

The CATHOLIC STUDENT PLANNER



THE CATHOLIC STUDENT PLANNER

Using The Catholic Student Planner is a great way to grow your faith AND keep track of your school assignments, extracurricular engagements, and other appointments. Filled with Bible verses, Catholic vocabulary words, profiles of saints, quizzes, and prayers and meditations, this planner will help you stay centered on Christ, while also allowing you to keep all your daily tasks in order.

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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.



THIS NOTEBOOK BELONGS TO:

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

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CATHOLIC STUDY SKILLS

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

OLD TESTAMENT (46 BOOKS)

Pentateuch / Law (5): Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

Historical Books (16): Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Tobit, Judith, Esther, 1 Maccabees, 2 Maccabees

Wisdom Books (7): Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Wisdom, Sirach

Prophetic Books (18): Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

NEW TESTAMENT (27 BOOKS) The Gospels (4): Matthew, Mark, Luke, John

Historical Book (1): Acts of the Apostles

Pauline Epistles (13): Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon

General Epistles (8): Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, 2 Peter, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude

Prophetic Book (1): Revelation

PART 2: LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST

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ORDER OF THE CATHOLIC MASS

Presentation of the Gifts

Eucharistic Prayer

The Lord's Prayer

Sign of Peace

Lamb of God

Communion

Blessina

Dismissal

Prayer over the Offerings

Prayer after Communion

CONCLUDING RITES

The Catholic Mass consists of four parts: two main parts surrounded by two framing rites.

INTRODUCTORY RITES

The Greeting Penitential Act Gloria (when prescribed) Opening Collect

PART 1: LITURGY OF THE WORD

First Reading Responsorial Psalm Second Reading Alleluia Gospel Homily Profession of Faith Prayer of the Faithful

THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

The **Catechism of the Catholic Church** states, "The sacraments are efficacious signs of grace, instituted by Christ and entrusted to the Church, by which divine life is dispensed to us" (no. 1131). This means that the sacraments are an outward sign, ordained by Jesus, to show His divine grace. These sacraments help us grow in our spiritual relationship with the Holy Trinity.

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Eucharist	Ū

THE SACRAMENTS OF HEALING enance and Reconciliation Anointing of the Sick

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 Holy Orders

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ROSARY PRAYERS

Sign of the Cross

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

1 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 rose 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 life everlasting. Amen.

2 5 8 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.

3 6 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.

4 7 9 Glory Be

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, world without end. Amen.

Z Fatima Prayer

O My Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell, lead all souls to Heaven, especially those in most need of Thy mercy. Amen.

10 Hail, Holy Queen (Salve Regina)

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 valley 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.



and pray for intercession in our lives.

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Why do we pray the Rosary? As we move through

the beads of a rosary this meditative prayer allows us to walk with Jesus and Mary through the Mysteries of

Christ's life, deepen our relationship with the Father,

Repeat steps 6, 7, and 8 as you move around the Rosary, meditating on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Mysteries when you reach every Our Father / Mystery bead.

Meditate on the



Begin by making the Sign of the Cross. While holding the cross, pray the The Apostles' Creed.

MYSTERIES OF THE ROSARY

- Joyful Mysteries (Monday & Saturday)
- 1. The Annunciation
- 2. The Visitation
- The Nativity
- 4. The Presentation in the Temple
- **5.** The Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple

Sorrowful Mysteries (Tuesday & Friday)

- 1. The Agony in the Garden
- The Scourging at the Pillar
 The Crowning with Thorns
- 4. The Carrying of the Cross
- The Carrying of the Cross
 The Crucifixion and Death

Glorious Mysteries (Wednesday & Sunday)

- 1. The Resurrection
- 2. The Ascension
- 3. The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost
- 4. The Assumption of Mary
- 5. The Crowning of Mary, Queen of Heaven

Luminous Mysteries (Thursday)

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

Confirmation



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 from 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.



