

IMAGINATION EXERCISES

August 2019

Based on the memory system of Harry Lorayne

Plus AFJROTC Study Guide

Plus Pearls of Wisdom

FOUR RULES FOR LIFE

- 1. Show up.**
- 2. Pay attention.**
- 3. Tell the truth.**
- 4. Don't be attached to the results.**

■ **Angeles Arrien**

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PEG WORDS

CONSONANT SOUND

NUMBER

t, d	1
n	2
m	3
r	4
l	5
sh, ch, soft g, j	6
hard c, hard g, k	7
v, f, ph	8
b, p	9
s, z, soft c	0

RECOMMENDED PEG WORDS

1- tie	27-neck	53-loom	79-cob
2-noah	28-knife	54-lure	80-fez
3-ma	29-knob	55-lily	81-fat
4-rye	30-mice	56-leech	82-phone
5-law	31-mat	57-log	83-foam
6-shoe	32-moon	58-lava	84-fur
7-cow	33-mummy	59-lip	85-file
8-ivy	34-mower	60-cheese	86-fish
9-bee	35-mule	61-sheet	87-fog
10-toes	36-match	62-chain	88-fife
11-tot	37-mug	63-jam	89-fab
12-tin	38-movie	64-jar	90-bus
13-tomb	39-mop	65-jail	91-bat
14-tire	40-rose	66-choo choo	92-bone
15-towel	41-rod	67-chalk	93-bomb
16-dish	42-rain	68-chef	94-beer
17-tack	43-ram	69-ship	95-bull
18-tv	44-rower	70-case	96-bush
19-tub	45-roll	71-cot	97-book
20-nose	46-roach	72-can	98-puff
21-net	47-rock	73-comb	99-pipe
22-nun	48-roof	74-car	100-disease
23-name	49-rope	75-coal.	
24-nero	50-lice	76-cash	
25-nail	51-lot	77-coke	
26-notch	52-lion	78-cave	

BASIC RULES FOR “POWER TEACHING”

1. _____ Follow directions quickly.
2. _____ Raise your hand to ask for permission to speak.
3. _____ Raise your hand to ask for permission to leave your seat.
4. _____ Make smart choices.
5. _____ Keep your dear teacher happy.

RULES OF IMAGERY

1. _____ Be kind to yourself
2. _____ Don't try; let it happen.
3. _____ Whatever images occur are appropriate for you at the time.
4. _____ The more you commit to image practice, the greater the value it will have in your life.
5. _____ Be kind to yourself.

FOUR LEVELS OF LEARNING

(R U AC powered)???

- R _____ rote
- U _____ understanding
- A _____ application
- C _____ correlation

LAWS OF EFFECTIVE LEARNING
(RIP ERE)

R _____ -- Law of Readiness (needs reason to learn)

I _____ --Law of Intensity (real versus substitute)

P _____ --Law of Primacy (correct the first time)

E _____ --Law of Exercise (repetition is good)

R _____ --Law of Recency (why a review works)

E _____ -- Law of Effect (emotion is important)

SLO (TLC C C C) Tender loving care + (3 x c)

TL _____ Think and Learn

C _____ Communicate

C _____ Cooperate

C _____ Choose

C _____ Create

LEADERSHIP I (Citizenship, Character and Air Force Tradition)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What does SASI stand for? | Senior Aerospace Science Instructor |
| 2. Who is responsible for the AFJROTC unit? | SASI |
| 3. What is a flight? | Two or more elements |
| 4. What is a squadron? | Two or more flights |
| 5. What is a group? | Two or more squadrons |
| 6. Who is Lt Edgar R. Steevers? | Organized first JROTC program |
| 7. What did the Nat'l Defense Act of 1916 auth? | A junior course for high schools |
| 8. What did a change in PL 93-165 bring to JROTC? | Females could be counted |

	Toward enrollment
9. What is the mission of AFJROTC programs?	To help build citizens of character
10. What is the maximum grade for a Vice CC in a cadet Wing?	Cadet Lt. Colonel
11. What is the max. grade for the Guidon Bearer?	Cadet Technical Sergeant
12. What is the max. grade for the 1 st Sgt. Of a cadet wing?	Cadet master Sergeant
13. What is the max. grade for the Sq. CC in a cadet group?	Cadet Lt Colonel
14. What is the grade insignia for a CSSgt?	Pointed chevron, 4 stripes. Torch in middle
15. What is the grade insignia for a Brigadier General?	A silver star
16. What is a grade insignia for a Major General?	Two silver stars in a line
17. What is the grade insignia for a CMSgt?	Five stripes with 3 inverted Above the star
18. What is the highest position held by an enlisted person?	Chief master Sergeant of the Air Force
19. Why was the position of CMSAF created?	To add prestige to the NCO Corps
20. What is attitude (as defined by the AF)?	A state of mind. May be positive or negative
21. What is integrity?	Devotion to honesty, truthfulness; doing what is right
22. What is the purpose of close order drill?	Teach essential elements of military training
23. How do cadets acquire discipline during drill?	Learning to respond intantly to a command.
24. What is esprit de corps?	A common spirit of enthusiasm and devotion to a cause among members of a group.
25. What is stress?	Your body's response to change
26. What is eustress?	Positive (good) stress
27. What is distress?	Negative (bad) stress
28. What is a stressor?	Anything that causes stress
29. What is adrenaline?	The "emergency hormone" that prepares the body to respond to a stressor
30. What is body language?	A form of nonverbal communication
31. What are mixed messages?	When your words say one thing and your body language says another
32. What should rescuers wear on their hands	Protective gloves

during, an emergency?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 33. What is a good object to throw at a drowning person? | A life preserver |
| 34. Which injuries is the R.I.C.E. method meant to treat? | Sprains |
| 35. What are the first steps of CPR? | Airway, breathing and circulation |
| 38. What is your next step after you evaluate an emergency? | Call for help |
| 39. What is first aid? | Immediate temporary help given to an injured or ill person |
| 40. What are Good Samaritan Laws? | Protect people who help others in an emergency |
| 41. What is physical fitness? | The ability to handle the physical demands of everyday life without becoming overly tired |
| 42. When can people display the American flag? | On all days |
| 43. How many days will the American flag be flown at half staff upon the death of the president or former president? | Thirty days from the day of death |
| 44. Where is the union located on the American flag? | The upper left corner of the flag |
| 45. What is Reveille? | Signals the start of the official duty day and serves as a ceremony for paying respect to the flag |
| 46. What is Retreat? | Signals the end of the official duty day and serves as a ceremony for paying respect to the flag |
| 47. What are the three branches of the U.S. government? | Legislative, executive and Judicial |
| 48. Who must approve the President's appointment of Supreme Court Justice? | The Senate |
| 49. What is the birth date of the U.S.A. ? | July 4, 1776 |
| 50. What is the birth date of the USAF? | September 18, 1947 |

AEROSPACE SCIENCE I (Aviation History)

