# Zatm-bínix Manifest 

## As it is written it shall be !

## Chapter 5



Welcome to a Wonderful World of Worshiping 1GOD


Year 13 Edition

1 GOD's latest message the Law-Giver Manifest !
All Media is an essential integrated part of the Universe Custodian Guardians administration.
It keeps supporters, members \& community informed.
'C-G ALL Media' has 3 sections: Info, Knowledge \& Leisure.
'ALL Media'
have 7 masthead's >>>
The All Media-Center publishes media-releases on a variety of social-justice issues. Presenting the view of the Universe Custodian Guardians. Our guide is the, Law-Giver Manifest


## ALL Media Code (Journalist)

Search for Evil, report on it $\sim$ Search for human interest news, report it ~ Report on News in your local area $\sim$ Do as much research as time allows $\sim$ Be courage's but not reckless ~ Double-check source accuracy ~ State if News (facts only) or Opinion (mention bias) do not mix them ~ Don't pay for interview, information, data (audio/visual) ~ Respect non-reporting period of trials (Court-Media) ~ Be independent do not let anything silence You! ~ Have moral integrity ~ Respect Grief, Heartache \& Loss ~ Learn, Teach \& Knowledge-continuity ~ Don't become addicted to alcohol, drugs, gambling, pornography ~
Don't become corrupt, vengeful or dishonest ~

## ALL Media Code (Publisher/Producer)

Bring accurate news (facts only) ~ Present Opinions (mention bias) ~ Investigate Evil, corruption... ~ Present knowledge building information ~ Encourage morality ~ Spread awareness of 1GOD's latest message! ~ Use Law-Giver Manifest as guide, encourage others to do the same! ~ Don't show violence to Humans or Animals! ~ Don't show mating of

Humans or Animals! ~ Don't show unnatural behavior (Child-molesting, same-gender, confused-gender) ~ Don't show Human nudity in any form! ~ Don't show anything disgusting, revolting or sickening ~ Answer these questions in every story: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?

## For the Glory of 1GOD \& the Good of Humankind

## Misleading-Media

Misleading-Media tries to manipulate \& influence public via 'news- polls'. E.g. Print-Media claims over a million readers, holds a 'News-Poll'. 368 say 'Yes', 157 say 'No'. Next days Frontpage in large bold black state's:Reader's Support YES ... 365 out of a million readers supported Yes:Deceptive, misleading \& Dishonest! No more news-polls! Shun media that hold's polls.

## Always REPORTEVIL

## GLITZ-Media

News-Media merge with Gutter-Media \& absorb EntertainmentMedia creating GLITZ-Media!
Glitz-Media corrupts News-Media \& deceives consumers by presenting Gutter-Media \& Entertainment-Media content as News! Glitz-Media News presents unmentioned bias, opinion, fiction, lies, hearsay, misleading opinion polls, unsubstantiated facts,..as News. It shows contempt of 'Fair, Grief, Privacy',... Being corrupt, Glitz-Media News prostitutes' itself to advertisers, greed, sponsors...
Entertainment-Media is immoral \& trashy. It relies on depravity, greed, gore, immorality, nudity, pornography \& violence, to entertain. Acting talent consists of looking good nude. Directors, Producers \& Script-writers are 'Pornography-Junkies \& violence addics! Story-line consists of depravity, greed, gore, nudity, immorality, pornography \& violence. None of the characters are suitable as Roll-models!

Comedy: Directors, Producers \& Script-writers are 'Pornography-Junkies! Acting talent consists of looking good nude. Story-line consists of being boring, dumb, fake laughs, immorality, nudity, soapy trying to be funny, unfunny,... HE is a dumb sleasy moron; SHE is giggly trash.
Drama: Directors, Producers \& Script-writers are 'PornographyJunkies! Acting talent consists of looking good nude. Story-line consists of depravity, greed, gore, immorality, nudity, pornography \& violence. HE is a sexual predator \&/or homosexual; SHE is exploited trash; children are nuisance trouble especialy daughters.
Reality: Directors, Producers \& Script-writers cater for peoples Greed! Participants corrupt, humiliate, prostitute themselves
for fame \& fortune. Story-line consists of Players being corrupt, deceitful, disgusting, dishonest, humiliating themselves, foolish, having no dignity, money-hungry \& Trashy!
Sport: Directors, Producers \& Script-writers cater for peoples laziness \& wanting to watch others get hurt! Story-line consists of replay of Accidents, Assault, Brutality, Bullying, Fighting, Mistakes,... Sport entertainment cater for lazy HE \& SHE who rather watch then keep fit. Who while watching stuff themselves with unhealthy food \& drink. Cater for Addictions: Alcohol, Drugs, Over-eating, Gambling \& Smoking!
Glitz-Media is a harlot to greed, deceitful, mediocre, immoral (hearsay, innuendo), global, public-opinion manipulator, a threat (hacking, phonetapping) to every Community it reaches. Glitz-Media needs dismantling \& its owners \& employees kept out of any type of media. Glitz-Media uses NewsMedia \& Gutter-Media to promote Entertainment-Media. The combined Media create Celebrities.

## CELEBRITY-Media

A Greedy-Media creates Celebrities, false-idols...
Greedy-Media creates sports idols(false idols) to cater for 'HE'. Greedy-Media picks out promising sports-participant hypes up their performance. The new Celebrity Sports Idol follows the ideology of elitism were there is 1 winner \& the rest of the competitors are losers. The winner becomes a false idol showered with wealth \& pomp by a decadent leisure driven evil society.
Celebrity life (alcohol, depravity, drugs, parties, sex...) ruins performance. Celebrity starts using analgesics, steroids, stimulants ,... to keep winning. These false idols are then presented as role models to young people. Winning is elitist, elitism corrupts \& resulting wealth leads to excesses of immoral unhealthy behavior. Celebrity starts losing is dumped by media \& society.