SCREEN READING

Most reading on a screen involves scrolling and moving continuously, so your brain doesn't have anything to latch on to and remember as easily! 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.

Studies have 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

SOURCES 1. Jabr, Ferris. "The Reading Brain in the Digital Age: The Science of Paper Versus Screens," Scientific American, 11 Apr. 2013, https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/reading-paper-screens/

programs, Internet interests, music, etc.-all of

which pull attention away from the reading.

Baron, Naomi S., et al. "Reading in a Digital Age," Kappanonline.org, 5 Dec. 2018, https://kappanonline. org/reading-digital-age/.

STUDENTS IN THE U.S. REPORT

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...

INTEGRATION TIPS! Using technology is important for well-rounded growth. Here are some tips for 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 write, "Math, pages 76-77, numbers 1–10. Use the new formulas."

ENGLISH STUDY SKILLS

PARTS OF SPEECH

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

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

METAPHOR

A **metaphor** is a comparison of unlike things in which one thing becomes another. Example: He has a heart of stone.

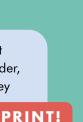
PERSONIFICATION

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.
- 5 Add the clincher. A clincher sums up the paragraph.
- 6 Proofread. Read and correct grammar, spelling, etc.
- 7 Revise/edit. Correct and make the paragraph more interesting.
- 8 Write the final copy.

3. FYILiving. "Why Does Writing Make Us Smarter?" HuffPost, 7 Dec. 2017, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/why-doeswriting-make-us-_n_900638 4. Rosenwald, Michael S. "Why Digital Natives Prefer Reading in Print. Yes, You Read That Right," The Washington Post, 22 Feb. 2015, https://www. washingtonpost.com/local/why-digitalnatives-prefer-reading-in-print-yes-you-read-that-right/2015/02/22/8596ca86b871-11e4-9423-f3d0a1ec335c story.html.



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NOUN

place, or idea.

PRONOUN

ADJECTIVE

VERB

subjective

Proper nouns are capitalized and refer to specific

Examples: John, White House, Monday, Slovakia

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

Common nouns refer to any person, object,

Example: Tom washed his car on his day off.

There are three different kinds of pronouns.

Verbs show action or state of being. They also

I need to place the order. (present)

Adjectives describe nouns by modifying them.

Example: The green mini-van struck the metal pole

PUNCTUATION

• **PERIOD:** Place a period at the end of a

Example: We arrive at school each day at 8 am.

imperative sentence that does not express strong

COMMA: Use commas to separate words

QUESTION MARK: Use after all

EXCLAMATION MARK: Use after

SEMICOLON: Use when a conjunction

Example: Where did you go on vacation?

sentences that express surprise or feeling.

is omitted; it indicates a greater degree of

Example: The road was bumpy and curvy; the

COLON: Use colons to start a list or to

Example: He has three cars: a Mustang, Camaro,

QUOTATION MARKS: Use quotation

APOSTROPHE: Use an apostrophe to

show contracted words such as "it's" (for "it is") or

separation than a comma would.

formally introduce a statement.

marks around a direct auotation.

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

to show possession as in "Bill's bike."

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

In addition, use a period at the end of an

They can specify color, size, number, etc.

near the *third* intersection.

declarative sentence.

Example: Sit down.

and phrases in a series.

interrogative sentences.

Example: His car looks fast!

scenery was grand.

and a Duster.

emotions.

objective possessive

He will present his report tomorrow. (future)

Example: He is taking him to his house.

indicate the time of that state or action.

Examples: He worked on Friday. (past)

persons, objects, ideas, or places.

Pronouns take the place of a noun.