Significant Dates: Aviation History

- 3,500 B.C. _____ King Etena flew to heaven on the back of an eagle
- 2,000 B.C. _____ Chinese Emperor, Shun, flying to freedom
- 1,800 B.C. _____ Ki-kung-shi flying a chariot
- 1,500 B.C. _____ King of Persia KaiKawus had a flying throne carried by four eagles
- 1,000 B.C. _____ Ancient China invented kites
- Fourth century B.C. _____ Alexander the Great rode in a cage pulled thru the air by griffins
- 200 B.C. _____ Chinese Gen. Han Hsian used kites in warfare
- 852 A.D. _____ Armen Firman died in the first unsuccessful parachute jump.
- Approx. 900 A.D. _____ Chinese invented gun powder
- 1452-1519 _____ Leonardo da Vinci, first aeronautical engineer
- _____ G. A. Borelli, biologist, came to the conclusion about 150 years after Da Vinci that . . .
- 1764 _____ Sugar Act of
- 1765 _____ Stamp Act of
- 1765 _____ Quartering Act of
- 1770 _____ Boston Massacre, Crispus Attucks and four others died.
- 1773 _____ Tea Act of
- Dec. 16, 1773 _____ Boston Tea Party
- 1774 _____ Joseph Priestly discovered oxygen

April 19, 1775 _____ Battle of Lexington and Concord

1776 _____ Henry Cavendish discovered flammable air, later named hydrogen, which was 14 and half times lighter than air.

July 4, 1776 _____ ??????????

1783 _____ Treaty of Paris

Nov. 21, 1783 _____ Pilatre de Rozier and Marquis D'Arlandes first flew in a hot air balloon, 25 min, 5 miles.

Jan 7, 1785 _____ a French Aeronaut, Pierre Blanchard, Parisian passenger, Dr. John Jeffries first balloon flight from one nation to another.

Jan 9, 1793 _____ Jean Pierre Blanchard, first balloon flight in the U.S. in Philadelphia, Penn

1797 _____ Andre Jacques Garneria, first parachute jump from a balloon at 3,000 feet.

1802 _____ USMA at West Point was established

1812 _____ War of . . .

Dec 24, 1814 _____ Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812.

1821 _____ Mexico won freedom from Spain

Dec 2, 1823 _____ President James Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine in his message to Congress.

1836 _____ Texas declares independence from Mexico

1842 _____ W.H. Phillips built and successfully flew a model helicopter

1845-1848 _____ Mexican War

Feb 1848 _____ Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends Mexican War

1861-1865 _____ American Civil War

Apr 12, 1861 _____ Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter, S. C.

- Jan 1, 1863 _____ Emancipation Proclamation
- Apr 9, 1865 _____ Lee surrenders to Grant
- Apr 14, 1865 _____ Lincoln was shot at Ford's theater
- 1872 _____ Paul Haenlein built the first known dirigible
- 1896 _____ Otto Lilienthal (Father of Aviation) died . . .
- Feb 15, 1898 _____ Sinking of the Maine
- Aug 11, 1898 _____ End of the "Splendid Little War"
- Jul 1900 _____ Ferdinand von Zeppelin built and flew the world's first successful rigid dirigible.
- Oct 7, 1903 _____ First flight of Aerodrome A was a failure
- Dec 17, 1903 _____ First successful, controlled, sustained, and powered heavier than air flight
- 1907 _____ Glenn Curtis became known as the "fastest man on Earth" when he set the motor cycle speed record at 136 mph
- 1907 _____ Louis Bleriot built and flew the first monoplane
- 1907 _____ Louis Breguet built the first helicopter to lift a person into the air.
- Sept 17, 1908 _____ A crack in the right propeller caused the plane to crash, Lt. Thomas Selfridge died and Orville was badly injured.
- Sept 2, 1910 _____ Blanche Stuart Scott became the first woman to fly solo
- Aug 1, 1911 _____ Harriet Quimby became the first American woman to earn her pilot's license
- Sept 17, 1911 _____ Calbraith Perry Rogers began his cross country flight (68 landings) Landed Nov 5, missed out on the prize of \$50,000. 49 day cross country

1911 _____ The Short Brothers built the world's first multiengine aircraft – The Triple Twin

April 18, 1912 _____ Quimby was the first woman to pilot a plane across the English Channel

Jul 1914 _____ Congress created the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps

Aug 4, 1914 _____ WWI began.

1917 _____ Communism was established in the Soviet Union.

April 6, 1917 _____ The U.S. declared war on Germany

May 19, 1918 _____ Raoul Lufbery jumped to his death when his aircraft was hit and on fire.

Nov. 11, 1918 _____ Ended the formal hostilities of WW I

Mar 16, 1926 _____ Dr. Robert Goddard launched the first liquid-fueled rocket.

May 20, 1927 _____ Charles Lindbergh took off on his historic solo flight across the Atlantic.

May 20, 1932 _____ Amelia Earhart took off on her historic solo flight across the Atlantic.

May 6, 1937 _____ The Hindenburg exploded while preparing to land at Lakehurst, N.J.

Jul 18, 1937 _____ The U.S. Navy declared Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan lost at sea.

Sep 1, 1939 _____ Germany invades Poland and WW II begins in Europe

Dec 7, 1941 _____ The Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor and the U.S. enters WW II.

Apr 18, 1942 _____ James Doolittle led 16 B-25 bombers on the raid against Tokyo.

Jun 6, 1944 _____ Operation Overlord

Apr 30, 1945 _____ Hitler committed suicide in his bunker

Aug 6, 1945 _____ Atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima

Aug 9, 1945 _____ Atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki

Sep 18, 1947 _____ National Security Act . . . birthday of the
Air Force

Oct 14, 1947 _____ Chuck Yeager flew the X-1 faster than the
speed of sound. In the Bell X-1

June 25, 1948 _____ Start of the Berlin Airlift

Jun 25, 1950--Jul 27, 1953 _____ Korean War

Oct 1962 _____ Cuban Missile Crisis

1967 _____ X-15 reached Mach 6.7

July 20, 1969 _____ Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon

1965-1973 _____ Vietnam War

Jan 20, 1981 _____ Iranians release 53 U.S. officials

Oct 25, 1983 _____ Operation Urgent Fury begins
(Grenada)

Jan 28, 1986 _____ Space Shuttle Challenger disaster

Dec 20, 1989 _____ Operation Just Cause begins (Panama)

Aug 2, 1990 _____ Iraq invades Kuwait

Aug 6, 1990 _____ Operation Desert Shield is approved by
King Fahd of Saudi Arabia

Jan 17, 1991 _____ Persian Gulf War begins

Sep 11, 2001 _____ Twin Towers and the Pentagon are
attacked

Oct 7, 2001 _____ Operation Enduring Freedom begins
(War in Afghanistan)

Feb 1, 2003 _____ Space Shuttle Columbia disaster

Mar 20, 2003 _____ Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq War) begins

Significant Dates (Bonus)

