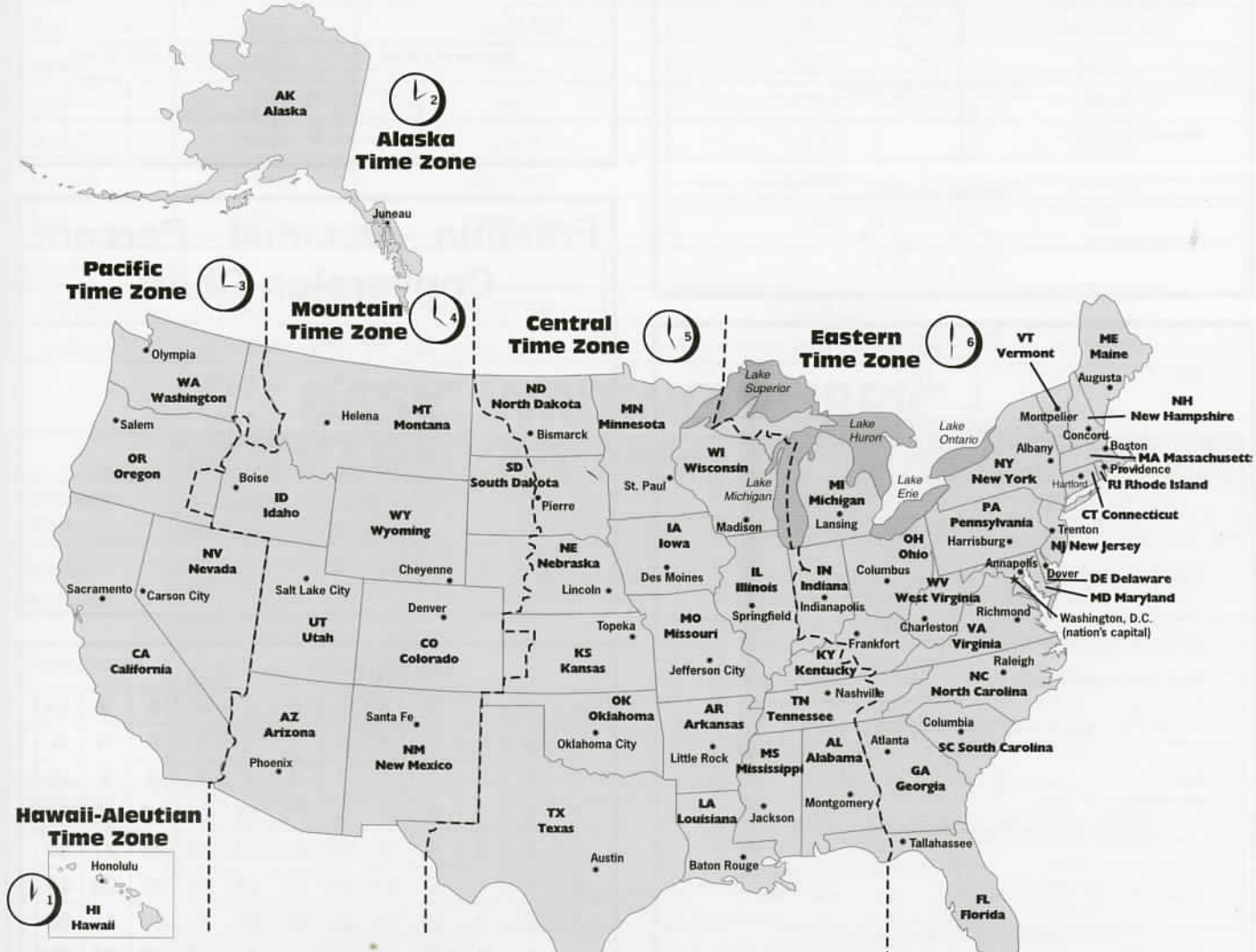
DO YOU KNOW
YOUR STATES AND CAPITALS?



When it is 12 noon in Washington, D.C., it is...

