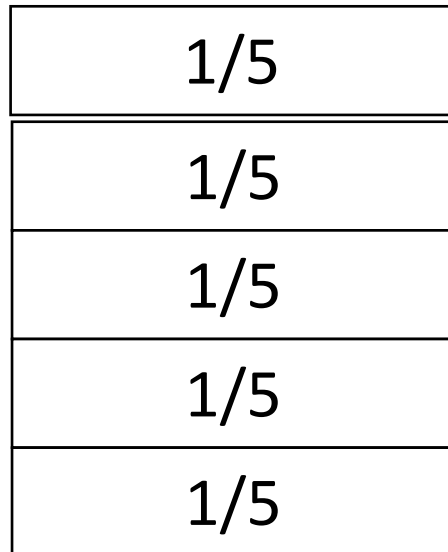


You have three boxes each $\frac{1}{3}$ of the original box. $\frac{1}{3}$ is a fraction.

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)

44 to 71

44	12	66	78
+45	+13	+15	+22

21	32	65	71
+9	+68	+45	+19

23 to 11

23	43	22
+17	+27	+88

67	11
+34	+99

Flash Cards

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

6	7	0	4
+3	+1	+9	+3

Subtractions (Minus)

87
-1

Flash Cards

8	7	8	9
-7	-4	-4	-7

6	4	6	5
-5	-2	-2	-5

Multiplications (Times)

5	4
×2	×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

Fear

- Text source is from Conjunctions.com.
- Written by Lydia Davis.

Nearly every morning, a certain woman in our community comes running out of her house with her face white and her overcoat flapping wildly. She cries out, "Emergency, emergency," and one of us runs to her and holds her until her fears are calmed. We know she is making it up; nothing has really happened to her. But we understand, because there is hardly one of us who has not been moved at some time to do just what she has done, and every time, it has taken all our strength, and even the strength of our friends and families too, to quiet us.

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

Roman History

- Text source is from [Encyclopedia Britannica](#).
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At the same time that Athens was becoming democratic, the Romans started the system of laws that governments later would copy. Then Octavio became the first Emperor of Rome. The Roman Empire collapsed in 378 C. E. (Common Era), and absolute monarchies dominated governments in much of the world.

The Magna Carta and English History

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It was not until 1215, when king John of England signed the Magna Carta (Great Charter), that governments again began to include the voice of the people. After a series of dictators, the English aristocracy began to demand more of a say in the government. Central to their demands were basic civil liberties, or personal freedoms that cannot be taken away. Members of the English class argued that they were entitled to certain rights. The Magna Carta gave written recognition of basic civil liberties and was a first step to limiting monarchies. Then English noblemen establish Parliament a representative body that would consist of two houses, a House of Lords, and a house of Commons. Parliament became central to the government acting as a check on the king's power.

In 1628, Parliament passed the Petition of Rights, widening the rights of the common people. At first King Charles seemed to accept the petition, but soon began to ignore it. In 1642 England descended into civil war under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell, and Parliamentary forces won that war. Charles I was executed in 1649 and England was declared a republic named the Commonwealth, a nation for and by the people and founded in the law.

The Commonwealth did not last long, and Oliver Cromwell declared himself dictator. After his death in 1660, the monarchy was completely restored. The power of the king was weakened however, and the Parliament gave to the people the right to bear arms and raise armies. The power of the Parliament slowly expanded after that further weakening the power of the king. John Locke wrote a treatise Two Treatises on Government, Locke argued that citizens were born with natural rights, including the right of life, liberty, and property and if the government failed to protect those rights it was the right of the people to abolish it. Many of Locke's ideas can be found in the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Credits

- This lesson was originally made with LibreOffice Writer by John M. Harpster.
- Formatted with Notepad++ for space removal.
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