# THE ASSIGNMENT NOTEBOOK

SAMPLE

THE ASSIGNMENT NOTEBOOK

2024–2025

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, **O**RGANIZE, **A**CT, **R**EVIEW

SCHEDULE
REVIEW
SOAR
ORGANIZE
ACT
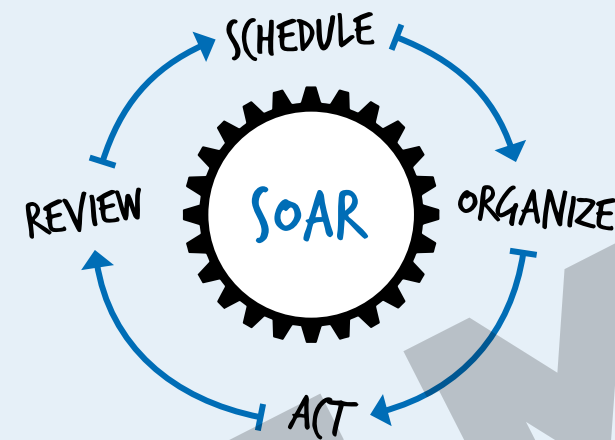
1) Schedule every commitment by writing it in this planner on the date it is assigned or the date you'll be completing it.

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: _____

## 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]

I remember reading about pandas at the bottom of the right-hand page...

pandas
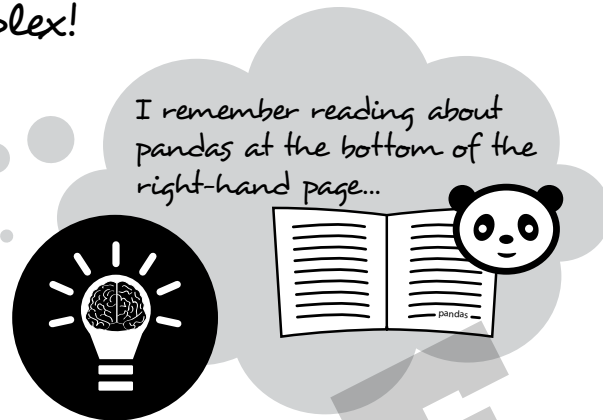
SCREEN READING

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]

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 FYILiving. "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.

Students in the U.S. report:[2]

85% multitask when reading **DIGITALLY**

only **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!

CHAPTER ONE

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."

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
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.

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!

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 sentences.
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 Duster.

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.

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

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

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 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. → $\frac{4}{5}$

DENOMINATOR: The number below the line in a fraction. → $\frac{4}{5}$

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

Addition; plus	+	Greater than	>	Parallel	∥
Angle	∠	Greater than/equal to	≥	Percent	%
Arc	⌒	Less than	<	Perpendicular	⊥
Cent	¢	Less than/equal to	≤	Pi	π
Decimal point	.	Line segment	—	Ray	→
Division	÷	Multiplication	x	Right angle	⌐
Dollar	$	Not equal	≠	Set	{ }
Equal	=	Number	#	Subtraction; minus	−

FRACTIONS & DECIMALS

Addition / Subtraction:
find common denominators

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{(x2)}{(x2)} = \frac{2}{10}$$
$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{(x5)}{(x5)} = \frac{5}{10}$$
$$+\frac{2}{5} \frac{(x5)}{(x5)} = \frac{10}{10}$$
$$\frac{7}{10}$$

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

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

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.$\overline{6}$% or 66 2/3%
1/2	=	0.5	=	50%
1/3	=	0.$\overline{3}$	=	33.$\overline{3}$% or 33 1/3%
1/4	=	0.25	=	25%
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%

4

MEASUREMENTS

English System

Length			
	1 foot (ft)	=	12 inches (in)
	1 yard (yd)	=	3 feet
	1 yard	=	36 inches
	1 mile (mi)	=	1,760 yards
Liquid	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

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

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
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

ALGEBRA

Quadratic Equation:
If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

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

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:
$\text{Log } x^r = r \text{ Log } x$
$\text{Log } (xy) = \text{Log } x + \text{Log } y$
$\text{Log } (x/y) = \text{Log } x - \text{Log } y$
$\text{Log } x = n \leftrightarrow x = 10^n$ (common log)
$\text{Log}_a x = n \leftrightarrow x = a^n$ (log to the base a)
$\text{Ln } x = n \leftrightarrow x = e^n$ (natural log)
$\pi \simeq 3.14159265$
$e \simeq 2.71828183$

Equations of a Line:
(m = slope; b = y intercept)

Slope of a Line:
$m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

Slope–Intercept Form:
$y = mx + b$

Point–Slope Form:
$(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$

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. $(a^r)^s = a^{rs}$
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. $a^{r/s} = \sqrt[s]{a^r} = (\sqrt[s]{a})^r$
   $a^{1/2} = \sqrt{a}$
   $a^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{a}$

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.