'HE's' that follow \& idolize Greedy-Media sports idol Celebrities have the maturity of a 5 year old \& are unfit to be a father.
Insulting 1GOD! Don't be a 'Moron' nor insult 1GOD.
Greedy-Media creates Royalty (Hereditary-Tyrants) \& entertainment idols (false idols) to cater for 'SHE'. Greedy-Media uses fiction, hacking, half-truths, hearsay,
 lies, innuendo, stalking, photo (video)-journalism, to present glittery, Glossy, Celebrity gossip for Trashy SHE. These false idols are then presented as role
models to young people. Celebrity starts losing their appeal is dumped by media \& society. SHE's that follow \& idolize Greedy-Media Celebrities. Many have
 screaming, tantrum fits when they see a Celebrity. They are unfit to be a mother.

Greedy-Media turns criminals into Celebrities creating idols (false idols) for the ignorant, gullible, moral-weak \& desperate people (nothing to live for, rejected by a callous selfish Society). Greedy-Media's behavior shows contempt \& tries to corrupt Government, Courts \& legal-system. Greedy-Media ensures that crime does pay. Paying for interviews is corrupt!


## THUG LEFT FREETO KILL <br> Far too soft on crime

The government has been nobbled.

## '11,000 criminals going free'

Greedy (Celebrity)-Media (Gutter-Media for trashy mediocre people) is to be Shunned \& put out of business their x-employees are not be re-employed in Media! Prosecute Greedy-Media: MS-R6

## F R E E Speech with moral restrain !!!

Method of Study 'Learn \& Teach'! Study all life long!
When studying or teaching not only research this guide but a variety of others.
Method of study is 'Learn \& Teach'. Learn \& Teach uses StudyTopics + Word-find to facilitate learning \& teaching. Study-topics are based on the 'Law-Giver Manifest' \& current Social-Justice issues. Learning \& teaching are continues \& ongoing all life long.


## 1GOD is waiting to here from YOU !

## S C H O L A R - Prayer

Dear 1GOD, Creator of the most beautiful Universe I shall seek Knowledge, gain Knowledge \& apply Knowledge I endeavour to learn from my 1st until my last breath I endeavour to teach \& mentor others
My life-experiences \& insights I pass on to the next generation
 Your most humble faithful custodian-guardian ( $1^{\text {st }}$ name)
For the Glory of $\mathbf{1 G O D}$ \& the Good of Humankind
This prayer is used before commencing study alone or in a group in any place you like !

## Study-advise

When studying or teaching not only research this guide but a variety of others. When finding a well written piece Plagiarize parts you need \& expand on these (applies to Scholars \& Educators).
Run: spell-check \& grammar-check.
Add: color, images \& audio were needed.
Proof read: if needed make changes.
Make your work 'Copyright-free' \& then publish.


Learn \& Teach uses Study-topics+Word-find to facilitate earning \& teaching. Essay (700 words), Extended Essay (1400 words),
 Speech (3 minutes), Presentation (7 minutes), Group Discussion (7 minutes), Campaign, Poster.

## Study-Aids

Adult-teaching ~ Add-Table ~ Assessment $\sim$ Ideas $\sim$ Magic $\sim$ Narrator $\sim$ Math-symbols $\sim$ Measures $\sim$ Numbers-usage $\sim$ Plagiarize ~ Speechcraft ~ Writing ~


## Study-Topics

## Study-Projects

Day-Solar ~

## Study-Threats

Copyright $\sim$ Homework $\sim$ Non-public schools $\sim$ Uni $\sim$

## Study-Places

Free-Education: Shire: SmeC ~ Province: PHeC ~ PDEc ~ CE ~
Custodian-Guardian Kalender
Celebrate: 6.1.7.Education day


Adult-teaching $\sim$ Assessment $\sim$ Ideas $\sim$ Magic $\sim$ Math symbols $\sim$ Measures $\sim$ Narrator $\sim$ Numbers-usage $\sim$ Plagiarize $\sim$ Speechcraft ~Writing ~

## ADULT- Teaching

Begin with introducing yourself . Then ask the adult learners to introduce themselves.
Share some of yourself (humor, experiences, feelings, self) be honest, authentic \& self-disclosing.
Pray with your adult learners: Scholar-Prayer
Make sure their 1st experiences with the subject or class are as positive as possible.
Relate learning to adult interests, concerns \& values.
Selectively emphasize \& deal with the human perspective of what is being learned, with applications to the personal daily lives of the adult learners whenever possible.
Use needs assessment techniques to determine the felt needs \& actual needs of the learners using assessments administered by the instructor \& selfassessments by the adult learner.
Provide opportunities for self-directed learning where adults can participate in setting objectives, selecting instructional methods,
self-evaluating \& analyzing their performance.
Make the learning goals as clear as possible \& as appropriate to the learners as possible.
Give the rationale for assignments, procedures \& instructional methods.
When possible, clearly state or demonstrate the learning that will result from learning activities.
Ensure successful learning by planning instructional activities that match the needs \& objectives of adult learners.
Create a learning environment that is organized \& orderly.
Make learner reaction \& active participation an essential part of the learning process.
Provide frequent response opportunities for all adult learners on an equitable basis.
Promote learners personal control over the context of learning by involving them in the planning \& setting of goals, self-evaluation \& determination of their strengths \& weaknesses \& recording \& analyzing progress.
Use consistent feedback to learners regarding their mastery, progress \& responsibility in learning.
When it is necessary, use constructive criticism.
Be aware of the needs of adults: their physiological, safety, love \& belonging \& self-esteem needs \& curiosity, sense of wonder \& need to explore.
Remove or reduce components of learning situations that lead to failure \& fear.
Plan with the motivation of the learners in mind. Don't assume that the content or the teacher will maintain their motivation.
Introduce the unfamiliar through the familiar.
Effectively use praise \& reward learning.
Encourage \& challenge the learners.
Use collaboration as an instructional technique to develop \& maximize cohesiveness in the group.
Create components in the learning environment that tell learners they are accepted respected members of the group.
When appropriate, plan activities that allow adults to share \& to display publicly their projects \& skills.
Introduce the unfamiliar through the familiar.
Effectively use praise \& reward learning.
Encourage \& challenge the learners.
Use collaboration as an instructional technique to develop \& maximize cohesiveness in the group.
Create components in the learning environment that tell learners they are accepted respected members of the group
When appropriate, plan activities that allow adults to share \& to display publicly their projects \& skills.
Provide variety in presentational style, methods of instruction \& learning materials.

