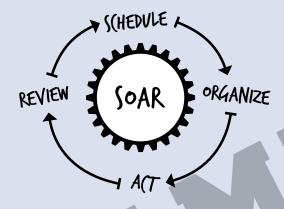


SCHOOL SUCCESS STARTS WITH PLANNING

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.

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.

This Notebook Belongs to:

Name:	
Address:	
Phone/Other:	
School:	
Emergency Contact:	Phone:



3741 Linden Ave. SE, Wyoming, MI 49548 1-800-327-0057 www.successbydesign.com

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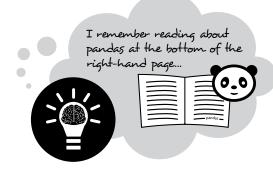
READING AND TECHNOLOGY

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 article on screen.¹ 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

- 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/re Baron, Naomi S., et al. "Reading in a Digital Age." *Kappanonline.org*, 5 Dec. 2018, https://kappanonline.org/reading-digital-age/. FYILving." Why Doss Writing Make US Smarter? *Hulffost*, HuffPost, 7 Dec. 2017,

- https://www.huffpost.com/entry/why-does-writing-make-us-n_900638.

 Rosenwald, Michael S. "Why Digital Natives Prefer Reading in Print. Yes, You Read 1
- The Washington Post, WP Company, 22 Feb. 2015, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/

why-digital-natives-prefer-reading-

right/2015/02/22/8596ca86 b871-11e4-9423-

Students in the U.S. report:2

85% multitask when reading **DIGITALLY**

26%

multitask when reading in **PRINT** 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!

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

ENGLISH STUDY SKILLS

PARTS OF SPEECH

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

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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.

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

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. Example: Sit down.

COMMA: Use commas to separate words and phrases in a series.

Example: Bill has two dogs, one cat, and a hamster.

QUESTION MARK: Use after all interrogative

Example: Where did you go on vacation?

EXCLAMATION MARK: Use after sentences that express surprise or feeling.

Example: His car looks fast!

SEMICOLON: 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

QUOTATION MARKS: Use quotation marks around a direct quotation.

Example: He said, "I want to go home."

APOSTROPHE: Use an apostrophe to show contracted words such as it's (for it is) or to show possession as in Bill's bike.

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.

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

- Write a topic sentence—It tells the main idea of your paragraph.
- List supporting ideas.
- Make a rough outline—Eliminate irrelevant items.
- Write the paragraph.
- 6 Add the clincher—A clincher sums-up the paragraph.
- **6** Proofread—Read and correct grammar, spelling, etc.
- Revise/edit—Correct and make the paragraph more interesting.
- Write the final copy.

MATH STUDY SKILLS

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

NUMBERS

PRIME NUMBER: A whole number which has only two factors—itself and 1.

Examples: 2, 5, 7, 11, 17.

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

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.

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DENOMINATOR: The number below

the line in a fraction.

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

Addition; plus	+	Greater than	>	Parallel		
Angle		Greater than/equal to	<u>></u>	Percent	%	
Arc	0	Less than	<	Perpendicular	Т	
Cent	c	Less than/equal to	≤	Pi	π	
Decimal point		Line segment	_	Ray	\rightarrow	
Division	÷	Multiplication	х	Right angle	ь	
Dollar	\$	Not equal	<i>≠</i>	Set	{}	
Equal	=	Number	#	Subtraction; minus	-	

FRACTIONS & DECIMALS

Addition / Subtraction:

find common denominators

$$\frac{1}{5} (x2) = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} (x2) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} (x5) = \frac{5}{10}$$

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

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

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

Changing Fractions to Decimals:

change the denominator to a power of 10

$$\frac{4}{5}_{(x2)} = \frac{8}{10} = .8$$

Or divide by the denominator:

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

Common Fractions. **Decimals & Percents:**

$$1 = 1.0 = 100\%$$

 $3/4 = 0.75 = 75\%$

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

$$1/3 = 0.\overline{3} = 33.\overline{3}\% \text{ or } 33.1/3\%$$

$$1/5 = 0.2 = 20\%$$

$$1/6 = 0.1\overline{6} = 16.\overline{6}\%$$

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

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

MATH STUDY SKILLS

MEASUREMENTS

English System

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Length 1 foot (ft) = 12 inches (in) = 3 feet 1 yard (yd) = 36 inches 1 yard 1 mile (mi) = 1,760 yards = 8 fluid ounces (fl oz) Liquid 1 cup (c) 1 pint (pt) 2 cups 1 quart (qt) = 2 pints 1 gallon (gal) = 4 quarts Weiaht 1 pound (lb) = 16 ounces (oz)

2,000 pounds

Metric System

	,		
Length	1 centimeter (cm)	=	10 millimeters (mm)
	1 decimeter (dm)	=	100 millimeters
	1 decimeter	=	10 centimeters
	1 meter (m)	=	1,000 millimeters
	1 meter	=	100 centimeters
	1 meter	=	10 decimeters
	1 kilometer (km)	=	1,000 meters
Liquid	1 liter (L)	=	1,000 milliliters (mL)
Mass	1 gram (g)	=	1,000 milligrams (mg)
	1 kilogram (kg)	=	1,000 grams

