

Method of Study 'Learn \& Teach' ! Study all life long!
1 GOD's latest message the Law-Giver Manifest
When studying or teaching not only research this guide but a variety of others.

Method of study is 'Learn \& Teach'. Learn \& Teach uses Study-Topics + 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.


## 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 learning \& teaching. E.g. Essay (700 words), Extended Essay (1400 words), Speech (3 minutes), Presentation (7 minutes), Group Discussion (7 minutes), Campaign, Poster.

## Directory

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Study-Topics:

Study-Projects: Potato ~ Day-Solar


Study-Threats: Copyright $\sim$ Homework $\sim$ Non-public schools $\sim$ Uni $\sim$
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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. o, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... 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 |  |  |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |  |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 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 | 33 |  |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 3 |  | 32 | 33 |  |  |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |  |  |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |  |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |  |
| 9 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |  |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |  |  |

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

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, selfevaluating \& 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.
$\boldsymbol{B e}$ 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.
When it is necessary, use constructive criticism.
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: 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. When a 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 $90 \%$ plus is acceptable. Anything less \& Principal-Educator is removed. Returns to teaching.

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 them!
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 Panner.


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.

## AMQLGIC SQUROITOS

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


Create a 49 number Magic Square?

| Magic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Squares |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { v34 } & \text { v34 } & \text { v34 } & \text { v34 } & \text { d34 }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| v15 | v15 | v15 | d15 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 13 h 34 |
| 8 | 1 | 6 | h15 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 h34 |
| 3 | 5 | 7 | h15 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 h 34 |
| 4 | 9 | 2 | h15 | 4. | 15 | 14 | 1 h34 |
| d15 4 d corners $=34$ d34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| v65 v65 v65 v65 v65 d65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 | h65 |  |  |
| 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 | h65 |  |  |
| 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 | h65 |  |  |
| 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 | h65 |  |  |
| 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 | h65 |  |  |
| 4 corners + middle $=65$ d65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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

$\square$ Create a 7 pointed Magic Hepta-sun-star?

| \% M |  |  | Study-Aid <br> Custodian Guardians |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 GOD's latest message the Law-Giver Manifest 1 IGOD 1FAITH 1 Church Universe C |  |  |  |
| $=$ result equal to | \# not equal to | 三identically equal to |  |
| + adding merges more than 1 counting result |  |  |  |
| - take-away reduces a previous result |  |  | Square |
| $\pm$ plus or minus |  | or plus |  |
| - or $\mathbf{x}$ multiplying (simpler) counting amounts of similar items |  |  |  |
| / or $\div$ dividing portioning of a previous result |  |  |  |
| ... \& so on | $\infty$ in |  |  |
| $>$ greater than |  |  |  |
| $\geq$ equal to or grea |  | to or less than |  |
| > much greater th | < m | less than |  |
| $\ngtr$ not greater tha |  | ess than | eptag |
| \% percent |  |  |  |
| $\sim$ is proportional |  | roximately equal to |  |
| $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ Omega, sum of all prime factor multiplicities |  | ponds to |  |
|  |  | difference |  |
| $\pi \mathrm{Pi}$, product of |  | , sum of |  |
| $\sqrt{ }$ square root |  | es, empty set |  |
| [] square bracke |  | of (specify) | Decagon |
| ( ) parentheses |  | o on, infinite set |  |
| $\therefore$ therefore |  | se, since |  |
| $\subseteq$ subset |  |  |  |
| $\in$ element of | $\notin \mathrm{n}$ | ement of |  |
| Ø empty set |  | rsal set | Rectan |
| $\boldsymbol{\int}$ integral |  | contour integral |  |
| $\iint$ double integra |  | d surface integral | $\mathrm{Circ}$ |
| $\iiint$ triple integral |  | ed volume integral |  |

1GOD 1FAITH 1Church Universe Custodian Guardians
New-Age Units of Measure are an updated metric version..
Length Base unit: meter ( $m$ ) ~ Area Base unit: square-meter $\left(m^{2}\right) \sim 3 D$ meter ( $m^{3}$ ) ~ 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 $10[\mathrm{o}] \quad 1$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { deci d } & 10[-1] & 0.1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { centi c 10[-2] } & 0.01\end{array}$
milli m 10[-3] 0.001
micro $\quad \mu \quad 10[-6] \quad 0.000,001$
nano $\quad \mathrm{n}$ 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. o.. $\rightarrow$.. $10=10$ 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
1 Tera 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 Ym $^{2}$ 10[24] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Zetta $\mathrm{Zm}^{2} 10[21] \quad$ 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] 1,000,000
1Myria 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] 10
1meter $\mathrm{m}^{2} 10[\mathrm{o}] \quad 1$