MATH STUDY SKILLS

10 11

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10 11 12

12 14 16 18 20 22 24

54 63 72 81 90 99 108

72 84 96 108 120 132 144

77 88 99 110 121 132

18 21 24 27

15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

42 49 56 63

18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66

16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96

10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

12 16 20 24 28 32 36

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5 5

11 22

12 12 24

21 28 35

9 18 27 36 45

33 44

36 48 60

NUMBERS

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

a factor of two or more numbers. Examples: 1, 2, and 4 are common factors of

GREATEST COMMON FACTOR:

more numbers. Examples: 4 is the greatest common factor of

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE: The

smallest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 6.

DENOMINATOR: The

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

Addition; plus	+	Greater than	>	Parallel	Ш
Angle	2	Greater than/equal to	2	Percent	%
Arc		Less than	<	Perpendicular	T
Cent	¢	Less than/equal to	\leq	Pi	π
Decimal point		Line segment	-	Ray	\rightarrow
Division	÷	Multiplication	x	Right angle	L
Dollar	\$	Not equal	≠	Set	{}
Equal	=	Number	#	Subtraction; minus	-
	Angle Arc Cent Decimal point Division Dollar	Angle ∠ Arc ∩ Cent ¢ Decimal point . Division ÷ Dollar \$	Angle ∠ Greater than/equal to Arc ∩ Less than Cent ¢ Less than/equal to Decimal point . Line segment Division ÷ Multiplication \$ Not equal Here	Angle ∠ Greater than/equal to ≥ Arc ∩ Less than <	Angle \checkmark Greater than/equal to \geq PercentArc \cap Less than $<$ PerpendicularCent ς Less than/equal to \leq PiDecimal point.Line segment $-$ RayDivision \div MultiplicationxRight angleDollar $\$$ Not equal \neq Set

FRACTIONS & DECIMALS

Addition / Subtraction: Find common denominators. $\frac{1}{5} \stackrel{(x2)}{}_{(x2)} = \frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{1}{5} \stackrel{(x5)}{}_{(x5)} = \frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	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	Common Fractions, Decimals, & Percents: 1 = 1.0 = 100% $3/_4 = 0.75 = 75\%$ $2/_3 = 0.\overline{6} = 66.\overline{6}\% \text{ or } 66^2/_{3}\%$ $1/_2 = 0.5 = 50\%$
$\frac{\frac{1}{2} (x5) = 5}{\frac{+2}{(x5)} = 10}$ $\frac{7}{10}$ Multiplication: Multiply straight across. $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{3}{20}$		$2/_3 = 0.\overline{6} = 66.\overline{6}\%$ or $66^2/_3\%$
	$\frac{4}{5} = 4 \div 5 = .8$	

COMMON FACTOR: A number that is

the numbers 12 and 16.

The greatest number that is a factor of two or

the numbers 12 and 16.

Example: 12 is the least common multiple of

NUMERATOR: The number

above the line in a fraction. .5

number below the line in a fraction.