CONVERTING MEASUREMENTS

Converting Length / Distance

1 ton (t)

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

	from	to	multiply by
	g	oz	0.0353
4	oz	g	28.35
٦	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

ALGEBRA

Quadratic Equation:

$$If ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

then
$$x = b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

Special Products:

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

Logarithms:

3
$Log x^r = r Log x$
Log (xy) = 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
Ln $x = n \leftrightarrow x = e^n$ (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: $X_2 - X_1$

y = mx + b

Point-Slope Form:

$$(y - y_1) = m (x - x_1)$$

Law of Exponents:

If a, b \in R, a, b \ge 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.
$$(a^r)^s = a^{rs}$$

4.
$$(ab)^r = a^r b^r$$

5.
$$(a/b)^r = a^r/b^r (b \neq 0)$$

6.
$$a^0 = 1 (a \neq 0)$$

7.
$$a^{-r} = 1/a^r (a \neq 0)$$

8.
$$a^{r/s} = \sqrt[5]{a^r} = (\sqrt[5]{a})^r$$

 $a^{1/2} = \sqrt{a}$

$$a^{1/2} = \sqrt{a}$$
$$a^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{a}$$

Variation Models:

For variables x, y, and z where k is a positive constant called the constant of variation.

Direct Variation: y = kx or y/x = k**Inverse Variation:** y = k/x or xy = k

Joint Variation: z = kxy

ORDER OF OPERATIONS

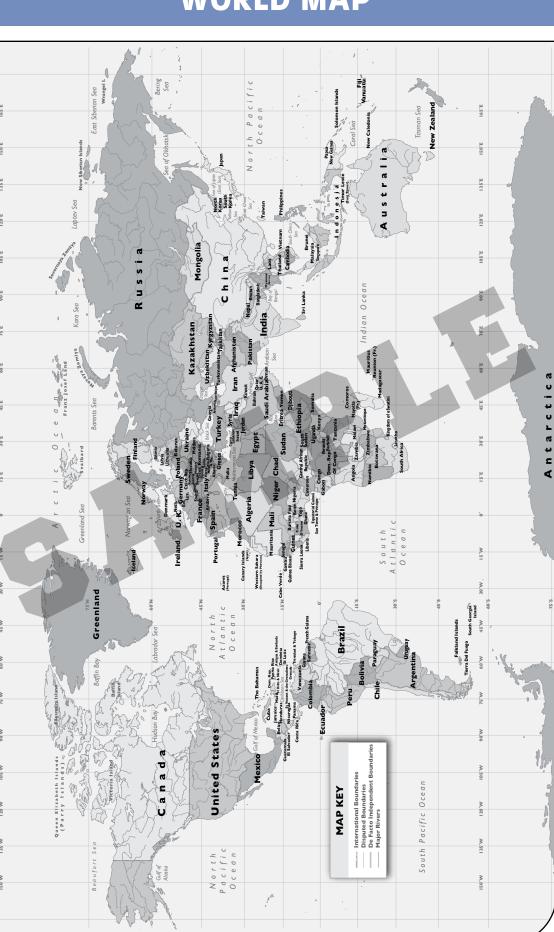
Follow this set of rules to correctly evaluate a mathematical expression.

0	Simplify the items in parentheses first.	()
2	Then calculate the exponents, powers, and roots next.	2 √
8	Then multiply and divide in order from left to right.	x ÷
4	Finally, add or subtract in order from left to right.	+ -

NORTH AMERICA



WORLD MAP



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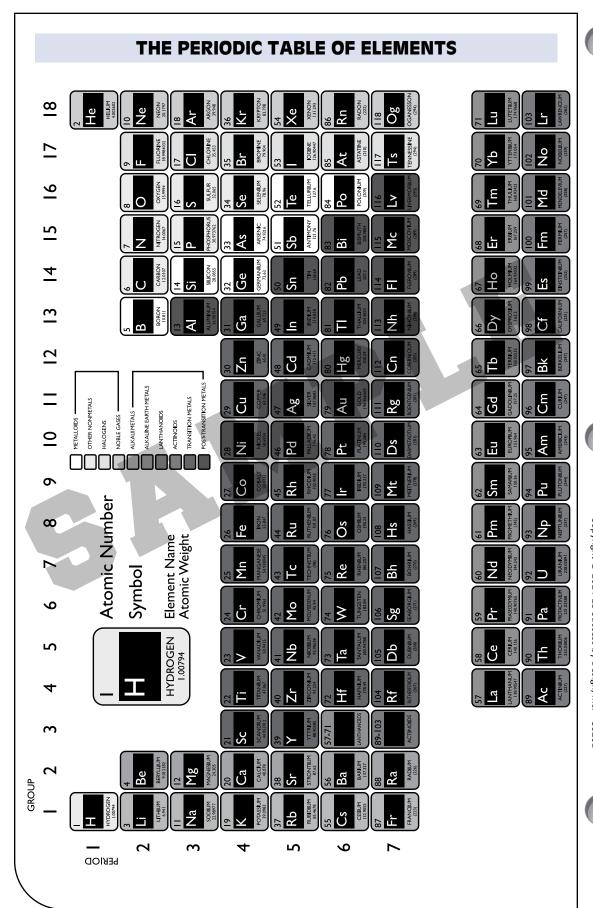
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SCIENCE STUDY SKILLS