5500 BC _____ Egyptians weave flax into fabric

4400 BC _____ Horses are domesticated

3500 BC _____ Sumerians develop a phonetic alphabet

3500 BC _____ Bronze made

3250 BC _____ Paper made of Papyrus reed

3200 BC _____ Hieroglyphic writing

3200 BC _____ Sumerian civilization begins

3050 BC _____ First medical treatise

3000 BC _____ First chariots

3000 BC _____ Egypt's First Dynasty

2980 BC _____ Egypt's Third Dynasty (First Pyramids)

2900 BC _____ The Great Pyramids were built

2205-1767 _____ Hsia Dynasty (First in China)

Japan:

- 500 BC _____ Yamato Dynasty began
- 500 AD _____ First written literature in Japan
- 607 AD _____ Buddhist religion introduced in Japan
from Korea
- 900 AD _____ First university founded in Kyoto
- 930 AD _____ Civil War
- 1020 AD _____ Japan great early novel, Tale of Genji,
by Lady Murasaki
- 1274 and 1281 AD _____ Mongol invasions of Japan failed
- 1542 AD _____ Portugese traders opened trade
with Japan; fire arms introduced
- 1603 AD _____ Tokugawa Shogunate is established;
Japan is unified
- 1853 AD _____ Commodore Perry's arrival in Japan to
Open trade with the U.S.
- 1868 AD _____ Meiji Restoration—emperor restored
as leader of Japan; end of feudalism
and the beginning of modernization
-
- 1,000 AD _____ Leif Ericson discovers America
- 1066 AD _____ Appearance of Haley's comet/Battle of Hastings
- 1215 AD _____ King John seals Magna Carta at Runnymede
- 1300 AD _____ Edward I invades Scotland
- 1450 AD _____ Johann Guttenburg invents the printing press
- 1492 AD _____ Columbus discovers America

1588 AD _____ Spanish Armada is defeated by England

1607 AD _____ Establishment of Jamestown

1773 AD _____ The Boston Tea Party

1861 AD _____ American Civil War begins

1880 AD _____ Thomas Edison invents the light bulb

1901 AD _____ President McKinley assassinated

1954 AD _____ Brown vs. Board of Education

LEADERSHIP II (Communication, Awareness, and Leadership)

Communication _____ transfer of meaning (creation and sending of information, thoughts, and feelings from one person to another)

Noise _____ anything that interferes with communication

Feedback _____ receiver's response to the sender's message

Internal noise _____ inside the receiver. Daydreaming, worrying, hunger, reminiscing, and strong emotions

Nonverbal communication _____ unconscious ways in which people communicate their true intentions and meaning

Sender _____ the person who originates and sends a message

Receiver _____ the person who receives the sender's message

Purpose Statement _____ a single sentence that sums up what you're trying to accomplish with your writing

Topic Sentence _____ one sentence that captures the central idea of a Paragraph

Tone _____ not what you say but how you say it

Statistics _____ provide a summary of data in a numerical format that allows your audience to interpret the information

Style _____ how you communicate in your own personal way

Synonym _____ a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word does

Jargon _____ specific or technical language used by people within a specialized field or cultural area

Voice _____ a property of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence is acting or being acted upon

Antecedent _____ the noun a pronoun refers to or replaces

Six Rules of e-mail protocol:

1. _____ Be clear and concise
2. _____ Watch your tone
3. _____ Be selective in what messages you send
4. _____ Be selective about who gets the message
5. _____ Check your attachments and support material
6. _____ Keep your e-mail under control

Three big advantages to e-mail:

1. _____ It's fast
2. _____ It can get to lots of people at little expense
3. _____ It's paperless

Gestures _____ the purposeful use of your hands, arms, shoulders, and head to reinforce what you are saying

Impromptu _____ refers to speaking without preparation

Extemporaneous presentation _____ one that is carefully planned and outlined in detail, and delivered with only minimal notes

Manuscript _____ A word for word script

Memorization _____ Least effective method of presenting information

Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs:

Physical Needs _____ Food, Water, Shelter

Safety and Security Needs _____ Personal and Community Security

Belonging Needs _____ Family, Community, Group acceptance

Esteem Needs _____ Friendship and Love

Self-actualization Needs _____ Attainment of Potential

Motivation _____ What drives people to act

Intrinsic Motivation _____ Relates to internal factors; affiliation, achievement, power, wisdom, security

Extrinsic Motivation _____ Relates to external factors; grades, money, food, threats or fears, status or promotion, awards and recognition

Show Respect By:

Be on time

Listen

Always give people the benefit of the doubt

Practice the "abundance theory"

Don't take yourself too seriously

Don't interrupt people when they are talking

Don't spread gossip

Keep a flexible mindset

Stick with what's important

Character _____ the inner strength you show through your actions

Principles _____ your moral and ethical standards

Integrity _____ Being whole: your thoughts, actions and words are in sync

Characteristics of a person of integrity:

Confidence	Justice	Courtesy
Reverence	Honesty	Optimism
Perseverance	Selflessness	Trustworthiness
Patience	Service	Courage
Credibility	Humanity	Responsibility

MBTI _____ Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

Introverted _____ refers to those who prefer to direct their energy to ideas, information, explanations, and imagination, or the “inner world”

Extraverted _____ refers to people who prefer to direct their energy to people, things, activities, or the “outer world”

Sensing _____ Seeks facts, sights, sounds, smells, textures, and taste

Intuition _____ Open to new possibilities, theories, mysteries, the “big picture”

Thinking _____ Tends to make decisions on basis of logic and analysis

Feeling _____ Tends to make decisions on the basis of values and personal beliefs

Judging _____ Likes organization, planning, keeping track, making Decisions

Perceiving _____ Takes the world as it comes, flexible, open-minded

What is leadership? _____ Ability to influence others

What is edification? _____ To build, to praise

What is unity of command? _____ Everyone has one boss/supervisor; Know your job;

What is span of control? _____ Maximum amount of people a person should supervise

What is defenestration? _____ The act of throwing someone or something out of the window

AEROSPACE SCIENCE II (Science of Flight)

Science of Flight Words:

1. Engine
2. Cowling
3. Wing
4. Nose Gear
5. Main Landing Gear
6. Flaps
7. Pitot tube
8. Horizontal Stabilizer
9. Vertical Stabilizer
10. Vertical Fin
11. Propeller
12. VRY
13. Vertical axis
14. Rudder
15. Yaw
16. Center of gravity
17. Center of pressure
18. LEP
19. Lateral axis
20. Elevator
21. Pitch
22. Empennage
23. Thrust
24. Drag
25. Lift
26. Weight
27. Law of Inertia
28. $F=MA$
29. Slap Ma
30. Bernoulli's Principle
31. Venturi
32. LAR
33. Longitudinal Axis
34. Ailerons
35. Roll
36. Upwash
37. Downwash
38. coefficient of lift
39. wing chord
40. relative wind
41. stall
42. split flap
43. fowler flap
44. slotted flap
45. spins
46. load factor
47. SOH CAH TOA
48. P-Factor
49. torque
50. adverse yaw
51. frost
52. ground effect
53. coriolis force
54. standard
55. lapse rate
56. humidity
57. dew point
58. fronts
59. cold
60. warm
61. stationary
62. occluded
63. wind shear
64. convective
65. circulation
66. clouds
67. stratus
68. cumulus
69. squall lines
70. fog
71. conduction
72. convection
73. advection
74. radiation
75. Lenticular
76. Icing
77. Fairchild
78. A-10
79. Thunderbolt II
80. Northrup
81. B-2
82. Spirit
83. Lockheed
84. C-130
85. Hercules
86. Boeing
87. C-17
88. Globemaster III
89. C-5
90. Galaxy
91. Rockwell
92. B-1B
93. Lancer
94. General Dynamics
95. F-16
96. Falcon
97. Lockheed Martin
98. F-22
99. Raptor
100. Leading edge
101. Trailing edge
102. Angle of Attack
103. Airfoil
104. Critical AOA
105. Lockheed Martin
106. F-35
107. Lightning II
108. North American
109. P-51
110. Mustang

