

BUILD CHARACTER...

BUILD COMMUNITY



COOPERATION



ACCEPTANCE



EMPATHY



RESPONSIBILITY



RESPECT



INTEGRITY



TEAMWORK



CREATIVITY



GRATITUDE



DETERMINATION



CONFIDENCE

BUILD CHARACTER...

BUILD COMMUNITY

CHECK OUT THESE SPECIAL PLANNER FEATURES:

CONNECTING THE DOTS: Includes quotes, vocabulary, and more relating to each weekly character story!

Learn more about each monthly character theme with a micro story every week.

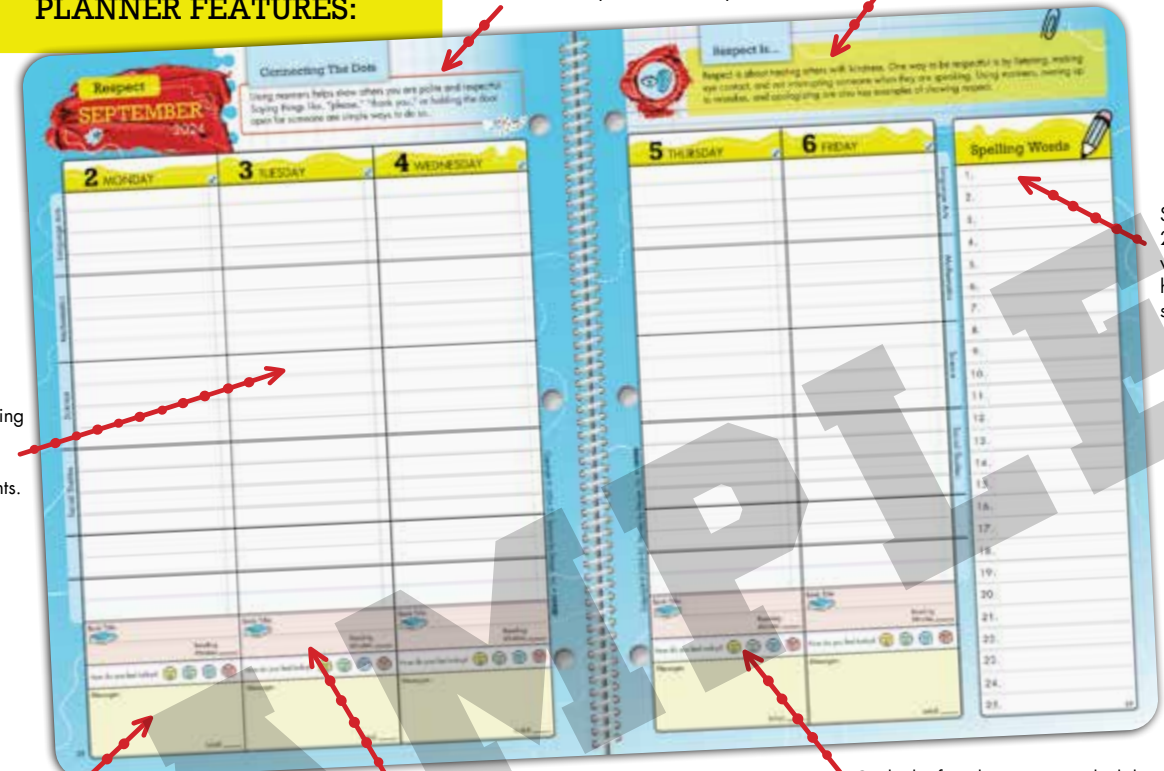
Large writing areas for recording assignments.

Space for 25 spelling words to keep handy for studying.

Plenty of space for parent/teacher communication!

READING TIME LOG: Record the book title and total reading minutes for the day.

Circle the facial expression which best represents how your day went. At the end of the week, reflect on how you felt overall!



My Information

Name: _____
School: _____
Homeroom: _____
Grade: _____
Phone: _____
Emergency Contact/Phone: _____



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Reading & Technology

Integrating Print and Digital Technologies

Our Brains are Amazing and Complex!

The way the brain learns from paper and printed materials/books is different than how it learns from reading on screens such as phones and tablets.¹

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

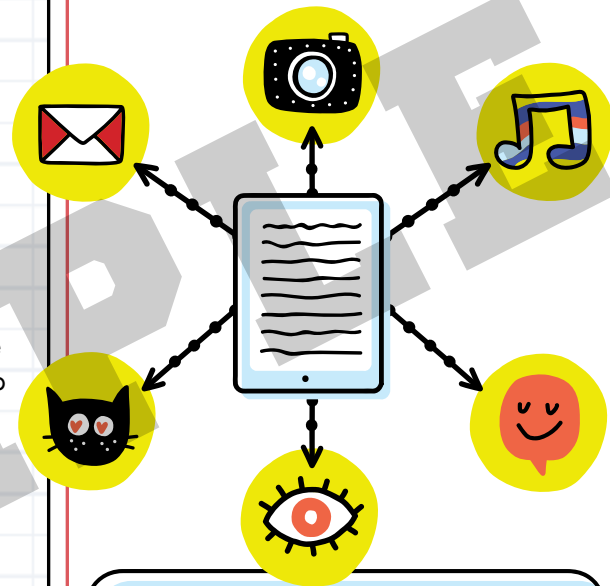
Most reading on a screen is scrolling and moving continuously so your brain doesn't have anything to latch onto and remember as easily!¹

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 article on screen. Most screen devices have many distractions—alerts and notifications, other programs, Internet interests, music, etc.—all of which pull attention away from the reading.⁴



SOURCES:
 1 Jabr, Ferris. "The Reading Brain in the Digital Age: The Science of Paper versus Screens." *Scientific American*, Scientific American, 11 Apr. 2013, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/reading-paper-screens/>.
 2 Baron, Naomi S., et al. "Reading in a Digital Age." *Kappanonline.org*, 5 Dec. 2018, <https://kappanonline.org/reading-digital-age/>.
 3 FYLiving. "Why Does Writing Make Us Smarter?" *HuffPost*, HuffPost, 7 Dec. 2017, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/why-does-writing-make-us-n_900638.
 4 Rosenwald, Michael S. "Why Digital Natives Prefer Reading in Print. Yes, You Read That Right." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 22 Feb. 2015, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/why-digital-natives-prefer-reading-in-print-yes-you-read-that-right/2015/02/22/8596ca86-b871-11e4-9423-f3d0a1ec335c_story.html.