12 noon Columbus, Ohio	11 a.m. Chicago, Illinois	11 a.m. Memphis, Tennessee	10 a.m. Santa Fe, New Mexico	9 a.m. Seattle, Washington	8 a.m. Anchorage, Alaska	7 a.m. Honolulu, Hawaii

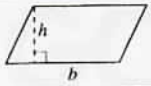
MATH GEOMETRY FORMULAS

Area of a Rectangle

Area = $l \times w$

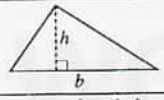
Area of a Parallelogram

Area = $b \times h$



Area of a Triangle

Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times (b \times h)$



Area of a Circle

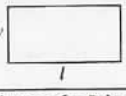
Area = $\pi \times r^2$

Circumference of a Circle

Circumference = $2 \times \pi \times r$
or
$\pi \times d$

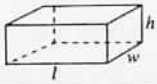
Perimeter of a Rectangle

Perimeter = $2 \times l + 2 \times w$



Volume of a Prism

Volume = $l \times w \times h$



Area of a Square

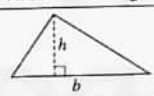
Area = s^2

Area of a Rectangle or a Parallelogram

Area = bh

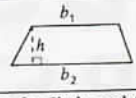
Area of a Triangle

Area = $\frac{1}{2}(bh)$ or $\frac{bh}{2}$



Area of a Trapezoid

Area = $\frac{(b_1+b_2)h}{2}$

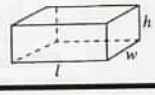


Circumference of a Circle and Area of a Circle

Circumference = $2\pi r$ or πd
Area = πr^2

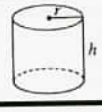
Volume of a Prism

Volume = lwh



Volume of a Cylinder

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

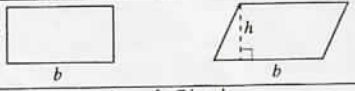


Area of a Square

Area = s^2

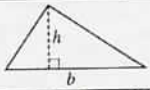
Area of a Rectangle or a Parallelogram

Area = bh



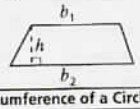
Area of a Triangle

Area = $\frac{1}{2}(bh)$ or $\frac{bh}{2}$



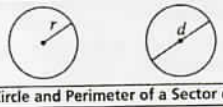
Area of a Trapezoid

Area = $\frac{1}{2}h(b_1+b_2) = \frac{(b_1+b_2)h}{2}$



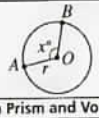
Area of a Circle and Circumference of a Circle

Area = πr^2
Circumference = $2\pi r$ or πd



Area of a Sector of a Circle and Perimeter of a Sector of a Circle

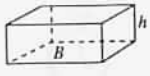
Area of Sector $AOB = \frac{x^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi r^2$



Perimeter of Sector $AOB = \frac{x^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 2\pi r + 2r$

Volume of a Prism and Volume of a Cylinder

Volume = Bh
where B is the area of the base



Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

Surface Area of a Cylinder

Surface Area = $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

Fraction - Decimal - Percent Conversion Chart

1/4	= .25	= 25%
1/2	= .5	= 50%
3/4	= .75	= 75%
1	= 1.00	= 100%
1/3	= $.\overline{3}$	= 33 1/3%
2/3	= $.\overline{6}$	= 66 2/3%
1/6	= $.1\overline{6}$	= 16 2/3%

Multiplication Table

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES

		When You Know	Multiply by	To Find
inches	2.54	centimeters	0.394	inches
feet	0.3048	meters	3.281	feet
yards	0.1914	meters	1.0936	yards
miles	1.609	kilometers	0.62	miles
square inches	6.45	square centimeters	0.155	square inches
square feet	0.093	square meters	10.76	square feet
square yards	0.836	square meters	1.196	square yards
acres	0.405	hectares	2.471	acres
square miles	2.59	square kilometers	0.386	square miles
cubic inches	16.387	cubic centimeters	0.061	cubic inches
cubic feet	0.028	cubic meters	1.31	cubic feet
cubic yards	0.765	cubic meters	1.31	cubic yards
fluid ounces	29.57	millimeters	0.0338	fluid ounces
quarts	0.946	liters	1.057	quarts
gallons	3.785	liters	0.264	gallons
ounces	28.35	grams	0.0353	ounces
pounds	0.4536	kilograms	2.2046	pounds
tons	0.907	metric tons	1.102	tons

When You Know		
Fahrenheit	subtract 32; then divide by 1.8	to find Celsius
Celsius	multiply by 1.8; then add 32	to find Fahrenheit