LEADERSHIP III (Life Skills and Career Opportunities)

- Education _____ Involves broad based learning
- Technician _____ Someone who translates the technical plans created by engineers into useful products or services
- Technologist _____ Graduate of four year engineering-technology programs that does work similar to technicians, but at a higher level
- Scientist _____ Knowledge seeker
- FAA _____ Government agency responsible for the safety of civil aviation
- Applied Research _____ Research that is focused on solving a particular Problem
- Space Race _____ Attempt by US and other countries to put a man on the moon first
- Training _____ Involves narrow focus learning of a specific set of skills
- Basic Research _____ Research that has no particular goals in mind at the start
- Engineer _____ Person who designs products, systems, and structures
- NASA _____ Government agency responsible for the US space program and general aerospace research
- Sputnik _____ In the late 1950s, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first space satellite
- Mercury program _____ Through the Mercury and Gemini projects, NASA developed the technology and skills for further explorations.
- Gemini program _____ Same as the above . . . plus they had to fine tune the docking procedures for the future Apollo missions
- Neil Armstrong _____ On 20 July 1969, US astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first men to walk on the moon
- Sally Ride _____ Former astronaut Dr. Sally K. Ride was the first American woman in space

Terra and Aqua Projects _____ NASA launched Terra and Aqua satellites that orbit Earth. The data sent back from these satellites help us understand life on planet Earth.

Challenger and Columbia projects _____ By 2005, NASA had recorded more than 112 successful manned flights. Two crews, however—aboard the shuttles Challenger and Columbia—have been lost.

Debit Card _____ Card used to automatically withdraw a requested amount from your account

Credit Card _____ Card used to purchase things that the bank loans you money to pay for

Reconciling _____ Comparing your bank statement with your checkbook register

Direct Deposit _____ Action that allows your employer to put your paycheck directly into your bank account

Savings _____ Account used to deposit money you want to keep

Bank Account _____ Formal relationship with an institution to keep your money until you need it

Balance _____ Amount of money in your bank account at any time

Interest _____ Money the bank pays you each month for the use of your money

Credit Union _____ Not-for-profit cooperative that functions like a bank but is owned by the members who use it

Board _____ The cost of food while a student is at a college or university

Private University _____ An institution of higher learning operated and supported by a private organization

Tuition _____ The fee for instruction while a student is at a college

Room _____ The cost of a place to live while a student is at a college

Unsubsidized _____ A loan with interest that the loan recipient must repay

In-state Resident _____ A student who lives in the same state as the school he/she attends

Capitalizing _____ Adding loan interest payments to the loan balance

Grant _____ Financial aid that is not repaid and is awarded on financial need

Public University _____ An institution of higher learning operated and supported by the state where it is located

Out-of-state student _____ A student who does not live in the state where his/her college is located

Subsidized _____ A loan whose interest is paid by the government for the duration of a student's education

Premium _____ A fee you pay for being protected by an insurance Company

Indemnity plan _____ A health care plan that enables the insured person to visit any provider

Managed care plan _____ A health care plan in which a primary physician must manage your care

Term Life Insurance _____ Life insurance that you buy for a certain period of time

Whole Life Insurance _____ Life insurance providing coverage for your entire life

Deductible _____ Money that you must pay before your insurance company pays

Co-payment _____ Percentage of health care bills you pay before your insurance company pays

Liability _____ Legal responsibility, such as for causing an accident or injury

Claim _____ Demand for payment in accordance with the insurance policy

Policy _____ Contract that promises to pay for any losses

Inventory _____ List of your property and its value

Dependent _____ Member of immediate family (most health insurance policies cover children of workers until age 21)

Beneficiary _____ A person who will receive your life insurance benefits when you die

Phishing _____ Creating a replica of a Web page in order to trick a user into submitting personal, financial, or password data online.

Universal life insurance _____ Insurance for a specific period that accumulates savings for policyholders during this period.

Insurance agent _____ A person who sells insurance

Insurance _____ The means by which people protect themselves financially against losses or liability incurred as a result of unexpected events.

Accredited _____ A college that has been approved as meeting certain standards

Alumni _____ People who have graduated from the school

Early-admissions Policy _____ A college informs you by early winter whether it has accepted you

Rolling-Admissions Policy _____ A college makes admission decisions as students Apply

Waiting List _____ A list of students who will be admitted if others choose not to come

Faculty _____ The school's teachers

Curriculum _____ Course of study

Rush _____ A membership drive for social clubs

Sorority _____ A social club for women

Hazing _____ Harassment with meaningless, difficult, or humiliating tasks

Fraternity _____ A social club for men

Major _____ Your primary subject of study and your academic specialty

Minor _____ Secondary focus of your academic career

Time management _____ Being able to keep control of your time and Commitments

Priority: _____ Something you give attention to before you think about other things

Procrastination _____ The tendency to delay, or to put things off

Multitasking _____ The ability to complete more than one task at a time

Intrapersonal _____ Things that are valuable to you on the inside

Inventory _____ A detailed record of the things in your possession

Skill _____ The ability to do something that you have acquired through training or experience

Long Term Goals _____ may be accomplished in six months to five years or longer

Networking _____ Meeting people and making contacts during your job search

Job Profile _____ Information you provide to an online job search database

Resume _____ Brief summary of your work experience and qualifications

Cover letter _____ It gives prospective employers further information about you that is not in your resume.

Halo Effect _____ Tendency to assume that an employee's (students) ability in one area of performance is the same as in all other areas

Merit Promotion _____ A promotion based on your performance in your current job

Career Path Strategy _____ A plan for how you will make progress in your career

360 degree feedback _____ Feedback coming form all levels around an employee

Benefits _____ Compensation you receive from your employer in addition to your salary

Performance Appraisal _____ A systematic review of how well an individual employee has performed

Steps in career advancement:

1 _____ Learn how to learn

2. _____ Learn from your job
3. _____ Perform your job well
4. _____ Know your potential next jobs
5. _____ Try to understand your next job
6. _____ Find a mentor and develop a network
7. _____ Keep track of your career accomplishments
8. _____ Make clear career choices

What is leadership? _____ Ability to influence others

What is edification? _____ To build, to praise

What is unity of command? _____ Everyone has one boss/supervisor; Know your job

What is span of control? _____ Maximum amount of people a person should supervise

What is delegation of authority? _____ Authority for decisions should be delegated to the lowest level where all the information necessary to make a correct decision is available.