When asked what platform students most preferred for reading (print, tablet, e-reader, phone, or computer), **92%** said that they concentrated best when reading in **print!**

Students in the U.S. Report:²

85% of students multitask when reading **digitally**.
Only 26% multitask when reading in **print**.

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 own 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 p.m.," and then in your planner have written, "Math, pages 76–77, numbers 1–10. Use the new formulas."

Internet Safety

Clues for Staying Safe on the Internet

The Internet can be very valuable and fun when used safely. You can use the Internet to help you with your schoolwork, send/receive e-mail, play games, and learn about things that interest you.

However, the Internet is not always safe. Some people on the Internet are not nice, and they may try to trick, hurt, or bully you. Some websites say or show things that are not good or suitable for you. Other sites ask for your family's personal information like credit card numbers or your address. Some sites include information that is simply not true. You must be very careful.



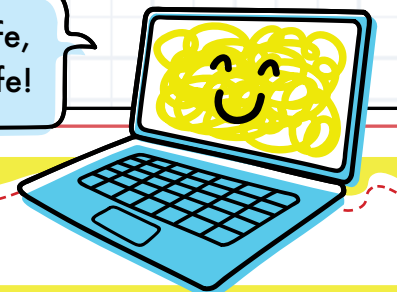
Clues for You:

- Never type this even to play an Internet game. It is your first and last ___ a ___ e!
- There is more information that you shouldn't give. Never, ever tell someone on the Internet where you ___ i ___ e! Internet pals may not be whom they say. Tell them "NO, ABSOLUTELY NOT!" if they ask to come over to play.
- Don't even tell Internet pals the name of your s ___ h ___ o ___! That's another important rule. The person asking may be phishing—Playing tricks to get you to tell important personal information is what they are wishing.
- Your password or phone number is more that you do not tell. Staying safe is oh, so ___ w ___ ll!
- Playing games on the Internet can be fun. But turn it off if the game is a mean or violent o ___ e!
- Go only to sites your family says you may. Your family knows best, and that is the very best w ___ !
- If you want to give information about yourself online, show your parents even if it's to enter a game or contest every t ___ m ___!
- Use good manners on the Internet. Tell an adult if someone is bullying or making a t ___ r ___ a ___ . A mean thing someone says is called a flame. Being mean is such a shame!
- Answer messages or e-mails only from people you ___ n ___ w. Now you are becoming an Internet pro!
- The very best protection of all is to have an adult n ___ a ___ b ___ . They can help keep you and your computer safe. Give it a try!

Tips for Your Family:

- Monitor your child's Internet use consistently. Keep the tablet or computer in a public area of the house. Don't assume your child is safe!
- Surf the web together to show your child how to use the web safely.
- Talk to your child about Internet safety concerns and the rules you want to set in a positive way. Post your rules on the refrigerator.
- Encourage your children to bring anything scary, strange, or upsetting to your attention.
- Teach your child what to do when they come to a site that they know is not appropriate.
- Stay in touch with your kid's online activities. Know who their online friends are and who is on his or her friend list, just as you would know local friends.
- Encourage your child to teach you what they know about the Internet.
- Call the police if someone your child met online starts calling, sending gifts, or trying to lure him or her from home.
- Installing filtering and monitoring software can help you protect your child. Be sure to keep it updated.
- Decide on a fair amount of time that your child can spend online each day and be prepared to enforce it.

Play Safe,
Stay Safe!



Think About It!

- Make a poster of the one Internet safety rule that is most important to you. Share it with your class and explain why it is so important.
- Make a list of entertaining, safe websites that you like to visit, and share them with your class.

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English

Parts of Speech

- NOUN:** A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
Examples: city, desk, Monday, John
- PRONOUN:** A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
Examples: she, he, it
- VERB:** A verb shows action or state of being.
Example: He **read** the book.
- ADJECTIVE:** An adjective describes a noun.
Example: The car is **green**.
- ADVERB:** An adverb describes a verb.
Example: She moved **slowly**

- PREPOSITION:** A preposition shows how nouns and pronouns are related to another word in the sentence.
Example: Paul stood **behind** Sue.
- CONJUNCTION:** A conjunction joins words or sentences.
Example: Please have water **or** milk to drink.
- INTERJECTION:** An interjection shows a great or excited feeling.
Example: **Wow!** She's so nice!

Spelling Practice

- Say** your spelling word and think about how it is used in a sentence.
- Look** at your word. Think about other words that are similar in spelling.
- Write** your spelling word while you're looking at it.
- Cover** the word and write it again.
- Compare** it to your spelling list and check it for mistakes.
- Repeat** this process until you can spell the word correctly! Don't give up trying!

If spelling makes you want to scream... then try these spelling tips!

Punctuation

- PERIOD:** • Place a period at the end of a sentence.
Example: The dog is brown.
- COMMA:** , Use commas to separate words and phrases in a series.
Example: Sara has two dogs, one cat, and a hamster.
- COLON:** : Colons are used to show a list of items.
Example: Paul has three sisters: Karen, Cindy, and Pam.
- SEMICOLON:** ; Use a semicolon to combine two closely related sentences.
Example: The road was unpaved; it was very bumpy.
- APOSTROPHE:** ' An apostrophe shows contracted words or shows a possession.
Example: He's riding Larry's bike.
- QUOTATION MARK:** " Quotation Marks are used around a direct quotation.
Example: Karla said, "I want to go home."

