## Catholis surdent

## SOAR into the Achievement Zone!

While learning the knowledge and skills for success in school, you need to stay organized. Follow this easy 4-step plan to make sure you do all the work and meet all the commitments that are expected of you at school and after school.


1) Schedule every commitment by writing it in this planner on the date it is assigned or the date you'll be completing it.
2) Organize all resources needed to complete each commitment you have recorded.
3) Act. Do each commitment to the best of your ability.
4) Review the work you have done and what you accomplished by completing all of your commitments.

This Notebook Belongs to:

Name:
Address: $\qquad$

Phone/Other: $\qquad$

School: $\qquad$

Emergency Contact: Phone: $\qquad$

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Please Recycle This Planner

## HOLY DAYS AND SACRAMENTS <br> HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION

Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God - January 1
This feast day celebrates Mary's motherhood of Jesus.
The Ascension of Our Lord Jesus Christ
44 days after Easter into heaven.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary - August 15 This feast day celebrates the Virgin Mary being taken up (assumed) into heaven after passing away on earth.

## All Saints Day - November

This feast day honors all of the saints recognized by the Catholic Church in the Canon of the Saints.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception - December 8 This feast day celebrates the conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the womb of Saint Anne.

Christmas - December 25
This feast day celebrates the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

## OTHER COMMON HOLY DAYS

## Ash Wednesday

This is the first day of Lent. It occurs exactly 46 days before Easter. This day of fasting reminds us of the 40 days Jesus spent fasting in the desert. Ashes are a reminder that our physical bodies are dust and to dust they shall return

## Palm Sunday

Palm Sunday falls the week before Easter Sunday. This feast day celebrates the day Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey with people honoring his entry by laying palm branches on the road.

## Holy Thursday

Holy Thursday is the Thursday before Easter. On this day, Christians honor and remember the Last Supper of Jesus Christ.

## Good Friday

This is the Holy Friday before Easter. This day of fasting observes the death on a cross of Jesus Christ.

## Holy Saturday

The day before Easter Sunday, is one of the days of the Easter Triduum, the period during which Christians commemorate Christ's Passion and Resurrection.

## Easter Sunday

A Holy Day in the month of March celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ after his death on a cross.

## Divine Mercy Sunday

A feast instituted by Pope Saint John Paul II, is celebrated every year on the Sunday after Easter.

## Pentecost Sunday

This day always falls 50 days after Easter. This feast celebrates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and the Virgin Mary.

Trinity Sunday
This day falls one week after Pentecost Sunday This feast celebrates the Holy Trinity.

## Corpus Christi

This day is celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It is a feast celebrating the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist.

## Sacred Heart

of Jesus
This day is celebrated 19 days after Pentecost Sunday

## First Sunday

of Advent
This day is celebrated the fourth Sunday before Christmas Day.


THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

## The Sacraments

 of InitiationHoly Communion
Confirmation

## The Sacraments

 of HealingConfession
Anointing of the sick

## The Sacraments

 of MissionMatrimony
Holy Orders


PRAYING THE ROSARY


## Sign of the Cross

In the name of the
Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

## The Apostles' Creed

I believe in God, the Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried; he descended into hell; on the third day He arose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father almighty; from there He will come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

## Our Father

Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

## Hail Mary

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

Glory Be to the Father
Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit. As it was in the beginning is now, and ever shall be,

## Hail, Holy Queen



Hail, holy Queen, Mother of mercy, hail, our life, our sweetness and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve: to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this vale of tears. Turn then, most gracious Advocate, thine eyes of mercy toward us, and after this our exile, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus, O merciful, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary! Amen.

## MYSTERIES OF THE ROSARY

Joyful Mysteries (Monday \& Saturday)

1. The Annunciation
2. The Visitation
3. The Nativity
4. The Presentation in the Temple
5. The Finding Jesus in the Temple

Sorrowful Mysteries (Tuesday \& Friday)
The Agony in the Garden
2. The Scourging at the Pillar

The Scourging at the Pillar
The Crowning with Thorns
4. The Carrying of the Cross
5. The Crucifixion

Glorious Mysteries (Wednesday \& Sunday)
The Resurrection
The Ascension
3. The Descent of the Holy Spirit
4. The Assumption of Mary
5. The Coronation of Mary

## Luminous Mysteries (Thursday)

1. The Baptism of Jesus in the River Jordan
2. The Wedding Feast at Cana
3. The Proclamation of the Kingdom of God
4. The Transfiguration of Jesus
5. The Transfiguration of Jesus
6. The Institution of the Eucharist

## READING AND TECHNOLOGY

## INTEGRATING PRINT AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Our Brains are Amazing and Complex!
The way the brain learns from paper and printed material/books is different than how it learns from reading on screens such as phones and tablets.
Since books have text that is set in a stationary place, the brain can latch on to that physical space and remember it better. For example, sentences and paragraphs are set in size, shape and location. A book has set left and right pages that give 8 total physical corners that our minds can remember. ${ }^{1}$

## SCREEN READING

Most reading on a screen is scrolling and moving continuously so your brain doesn't have anything to latch onto and remember as easily! ${ }^{1}$
Another reason your teacher may have you read or write with paper (and not review and type on screen) is to help your concentration and focus. ${ }^{3}$
It has been proven that students are most likely to skim, browse and jump around in an


INTEGRATION TIPS! However, using technology is important for well-rounded growth. Here are some tips as to how you may integrate your paper planner with technology!