What is defenestration? _____ The act of throwing someone or something out of the window

LAWS OF GOLD (money)

1. _____ 10% Savings
2. _____ Investment
3. _____ Advice
4. _____ Gold slippeth away
5. _____ Beware of tricksters and schemers

AEROSPACE SCIENCE III (Introduction to Astronomy)

Astronomy Words

1. Astronomy
2. History
3. Earth
4. Moon
5. Planets
6. The Sun
7. Solar System
8. Gravity
9. Milky Way
10. Light Year
11. Jupiter
12. Local Group
13. Mercury
14. Venus
15. Mars
16. Saturn
17. Uranus
18. Neptune
19. Pluto
20. Renaissance
21. Solstices
22. Equinoxes
23. Zodiac
24. Constellations
25. Aries
26. Taurus
27. Gemini
28. Cancer
29. Leo
30. Virgo
31. Libra
32. Scorpius
33. Sagittarius
34. Capricornus
35. Aquarius
36. Pisces
37. Axis of Rotation
38. Revolution
39. Revolving
40. East
41. West
42. Phases
43. Full Moon
44. Waning Gibbous
45. Third Quarter
46. Waning crescent
47. New Moon
48. Waxing Crescent
49. First Quarter
50. Waxing gibbous
51. Aristarchus
52. Eratosthenes
53. Geocentric
54. Eudoxus
55. Ptolemy
56. Occam's Razor
57. Heliocentric
58. Pythagoras
59. Aristotle
60. 25,000 miles
61. Epicycles
62. Greece
63. Egypt
64. shadow
65. sphere
66. Copernicus
67. Tycho Brahe
68. Kepler
69. Galileo Galilei
70. Retrograde
71. instruments
72. telescopes
73. observatories
74. spots
75. elliptical
76. Polaris
77. North Star
78. Little Dipper
79. Ursa Minor
80. Big Dipper
81. Ursa Major
82. one finger
83. 4 degrees
84. hand
85. 20 degrees
86. altitude
87. azimuth
88. asterisms
89. north
90. 0 degrees
91. south
92. 180 degrees
93. east
94. 90 degrees
95. west
96. 270 degrees
97. stationary
98. rotate
99. galaxies
100. horizon
101. Draco
102. Cassiopeia
103. Hercules
104. Orion
105. Phobos
106. Deimos
107. Io
108. Europa
109. Ganymede
110. Callisto
111. Titan
112. Ariel
113. Tritan
114. Proteus
115. Charon
116. Hydra
117. Nix
118. Jam
119. Roach
120. neck
121. tomb
122. ma
123. toss
124. phone
125. turbo
126. shoe

**MEAN DISTANCE FROM THE SUN TO THE PLANETS
(IN MILLIONS OF KILOMETERS)**

Mercury	_____	57.9
Venus	_____	108.2
Earth	_____	149.6
Mars	_____	227.9
Jupiter	_____	778.3
Saturn	_____	1,427
Uranus	_____	2,871
Neptune	_____	4,497
Pluto	_____	5,914

PERIOD OF REVOLUTION

Mercury	_____	88 days
Venus	_____	224.7 days
Earth	_____	365.3 days
Mars	_____	687 days
Jupiter	_____	11.86 yrs
Saturn	_____	29.46 yrs
Uranus	_____	84 yrs
Neptune	_____	165 yrs
Pluto	_____	248 yrs

MOONS

Mercury	_____	None
Venus	_____	None
Earth	_____	1
Mars	_____	2
Jupiter	_____	63
Saturn	_____	53
Uranus	_____	27
Neptune	_____	13
Pluto	_____	2

LEADERSHIP IV (Management Theory)

Gantt Chart	_____	A graph that shows the relationship between work scheduled and completed and the amount of elapsed time.
Theory X	_____	A set of negative assumptions about people, such as workers dislike work, not ambitious, needs close supervision
Theory Y	_____	A set of positive assumptions about people. Managers believe that people do accept responsibility, can exercise self-control, have the capacity to be innovative in their work, and consider work to be as natural as rest or play.

Theory Z _____ A title selected by William Ouchi in 1981 to explain the basis for an industrial society emphasizing values not considered in Theories X and Y. Theory Z places high importance on group identification to a corporate unit or industrial clan. “Cooperative rather than competitive attitude.”

Classical Approach _____ Consist of two streams of thought: scientific management and administrative management

Scientific Management _____ Focus on the application of scientific methods to increase individual workers’ productivity

Administrative Management _____ Concerned primarily with how organizations should be managed and structured.

Behavior Approach _____ Grounded in the belief that specific attention to workers’ needs creates greater satisfaction and productivity

Contemporary Approach _____ Includes the systems and contingency approaches

Systems Approach _____ Based on the fact that an organization is a collection of parts that are both related to and dependent on one another. According to systems theory, a human body can function effectively only when all of its parts work together. If one part breaks down, all other parts are affected.

Contingency Approach _____ Challenges managers to be aware of all relevant situational variables on a case-by-case basis. The list of situational variables is seemingly endless. Examples include firm size, differences among resources and operations activities, the manager’s assumptions about employee attitudes, and the type of strategy the firm is implementing.

Functions of a Manager:

P _____	Planning
O _____	Organizing
C _____	Coordinating
D _____	Directing
C _____	Controlling

- Planning _____ Conscious process of selecting and developing the best course of action to accomplish an objective
- Organizing _____ Dividing up work and creating an appropriate structure essential to running a successful business/accomplishing the mission.
- Coordinating _____ Integration of all details necessary for the accomplishment of the mission
- Directing _____ Putting the organizational machinery into motion and doing whatever is necessary to keep it on the planned course
- Controlling _____ Actions and decisions managers undertake to ensure that actual results are consistent with desired results

THE 7/8 HABITS OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE PEOPLE

1. _____ Be Proactive
2. _____ Begin With the End in Mind
3. _____ First Things First
4. _____ Think Win Win
5. _____ Seek First to Understand, then to be Understood
6. _____ Synergize
7. _____ Sharpen the Saw
8. _____ Inspire others to find their voice

AEROSPACE SCIENCE IV (Leadership of the Corps)

Prepare for the final by reviewing “EVERYTHING” AND/OR . . .