Words Often Confused

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| accept: accept a gift | there: over there | week: a week from today |
| except: every day except today | their: their house | weak: weak from hunger |
| already: He already left. | they're: (they are); They're not here. | who's: (who is); Who's here? |
| all ready: They are all ready to go. | to: to the car | whose: Whose lunch is this? |
| capital: nation's capital | two: two hamburgers | your: Your jeans are dirty. |
| capitol: capitol building | too: too much to eat; I want some too. | you're: (you are); You're angry. |
| past: walked past the house | | |
| passed: passed the test | | |

English

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: Her eyes were **sparkling diamonds**.
- PERSONIFICATION:** Personification is attributing human characteristics to an inanimate object or animal.
Example: The fox **begged** the hunters to chase him.

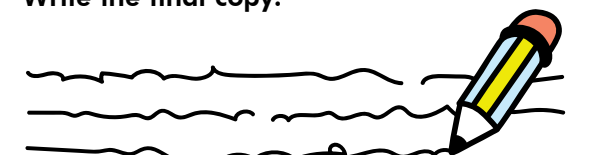
Capitalization Rules

Capitalize the following:

- The first word in a sentence.
- Days of the week, months, holidays, periods and eras in history, trade names, streets, formal documents, geographical names, political parties, holy days, and official titles.
- Words such as history or math when the words are a part of a specific course. Do not capitalize such words when they indicate a field of study.
- Words such as brother, mother, or doctor when they are a part of the title or when they are a substitute for the noun.
- Points of the compass. Do not capitalize words which indicate simple direction.
- Words which refer to the Supreme Being. Capitalize the word Bible, the books of the Bible, and the names of all holy books or sacred works.
- The first word in a direct quote.
- Words denoting religions, languages, nationalities, and races.
- Names of organizations.
- Degrees, titles, and abbreviations of organized groups.
- The first word of a title, the last word, and all words in between except short conjunctions or prepositions.
- The first word in a greeting or the closing of a letter.

Paragraph Writing

- Write a topic sentence:** The topic sentence tells the main idea of your paragraph.
- List supporting ideas.**
- Make a rough outline:** Eliminate irrelevant items.
- Write the paragraph.**
- Add the clincher:** A clincher sums up the paragraph.
- Revise and edit:** Make sure sentences flow in an organized fashion. Reread or reorganize information.
- Proofread:** Read and correct grammar, spelling, etc.
- Write the final copy.**



Math

Fractions

Addition/Subtraction: find common denominators.

$$\frac{1}{5} \times 2 = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$\frac{7}{10}$$

Multiplication: multiply straight across.

$$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{3}{20}$$

Division: multiply the first fraction by the reciprocal of the second fraction.

$$\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 4}{5 \times 3} = \frac{4}{15}$$

Changing Fractions to Decimals: change the denominator to a power of 10.

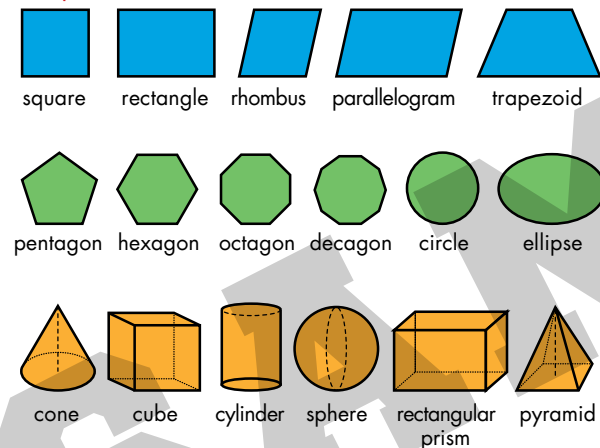
$$\frac{4}{5} \times 2 = \frac{8}{10} = .8$$

Common Fractions, Decimals and Percents:

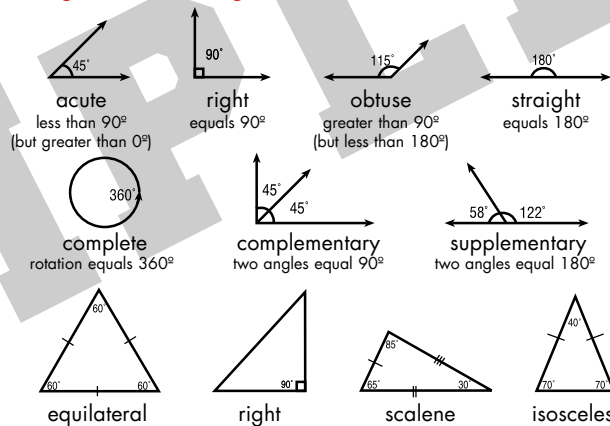
1 = 1.0 = 100%	$\frac{1}{3} = 0.33 = 33.3\%$
$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75 = 75\%$	$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$
$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66 = 66.6\%$	$\frac{1}{5} = 0.2 = 20\%$
$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50\%$	

Geometry

Shapes



Angles and Triangles



Multiplication Table

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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

Math

Math can be fun ... but you have to pay attention in class in order to understand it!

Numbers

PRIME NUMBER:

A whole number which has only two factors, itself and 1.
Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 17

COMMON FACTOR:

A number that is a factor of two or more numbers.
Examples: 1, 2, and 4, are the common factors of the numbers 12 and 16.

GREATEST COMMON FACTOR:

The greatest number that is a factor of two or more numbers.
Example: 4 is the greatest common factor of the numbers 12 and 16.