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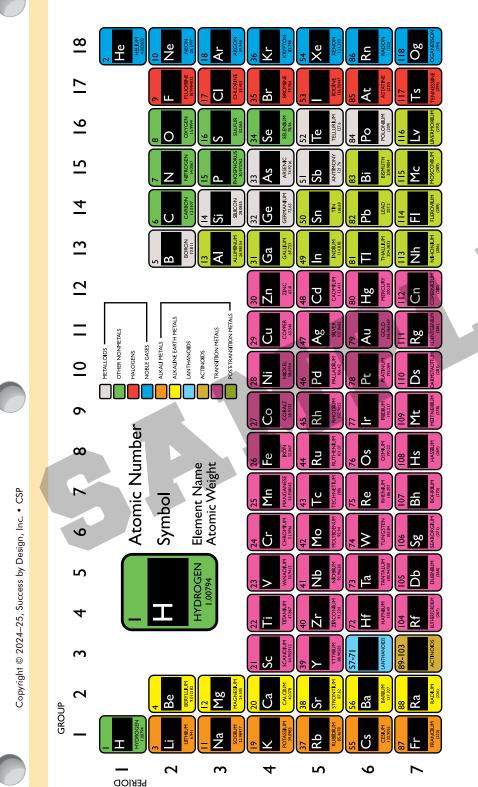
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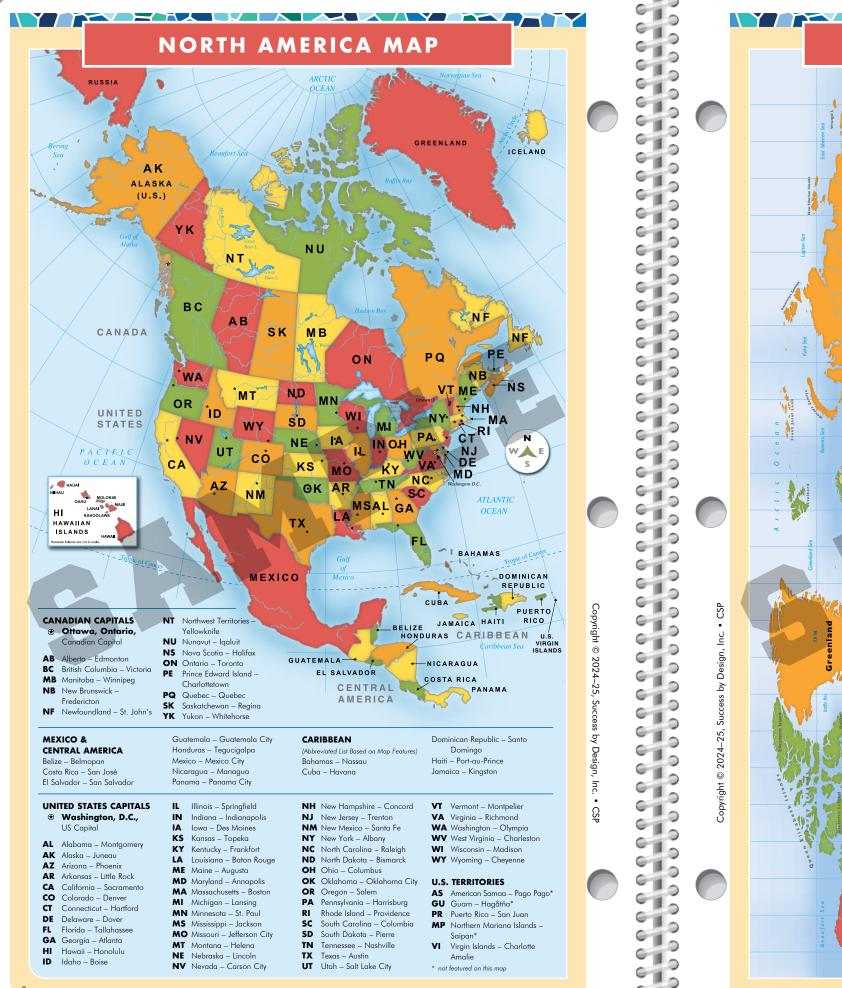
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SCIENCE STUDY SKILLS

THE PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS









LITURGICAL CALENDAR

THE CHURCH YEAR

DECEMBER

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JANUARY

The Church year is a pattern of seasons, feasts, and celebrations that punctuate a full calendar year. Being active in Church and prayerful during the different seasons allows us to grow in our spiritual life, while we also reflect on the redemptive life and ministry of Jesus Christ. The Church year, or

liturgical calendar, begins around the end of November or beginning of December (depending on the year), on the First Sunday of Advent. It moves through the seasons and ends with the Feast of Christ the King, which is the last Sunday of

the liturgical year.

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* The diagram from Lent through Easter Time is not

exact. Each year, Easter falls on the first Sunday after

the first full moon after the spring equinox, sometime

HOLY WEEK: Begins on Palm Sunday and

extends through Easter Sunday. This includes

the Paschal Triduum, the three most solemn

EASTER TIME: Starting with Easter Sunday,

and Holy Saturday (the Easter Vigil).

the season spans 50 days to Pentecost

ORDINARY TIME (PART 2): This is the

season between Easter and Advent.

days of the year: Holy Thursday, Good Friday,

between March 22 and April 25.