SURVIVAL

- U _____ Use All Your Senses
- R _____ Remember Where You Are
- V _____ Vanquish Fear and Panic
- I _____ Improvise (McGuiver)
- V _____ Value Living
- A _____ Act Only After Thinking
- L _____ Live By Your Wits

Fundamental goals of a survivor _____ Maintain life . . . to return

Four basic needs _____ Personal protection,
Health, Travel, and Communication

Will to survive _____ Desire to live despite seemingly
hopeless mental and /or physical obstacles

Crisis period _____ Person realizes the gravity of the
situation and understands that the problem will not go away

Most important element of the will to survive _____ survivor's attitude

Air Bath _____ remove all clothing and sun bathe

Chewing stick _____ Chew on a twig and make a toothbrush

Sleeping bags _____ Turned inside out, fluffed, and aired after
each use

Rules for avoiding illness:

- 1 _____ All water obtained from natural sources should be
purified before consumption
- 2 _____ Camp area should not be soiled with urine or feces.
When toilets are not available, individuals should
dig "cat holes" and cover and identify the site.

- 3 _____ Fingers and other infected objects should never be put into the mouth. Hands should be washed before handling any food or drinking water, care of the mouth and teeth
- 4 _____ After each meal, all eating utensils should be cleaned
- 5 _____ The mouth and teeth should be cleaned thoroughly
- 6 _____ Bites and insects can be avoided by keeping the body clean, by wearing proper protective clothing, and by using insect repellents
- 7 _____ Wet clothing should be exchanged for dry clothing ASAP
- 8 _____ Do not share personal items
- 9 _____ Remove and bury all food scraps, cans, and garbage
- 10 _____ A survivor should get 7 to 8 hours of sleep each night

Treating sprains, think RICE

- R – _____ Rest injured area
- I – _____ Ice for 24 hours, then heat after that
- C – _____ Compression wrapping and/or splinting to help stabilize. Leave boot on for support if possible
- E - _____ Elevation of the affected area

Essential to prevent infection _____ cleanliness

Universal cleaning agent _____ water

Treat rash _____ moist, keep dry; dry, keep moist

RHS ALMA MATER

**"Where the Purple Snow Capped Mountains
Reach the Clear Blue Sky,
Lies Our Cherished Alma Mater
Our Dear Redlands High.
Alma Mater, Alma Mater
Deep Graven in Each Heart,
Our Loyalty Unwavering, True
Whene'er From You We Part"**

AIR FORCE SONG

**Off we go into the wild blue yonder, Climbing high into the sun,
Here they come, zooming to meet our thunder, At 'em boys, Give 'er the gun!
Down we dive, spouting our flame from under, Off with one hulluva roar!
We live in fame or go down in flame, Hey! Nothing'll stop the U.S. Air Force!**

**Minds of men fashioned a crate of thunder, sent it high into the blue;
Hands of men blasted the world asunder; How they lived God only knew!
Souls of men dreaming of skies to conquer, Gave us wings, ever to soar!
With scouts before And bombers galore, Hey! Nothing'll stop the U.S. Air Force!**

**Here's a toast to the host Of those who loved the vastness of the sky,
To a friend we send a message of his brother men who fly,
We drink to those who gave their all of old,
Then down we roar to score the rainbow's pot of gold.
A toast to the host of men we boast, the U.S. Air Force!**

**Off we go into the wild sky yonder, Keep the wings level and true; If you live to be a
grey-haired wonder keep the nose out of the blue!
Flying, men, guarding our nation's borders, We'll be there, followed by more!
In echelon We carry on, Hey! Nothing'll stop the U.S. Air Force!**

FACES ON CURRENCY

\$1	_____	--Washington
\$2	_____	--Jefferson
\$5	_____	--Lincoln
\$10	_____	--Hamilton
\$20	_____	--Jackson
\$50	_____	--Grant
\$100	_____	--Franklin
\$500	_____	--McKinley
\$1,000	_____	--Cleveland
\$5,000	_____	--Madison
\$10,000	_____	--Chase
\$100,000	_____	--Wilson

BLUNDERS AT THE DINING TABLE

1. _____ Not using your napkin
2. _____ Talking with a mouthful
3. _____ Reaching instead of asking
4. _____ Slurping
5. ____ Asking for seconds before the hosts offers

General Rules of Etiquette

1. Follow the Golden Rule . . .
2. Do not do or say anything that would embarrass anyone . . .
3. Be gracious; take second place
4. Do not act superior . . .
5. If you do not know, ask . . .

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. _____Not passing the salt & pepper together | 6. If you do not know, observe . . . |
| 7. _____Talk too much | 7. Junior officers defer to senior ones |
| 8. _____Talk too little | 8. Be conservative, . . . |
| 9. _____Shoveling food | |
| 10. _____Pushing your plate away after the meal | |

LAST NAMES OF PRESIDENTS

1. _____Washington
2. _____Adams
3. _____Jefferson
4. _____Madison
5. _____Monroe
6. _____Adams
7. _____Jackson
8. _____Van Buren
9. _____Harrison
10. _____Tyler
11. _____Polk
12. _____Taylor
13. _____Fillmore
14. _____Pierce
15. _____Buchanan

16. _____ Lincoln
17. _____ Johnson
18. _____ Grant
19. _____ Hayes
20. _____ Garfield
21. _____ Arthur
22. _____ Cleveland
23. _____ Harrison
24. _____ Cleveland
25. _____ McKinley
26. _____ Roosevelt
27. _____ Taft
28. _____ Wilson
29. _____ Harding
30. _____ Coolidge
31. _____ Hoover
32. _____ Roosevelt
33. _____ Truman
34. _____ Eisenhower
35. _____ Kennedy
36. _____ Johnson
37. _____ Nixon
38. _____ Ford

39. _____ Carter
40. _____ Reagan
41. _____ Bush
42. _____ Clinton
43. _____ Bush
44. _____ Obama

The M-1

Springfield

Semi-automatic, gas operated, 30 caliber rifle.

Bolt action, 30 caliber rifle

length _____ 43.6 inches _____ 43.9 inches

weight (unloaded) _____ 9 lbs. 8 oz. _____ 8 lbs. 11 oz.

muzzle velocity _____ 2,800 ft/sec _____ 2,800 ft/sec

effective range _____ 400 meters/440 yds _____ 1,000 yds.

ammunition _____ 174 grain bullet, _____
 50 grain charge,
 clip fed, 8 rounds.

barrel characteristics _____ 24 inches long, _____ 24 inches long
 4 grooves, right-hand twist

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

1. _____ Pyramids of Egypt
2. _____ Hanging gardens of Babylon
3. _____ Statue of Zeus

4. _____ Temple of Artemis
5. _____ Mausoleum of Halicarnassus
6. _____ Colossus of Rhodes
7. _____ The lighthouse of Alexandria

**THE AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
(KEY WORDS)**

1. _____ Freedom of Speech
2. _____ Right to Bear Arms
3. _____ Quarters
4. _____ Protection against Unreasonable Searches and Seizures
5. _____ Plead the 5th
6. _____ Speedy and Public trial
7. _____ \$20 . . . Trial by Jury
8. _____ Cruel and Unusual Punishment
9. _____ Rights
10. _____ Powers (Bill of Rights ratified December 15, 1791)
11. _____ Limitations to Judicial Power (February 7, 1795)
12. _____ Election of President and Vice President (superseded by section 3 of the 20th amendment) (June 15, 1804)
13. _____ Abolish Slavery (December 6, 1865)
14. _____ Due Process of Law (July 9, 1868)
15. _____ Voting (February 3, 1870)
16. _____ Income Tax (February 3, 1913)