❶	Simplify the items in parentheses first.	( )
❷	Then calculate the exponents, powers, and roots next.	$^2\sqrt{\ }$
❸	Then multiply and divide in order from left to right.	x ÷
❹	Finally, add or subtract in order from left to right.	+ −

5
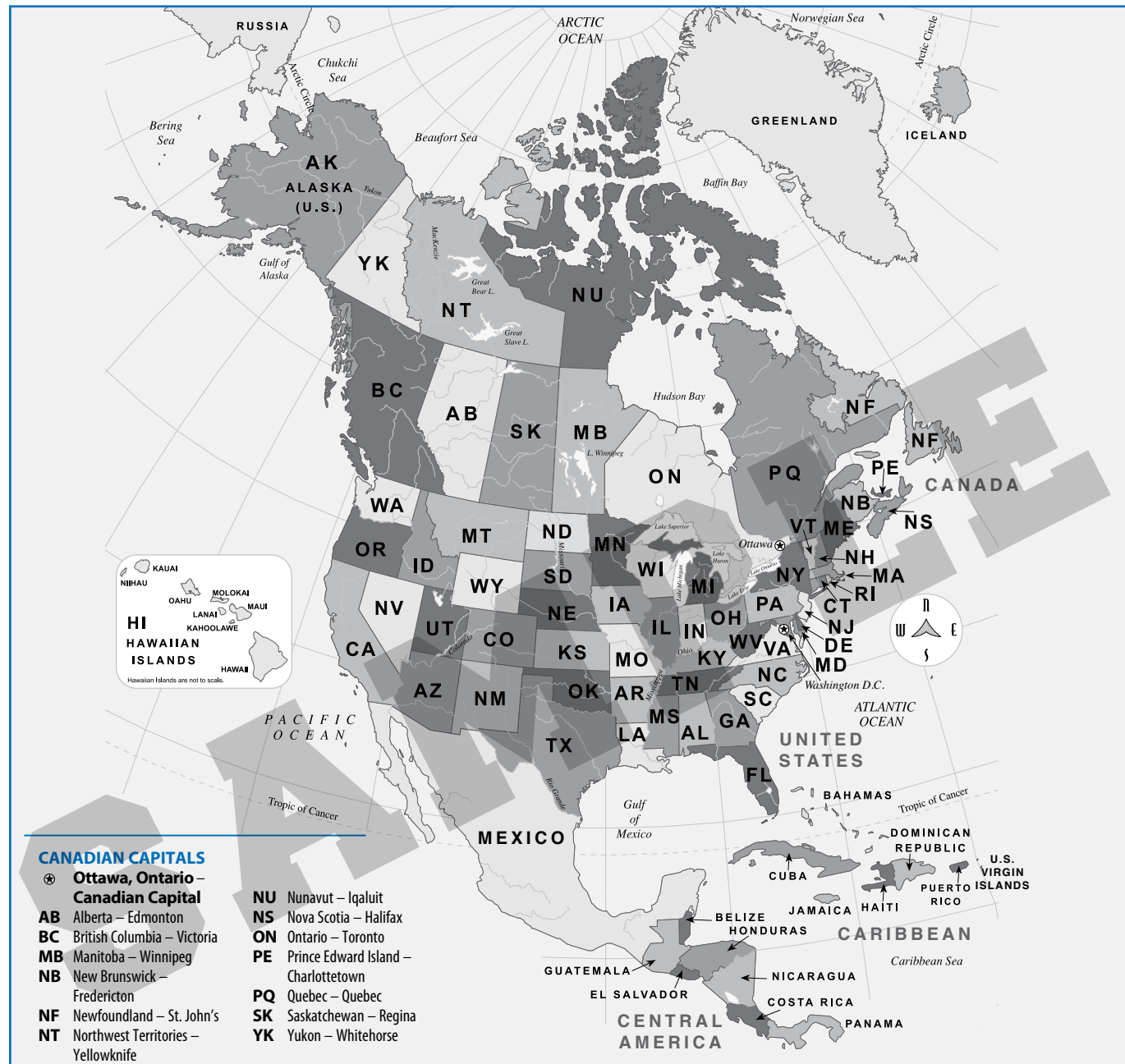
CANADIAN CAPITALS

⊛ **Ottawa, Ontario** – **Canadian Capital**

AB	Alberta – Edmonton	**NU**	Nunavut – Iqaluit
BC	British Columbia – Victoria	**NS**	Nova Scotia – Halifax
MB	Manitoba – Winnipeg	**ON**	Ontario – Toronto
NB	New Brunswick – Fredericton	**PE**	Prince Edward Island – Charlottetown
NF	Newfoundland – St. John's	**PQ**	Quebec – Quebec
NT	Northwest Territories – Yellowknife	**SK**	Saskatchewan – Regina
		YK	Yukon – Whitehorse