In your digital calendar set alerts for events that you will be attending-games, work, family activities, etc. Also, note the time you set aside to do your homework. When you are alerted to do your homework, then you can refer to your Success By Design Student Planner.
Your Student Planner may have preprinted subjects, or you may be able to write in your
specific subjects. In this paper planner you will have the space to write all the details and information you need to know in order to accomplish your assignments successfully and completely.

For example: Alert yourself digitally, "Do homework from 6-8 pm," and then in your planner have written, "Math, pages 76-77, numbers 1-10. Use the new formulas."


## NOUN

Proper nouns are capitalized and refer to specific persons, objects, ideas, or places.
Examples: John, White House, Monday, Slovakia Common nouns refer to any person, object, place

## or idea.

Examples: house, building, boy, city, anger, desk

## PRONOUN

Pronouns take the place of a noun
Example: Tom washed his car on his day off.
There are three different kinds of pronouns.
Example: He is taking him to his house.
subjective objective possessive

## VERB

Verbs show action or state of being. They also indicate the time of that state or action.
Examples: He worked on Friday. (past)
I need to place the order. (present)
He will present his report tomorrow. (future)

## ADJECTIVE

Adjectives describe nouns by modifying them. They can specify color, size, number, etc.

## PUNCTUATION

- PERIOD: Place a period at the end of a declarative sentence
Example: We arrive at school each day at 8 am . In addition, use a period at the end of an imperative sentence that does not express strong emotions.
©̂O Example: Sit down.
- COMMA: Use commas to separate words and phrases in a series.
phrases in a series.
Example: Bill has two dogs, one cat, and a hamster.


## ? QUESTION MARK: Use after all interrogative

## sentences.

Example: Where did you go on vacation?

## (D) EXCLAMATION MARK: Use after sentences

that express surprise or feeling.
Example: His car looks fast!
(PEMICOLON: Use when a conjunction is omitted; it
indicates a greater degree of separation than a comma would.
Example: The road was bumpy and curvy; the scenery was grand.

- COLON: Use colons to start a list or to formally introduce a statement.
Example: He has three cars: a Mustang, Camaro, and a Duster.
(1) QUOTATION MARKS: Use quotation marks around a direct quotation. Example: He said, "I want to go home."
(1) APOSTROPHE: Use an apostrophe to show contracted words such as it's (for it is) or to show possession as in Bill's bike.


## PARTS OF SPEECH

Example: The green mini-van struck the metal pole near the third intersection.

## ADVERB

Adverbs are words which describe verbs, other adverbs, or adjectives. They specify in what manner, when, how much, and where. Example: The crowd reacted violently when it was confronted.

## PREPOSITION

Prepositions indicate how nouns and pronouns are related to another word in a sentence.
Examples: Paul stood behind the fence.
The cat jumped onto the bed.

## CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions join words, clauses, and phrases.
Examples: Your drink options are either coffee or tea. John could not react fast enough because of a poorly healed foot.

## INTERJECTION

Interjections, also known as exclamations, are indicated by the use of an exclamation point.
Example: Wow! What a beautiful car!

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

## SIMILE

A simile is a comparison between unlike things using
the words "like" or "as."
Examples: He was motionless like a statue
She was quiet as a mouse.

## HYPERBOLE

A hyperbole is an extended exaggeration
Example: I have a ton of questions to ask.

## METAPHOR

A metaphor is a comparison between unlike things in which one thing becomes another

## Example: He has a heart of stone

## PERSONIFICATION

Personification is attributing human characteristics to an inanimate object or animal.
Example: The fox begged the hunters to chase him.

## PARAGRAPH WRITING

(1) Write a topic sentence-It tells the main idea of your paragraph
(2) List supporting ideas.
(3) Make a rough outline-Eliminate irrelevant items.
(4) Write the paragraph.
(3) Add the clincher-A clincher sums-up the paragraph
(8) Proofread-Read and correct grammar, spelling, etc.