17. _____ Senators (April 8, 1913)
18. _____ Prohibition (January 16, 1919)
19. _____ Women's Right to Vote (August 18, 1920)
20. _____ End/Start of Terms (January 23, 1933)
21. _____ The End of Prohibition. (December 5, 1933)
22. _____ Limitation to the terms of office for the president
(February 27, 1951)
23. _____ Washington D.C. electorate (March 29, 1961)
24. _____ Right to Vote despite not paying taxes (January 23, 1964)
25. _____ Lines of Succession (February 10, 1967)
26. _____ 18 year olds have the right to vote (July 1, 1971)
27. _____ Congressional Compensation

AIR MILES FROM LOS ANGELES TO:

your peg word/words	example peg words	distance
New York _____	_New Year light_____	2,451 miles
Chicago _____	_to crawl_____	1,745 miles
San Francisco _____	_my rock_____	347 miles
Honolulu _____	_new locker_____	2,574 miles
Hong Kong _____	_cut peel_____	7,195 miles
Sydney _____	_cool mouse_____	7,530 miles
Manila _____	_can sheet_____	7,261 miles
Tokyo _____	_liar mom_____	5,433 miles

Paris _____	_lily fife_____	5,588 miles
London _____	_lime phone_____	5,382 miles
Rome _____	_jog man_____	6,732 miles
Berlin _____	_log Nero_____	5,724 miles
Mexico City _____	_tile vibe_____	1,589 miles
Rio de Janeiro _____	_jam mat_____	6,331 miles
Moscow _____	_chase Sam_____	6,003 miles

8 FOLD PATH

1. _____ Right view
2. _____ Right resolve
3. _____ Right speech
4. _____ Right conduct
5. _____ Right livelihood (occupation)
6. _____ Right effort
7. _____ Right awareness (breathing)
8. _____ Right concentration

TEN COMMANDMENTS (KEY WORDS)

1. _____ God
2. _____ Idol worship
3. _____ vain
4. _____ Sabbath
5. _____ honor

6. _____ kill
7. _____ adultery
8. _____ steal
9. _____ false witness (lie)
10. _____ covet

No Nos of Dating

1. _____ Don't be standoffish
2. _____ Don't use too much cologne/perfume
3. _____ Don't pretend to be someone else
4. _____ Don't smother your date
5. _____ Don't excessively talk about yourself

CHINESE ZODIAC

Year plus or minus 12 year intervals:

- 1980 _____ --Year of the Monkey
- 1981 _____ --Year of the Cock
- 1982 _____ --Year of the Dog
- 1983 _____ --Year of the Boar
- 1984 _____ --Year of the Rat
- 1985 _____ --Year of the Ox
- 1986 _____ --Year of the Tiger

- 1987 _____ --Year of the Rabbit
- 1988 _____ --Year of the Dragon
- 1989 _____ --Year of the Snake
- 1990 _____ --Year of the Horse
- 1991 _____ --Year of the Sheep

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOUGH-MINDED OPTIMISTS

(The Power of Optimism by Alan McGinnes)

1. _____ Optimists are seldom surprised by trouble.
2. _____ Optimists look for partial solutions.
3. _____ Optimists believe they have control over their futures.
4. _____ Optimists allow for regular renewal.
5. _____ Optimists interrupt their negative trains of thought.
6. _____ Optimists heighten their powers of appreciation.
7. _____ Optimists use their imaginations to rehearse success.
8. _____ Optimists are cheerful even when they can't be happy.
9. _____ Optimists believe they have an almost unlimited capacity for stretching.
10. _____ Optimist build lots of love into their lives.
11. _____ Optimists like to swap good news.
12. _____ Optimists accept what cannot be changed.

“BEST PICTURE” OSCAR WINNING MOVIE

<http://www.geocities.com/hollywood/academy/5161/oscars.htm>

1934	--It Happened One Night
1935	--Mutiny on the Bounty
1936	--The Great Ziegfield
1937	--The Life of Emile Zola
1938	--You Can't Take it With You
1939	--Gone with the Wind
1940	--Rebecca
1941	--How Green was My Valley
1942	--Mrs. Miniver
1943	--Casablanca
1944	--Going My Way
1945	--Lost Weekend
1946	--The Best Years of Our Lives
1947	--Gentleman's Agreement
1948	--Hamlet
1949	--All the King's Men
1950	--All About Eve
1951	--An American in Paris
1952	--The Greatest Show on Earth
1953	--From Here to Eternity
1954	--On the Waterfront
1955	--Marty
1956	--Around the World in 80 Days
1957	--Bridge Over the River Kwai
1958	--Gigi
1959	--Ben Hur
1960	--The Apartment
1961	--Westside Story
1962	--Lawrence of Arabia
1963	--Tom Jones
1964	--My Fair Lady
1965	--Sound of Music
1966	--Man for all Seasons
1967	--In the Heat of the Night
1968	--Oliver
1969	--Midnight Cowboy
1970	--Patton
1971	--The French Connection
1972	--The Godfather
1973	--The Sting
1974	--The Godfather Part II

1975	--One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
1976	--Rocky
1977	--Annie Hall
1978	--The Deer Hunter
1979	--Kramer vs. Kramer
1980	--Ordinary People
1981	--Chariots of Fire
1982	--Gandhi
1983	--Terms of Endearment
1984	--Amadeus
1985	--Out of Africa
1986	--Platoon
1987	--The Last Emperor
1988	--The Rain Man
1989	--Driving Miss Daisy
1990	--Dances with Wolves
1991	--Silence of the Lambs
1992	--Unforgiven
1993	--Schindler's List
1994	--Forest Gump
1995	--Brave Heart
1996	--The English Patient
1997	--Titanic
1998	--Shakespeare in Love
1999	--American Beauty
2000--	The Gladiator
2001--	A Beautiful Mind
2002--	Chicago
2003--	Lord of the Rings
2004--	Million Dollar Baby
2005--	Crash
2006--	The Departed
2007--	No Country for Old Men
2008--	Slumdog Millionaire
2009--	The Hurt Locker
2010--	King's Speech
2011--	The Artist
2012--	Argo
2013--	12 Years a Slave
2014--	Birdman
2015--	Spotlight
2016--	Moonlight
2017--	The Shape of Water
2018--	The Green Book

MATERIAL FOR MIND MAPPING

31st State of the Union _____	50 th State of the Union
California _____	Hawaii
Golden State _____	Aloha State
Pop: over 33 million _____	over 1 million
Statehood: Sept 9, 1850 _____	Aug 21, 1959
Bird: California Valley Quail _____	Hawaiian Goose (Nene)
Flag: Bear Flag _____	Union Jack plus stripes
Flower: California Poppy _____	Yellow Hibiscus
Highest Point: Mt. Whitney _____	Mauna Kea
Lowest Point: Death Valley	
Largest City: L. A. _____	Honolulu
Motto: Eureka _____	The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness
Song: I Love You _____	Hawaii Pono' i
Tree: Redwood _____	Kukui nut tree