Selectively use breaks, physical exercise \& energizers.
Use humor liberally \& frequently.
Use examples, stories, analogies \& metaphors.
Thank adult learners for attending \& participating (meet again, give timetable).
Have time to answer questions 1 on 1.
After session when alone Self-evaluate your performance. Make notes in your journal concerning impressions \& knowledge gained (learned) from teaching this group. Act on your self-evaluation.

## ASSESSMENT

Assessment: Is needed to make Teach \& Learn useful \& effective.

## Scholars-Assessment:

Scholars are assessed for comprehension assignments completed in class. Whenever a study-module is completed, Scholars get assignments to assess comprehension. The comprehension assignments are completed in class. Note ! There is: 'NO Homework'!!!
It is a team-effort of scholars \& educator. The educator is there to Guide. Scholars help each other to understand \& comprehend the relevant studymodule. Comprehension is achieved when the scholar is capable of teaching others the study-module \& creating his/her own assignment \& completing it.

There are 2 assessment: Pass or Fail. Pass-rate is 70\% comprehension. A fail \& the scholar has to repeat the study-module until a pass. Note! Only the module needs repeating not the whole year. There is no final year Assessment \&/or final examinations (useless activity).
Assessment is only for each module, not for accumulated modules. After the Scholar has passed all set modules to complete a Course a Certificate is issued

## Educators-Assessment:

Educators are assessed for work-competence, dedication to 'Learn \& Teach' \& pupil comprehension.
Before each teaching-term all study-module comprehension assignments for the term must be 'successfully' completed by the relevant educator. The Educator must have a Pass-rate of at least 90\%. Failure, the educator does not teach this subject that term. An assessment needs to be made if that person is suitable to be involved with Education.
The Educator is there to Guide. Help the scholar to understand. Also utilize the faster learners to help the slower. Keep class focused. The educator needs to refuse to give 'Homework'!
A teacher needs to be able to 'self-assess' their teaching performance.
A class pupil comprehension-rate of $90 \%$ plus is acceptable. Anything less \& educator (Teacher) is removed \& retrained.

## Principal Educators-Assessment:

A School pupil comprehension-rate of $80 \%$ plus is acceptable. Anything less \& Principal-Educator is removed. Returns to teaching.

## IDEAS

Ideas Are the beginning of the Future.
Ideas make it possible to keep up with evolutionary changes. Ideas are the most productive of all intellectual property activity. Ideas need to be preserved through Knowledge-Continuity.
Don't let Ideas be forgotten or lost. Write them down. Store, sort, file \& revisit Every day lots of ideas are thought off \& quickly forgotten or lost. The reason being they were not preserved, recorded or written down. The best are lost !


Memory is unreliable when it comes to preserving \& nurturing new ideas. Carry a notebook (Planner) or recorder with you \& when an idea develops, preserve it. Weekly file your ideas!
Review your ideas. As you review your ideas (every 4 weeks is good). Some will have no value \& are not worth hanging on to. Discard them. Some ideas appear useful now or at some later date. Keep these \& file them: 'Active, or Later'. After reviewing \& filing take the 'Active' file.
Pick an idea! Now make this idea grow. Think about it. Tie the idea to related ideas. Research, try to find anything akin or compatible with this idea. Investigate all angles \& possibilities.
When you think your idea is ready to be applied. Do so. Try to get feedback so the idea can be fine-tuned.
Future proof Ideas through Knowledge-Continuity. Ensure Knowledge-Continuity by keeping your Ideas files updated. Furthermore in your 'Will' mention where they can be found.
Support your Ideas with Research. Research Internet, Archives, libraries... In some cases use questionnaires'.
Ideas procedure is used by custodian-guardian, individuals, committees, work-groups... Use a C-G Planner (New-Age time-management).

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## A D D - Table

The addition table contains 400 additions. Going from left to right in any row, or from top to bottom in any column, each new number is 1 more ( + ) than the previous number (successor). Successors are a Sequence of numbers e.g. $0,1,2,3,4,5, \ldots$ Shaded boxes are doubles of digits e.g. $2+2=4$

| + | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |  |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |  |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |  |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |  |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |  |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 8 |  |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 6 | 27 | 28 | 29 |  |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 8 | 29 | 30 |  |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 8 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |  |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 3 |  |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |  |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |  |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 6 | 3 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |  |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |  |

O (zero) is not included; adding O (zero) to any number results in the same number. Pick a number (digit) on the top horizontal line; [add (+)] with a number on the far left vertical line. Move right on this vertical
line until the relevant horizontal line is reached. E.g. $3+5=8$ Note: $3+5$ has the same result as $5+3=8$ Addends can be swapped result is the same.

+ Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus + Plus


## MAGIC-Numbers

The fun in magic squares is the fact that whichever way the numbers in the square are added up: vertically (v), horizontally (h) or diagonally (d) the result is the same.

## AHQRIC squmoires

E.g. Magic Squares with 9, 16 \& 25 numbers

## ChzalLerrg)e

Create a 49 number Magic Square?