CALENDARS

AUGUST 2024

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	31

SEPTEMBER 2024

0D	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
sign, Inc. • 502		2	3	4	5	6	7
Success by De	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Copyright © 2024-25 Success by Design, Inc. • 5020D	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Copyri	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

CALENDARS

OCTOBER 2024

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	31	4	
				5		

NOVEMBER 2024

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10						

CALENDARS

DECEMBER 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JANUARY 2025

00	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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Copyright © 2024-25 Success by Design, Inc. • 5020D	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ght © 2024-25	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Copyri	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

CALENDARS

FEBRUARY 2025

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	
					13	

MARCH 2025

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	31					

CALENDARS

APRIL 2025

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			

MAY 2025

OD	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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CALENDARS

JUNE 2025

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
				5		

JULY 2025

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	31		
14						

TODAY'S PLAN!

Monday, August 12, 2024

	August 12, 2024	
SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DUE
Reading		
		Complete!
		Complete:
English/		
Language		
Arts		Complete!
Spelling		
ope8		
		Complete!
Math		
		Complete!
Science		
Science		
		Complete!
Social		
Studies		
		Complete!
		Complete!
1		
		Complete!
=	REMEMBER! Teacher Messages:	·
Take Hor	ne:	
Bring to	School: Parent Messages:	
Missing	Mork:	
wiissing v	Nork: Signature & Date:	
	Jigilatule & Date.	

TODAY'S PLAN!

Tuesday, August 13, 2024

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DUE	ì
Reading			
incuding.			
		Complete!	ļ
English/			
Language		_	
Arts		Complete!	
		compicte.	
Spelling			
		Complete!	
Math			
Widen			
		Complete!	l
Science			
		Complete!	
		,	
Social			
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			4-25 Success by Design, Inc. • 5020D
	REMEMBER! Teacher Messages:	Ì	• 50
Take Ho	me:		20D
Bring to	School: Parent Messages:		
Missing	Work:		
16	Signature & Date:		

TODAY'S PLAN!

6

Wednesday, August 14, 2024

_	August 14, 2024	
SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DUE
Reading		
incading		
		Complete!
English/		
Language		
Arts		Complete!
		Complete:
Spelling		
		Complete!
Math		
IVIALII		Q
		Complete!
Science		_
		Complete!
Social		
Studies		
		Complete!
		Commistal
		Complete!
١	,	
		Complete!
	PEAGARDENI	
1	REMEMBER! Teacher Messages:	
Take Ho	me:	
Bring to	School: Parent Messages:	
Missing '	Work:	
(Signature & Date:	17

TODAY'S PLAN!

Holiday Week

DATE	SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DUE)
	Reading			
. 23	English/ Language Arts			
Dec	Spelling			
day,	Math			
Monday, Dec. 23	Science			
_	Social Studies			
	Reading			
Tuesday, Dec. 24	English/ Language Arts			
Dec	Spelling			
day,	Math			
_ 	Science			
	Social Studies			
25	Reading			
Wednesday, Dec. 25	English/ Language Arts			
∆,	Spelling			
esda	Math			6
edn	Science			
>	Social Studies			
9	Reading			,
Thursday, Dec. 26	English/ Language Arts			opyrig
, De	Spelling			ut © 2
sday	Math			:024-2
l Ju	Science			5 Succ
	Social Studies			ess by
	Reading			Copyright © 2024-25 success by Design, Inc. • suzur
. 27	English/ Language Arts			in, inc.
Friday, Dec. 27	Spelling			902
day,	Math			6
Fric	Science			
	Social Studies			
	HFD (I	JBJECTS & NOTES		1
108				

TODAY'S PLAN!

Holiday Week

DATE	SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DUE
Monday, Dec. 30	Reading		
	English/ Language Arts		
	Spelling		
	Math		
	Science		
	Social Studies		
Tuesday, Dec. 31	Reading		
	English/ Language Arts		
	Spelling		
	Math		
	Science		
	Social Studies		
Wednesday, Jan. 1	Reading		
	English/ Language Arts		
	Spelling		
	Math		
	Science		
	Social Studies		
Thursday, Jan. 2	Reading		
	English/ Language Arts		
	Spelling		
	Math		
	Science		
	Social Studies		
Friday, Jan. 3	Reading		
	English/ Language Arts		
	Spelling		
	Math		
	Science		
	Social Studies		
		IDIECTS & NOTES	

OTHER SUBJECTS & NOTES