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE:

The smallest number 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 line in a fraction. → 1

DENOMINATOR:

The number below the line in a fraction. → 2

Symbols

- + ADDITION
- SUBTRACTION
- x MULTIPLICATION
- ÷ DIVISION
- ¢ CENT
- \$ DOLLAR
- # NUMBER
- % PERCENT
- < LESS THAN
- > GREATER THAN
- ≈ APPROXIMATELY
- ≤ LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO
- ≥ GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO

Measurements

ENGLISH SYSTEM

- Length:** 1 foot (ft) = 12 inches (in)
1 yard (yd) = 36 inches = 3 feet
1 mile (mi) = 5,280 feet = 1,760 yards
- Volume:** 1 cup (c) = 8 fluid ounces (fl oz)
1 pint (pt) = 2 cups
1 quart (qt) = 2 pints
1 gallon (gal) = 4 quarts
- Weight:** 1 pound (lb) = 16 ounces (oz)
1 ton (t) = 2,000 pounds (lbs)

METRIC SYSTEM

- Length:** 1 centimeter (cm) = 10 millimeters (mm)
1 meter (m) = 1,000 millimeters = 100 centimeters (cm)
1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 meters
- Volume:** 1 liter (L) = 1,000 milliliters (mL)
- Weight:** 1 gram (g) = 1,000 milligrams (mg)
1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams

Conversion

Unit Conversions for Length/Distance:

- 1 cm = 0.3937 in
- 1 in = 2.54 cm
- 1 m = 3.2808 ft
- 1 ft = 0.3048 m
- 1 km = 0.6214 mi
- 1 mi = 1.609 km

Unit Conversions for Weight/Capacity:

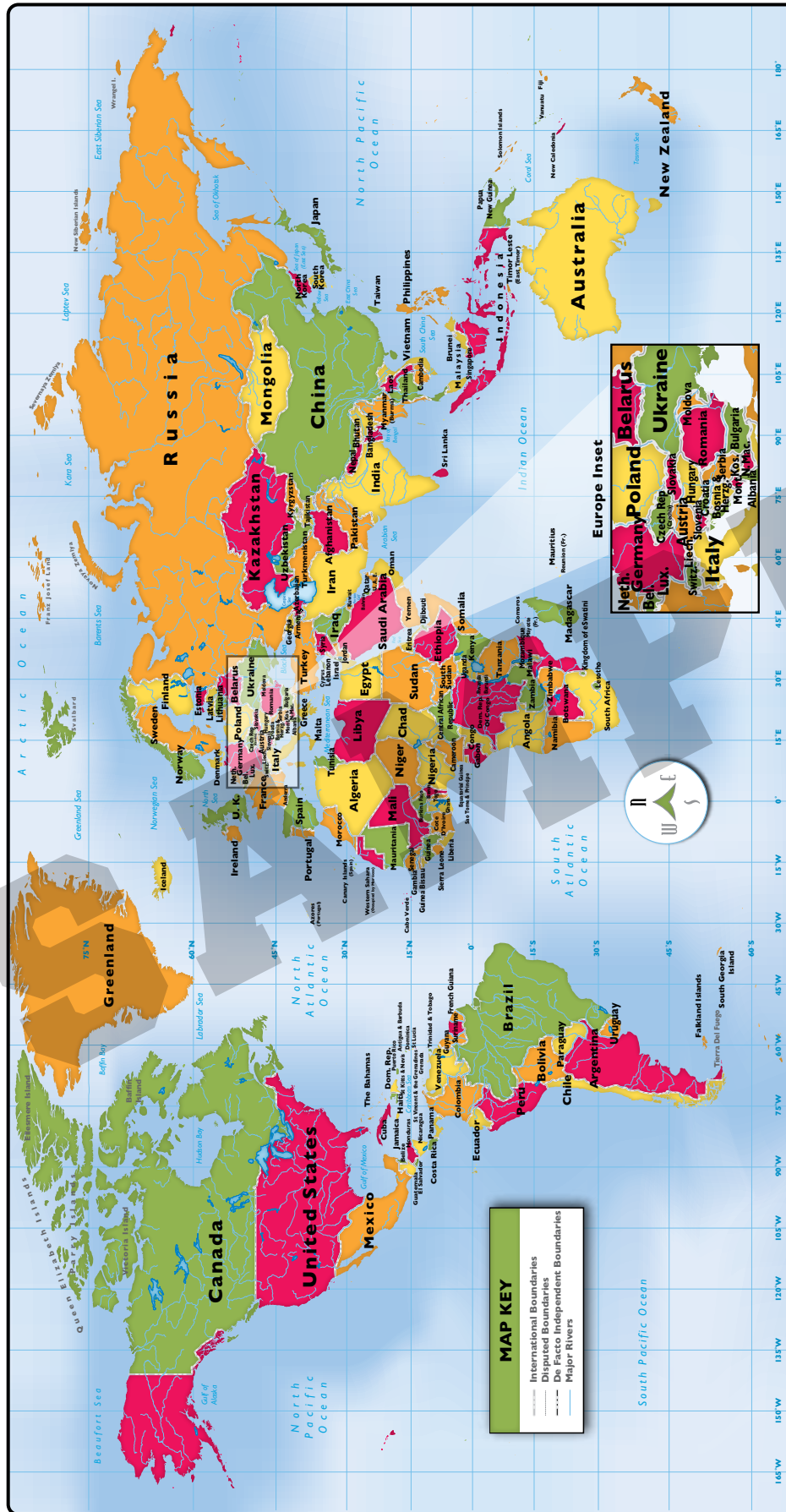
- 1 g = 0.0353 oz
- 1 oz = 28.35 g
- 1 kg = 2.2046 lbs
- 1 lbs = 0.4536 kg
- 1 mL = 0.0338 fl oz
- 1 fl oz = 29.575 mL
- 1 L = 0.2642 gal
- 1 gal = 3.785 L

MATH TIP! Got a word problem to solve? Try drawing a simple diagram or picture to help you solve it!