Sunday.

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ADVENT: Begins four Sundays before Christmas—a time to prepare for the celebration of Jesus' birth.

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CHRISTMAS TIME: Spans two weeks for celebrating the Nativity of Jesus.

ORDINARY TIME (PART 1): This is the season between Christmas and Lent.

LENT: Begins with Ash Wednesday and is followed by 40 days of fasting, giving alms, and praying, especially with Sacred Scripture, in preparation for Easter.

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Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God, January 1: This feast day celebrates Mary as the mother of Jesus.

The Ascension of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 44 days after Easter: This feast day celebrates Jesus Christ ascending into heaven. It falls on a Thursday, but some dioceses celebrate it on the following Sunday.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, August 15: This feast day celebrates the Virgin

HOLY DAYS

HOLY DAYS OF OBLIGATION

Mary being taken up (assumed) into heaven, body and soul, after her earthly life was finished.

All Saints Day, November 1: This feast day honors all of the saints recognized by the Catholic Church.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8: This feast day celebrates the Virgin Mary's conception without Original Sin in the womb of Saint Anne.

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

OTHER 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 one week before Easter Sunday. This feast day celebrates the day Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey as people honored 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 Friday before Easter. This day of fasting observes Jesus Christ's Passion and death on the Cross.

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

Easter Sunday: The holy day celebrating the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Falls between March 22 and April 25 based on the spring equinox and lunar calendar.

Divine Mercy Sunday: This feast, which was 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.

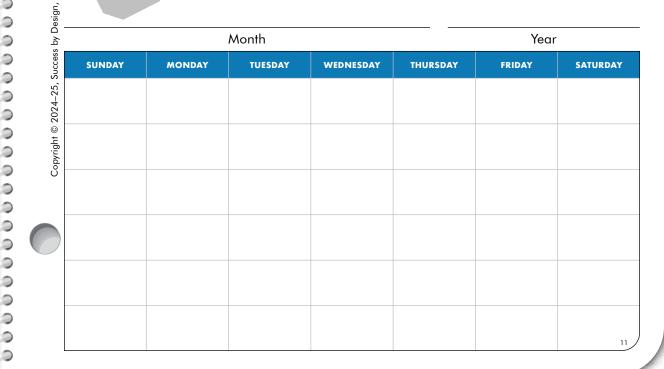
Trinity Sunday: This day falls one week after Pentecost Sunday. This feast celebrates the Holy Trinity.

Corpus Christi: This day, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, celebrates 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 four Sundays before Christmas Day.