- Revise/edit-Correct and make the paragraph mor interesting.
8 Write the final copy


## MATH STUDY SKILLS

| MULTIPLICATION TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| 11 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| 12 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

PRIME NUMBER: A whole number which has only
two factors-itself and 1
Examples: 2, 5, 7, 11, 17. or more numbers.
Examples: 1, 2, and 4 are common factors of the numbers 12 and 16.
GREATEST COMMON FACTOR: The greatest number that is a factor of two or more numbers. 12 and 16. that is a multiple of two or more numbers.
Example: 12 is the least common multiple of the
numbers $2,3,4$, and 6 .
NUMERATOR: The number above the $\longrightarrow 4$
line in a fraction.
the line in a fraction.

## MATH STUDY SKILLS

## MEASUREMENTS

COMMON FACTOR: A number that is a factor of two Examples: 4 is the greatest common factor of the numbers

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE: The smallest number

R: The number below $\rightarrow$

## MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

| Addition; plus | + | Greater than | > | Parallel | \|| |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Angle | $\angle$ | Greater than/equal to | $\geq$ | Percent | \% |
| Arc | $\bigcirc$ | Less than | < | Perpendicular | $\perp$ |
| Cent | द | Less than/equal to | $\leq$ | Pi | $\pi$ |
| Decimal point |  | Line segment | - | Ray | $\rightarrow$ |
| Division | $\div$ | Multiplication | x | Right angle | L |
| Dollar | \$ | Not equal | \# | Set | \{\} |
| Equal | = | Number | \# | Subtraction; minus | - |

## FRACTIONS \& DECIMALS

Addition / Subtraction: find common denominators

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\frac{1}{5}(x)=\frac{2}{5} \\
(x 2)=\frac{10}{10} \\
+\frac{1}{(x)}=\frac{5}{(x 5)}=\frac{10}{\frac{7}{10}} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Multiplication:
multiply straight across
$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}=\frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4}=\underline{3}$
$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}=\frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4}=\frac{3}{20}$

Division: multiply the first fraction by the reciprocal of the second fraction
$1 \div \frac{3}{1}=1 \times 4=4$
$\overline{5} \div \frac{3}{4}=\overline{5}^{\times} \overline{3}=\overline{15}$
Changing Fractions to Decimals change the denominator to a power of 10
$\frac{4}{5}(x)=\frac{8}{10}=.8$

Or divide by the denominator:

$$
\frac{4}{5}=4 \div 5=.8
$$

Common Fractions, Decimals \& Percents:
$1=1.0=100 \%$

$$
3 / 4=0.75=75 \%
$$

$$
2 / 3=0 . \overline{6}=66 . \overline{6} \% \text { or } 662 / 3 \%
$$

$$
1 / 2=0.5=50 \%
$$

$$
1 / 3=0 . \overline{3}=33 . \overline{3} \% \text { or } 331 / 3 \%
$$

$$
1 / 4=0.25=25 \%
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 / 4=0.25=23 \% \\
& 1 / 5=0.2=20 \%
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 / 5=0.2=20 \% \\
& 1 / 6=0.1 \overline{6}=16 . \overline{6} \%
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
1 / 8=0.125=12.5 \%
$$

$$
1 / 10=0.1=10 \%
$$

| MEASUREMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English System |  |  |  | Metric System |  |  |  |
| Length | 1 foot (ft) | = | 12 inches (in) | Length | 1 centimeter (cm) | = | 10 millimeters (mm) |
|  | 1 yard (yd) | $=$ | 3 feet |  | 1 decimeter (dm) | $=$ | 100 millimeters |
|  | 1 yard | = | 36 inches |  | 1 decimeter | = | 10 centimeters |
|  | 1 mile (mi) | $=$ | 1,760 yards |  | 1 meter (m) | = | 1,000 millimeters |
| Liquid | 1 cup (c) |  | 8 fluid ounces (fl oz) |  | 1 meter | = | 100 centimeters |
|  | 1 pint (pt) | = | 2 cups |  | 1 meter |  | 10 decimeters |
|  | 1 quart (qt) | = | 2 pints |  | 1 kilometer (km) | $=$ | 1,000 meters |
|  | 1 gallon (gal) | $=$ | 4 quarts | Liquid | 1 liter (L) | = | 1,000 milliliters (mL) |
| Weight | 1 pound (lb) | = | 16 ounces (oz) | Mass | 1 gram (g) | = | 1,000 milligrams (mg) |
|  | 1 ton (t) | $=$ | 2,000 pounds |  | 1 kilogram (kg) | $=$ | 1,000 grams |

## CONVERTING MEASUREMENTS

## Converting Length / Distance

| from | to | multiply by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cm | in | 0.3937 |
| in | cm | 2.54 |
| m | ft | 3.2808 |
| ft | m | 0.3048 |
| km | mi | 0.6214 |
| mi | km | 1.609 |