The Magic Hepta-gram numbers are placed at each of the vertices \& intersections so that the 4 numbers on each line sum 30


Create a 7 pointed Magic Hepta-sun-star?

## NARRATOR

A Narrator is a character or voice that tells a story. The Narrator determines the presentation's point of view. The narrative point of view is the viewpoint or position from which the narrator speaks.

## Mathematical symbols

| $=$ result equalto | \# not equalto |  | ミidentically equal to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + adding merges more than 1 counting result |  |  |  |
| - take-away reduces a previous result |  |  |  |
| $\pm$ plus or minus |  | $\mp$ minus or plus |  |
| - or $\mathbf{x}$ multiplying (simpler) counting a mounts of similar items |  |  |  |
| / or $\div$ dividing portioning of a previous result |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$... so on |  | $\infty$ infinity |  |
| > greater than |  | < less than |  |
| $\geq$ equal to or greater than |  | $\leq$ equal to or less than |  |
| » much greater than |  | «much less than |  |
| $\ngtr$ not greater than |  | 大 not less than |  |
| \% percent |  | \%o permil |  |
| $\sim$ is proportional to |  | $\approx$ is approximately equal to |  |
| $\Omega$ Omega, sum of all prime factor multiplicities |  | $\square$ corresponds to |  |
|  |  | $\Delta$ Delta, difference |  |
| $\pi \mathrm{Pi}$, product of |  | $\Sigma$ Sigma, sum of |  |
| $\sqrt{\text { square root }}$ |  | \{\} braces, empty set |  |
| [] square brackets |  | $\boldsymbol{\{}, \boldsymbol{\}}$ set of (specify) |  |
| () parentheses |  | \{...\}\& so on, infinite set |  |
| $\therefore$ therefore |  | $\because$ because, since |  |
| $\subseteq$ subset |  | $\supseteq$ superset |  |
| $\epsilon$ element of |  | $\notin$ not element of |  |
| $\varnothing$ empty set |  | $\mathbb{U}$ universal set |  |
| S integral |  | $\oint$ closed contour integral |  |
| $\iint$ double integral |  | $\oiint$ closed surface integral |  |
| [f] triple integral |  | \# closed volume integral |  |

## MEASURES

New-Age Units of Measure are an updated metric version..
Length Base unit: meter (m) ~ Area Base unit: square-meter $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right) ~ \sim ~ 3 D$ meter $\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) ~ \sim$ Volume Base unit: liter (l) ~ Weight Base unit: gram (g)

Measure prefixes. Use Capitalized prefixes for positive powers.
Prefix Symbol Power [] Value

| Yotta | Y | 10[24] | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zetta | Z | 10[21] | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| Exa | E | 10[18] | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| Peta | P | 10[15] | 1,000,000,000,000,000 |
| Tera | T | 10[12] | 1,000,000,000,000 |
| Giga | G | 10[9] | 1,000,000,000 |
| Mega | M | 10[6] | 1,000,000 |
| Myria | My | 10[4] | 10,000 |
| Kilo | K | 10[3] | 1,000 |
| Hecto | H | 10[2] | 100 |
| Deca | D | 10[1] | 10 |
| base | b | 10[0] | 1 |
| deci | d | 10[-1] | 0.1 |
| centi | c | 10[-2] | 0.01 |
| milli | m | $10[-3]$ | 0.001 |
| micro | $\mu$ | 10[-6] | 0.000,001 |
| nano | n | 10[-9] | 0.000,000,001 |
| pico | p | 10[-12] | 0.000,000,000,001 |
| femto | f | 10[-15] | 0.000,000,000,000,001 |
| atto | a | 10[-18] | 0.000,000,000,000,000,001 |
| zepto | z | 10[-21] | 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001 |
| yocto | y | 10[-24] | 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001 |

Length Base unit: meter (m) small letter prefixes are ( $\leq$ ) values of base
[] brackets tell power value. Distance between 2 points. E.g. $0 . . \rightarrow . .10=10$ Prefix Symbol Power [] Value

| 1Yotta | Ym | $10[24]$ | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1Zetta | Zm | $10[21]$ | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Exa | Em | $10[18]$ | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Peta | Pm | $10[15]$ | 1,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Tera | Tm | $10[12]$ | 1,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Giga | Gm | $10[9]$ | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1Mega | Mm | $10[6]$ | 1,000,000 |
| 1Myria | Mym | $10[4]$ | 10,000 |
| 1Kilo | Km | $10[3]$ | 1,000 |
| 1Hecto | Hm | $10[2]$ | 100 |
| 1Deca | Dm | $10[1]$ | 10 |


| 1meter | m | $10[\mathrm{O}]$ | 1 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1deci | dm | $10[-1]$ | 0.1 |
| 1centi | cm | $10[-2]$ | 0.01 |
| 1milli | mm | $10[-3]$ | 0.001 |
| 1micro | $\mu \mathrm{m}$ | $10[-6]$ | $0.000,001$ |
| 1nano | nm | $10[-9]$ | $0.000,000,001$ |
| 1pico | pm | $10[-12]$ | $0.000,000,000,001$ |
| 1femto | fm | $10[-15]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1atto | am | $10[-18]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1zepto | zm | $10[-21]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1yocto | ym | $10[-24]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |