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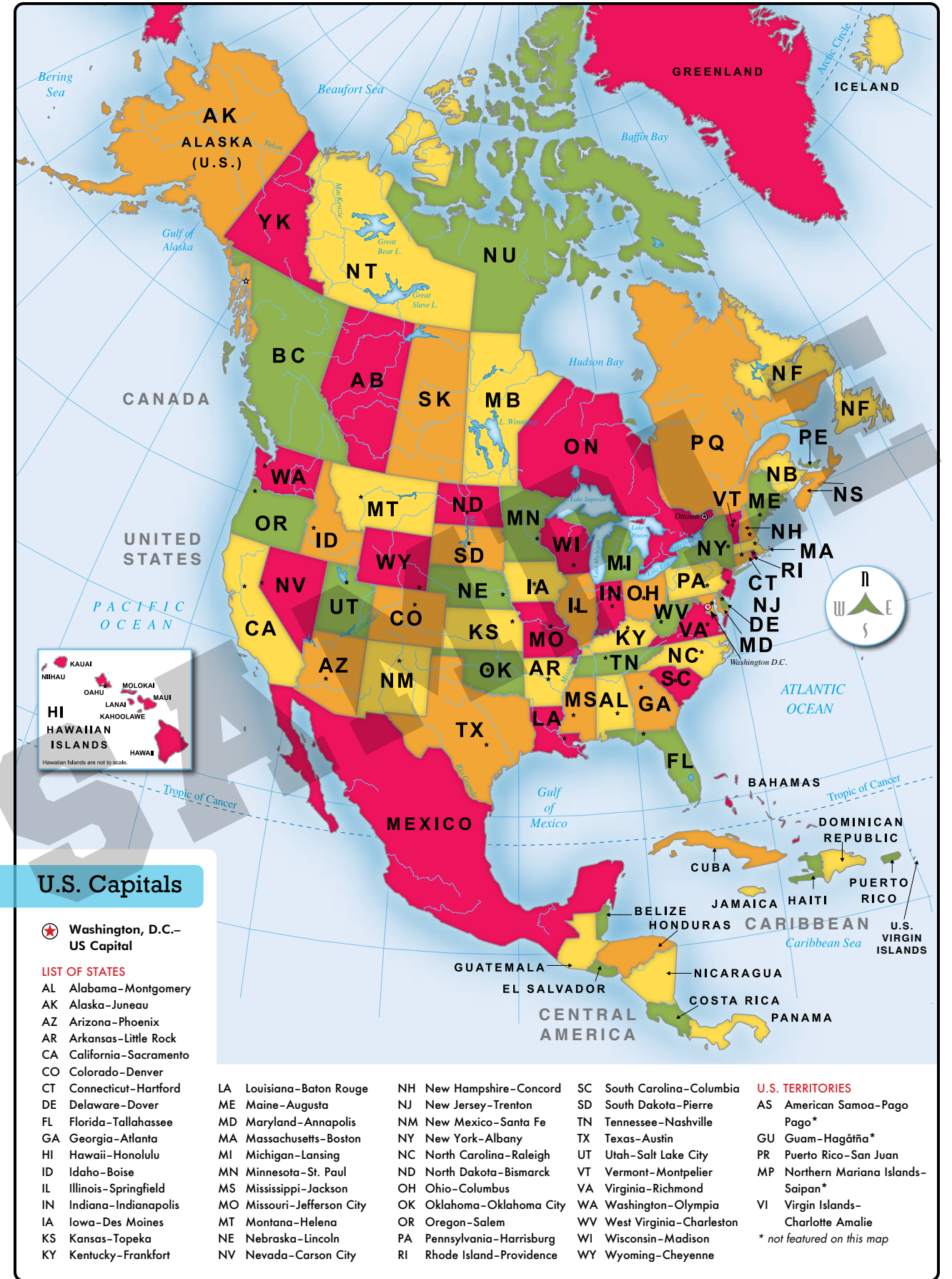
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World Map



- AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA**
- AUSTRALIA—Canberra
 OCEANIA
 Fiji—Suva
 Kiribati—Tarawa
 Marshall Islands—Majuro
 Micronesia—Palikir
 Nauru—Yaren District
 New Zealand—Wellington
 Palau—Melekeok
 Papua New Guinea—Port Moresby
 Samoa—Apia
 Solomon Islands—Honiara
 Tonga—Nuku'alofa
 Tuvalu—Funafuti
 Vanuatu—Vila
- ASIA**
- Afghanistan—Kabul
 Armenia—Yerevan
 Azerbaijan—Baku
 Bahrain—Manama
 Bangladesh—Dhaka
 Bhutan—Thimphu
 Brunei—Bandar Seri Begawan
 Burma—Nay Pyi Taw*
 Cambodia—Phnom Penh
 China—Beijing
 Cyprus—Nicosia
 Georgia—Tbilisi
 India—New Delhi
 Indonesia—Jakarta
 Iran—Tehran
 Iraq—Baghdad
 Israel—Jerusalem
 Japan—Tokyo
 Jordan—Amman
 Kazakhstan—Astana
 Korea, North—Pyongyang
 Korea, South—Seoul
 Kuwait—Kuwait City
 Kyrgyzstan—Bishkek
 Laos—Vientiane
 Lebanon—Beirut
 Malaysia—Kuala Lumpur
 Maldives—Male
 Mongolia—Ulan Bator
 Nepal—Kathmandu
 Oman—Muscat
 Pakistan—Islamabad
 Philippines—Manila
 Qatar—Doha
 Saudi Arabia—Riyadh
 Singapore—Singapore
 Sri Lanka—Colombo*
 Syria—Damascus
 Taiwan—Taipei
 Thailand—Bangkok
 Timor-Leste—Dili
 Turkey—Ankara
 Turkmenistan—Ashgabat
 United Arab Emirates—Abu Dhabi
 Uzbekistan—Tashkent
 Vietnam—Hanoi
 Yemen—Sana'a
- EUROPE**
- Albania—Tirana
 Andorra—Andorra la Vella
 Austria—Vienna
 Belarus—Minsk
 Belgium—Brussels
 Bosnia & Herzegovina—Sarajevo
 Bulgaria—Sofia
 Croatia—Zagreb
 Czech Republic—Prague
 Denmark—Copenhagen
 Estonia—Tallinn
 Finland—Helsinki
 France—Paris
 Germany—Berlin
 Greece—Athens
 Hungary—Budapest
 Iceland—Reykjavik
 Ireland—Dublin
 Italy—Rome
 Kosovo—Pristina
 Latvia—Riga
 Liechtenstein—Vaduz
 Lithuania—Vilnius
 Luxembourg—Luxembourg
 Macedonia—Skopje
 Malta—Valletta
 Moldova—Chisinau
 Monaco—Monaco
 Montenegro—Podgorica
 Netherlands—Amsterdam
 Norway—Oslo
 Poland—Warsaw
 Portugal—Lisbon
 Romania—Bucharest
 Russia—Moscow
 San Marino—San Marino
 Serbia—Belgrade
 Slovakia—Bratislava
 Slovenia—Ljubljana
 Spain—Madrid
 Sweden—Stockholm
 Switzerland—Bern
 Ukraine—Kyiv
 United Kingdom—London
 Vatican City (Holy See)—Vatican City
- AFRICA**
- Algeria—Algiers
 Angola—Luanda
 Benin—Porto-Novo
 Botswana—Gaborone
 Burkina Faso—Ouagadougou
 Burundi—Bujumbura
 Cameroon—Yaounde
 Cape Verde—Praia
 Central African Republic—Bangui
 Chad—N'Djamena
 Comoros—Moroni
 Congo—Brazzaville
 Cote d'Ivoire—Yamoussoukro
 Democratic Republic of the Congo—Kinshasa
 Djibouti—Djibouti
 Egypt—Cairo
 Equatorial Guinea—Malabo
 Eritrea—Asmara
 Ethiopia—Addis Ababa
 Gabon—Libreville
 Gambia—Banjul
 Ghana—Accra
 Guinea—Conakry
 Guinea-Bissau—Bissau
 Kenya—Nairobi
 Lesotho—Maseru
 Liberia—Monrovia
 Libya—Tripoli
 Madagascar—Antananarivo
 Malawi—Lilongwe
 Mali—Bamako
 Mauritania—Nouakchott
 Mauritius—Port Louis
 Morocco—Rabat
 Mozambique—Maputo
 Namibia—Windhoek
 Niger—Niamey
 Nigeria—Abuja
 Rwanda—Kigali
 Sao Tome & Principe—Sao Tome
 Senegal—Dakar
 Seychelles—Victoria
 Sierra Leone—Freetown
 Somalia—Mogadishu
 South Africa—Pretoria*
 Sudan—Khartoum
 South Sudan—Juba
 Swaziland—Mbabane
 Tanzania—Dar es Salaam
 Togo—Lomé
 Tunisia—Tunis
 Uganda—Kampala
 Zambia—Lusaka
 Zimbabwe—Harare
- SOUTH AMERICA**
- Argentina—Buenos Aires
 Bolivia—La Paz*
 Brazil—Brasilia
 Chile—Santiago
 Colombia—Bogotá
 Ecuador—Quito
 Guyana—Georgetown
 Paraguay—Asunción
 Peru—Lima
 Suriname—Paramaribo
 Uruguay—Montevideo
 Venezuela—Caracas
- NORTH AMERICA**
- Antigua & Barbuda—St. John's
 Bahamas—Nassau
 Barbados—Bridgetown
 Belize—Belmopan
 Canada—Ottawa
 Costa Rica—San José
 Cuba—Havana
 Dominica—Roseau
 Dominican Republic—Santo Domingo
 El Salvador—San Salvador
 Grenada—St. George
 Guatemala—Guatemala City
 Haiti—Port-au-Prince
 Honduras—Tegucigalpa
 Jamaica—Kingston
 Mexico—Mexico City
 Nicaragua—Managua
 Panama—Panama City
 St. Kitts & Nevis—Basseterre
 St. Lucia—Castries
 St. Vincent & the Grenadines—Kingstown
 Trinidad & Tobago—Port-of-Spain
 U.S.A.—Washington D.C.
- *This country has multiple capitals. The official or administrative capital is listed.

North American Map



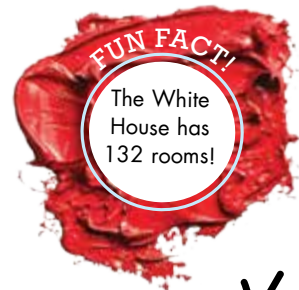
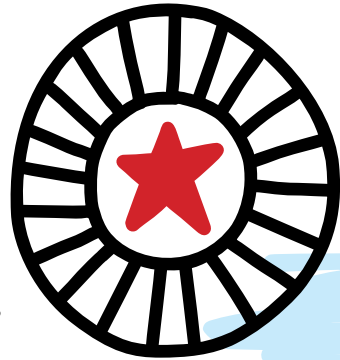
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Presidents

Order of Presidential Succession

- The President
- The Vice President
- Speaker of the House
- President pro tempore of the Senate
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Defense
- Attorney General
- Secretary of the Interior
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Labor
- Secretary of Health and Human Services
- Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of Energy
- Secretary of Education
- Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Secretary of Homeland Security



Want to be President one day?



Remember... you can do anything! Just set your goals and aim high!