Converting Weight / Capacity

## ALCEBRA

## Quadratic Equation

If $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$
then $x=-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}$
Special Products:
$(a-b)^{2}=a^{2}-2 a b+b^{2}$
$(a-b)(a+b)=a^{2}-b^{2}$
$a^{3}+b^{3}=(a+b)\left(a^{2}-a b+b^{2}\right)$
$a^{3}-b^{3}=(a-b)\left(a^{2}+a b+b^{2}\right)$
$(a+b)^{2}=a^{2}+2 a b+b^{2}$
$a(b+c)=a b+a c$
$(a+b)^{3}=a^{3}+3 a^{2} b+3 a b^{2}+b^{3}$
$(a-b)^{3}=a^{3}-3 a^{2} b+3 a b^{2}-b^{3}$

## Logarithms:

$\log x^{\prime}=r \log x$
$\log (x y)=\log x+\log y$
$\log (x / y)=\log x-\log y$
$\log x=n \leftrightarrow x=10^{n}$ (common log)
$\log _{a} x=n \leftrightarrow x=a^{n}(\log$ to the base $a)$
$\operatorname{Ln} \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{n} \leftrightarrow \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{n}}$ (natural log)
$\pi \simeq 3.14159265$
$e \simeq 2.71828183$

## Equations of a Line:

 ( $m=$ slope; $b=y$ intercept) Slope of a Line: $m=y_{2}-y_{1}$ Slope-Intercept Form: $y=m x+b$Point-Slope Form
$\left(y-y_{1}\right)=m\left(x-x_{1}\right)$
Law of Exponents
If $a, b \in R, a, b \geq 0$, and $p, q, r, s$ are $\in Q$ then:

1. $a^{r} a^{s}=a^{r+s}$
2. $a^{r} / a^{s}=a^{r s}$
3. $\left(a^{\prime}\right)^{s}=a^{1 s}$
4. $(a b)^{r}=a^{r} b^{r}$
5. $(a / b)^{r}=a^{\prime} / b^{r}(b \neq 0)$
6. $a^{0}=1(a \neq 0)$
7. $a^{-t}=1 / a^{\prime}(a \neq 0)$
8. $a^{1 / s}=\sqrt[5]{a^{r}}=\left(\sqrt[5]{a)^{r}}\right.$
$a^{1 / 2}=\sqrt{a}$
$a^{1 / 3}=\sqrt[3]{a}$

| from | to | multiply by |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| g | oz | 0.0353 |
| oz | g | 28.35 |
| kg | lbs | 2.2046 |
| lbs | kg | 0.4536 |
| mL | fl oz | 0.0338 |
| fl oz | mL | 29.575 |
| L | gal | 0.2642 |
| gal | L | 3.785 |

## Variation Models:

For variables $x, y$, and $z$ where $k$ is a positive constant called the
constant of variation.
Direct Variation: $y=k x$ or $y / x=k$ nverse Variation: $y=k / x$ or $x y=k$ Joint Variation: $\quad z=k x y$

## ORDER OF OPERATIONS

Follow this set of rules to correctly evaluate a mathematical expression.

| 1 | Simplify the items in <br> parentheses first. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Then calculate the exponents, <br> powers, and roots next. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Then multiply and divide <br> in order from left to right. |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Finally, add or subtract <br> in order from left to right. |



CALENDARS



MONTH
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CALENDARS



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CALENDARS


CALENDARS

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TODAY'S PLAN!


## DAILY WORD

Priest: A person within
the body of Christ given the authority to perform religious acts and ceremonies; he ranks above a deacon and below a bishop.
$\qquad$

TODAY'S PLAN!
Come to me, all you who labor and are burdened, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn
from me, for I am meek and humble of heart; and you will find rest for yourselves. Matthew 11:28-29



TODAY'S PLAN!
Rejoice always. Pray without ceasing. In all circumstances give thanks, for this is the will




TODAY'S PLAN!
Hear, O Israel! The LORD is our God, the LORD alone! Therefore, you shall love the LORD, your God, with your whole heart, and with your whole being, and with your whole strength. Deuteronomy 6:4-5

| SUBJECT | ASSIGNMENT | DUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Religion |  | $\underset{\text { Complete! }}{\square}$ |
| Reading |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \text { Complete! } \end{array}\right\|$ |
| English/ Language Arts |  | Complete! |
| Spelling |  | Complete! |
| Math |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \square \\ \text { Complete! } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Science |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \square \\ \text { Complete! } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Social Studies |  | $\underset{\text { Complete! }}{\square}$ |
| $-1$ |  | Complete! |
|  |  | ERS |
| Take Home: |  |  |
| Bring to School: |  |  |
| Parent/Teacher Message: |  |  |
| Signature |  |  |