MEXICO & CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize – Belmopan
Costa Rica – San José
El Salvador – San Salvador
Guatemala – Guatemala City
Honduras – Tegucigalpa
Mexico – Mexico City
Nicaragua – Managua
Panama – Panama City

CARIBBEAN
(Abbreviated List Based on Map Features)
Bahamas – Nassau
Cuba – Havana
Dominican Republic – Santo Domingo
Haiti – Port-au-Prince
Jamaica – Kingston

UNITED STATES CAPITALS

⊛ **Washington, D.C.** – **US Capital**

AL	Alabama – Montgomery	**MN**	Minnesota – St. Paul	**OK**	Oklahoma – Oklahoma City
AK	Alaska – Juneau	**MS**	Mississippi – Jackson	**OR**	Oregon – Salem
AZ	Arizona – Phoenix	**MO**	Missouri – Jefferson City	**PA**	Pennsylvania – Harrisburg
AR	Arkansas – Little Rock	**MT**	Montana – Helena	**RI**	Rhode Island – Providence
CA	California – Sacramento	**NE**	Nebraska – Lincoln	**SC**	South Carolina – Columbia
CO	Colorado – Denver	**NV**	Nevada – Carson City	**SD**	South Dakota – Pierre
CT	Connecticut – Hartford	**NH**	New Hampshire – Concord	**TN**	Tennessee – Nashville
DE	Delaware – Dover	**NJ**	New Jersey – Trenton	**TX**	Texas – Austin
FL	Florida – Tallahassee	**NM**	New Mexico – Santa Fe	**UT**	Utah – Salt Lake City
GA	Georgia – Atlanta	**NY**	New York – Albany	**VT**	Vermont – Montpelier
HI	Hawaii – Honolulu	**NC**	North Carolina – Raleigh	**VA**	Virginia – Richmond
ID	Idaho – Boise	**ND**	North Dakota – Bismarck	**WA**	Washington – Olympia
IL	Illinois – Springfield	**OH**	Ohio – Columbus	**WV**	West Virginia – Charleston
IN	Indiana – Indianapolis			**WI**	Wisconsin – Madison
IA	Iowa – Des Moines			**WY**	Wyoming – Cheyenne
KS	Kansas – Topeka				
KY	Kentucky – Frankfort				
LA	Louisiana – Baton Rouge				
ME	Maine – Augusta				
MD	Maryland – Annapolis				
MA	Massachusetts – Boston				
MI	Michigan – Lansing				

U.S. TERRITORIES

AS	American Samoa – Pago Pago*
GU	Guam – Hagåtña*
PR	Puerto Rico – San Juan
MP	Northern Mariana Islands – Saipan*
VI	Virgin Islands – Charlotte Amalie