BASIC WRITING RUBRIC

	Rating of 4	Rating of 3	Rating of 2	Rating of 1
Coherent Focus	Clearly focuses on a single topic	Focuses on a single topic	Generally focuses on a single topic	Does not focus on a single topic
Details/ Examples	Demonstrates sophistication by choice of descriptive details and examples	Uses appropriate descriptive details and examples	Uses appropriate descriptive details -may or may not contain examples	Provides limited descriptive details which maybe in the form of a list
Organization	Clear, organized sequence of events leading to a logical ending. The writing has a sense of flow	Uses organized sequence of events leading to a logical ending	Uses sequence of events that leads to an ending - may be difficult to follow at times	Uses events that are difficult to follow and may not lead to an ending
Language Conventions	Mature control of the language and few errors in spelling, grammar, usage or mechanics	Shows control of the language and has few errors in spelling, grammar, usage or mechanics	Shows some control of the language and has occasional errors that do not interfere with the reader's understanding of the paper	Lacks significant control of the language and has frequent errors that make the paper difficult to understand
Sentence Structure	Exhibits varied and sophisticated sentences, as well as control of sentence structure	Exhibits varied sentences as well as control of sentence structure	Lacks control of sentence structure	Lacks control of sentence structure
	Consistent Control	***Reasonable Control***	***Inconsistent Control***	***Little or No Control***

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, quality, act or feeling.

Common Nouns are general and do not refer to a specific person, location or object.
Examples: man, city, tonight, honesty, happiness

Proper Nouns are capitalized and refer to a particular person, place or thing.
Examples: Reggie, Market Square Arena, Saturday

PRONOUN

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.
Nominative Case Pronouns replace the subject of a sentence or clause.
Examples: She took the bus to visit Aunt Jane.
We are looking forward to visiting Oregon.

Objective Case Pronouns receive a verb's action or follows a preposition.
Examples: Please give me the papers.
The award was given to him for his outstanding service.

Possessive Case Pronouns show ownership or possession.
Examples: The cougar escaped from its cage.
Their car slid off the icy road.

VERB

A **verb** is a word which expresses action or a state of being. It also indicates the time of action or state of being. A verb has different forms depending on its **number, person, voice, tense, and mood.**

Number indicates whether a verb is singular or plural. The verb and its subject must agree in number.
Examples: One dog barks.
Two dogs bark.

Person indicates whether the subject of the verb is 1st, 2nd, 3rd person and whether the subject is singular or plural. Verbs usually have a different form only in third person singular of the present tense.

Examples:

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	I stop	We stop
2nd Person	You stop	You stop
3rd Person	He/She/It stops	They stop

Tense indicates when the action or state of being is taking place.
Examples: We need the information now. (present)
Reggie shot the ball. (past)
You will enjoy the school play. (future)

ADVERB

An **adverb** is a word that describe or modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb tells how, when, where, why, how often, and how much.
Examples: The ball rolled slowly around the rim.
Soccer scores are reported daily in the newspaper.

ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** is a word that describes or modifies nouns and pronouns. Adjectives specify color, size, number, and the like.
Examples: red, large, three, gigantic, miniature
Adjectives have three forms: **positive, comparative, and superlative.**

The **positive** form describes a noun or pronoun without comparing it to anything else.
Example: My apple pie is good.

The **comparative** form compares two things.
Example: Aunt Betty's apple pie is better than mine.

The **superlative** form compares three or more things.
Example: Mom's apple pie is the best of all!

PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is a word (or group of words) which shows how a noun or pronoun relates to another word in a sentence.
Examples: The man walked into the gym.
The horse leaped over the fence.
Their team won the meet in spite of several players being injured.

CONJUNCTION

A **conjunction** is a word that connects individual words or groups of words.
Coordinating conjunction connects a word to a word, a clause to a clause, or a phrase to a phrase. The sentence elements joined by a coordinating conjunction must be equal. Common coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so. Coordinating conjunctions are: *and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so.* Coordinating conjunctions used in pairs are called **correlative conjunctions.** Common correlative conjunctions are: *either, or; neither, nor; not only, but also; both, and; whether, or.*
Examples: Raccoons and squirrels frequently invade our birdfeeders.
Neither Mary Ann nor Julie will be able to go with you.
Subordinating conjunction connects, and shows the relationship between, two clauses which are not equally important. Common subordinate conjunctions are: *until, unless, since, where, before, as, if, when, although, after, because, while, as long as, as if, though whereas.*
Examples: Until you decide to study, your grades won't improve.
If I hadn't already made plans, I would have enjoyed going to the mall with you.

INTERJECTION

An **interjection** is a word that is used in a sentence to communicate strong emotion or surprise. Punctuation is used to separate an interjection from the rest of the sentence.
Examples: Hooray! We finally scored a touchdown.
Oh, no! I forgot the picnic basket.
Yes! Her gymnastic routine was perfect.
Ah, we finally get to stop and rest.