U.S. Presidents

Political Parties: Federalist Whig Democratic-Republican Republican Democrat Union

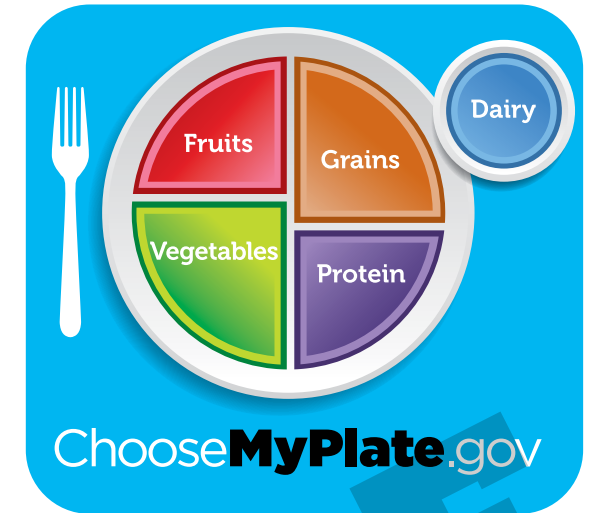
#	President	Term Dates	Vice President	#	President	Term Dates	Vice President
1	George Washington	1789-1797	John Adams	27	William H. Taft	1909-1913	James S. Sherman
2	John Adams	1797-1801	Thomas Jefferson	28	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1917	Thomas Marshall
3	Thomas Jefferson	1801-1805	Aaron Burr	29	Woodrow Wilson	1917-1921	Thomas Marshall
4	James Madison	1805-1809	George Clinton	30	Warren G. Harding	1921-1923*	Calvin Coolidge
5	James Madison	1809-1813	George Clinton	31	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1925	Charles G. Dawes
6	James Madison	1813-1817	Elbridge Gerry	32	Calvin Coolidge	1925-1929	Charles Curtis
7	James Monroe	1817-1825	Daniel D. Tompkins	33	Herbert Hoover	1929-1933	John N. Garner
8	John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	John C. Calhoun	34	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1937	John N. Garner
9	Andrew Jackson	1829-1833	John C. Calhoun	35	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1937-1941	Henry A. Wallace
10	Andrew Jackson	1833-1837	Martin Van Buren	36	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1941-1945	Harry S. Truman
11	Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Richard M. Johnson	37	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1945-1945*	Harry S. Truman
12	William H. Harrison	1841-1841*	John Tyler	38	Harry S. Truman	1945-1949	Alben W. Barkley
13	John Tyler	1841-1845	George M. Dallas	39	Harry S. Truman	1949-1953	Richard M. Nixon
14	James K. Polk	1845-1849	Millard Fillmore	40	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1957	Richard M. Nixon
15	Zachary Taylor	1849-1850*	William R. King	41	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1957-1961	Lyndon B. Johnson
16	Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	John C. Breckinridge	42	John F. Kennedy	1961-1963*	Lyndon B. Johnson
17	Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Hannibal Hamlin	43	Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1965	Hubert Humphrey
18	James Buchanan	1857-1861	Andrew Johnson	44	Lyndon B. Johnson	1965-1969	Spiro Agnew
19	Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Schuyler Colfax	45	Richard M. Nixon	1969-1973	Gerald R. Ford
20	Abraham Lincoln	1865-1865*	Henry Wilson	46	Richard M. Nixon	1973-1974*	Nelson Rockefeller
21	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	William A. Wheeler	47	Gerald R. Ford	1974-1977	Walter Mondale
22	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1873	Chester A. Arthur	48	Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	George Bush
23	Ulysses S. Grant	1873-1877	Thomas A. Hendricks	49	Ronald Reagan	1981-1985	George Bush
24	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881	Levi P. Morton	50	Ronald Reagan	1985-1989	Dan Quayle
25	James A. Garfield	1881-1881*	Adlai E. Stevenson	51	George H. W. Bush	1989-1993	Al Gore
26	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885	Garret A. Hobart	52	Bill Clinton	1993-1997	Al Gore
27	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	Theodore Roosevelt	53	Bill Clinton	1997-2001	Dick Cheney
28	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	Charles A. Fairbanks	54	George W. Bush	2001-2005	Dick Cheney
29	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897		55	George W. Bush	2005-2009	Joe Biden
30	William McKinley	1897-1901		56	Barack Obama	2009-2013	Joe Biden
31	William McKinley	1901-1901*		57	Barack Obama	2013-2017	Joe Biden
32	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1905		58	Donald Trump	2017-2020	Mike Pence
33	Theodore Roosevelt	1905-1909		59	Joe Biden	2020-Present	Kamala Harris

* Did not finish term

Health

My Plate

MyPlate illustrates the five food groups that are the building blocks for a healthy diet using a familiar image—a place setting for a meal. Before you eat, think about what goes on your plate, in your cup, or in your bowl.



Health Reminder! Be sure to get at least 60 minutes of physical activity each day!