* not featured on this map
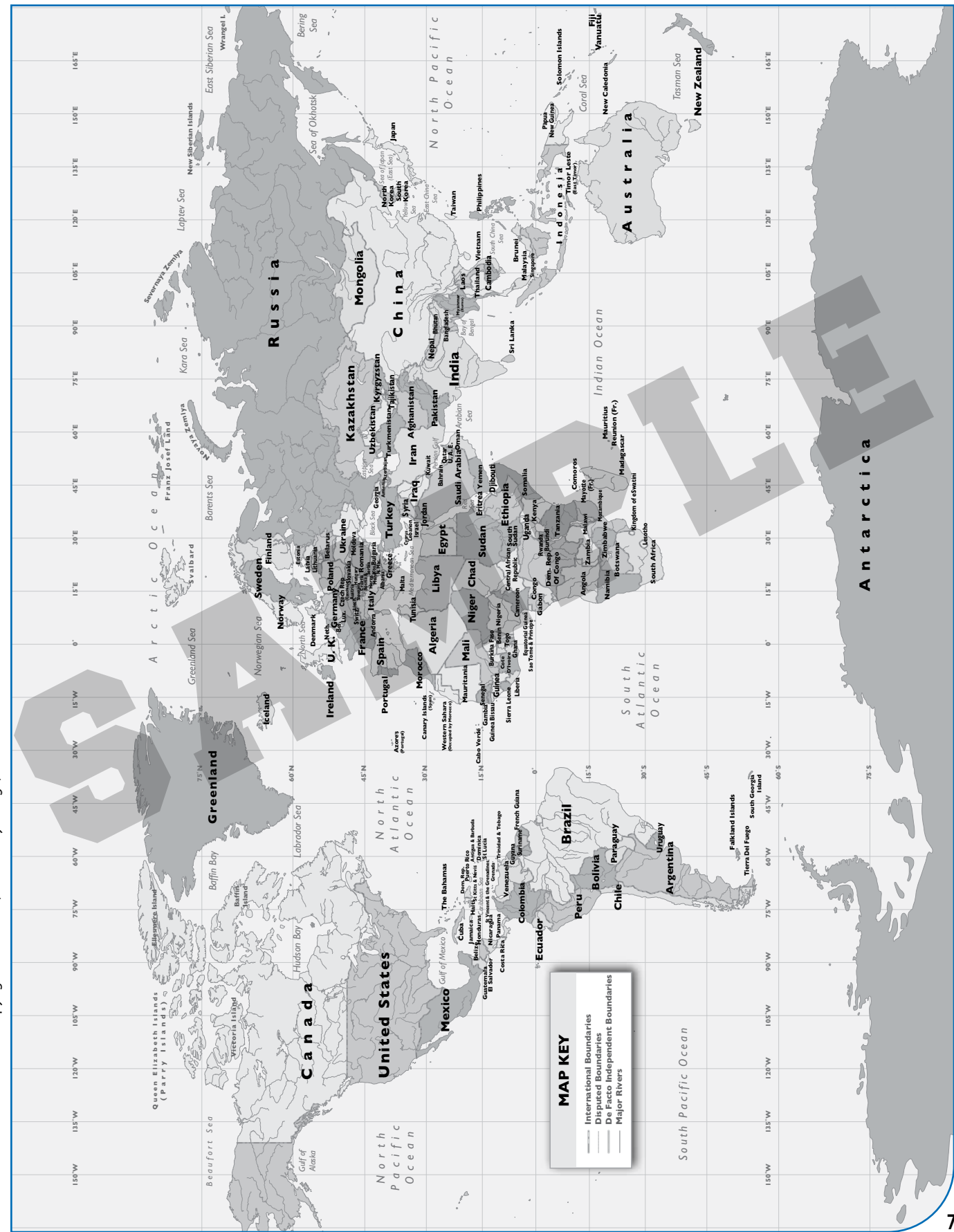
MAP KEY
International Boundaries
Disputed Boundaries
De Facto Independent Boundaries
Major Rivers

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

Legend: Atomic Number / Symbol / Element Name / Atomic Weight

Example: 1 / H / HYDROGEN / 1.00794

Categories: METALLOIDS, OTHER NONMETALS, HALOGENS, NOBLE GASES, ALKALI METALS, ALKALINE EARTH METALS, LANTHANOIDS, ACTINOIDS, TRANSITION METALS, POST-TRANSITION METALS

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

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					

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		

NOVEMBER 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

CALENDARS

DECEMBER 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				

JANUARY 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	

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	

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					

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

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

JUNE 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					

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		

SAMPLE

14

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 2024

AUGUST 2024

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				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

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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					

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS	✓	DATE DUE	TEST DAY
READING				
ENGLISH/ L. ARTS				
SPELLING				
MATH				
SCIENCE				
SOCIAL STUDIES				

ITEMS TO TAKE HOME
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

DAILY GOALS
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

ITEMS TO BRING TO SCHOOL
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

MESSAGES

SIGNATURE:

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 2024

SAMPLE

15

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 2024

AUGUST 2024

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				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

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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					

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS	✓	DATE DUE	TEST DAY
READING				
ENGLISH/ L. ARTS				
SPELLING				
MATH				
SCIENCE				
SOCIAL STUDIES				

ITEMS TO TAKE HOME
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

DAILY GOALS
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

ITEMS TO BRING TO SCHOOL
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

MESSAGES
SIGNATURE: _____

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 2024

AUGUST 2024

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				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

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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					

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENTS	✓	DATE DUE	TEST DAY
READING				
ENGLISH/ L. ARTS				
SPELLING				
MATH				
SCIENCE				
SOCIAL STUDIES				

ITEMS TO TAKE HOME
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

DAILY GOALS
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

ITEMS TO BRING TO SCHOOL
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

MESSAGES
SIGNATURE: _____

DATE	SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DATE DUE
Monday, Dec. 23	Reading		❏
	English/Language Arts		❏
	Spelling		❏
	Math		❏
	Science		❏
	Social Studies		❏
Tuesday, Dec. 24	Reading		❏
	English/Language Arts		❏
	Spelling		❏
	Math		❏
	Science		❏
	Social Studies		❏
Wednesday, Dec. 25	Reading		❏
	English/Language Arts		❏
	Spelling		❏
	Math		❏
	Science		❏
	Social Studies		❏
Thursday, Dec. 26	Reading		❏
	English/Language Arts		❏
	Spelling		❏
	Math		❏
	Science		❏
	Social Studies		❏
Friday, Dec. 27	Reading		❏
	English/Language Arts		❏
	Spelling		❏
	Math		❏
	Science		❏
	Social Studies		❏

DATE	SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT	DATE 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		❏