Square-meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) small letter prefixes are ( $\leq$ ) values of base unit.
Width \& breadth of an Area multiplied. E.g. $10 \cdot 10=100 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
Prefix Symbol Power [] Value
1 Yotta $\mathrm{Ym}^{2}$ 10[24] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Zetta $\mathrm{Zm}^{2}$ 10[21] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Exa Em $^{2} 10[18]$ 1,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Peta $\mathrm{Pm}^{2}$ 10[15] 1,000,000,000,000,000
1 Tera $\mathrm{Tm}^{2}$ 10[12] 1,000,000,000,000
1Giga $\mathrm{Gm}^{2} 10[9] \quad 1,000,000,000$
1Mega $\mathrm{Mm}^{2} 10[6] \quad$ 1,000,000
1 Myria Mym $^{2}$ 10[4] 10,000
1Kilo $\mathrm{Km}^{2}$ 10[3] 1,000
1Hecto $\mathrm{Hm}^{2} 10[2] \quad 100$
1Deca $\mathrm{Dm}^{2} 10[1] \quad 10$

| 1meter | $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ | $10[0]$ | 1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1deci | $\mathrm{dm}^{2}$ | $10[-1]$ | 0.1 |
| 1centi | $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ | $10[-2]$ | 0.01 |
| 1milli | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $10[-3]$ | 0.001 |
| 1micro | $\mathrm{\mu m}^{2}$ | $10[-6]$ | $0.000,001$ |
| 1nano | $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$ | $10[-9]$ | $0.000,000,001$ |
| 1pico | $\mathrm{pm}^{2}$ | $10[-12]$ | $0.000,000,000,001$ |
| 1femto | $\mathrm{fm}^{2}$ | $10[-15]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1atto | $\mathrm{am}^{2}$ | $10[-18]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1zepto | $\mathrm{zm}^{2}$ | $10[-21]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1yocto | $\mathrm{ym}^{2}$ | $10[-24]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |



Cubic-meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ ) small letter prefixes are ( $\leq$ ) values of base unit.
Width, breadth \& depth of an Object multiplied. E.g. $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10=1000 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$

| Prefix | Symbol | Power [] | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1Yotta | $\mathrm{Ym}^{3}$ | 10[24] | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Zetta | Zm ${ }^{3}$ | 10[21] | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Exa | Em ${ }^{3}$ | 10[18] | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Peta | Pm ${ }^{3}$ | 10[15] | 1,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Tera | Tm ${ }^{3}$ | 10[12] | 1,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Giga | $\mathrm{Gm}^{3}$ | 10[9] | 1,000,000,000 |
| 1Mega | $\mathrm{Mm}^{3}$ | 10[6] | 1,000,000 |
| 1Myria | Mym ${ }^{3}$ | 10[4] | 10,000 |
| 1Kilo | $\mathrm{Km}^{3}$ | 10[3] | 1,000 |
| 1Hecto | $\mathrm{Hm}^{3}$ | 10[2] | 100 |
| 1Deca | Dm ${ }^{3}$ | 10[1] | 10 |
| 1meter | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 10[0] | 1 |
| 1deci | dm ${ }^{3}$ | 10[-1] | 0.1 |
| 1centi | $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ | 10[-2] | 0.01 |
| 1milli | $\mathrm{mm}^{3}$ | 10[-3] | 0.001 |
| 1micro | $\mu \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 10[-6] | 0.000,001 |
| 1nano | $n m^{3}$ | 10[-9] | 0.000,000,001 |
| 1pico | pm ${ }^{3}$ | 10[-12] | 0.000,000,000,001 |
| 1femto | $\mathrm{fm}^{3}$ | 10[-15] | 0.000,000,000,000,001 |
| 1atto | $\mathrm{am}^{3}$ | 10[-18] | 0.000,000,000,000,000,001 |
| 1zepto | $\mathrm{zm}^{3}$ | 10[-21] | 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001 |
| 1yocto | $\mathrm{ym}^{3}$ | 10[-24] | 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001 |

Volume Base unit: liter (l) small letter prefixes are ( $\leq$ ) values of base unit.
[] brackets tell power value. Volume between 2 measures. E.g. o.. $\rightarrow$.. $10=10$ Prefix Symbol Power [] Value
1Yotta Yl 10[24] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Zetta Zl 10[21] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Exa El 10[18] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Peta $\mathrm{Pl} 10[15]$ 1,000,000,000,000,000
1 Tera $\mathrm{Tl} 10[12]$ 1,000,000,000,000
1Giga Gl 10[9] 1,000,000,000
1Mega Ml 10[6] 1,000,000
1Myria Myl 10[4] 10,000
1Kilo Kl 10[3] 1,000
1Hecto Hl 10[2] 100
1Deca Dl 10[1] 10

| 1meter | $10[0]$ | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

1 deci dl 10[-1] 0.1
1centi cl 10[-2] 0.01
1milli ml 10[-3] 0.001
1micro $\mu \mathrm{l} \quad 10[-6] \quad$ 0.000,001
1nano nl 10[-9] o.000,000,001

| 1pico | pl | $10[-12]$ | $0.000,000,000,001$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1femto | fl | $10[-15]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1atto | al | $10[-18]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1zepto | zl | $10[-21]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1yocto | yl | $10[-24]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |



Weight Base unit: gram (g) small letter prefixes are ( $\leq$ ) values of base unit. [] brackets tell power value. Weight between 2 measures. E.g. o.. $\rightarrow$.. $10=10$ Prefix Symbol Power [] Value

| 1Yotta | Yg | $10[24]$ | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1Zetta | Zg | $10[21]$ | 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 |
| 1Exa | Eg | $10[18]$ | $1,000,000,000,000,000,000$ |
| 1Peta | Pg | $10[15]$ | $1,000,000,000,000,000$ |
| 1Tera | Tg | $10[12]$ | $1,000,000,000,000$ |
| 1Giga | Gg | $10[9]$ | $1,000,000,000$ |
| 1Mega | Mg | $10[6]$ | $1,000,000$ |
| 1Myria | Myg | $10[4]$ | 10,000 |
| 1Kilo | Kg | $10[3]$ | 1,000 |
| 1Hecto | Hg | $10[2]$ | 100 |
| 1Deca | Dg | $10[1]$ | 10 |
| 1meter | g | $10[\mathrm{o}]$ | 1 |
| 1deci | dg | $10[-1]$ | 0.1 |
| 1centi | cg | $10[-2]$ | 0.01 |
| 1milli | mg | $10[-3]$ | 0.001 |
| 1micro | $\mu g$ | $10[-6]$ | $0.000,001$ |
| 1nano | ng | $10[-9]$ | $0.000,000,001$ |
| 1pico | pg | $10[-12]$ | $0.000,000,000,001$ |
| 1femto | fg | $10[-15]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1atto | ag | $10[-18]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1zepto | zg | $10[-21]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |
| 1yocto | yg | $10[-24]$ | $0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,001$ |

PS-1 (Packaging-standard) covers consumer needs: honest easily to compare product quantities' \& packaging. Packaging needs to be recyclable.
Government need to standardize packaging content size: solid (gram/Kg), liquid (liter). Standard has to apply to commercial, industrial \& personal packaging. Packaging must also be recyclable.