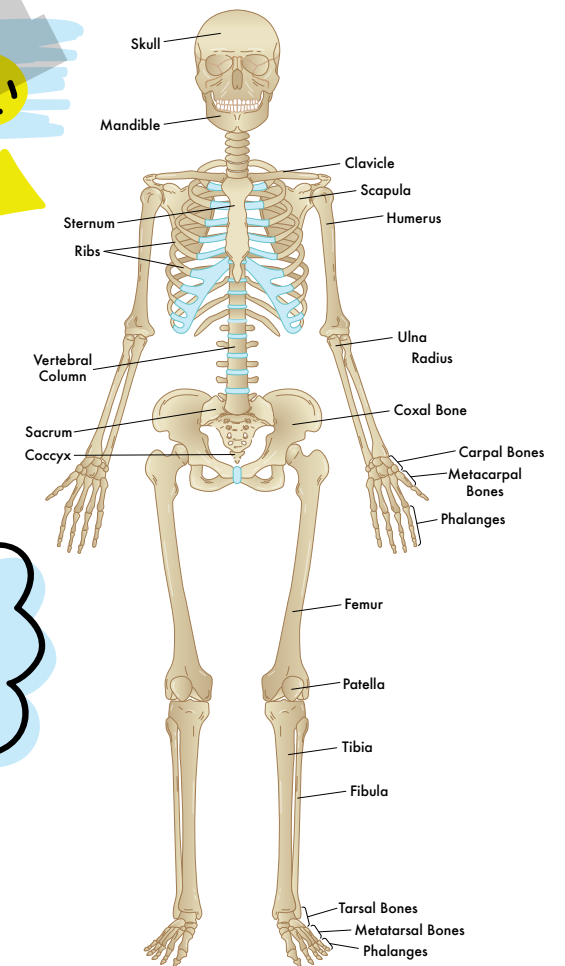
ChooseMyPlate.gov

Credit: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Source: choosemyplate.gov

The Human Body

The average adult may have 206 bones, but babies are born with about 300 bones! These bones are "soft bones." Many of these bones fuse together between birth and maturity. This is why adults have fewer bones than infants.

The Human Skeleton



Safety Tips!

There are so many things that you can do to stay healthy! Try these tips today...

- Get plenty of sleep!
- Wash your hands frequently!
- Always say NO to harmful substances!
- Be aware of your surroundings
- Memorize phones numbers for emergencies!

Calcium, Vitamin D, Magnesium, Vitamin K, & exercise all contribute to healthy bones!





JULY 2024

JULY & AUGUST'S CHARACTER THEME: **TEAMWORK**

What is teamwork? Teamwork is the act of working with others to accomplish a task.



AUGUST 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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Curious and want to learn more?

This planner is filled with stories, vocabulary, quotes, and other referenced facts related to character building that are featured each week. * Scan the QR code, or visit <https://www.successbydesign.com/products/1090d>, to view a full list of sources located under the "More Details" tab.



*References were verified at the time of production, but changes or redirections may occur.



	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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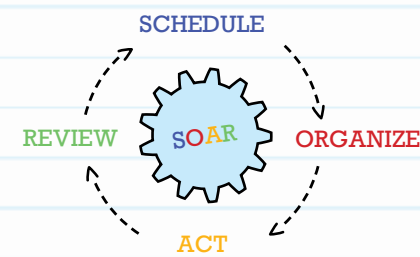
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	1	2	3

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SOAR Into the Achievement Zone

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.



SCHEDULE, ORGANIZE, ACT, REVIEW

- 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.

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Teamwork

JULY 2024

Connecting The Dots

Think of what *teamwork* means to you. What are some examples in your life that stand out when you hear this word?

22 MONDAY

23 TUESDAY

24 WEDNESDAY

25 THURSDAY

26 FRIDAY

Spelling Words

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Language Arts

Mathematics

Science


Social Studies


Language Arts


Mathematics





Science





Social Studies





Book Title:  _____
 Reading Minutes: _____

Book Title:  _____
 Reading Minutes: _____

Book Title:  _____
 Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?    


How do you feel today?    


How do you feel today?    

Messages: _____
 Initial: _____





Messages: _____
 Initial: _____

Messages: _____
 Initial: _____

Book Title:  _____
 Reading Minutes: _____

Book Title:  _____
 Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?    

How do you feel today?    

Messages: _____
 Initial: _____

Messages: _____
 Initial: _____

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Teamwork

AUGUST

2024

Connecting The Dots

"Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than in the one where they sprang up."
—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr.

Teamwork Is...

New inventions are created when people team up all over the world, every day. Did you know famous inventions such as the Internet, the first successful airplane, and the iPhone were all made possible by numerous people working together? Behind the scenes of most inventions is a team!

26 MONDAY

27 TUESDAY

28 WEDNESDAY

29 THURSDAY

30 FRIDAY

Spelling Words

Language Arts

Mathematics

Science

Social Studies

Language Arts

Mathematics

Science

Social Studies

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Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

SEPTEMBER 2024

SEPTEMBER'S CHARACTER THEME: RESPECT

What is respect? Respect is the act of showing positive feelings, thoughts, or actions toward someone.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	NOTES:				

This month, let's read about RESPECT:

Below are two unique titles which exhibit lessons/themes about respect.

Last Stop on Market Street

By Matt de la Peña

CJ rides the bus with his grandmother after church on Sundays. He wonders about the people and things they come across and compares his experience to others. Read how CJ's Grandma changes his mindset with her respectful and positive attitude during the trip.

AD610L Lexile Rating

SHORTER READ

Simon B. Rhymin'

By Dwayne Reed

Simon Barnes loves to rap and hang out with his family and friends. He's faced with a major challenge the first week of fifth grade—class presentations. Read how Simon makes a difference in his community as he learns about showing respect and using his voice to do so.

860L Lexile Rating

LONGER READ

What are some things that come to mind when you think of respect? Use the space below to draw, write, or brainstorm about it.

In Other Words...

- Thoughtfulness
- Consideration
- Admiration

Books I'm Exploring

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- 10.

Confidence

DECEMBER 2024

Connecting The Dots

Can you think of a time that you stepped up to the plate to face a difficult challenge? Did your prior skills and practice help your confidence shine?

Confidence Is...

Dr. Sylvia Earle worked hard to excel in her studies and become a world-renowned marine biologist. In 1969, she applied to take part in an underwater research lab, where scientists could live 50 feet underwater to study for weeks. She was selected to lead the first all-female team of scientists!

16 MONDAY

17 TUESDAY

18 WEDNESDAY

19 THURSDAY

20 FRIDAY

Spelling Words

- 1.
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Language Arts

Mathematics

Science

Social Studies

Language Arts

Mathematics

Science

Social Studies

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____

Book Title:

Reading Minutes: _____

How do you feel today?



Messages:

Initial: _____