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


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 | $\mathrm{Pm}^{3}$ | 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 | 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 | 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
1Peta Pl 10[15] 1,000,000,000,000,000
1Tera 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
1 Hecto Hl 10[2] 100
1Deca Dl 10[1] 10
1meter $10[\mathrm{o}] \quad 1$
1deci dl 10[-1] 0.1

1centi cl $10[-2] \quad 0.01$
1 milli ml 10[-3] 0.001
1 micro $\mu \mathrm{l}$ 10[-6] 0.000,001
1nano nl 10[-9] 0.000,000,001
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: $\operatorname{gram}(\mathrm{g})$ 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
1 Zetta Zg 10[21] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
1Exa Eg 10[18] 1,000,000,000,000,000,000
1 Peta $\operatorname{Pg} \quad 10[15] \quad 1,000,000,000,000,000$
1 Tera 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 $\mathrm{Kg} \quad 10[3] \quad 1,000$
1 Hecto $\mathrm{Hg} \quad 10[2] 100$
1Deca Dg 10[1] 10

| 1meter | g | $1 \mathrm{O}[\mathrm{o}]$ | 1 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1deci | dg | $10[-1]$ | 0.1 |

1centi cg 10[-2] 0.01
1milli mg 10[-3] 0.001
1micro $\mu \mathrm{g}$ 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 $\quad \mathrm{zg} \quad 10[-21] \quad 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,001$
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.
$1 \mathrm{~g} \sim 5 \mathrm{~g} \sim 10 \mathrm{~g} \sim 20 \mathrm{~g} \sim 50 \mathrm{~g} \sim$
$100 \mathrm{~g} \sim 200 \mathrm{~g} \sim 500 \mathrm{~g} \sim$
$1 \mathrm{Kg} \sim 2 \mathrm{Kg} \sim 5 \mathrm{Kg} \sim$
$10 \mathrm{Kg} \sim 20 \mathrm{Kg} \sim 50 \mathrm{Kg} \sim 100 \mathrm{Kg}$

$1 \mathrm{ml} \sim 5 \mathrm{ml} \sim 10 \mathrm{ml} \sim 20 \mathrm{ml} \sim 50 \mathrm{ml} \sim$ $100 \mathrm{ml} \sim 200 \mathrm{ml} \sim 500 \mathrm{ml} \sim$ 1l~2l~5l~
101~20l~50l~100l~


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

## The product with the lowest kg/l price is the 'BARGAIN'.

Profit orientated economies allow immoral criminal 'Deceitful-Packaging (Fraud)'. Consumers need protection from deceitful, profiteering, dishonest greedy producers, manufacturers \& retailers who use 'Deceitful-packaging' (down-sizing content) to take advantage (rip-off) of consumers. MS/R3

Support PS-1 Packaging-standard \& punish deceitful Packagers.
Examples of how the deceitful, dishonest \& greedy system works.
A manufacturer product comes in a 0.440 kg package using their brand label. The same product is also labeled as a retailers home-brand, but the package content is reduced to 0.415 kg . This is done so the retailer can sell their home -brand at a lower price than the manufacturer brand. This is a deceitful, dishonest \& greedy trick to fool the consumer into thinking that the homebrand is a bargain because of its lower price. When in fact, because the consumer gets less product there is no saving \& sometimes the consumer in reality ends up paying more.

A manufacturer packs his product in a o.440kg package. Another manu facturer uses the same size packaging but (in a deceitful, dishonest \& greedy manner) only puts 0.425 kg of product in. If products are sold at the same price, the 2nd manufacturer makes a greater profit \& the consumer gets less product for the same amount of money spend. The consumer was deceived.
The 2nd manufacturer sells at a lower price, his product looks like a bargain. Because there is less product in the 2nd package it should therefore sell for less, not making it a bargain anymore. The 2nd manufacturer hopes in a deceitful, dishonest \& greedy manner, that the consumer will not check the weight since his packaging looks similar to competing products.

Packaging comes often with less than full content (oversized packaging). This deceit is meant to deceive consumers in believing they get more then they actually get!

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.

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 x $100=15$.
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.

| $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E \%}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{H}$ | I | J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 11 | 10 | 10 | 1010 | 10 | $1 / 10$ | 0.10 |  |  | X |
| 13 | 11 | 1011 | 11 | $11 / 100$ | 0.11 |  | 11 | XI |  |
| 12 | 12 | 1100 | 12 | $3 / 25$ | 0.12 |  |  | XII |  |
|  | 13 | 1101 | 13 | $13 / 100$ | 0.13 | 13 | 13 | XIII |  |


| 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 |  |  | XXXVIII |
| 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 UCGi education



Note! From right to left a comma is placed after each 3rd digit.

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 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-GOD 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-GOD countries, have their Government replaced \& procecuted.

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.