Universe Custodian Guardians Packaging Standard Table.
Solid weights ( $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) \& Liquid weights (l) can only be packed, distributed \& sold in the 14 quantities shown in the table. Packaging must be recyclable.
$1 \mathrm{~g}>5 \mathrm{~g}>10 \mathrm{~g}>20 \mathrm{~g}>50 \mathrm{~g}>100 \mathrm{~g}>200 \mathrm{~g}>500 \mathrm{~g}>$
$1 \mathrm{Kg}>2 \mathrm{Kg}>5 \mathrm{Kg}>10 \mathrm{Kg}>20 \mathrm{Kg}>50 \mathrm{Kg}>100 \mathrm{Kg}>500 \mathrm{Kg}$
$1 \mathrm{~T}>2 \mathrm{~T}>5 \mathrm{~T}>10 \mathrm{~T}>20 \mathrm{~T}>50 \mathrm{~T}>100 \mathrm{~T}>200 \mathrm{~T}>500 \mathrm{~T}>$
$1 \mathrm{ml}>2 \mathrm{ml}>5 \mathrm{ml}>10 \mathrm{ml}>20 \mathrm{ml}>50 \mathrm{ml}>100 \mathrm{ml}>200 \mathrm{ml}>500 \mathrm{ml}$ $1 \mathrm{l}>2 \mathrm{l}>5 \mathrm{l}>10 \mathrm{l}>2 \mathrm{Ol}>5 \mathrm{Ol}>100 \mathrm{l}>200 \mathrm{l}>50 \mathrm{Ol}>$
$1 \mathrm{Kl}>2 \mathrm{Kl}>5 \mathrm{Kl}>10 \mathrm{Kl}>20 \mathrm{Kl}>50 \mathrm{Kl}>100 \mathrm{Kl}>200 \mathrm{Kl}>500 \mathrm{Kl}$


Consumer-Guidance: Solid \& Liquid weights need to show the price for 1 $\mathrm{kg} / 1 \mathrm{l}$ to compare prices + the actual weight \& price.

## The product with the lowest $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{l}$ price is the 'BARGAIN'.

## NUMBERs-usage

A: Odd-numbers consist of $1,3,5,7,9, \&$ all numbers whose last digit is one of these.
B: Even-numbers consist of $0,2,4,6,8, \&$ all numbers whose last digit is one of these.
C: Whole-numbers consist of odd \& even numbers.
D: Binary-number are a base-2 number system using 2 symbols, o \& 1
E\%: Per Cent to find $15 \%$ of 100 multiply the \% \& the number!
Method1: Express the given \% as a fraction, multiply $15 / 100 \times 100=15$.
Method2: Express the given \% as a decimal, multiply $0.15 \times 100=15$.
F: Fraction 3 steps are needed to convert $15 \%$ into the common fraction 3/20:

1. Omit the $\%$ sign. 2. Divide by $100 \sim 15 / 100$ 3. Reduce to lowest terms $\sim 3 / 20$.

G: Decimal convert $15 \%$ into decimal. Omit the $\%$ sign. Then move the decimal point of the \% two places to the left $=0.15$

H: Nature-sequence Numbers allow the creation of a Sequence of numbers e.g. o, 1, $1,2,3 \ldots$ after 2 initial numbers, each number is the sum of the 2 preceding numbers.
I: Prime-numbers Finding prime-numbers (whole numbers divisible by themselves) E.g. find all prime-numbers to 20. List all numbers from 2 to 20. Highlight 2 \& disregard all multiples of 2. Highlight the next number (3) that is not highlighted \& disregard all its multiples. Repeat until the end of the list is reached. The primes are the numbers highlighted. 2,3,5,7, 11, 13,17, 19,
J: Roman-numbers are based on certain letters of the alphabet which are combined to signify the sum or difference of their values.

| $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E \%}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{H}$ | $\mathbf{I}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | J |
| 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 100$ | 0.01 | 1 |  | I |
|  | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | $1 / 50$ | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | II |
| 3 |  | 3 | 11 | 3 | $3 / 100$ | 0.03 | 3 | 3 | III |
|  | 4 | 4 | 100 | 4 | $1 / 25$ | 0.04 |  |  | IV |
| 5 |  | 5 | 101 | 5 | $1 / 20$ | 0.05 | 5 | 5 | V |
|  | 6 | 6 | 110 | 6 | $3 / 50$ | 0.06 |  |  | VI |