CALENDARS

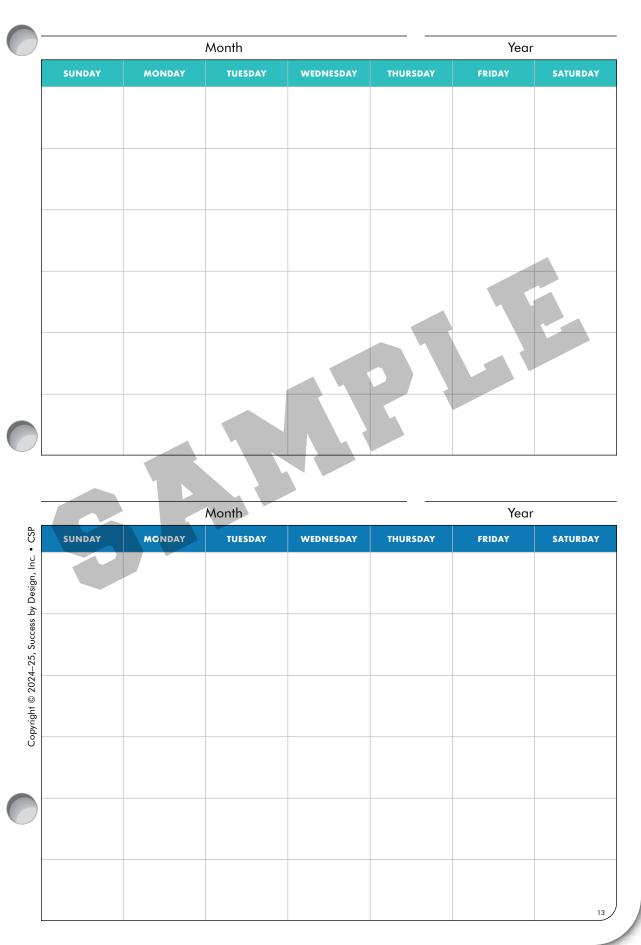


CALENDARS

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	SUNDAY	MCNDAY		WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY		
	SUNDAY	MONDAY		WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY		
	SUNDAY	MCNDAY		WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY		
	SUNDAY	MCNDAY		WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY		