ROYAL PASSPORT

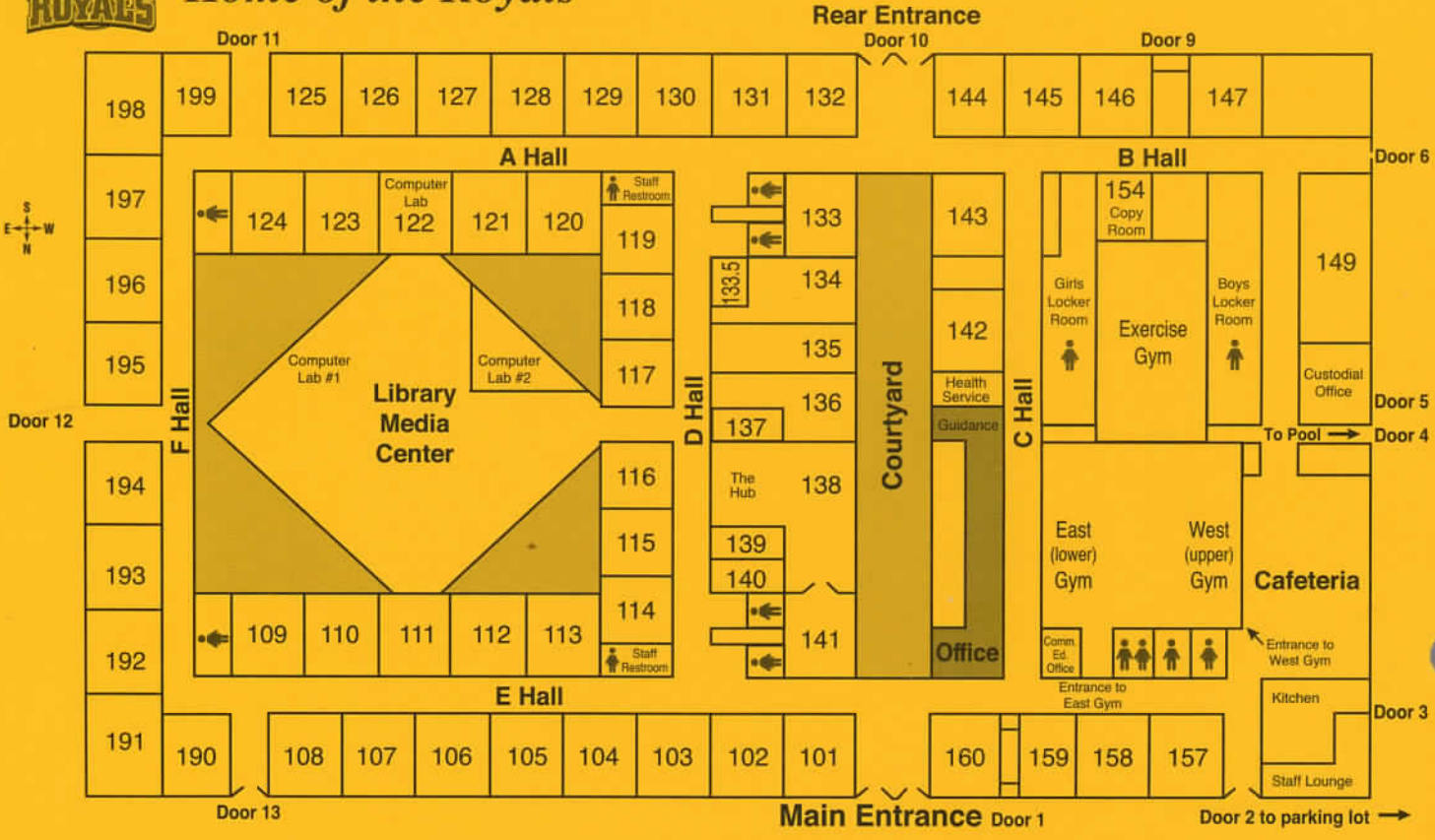
Name of student _____

Do not decorate or color this section

DATE	TIME	FROM	TO	STAFF INIT.	RETURN TIME	STAFF SIGNATURE

ROOSEVELT MIDDLE SCHOOL

Home of the Royals



2015-2016

STUDENT PLANNER

TRIMESTER 1

ROOSEVELT MIDDLE SCHOOL

50 years

OF MAKING A ROYAL DIFFERENCE

Name: DICK BERNARD "Post Grad"

Grade: Age 75

Advisory Room: 6905 Romeo Rd Woodbury Mn 55125-2421 651-334-5744

Advisory Teacher: LIFE!