| 7 |  | 7 | 111 | 7 | 7/100 | 0.07 |  | 7 | VII |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | 1000 | 8 | 2/25 | 0.08 | 8 |  | VIII |
| 9 |  | 9 | 1001 | 9 | 9/100 | 0.09 |  |  | IX |
|  | 10 | 10 | 1010 | 10 | 1/10 | 0.10 |  |  | X |
| 11 |  | 11 | 1011 | 11 | 11/100 | 0.11 |  | 11 | XI |
|  | 12 | 12 | 1100 | 12 | 3/25 | 0.12 |  |  | XII |
| 13 |  | 13 | 1101 | 13 | 13/100 | 0.13 | 13 | 13 | XIII |
|  | 14 | 14 | 1110 | 14 | 7/50 | 0.14 |  |  | XIV |
| 15 |  | 15 | 1111 | 15 | 3/20 | 0.15 |  |  | XV |
|  | 16 | 16 | 10000 | 16 | 4/25 | 0.16 |  |  | XVI |
| 17 |  | 17 | 10001 | 17 | 17/100 | 0.17 |  | 17 | XVII |
|  | 18 | 18 | 10010 | 18 | 9/50 | 0.18 |  |  | XVIII |
| 19 |  | 19 | 10011 | 19 | 19/100 | 0.19 |  | 19 | XIX |
|  | 20 | 20 | 10100 | 20 | 1/5 | 0.20 |  |  | XX |
| 21 |  | 21 | 10101 | 21 | 21/100 | 0.21 | 21 |  | XXI |
|  | 22 | 22 | 10110 | 22 | 11/50 | 0.22 |  |  | XXII |
| 23 |  | 23 | 10111 | 23 | 23/100 | 0.23 |  | 23 | XXIII |
|  | 24 | 24 | 11000 | 24 | 6/25 | 0.24 |  |  | XXIV |
| 25 |  | 25 | 11001 | 25 | 1/4 | 0.25 |  |  | XXV |
|  | 26 | 26 | 11010 | 26 | 13/50 | 0.26 |  |  | XXVI |
| 27 |  | 27 | 11011 | 27 | 27/100 | 0.27 |  |  | XXVII |
|  | 28 | 28 | 11100 | 28 | 7/25 | 0.28 |  |  | XXVIII |
| 29 |  | 29 | 11101 | 29 | 29/100 | 0.29 |  | 29 | XXIX |
|  | 30 | 30 | 11110 | 30 | 3/100 | 0.30 |  |  | XXX |
| 31 |  | 31 | 11111 | 31 | 31/100 | 0.31 |  | 31 | XXXI |
|  | 32 | 32 | 100000 | 32 | 8/25 | 0.32 |  |  | XXXII |
| 33 |  | 33 | 100001 | 33 | 33/100 | 0.33 |  |  | XXXIII |
|  | 34 | 34 | 100010 | 34 | 17/50 | 0.34 | 34 |  | XXXIX |
| 35 |  | 35 | 100011 | 35 | 7/20 | 0.35 |  |  | XXXV |
|  | 36 | 36 | 100100 | 36 | 9/25 | 0.36 |  |  | XXXVI |
| 37 |  | 37 | 100101 | 37 | 37/100 | 0.37 |  | 37 | XXXVII |
|  | 38 | 38 | 100110 | 38 | 19/50 | 0.38 |  |  | XXXVII |
| 39 |  | 39 | 100111 | 39 | 39/100 | 0.39 |  |  | XXXIX |
|  | 40 | 40 | 101000 | 40 | 2/5 | 0.40 |  |  | XL |
| 41 |  | 41 | 101001 | 41 | 41/100 | 0.41 |  | 41 | XLI |
|  | 42 | 42 | 101010 | 42 | 21/50 | 0.42 |  |  | XLII |
| 43 |  | 43 | 101011 | 43 | 43/100 | 0.43 |  | 43 | XLIII |


|  | 44 | 44 | 101100 | 44 | $11 / 25$ | 0.44 |  | XLIV |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45 |  | 45 | 101101 | 45 | $9 / 20$ | 0.45 |  | XLV |  |
|  | 46 | 46 | 101110 | 46 | $23 / 50$ | 0.46 |  | XLVI |  |
| 47 |  | 47 | 101111 | 47 | $47 / 100$ | 0.47 | 47 | XLVII |  |
|  | 48 | 48 | 110000 | 48 | $12 / 25$ | 0.48 |  | XLVIII |  |
| 49 |  | 49 | 110001 | 49 | $49 / 100$ | 0.49 |  | XLIX |  |
|  | 50 | 50 | 110010 | 50 | $1 / 2$ | 0.50 |  | L |  |
|  | 100 | 100 | 1100100 | 100 | 1 | 1 |  | 97 | C |

Numbers-value UCG1 education

| o > Zero |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1>$ One |  |
| $5>$ Five |  |
| $7>$ Seven |  |
| $10>$ Ten |  |
| $50>$ Fifty |  |
| $100>$ Hundred |  |
| $500>$ Five-hundred |  |
| 1,000 > Thousand |  |
| 5,000 > Five-thousand |  |
| 10,000 > Ten-thousand |  |
| 50,000 > Fifty-thousand |  |
| 100,000 $>$ Hundred-thousand |  |
| 500,000 $>$ Five-hundred-thousand |  |
| 1,000,000 > Million |  |
| 5,000,000 $>$ Five-million |  |
| 10,000,000, > Ten-million |  |
| 50,000,000 > Fifty-million |  |
| 100,000,000,000 > Hundred-billion |  |
| 500,000,000 > Five-hundred-million |  |
| 1,000,000,000 $>$ Billion |  |
| 5,000,000,000 $>$ Five-billion |  |
| 10,000,000,000 > Ten-billion |  |
| 50,000,000,000 $>$ Fifty-billion |  |
|  | Ch5 Study 15 |

## 100,000,000,000 $>$ Hundred-billion

## 1,000,000,000,000 > Trillion

5,000,000,000,000 $>$ Five-trillion

10,000,000,000,000 > Ten-trillion
100,000,000,000,000 $>$ Hundred-trillion
Note ! From right to left a comma is placed after each 3rd digit.