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			Year			
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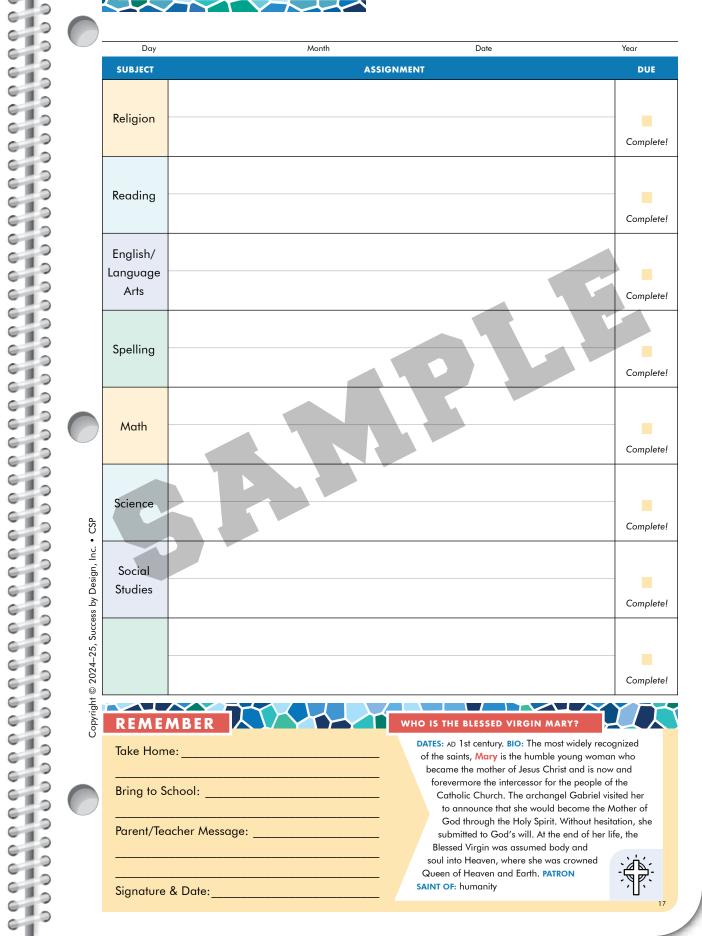
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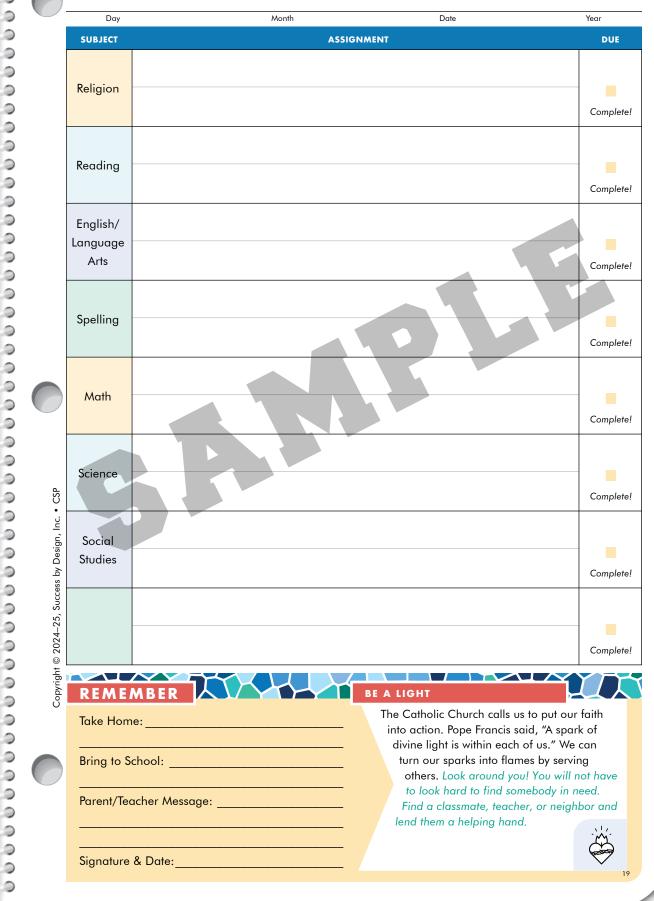
"As the scripture says, 'Everyone who calls out to the Lord for help will be saved.'"







"Ask the LORD to bless your plans, and you will be successful in carrying them out."





"Whoever is faithful in small matters will be faithful in large ones; whoever is dishonest in small matters will be dishonest in large ones." C

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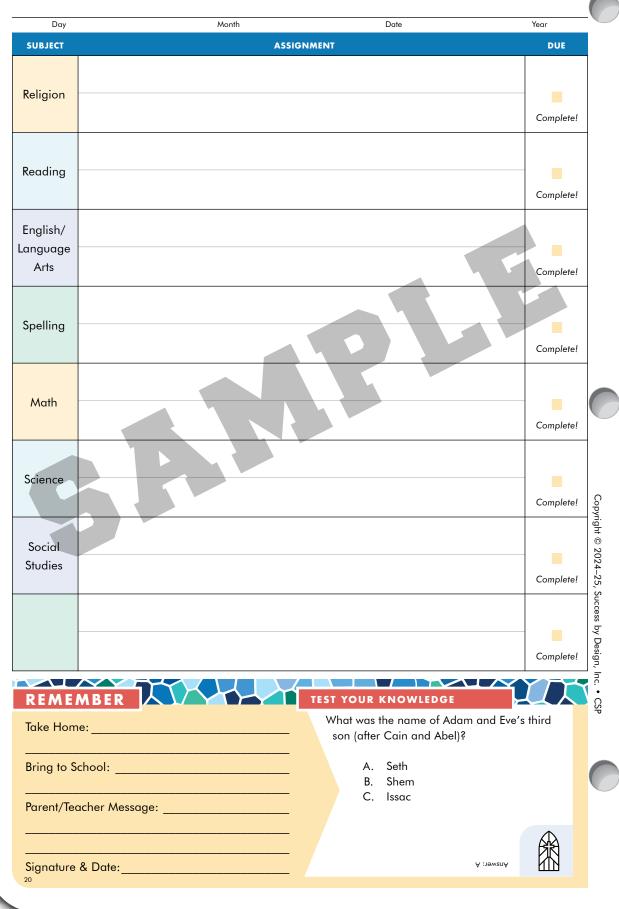
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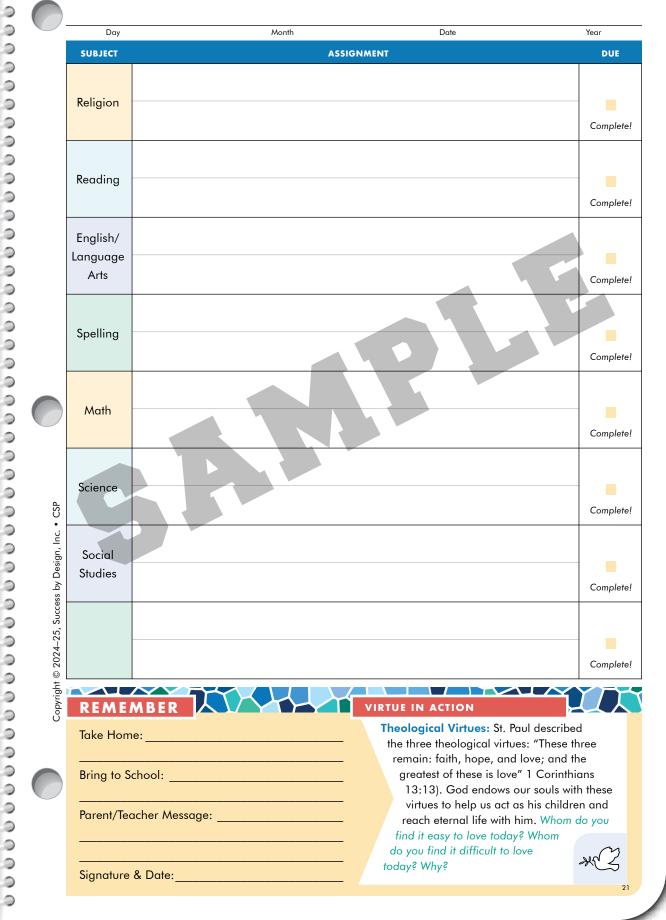
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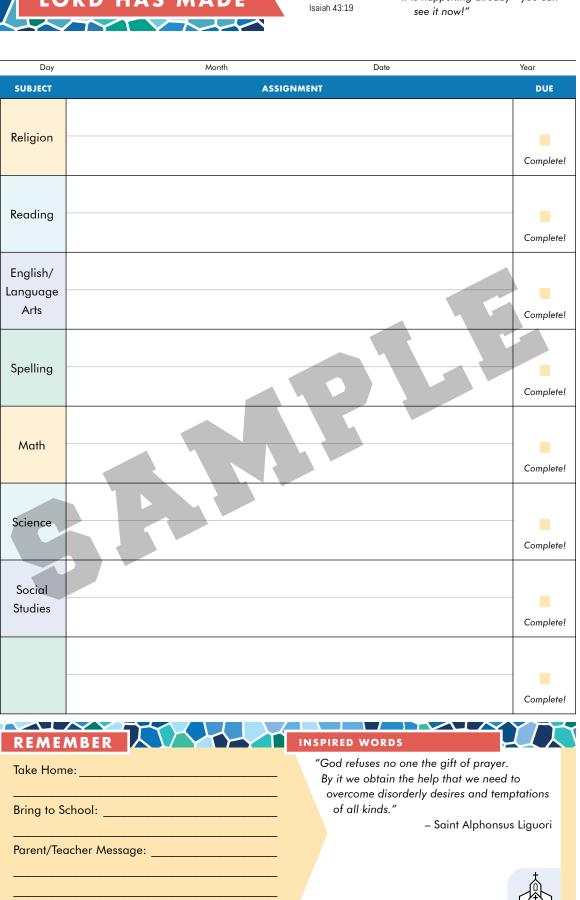




"But after you have suffered for a little while, the God of all grace, who calls you to share his eternal glory in union with Christ, will himself perfect you and give you firmness, strength, and a sure foundation."







"Watch for the new thing I am

It is happening already—you can

going to do.





"The righteous call to the LORD, and he listens; he rescues them from all their troubles."