## PLAGIARIZE

The Universe Custodian Guardians support plagiarism in education.
Plagiarize to build on \& advance new ideas. Why rewrite something that is well written. Rather use it \& expand on it. Evolution progresses by building on existing \& then creating new. Education should do the same.
Re-writing is time wasting \& not in the best interest of broadening the mind. A good piece of writing should be cherished not be mutilated by rewriting. Reading a good piece of writing encourages the mind to lift one's intellect to the high standard of the original. Stopping this thinking to concentrate on rewriting is mediocre time-wasting education.
Banning plagiarism means stifling educational advancement. Plagiarizing is Good. Plagiarizing advances Education. Plagiarize a good piece of writing \& then expand on it. When good writing skills have been gained. A person is ready to create a master-piece that others can plagiarize.
Plagiarism does not only apply to writing. Plagarism applies to all 'IP' Intellectual Property. The Community gives people the means \& opportunity to develop Intellectual-Property. Therefore all intellectual-property is community property to be used by all! Selfish use \& profiteering from 'IP' is plundering the Community a Crime to be prosecuted: 'MS-R6'
Note ! In corrupt, greed, profit driven Anti-1GOD countries, plagiarizing may infringe copyright. Claiming Copyright is stealing from the community, criminal behavior. All 'Intellectual Property' belongs to the community for the benefit of all. Corrupt, greed, profit driven Anti-1GOD countries, have their Government replaced \& prosecuted.

## SPEECHCRAFT

Take the time to get to know the topic well, of your speech. Organize your presentation so it flows logically from plot to plot. Rehearse speech.
In your mind decide what the speech is meant to achieve. A technical speech is educational, informs, instructs, presents: new products, services \& technology. It's factual, precise,... An emotive speech presents the personal view of the speaker. This speech presents arguments \& gives biased opinions. So as try to persuade the audience to agree \& support the Speaker Note ! Seeking varied opinions from the audience makes it a debate.

You have decided on the type of speech, have completed your research. Now decide on the main points \& lesser points that you want to present. Write down the main points as a separate paragraph for each. Elaborate on these points using your research material.
Read the paragraphs, decide in what order to present them. Select aids, display, audio, video, animals, people,... Read the paragraphs, make small notations which props you intend to use in each.
Read the paragraphs using aids. Time \& Evaluate presentation. Make changes as needed. After changes hold a another presentation. Repeat this until you are happy with your presentation.
Speech is too long: shorten paragraphs, reduce main points, reduce aids,...
Speech is too short: add lesser points, add props,...
Speech is too boring: add a bit of humor, add aids,...
Speak clerly, not fast, with appropriate pauses, no mumbling.
You are happy with your speech. Now rehearse the speech as often as you can. If possible get a second opinion of your presentation. Rehearse, Rehearse,...

The audience is ready. You are ready. You look neat, with a cheerful disposition, big smile flashing your teeth. On the lectern infront of you is your tablet showing in bold the main points \& aid notes. There is also filtered chilled water.
You welcome the audience. Have a drink of water. Start your presentation. At the end of the speech do not thank the audience. Accept humbly their applause. Congratulations!


## WRITING

Writing makes us civilized it helps us to communicate with others. Writing allows to comment, fantasy \& report. Writing is part of Knowledge-Continuity.
Writing starts with an outline. List the points that you want to make in order of importance. Cover each point fully. A summery is not needed when your material is clear \& informative.
Then decide what more research is needed. Let the outline grow in your mind. Rewrite outline.

## You are ready to create!

The lead should be ?style. It will convey vital information about what's following, in the shortest \& simplest way. A lead needs to persuade the reader to continue reading.

The main part (story) presents anecdotes, facts, fiction, opinions. Opinions must be active \& personal. Presention needs to be interesting encouraging to read on to the end.
The finished original needs editing (don't edit while writing, it disrupts your writing flow). Don't edit straight away. Sleepover \& when refreshed, edit (next day or later). Editing is needed for re-writing. Editing looks at lead, readability, grammar, punctuation, wordage, accuracy \& flow of story. Add art-work, drawings, images \& graphics were needed. Editing \& re-writing should be done at least 3 times with a sleep-over (next day or later) in between.
Finished editing. Run: spell-check \& grammar-check. Add final: color, images \& audio were needed. Make your work 'copyrightfree' \& then publish.



## Built your own daytime Solar - light !

Daylight Solar Free energy, no carbon emissions, way of lighting up your home, shed, factory, warehouse,... during the day. Without electricity- using nothing more than plastic bottles filled with water \& a small amount of bleach.


Take a $2 l$ clear clean plastic bottle fill it $1 / 2$ with water. Add 2 cupfuls' of bleach to stop Algae from growing. Top up bottle with water to rim \& put on cap. The lamps work best with a black cap.
Make a hole in roof.
Push bottle through hole, cap 1st.
Seal hole with polyester resin.
Enjoy light without any energy bills. No electric shocks.

People in poor areas use bottle lights to grow food on small hydroponic farms. These lights are used to light factories, warehouses, ...
So how does it work? Simple refraction of sunlight.


## What is Refraction?



Refraction is the bending of light, which is caused by a change in its speed. The speed of light is determined by the density of the substance through which it passes. Refraction occurs when light passes from one substance to another with a different density. In the case of the "Solar-light", sunlight is bent by the bottle of water \& spread around the room.

## How much energy do the lamps save?

The plastic bottles are up-cycled in the local community, so no energy is needed to gather, shred, manufacture and ship new bottles. The household will be bathed in refractive light of 60 watts on a clear day, \& the water in the bottle refracts the light 360 degrees to all corners of a 40 square meter room for less than a US dollar in total plus labor. Savings in electricity expenditure every month is at an average of USD $\$ 6.00$ / month.
The carbon footprint of manufacturing one incandescent bulb $=0.45 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{CO} 2$. Usage of a 50 watt light bulb running for 14 hours in daytime is still 0.77 kg per kWh . So 30 days is 16.17 kg a month or 200 kg a year.