BONES (new sash)

fore head _____	--frontal bone
nose bones _____	--nasal
cheek bone _____	--Zygoma
upper jaw _____	--maxilla
lower jaw _____	--mandible
collar bone _____	--clavicle
breastbone _____	--sternum
upper arm bone _____	--humerus
lesser forearm bone _____	--ulna
main forearm bone _____	--radius
thigh bone _____	--femur
knee cap _____	--patella
main shinbone _____	--tibia
calf bone _____	--fibula
ankle bones _____	--tarsals
foot bones _____	--metatarsals
toe bones _____	--phalanges
skull _____	--cranium
side of skull _____	--parietal bone
back of skull _____	--occipital bone

temple _____ --temporal
 neck _____ --(cervical) vertebrae
 shoulder blade _____ --scapula
 spine _____ --vertical column
 lower back _____ --(lumbar) vertebrae
 wrist bones _____ --carpals
 hand bones _____ --metacarpals
 finger bones _____ --phalanges

Staff Phone List

Principal's secretary _____ 30102
 Principal _____ 30102
 Media Center _____ 30502
 ASB _____ 30187
 Counseling Office _____ 30103
 Security _____ 30911
 Switchboard _____ 30000
 Tech help _____ 30304
 P.E. _____ 2803
 AFJROTC _____ 30401--30400

PHONE NUMBERS

Baskin Robbins _____ (909) 792-4322
 Dominos Pizza _____ (909) 796-1100
 Landmark Golf Course at Hemet _____ (951) 926-4653
 Little Caesar's Pizza _____ (909) 794-1999
 March ARB Operator _____ (951) 655-1110
 Oak Valley G.C. _____ (909) 769-7200
 PGA at Oak Valley _____ (909) 446-8871
 Pizza Hut _____ (909) 335-2222
 RHS _____ (909) 307-5500
 Salvation Army (pick-up) _____ 1 800 958-7825

San Bernardino Golf Club _____(909) 885-2414

Uncle Howie's _____(909) 798-4068

UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE (UCMJ)

Article 77_____ - Principals

Article 78_____ - Accessory after the fact

Article 79_____ - Conviction of lesser included offenses

Article 80_____ - Attempts

Article 81_____ - Conspiracy

Article 82_____ - Solicitation

Article 83_____ - Fraudulent enlistment, appointment, or separation

Article 84_____ - Effecting unlawful enlistment, appointment, or
separation (knows information)

Article 85_____ - Desertion (TOW Death)

Article 86_____ - Absence without leave

Article 87_____ - Missing movement

Article 88_____ - Contempt toward officials

Article 89_____ - Disrespect toward a superior commissioned officer

Article 90_____ - Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior
commissioned officer (TOW Death)

Article 91_____ - Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, non-
commissioned officer, or petty officer

Article 92_____ - Failure to obey order or regulation

Article 93_____ - Cruelty and maltreatment

Article 94_____ - Mutiny and sedition (Death)

Article 95_____ - Resistance, flight, breach of arrest, and escape

- Article 96_____ - Releasing prisoner without proper authority
- Article 97_____ - Unlawful detention
- Article 98_____ - Non compliance with procedural rules (court martial proceedings)
- Article 99**_____ - Misbehavior before the enemy (Death)
- Article 100**_____ - Subordinate compelling surrender (Death)
- Article 101**_____ - Improper use of countersign (TOW Death)
- Article 102**_____ - Forcing a safe guard (Death)
- Article 103_____ - Captured or abandoned property
- Article 104**_____ - Aiding the enemy (Death)
- Article 105_____ - Misconduct as a prisoner
- Article 106**_____ - Spies (TOW mandatory punishment Death)
- Article 107_____ - False official statements
- Article 108_____ - Military property of the U.S. - sale, loss, damage, destruction, or wrongful disposition
- Article 109_____ - Property other than military proper
- Article 110**_____ - Improper hazarding of vessel (death)
- Article 111_____ - Drunken or reckless operation of vehicle, aircraft, or vessel
- Article 112_____ - Drunk on duty
- Article 112a_____ - Wrongful use, possession, etc, of controlled substances.
- Article 113**_____ - Misbehavior of sentinel or lookout (TOW death)
- Article 114_____ - Dueling
- Article 115_____ - Malingering

- Article 116_____ - Riot or breach of peace
- Article 117_____ - Provoking speeches or gestures
- Article 118**_____ - Murder (death)
- Article 119_____ - Manslaughter
- Article 120**_____ - Rape and carnal knowledge (death)

SAMPLE ACRONYMS

Military

- ACC_____ Air Combat Command
- AETC_____ Air Education & Training Command
- AFJROTC_____ Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps
- AFOATS_____ Air Force Officer Accession and Training Schools
- APT_____ Awareness Presentation Team
- AMC_____ Air Mobility Command
- ASI_____ Aerospace Science Instructor
- ABUs_____ Airman Battle Uniforms
- DoD_____ Department of Defense
- GHOST_____ Generator, hydraulic pump, oil pump, starter, and Tach generator
- H MMWV pronounced (HUMMWV or Hummer)_____ High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle
- ISE_____ Integrity First, Service Before Self, Excellence in all we do.
- LASER_____ Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- PFT _____ Physical Fitness Test

PT_____ Physical Training
RADAR_____ Radio Detection And Ranging
SASI_____ Senior Aerospace Science Instructor
SAWS M249_____ Squad Automatic Weapon System
USAFA_____ United States Air Force Academy

Education

CST_____ California Standards Tests
SLO _____ Schoolwide Learner Results
C-CAR_____ Conduction, Convection, Advection, and Radiation
HOMES _____ Lake Huron, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie,
and Lake Superior
KSA _____ Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities
CTEL _____ California Teacher of English Learners
TPES _____ Teaching Performance Expectations
ELD _____ English Language Development
ELA _____ English Language Arts
EL _____ English Learner
CELDT _____ California English Language Development Test
IPT _____ Initial Placement Test
FEP _____ Fluent English Proficient
LEA _____ Local Education Agency
SEI _____ Structured English Immersion (1,2,3)

The 11 General Orders of a Sentry

- 1) To take charge of this post and all government property in view.
- 2) To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything which takes place within sight or hearing.
- 3) To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
- 4) To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guard house than my own.
- 5) To quit my post only when properly relieved.
- 6) To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me, all orders from the Commanding Officer, the Officer of the Day, and all officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.
- 7) To talk to no one except in the line of duty.
- 8) To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
- 9) To call the Corporal of the Guard in any case not covered by instructions.
- 10) To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.

11) To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

1. abhor _____ to loathe or detest
2. revere _____ to regard with awe
3. subtle _____ hardly noticeable
4. renounce _____ to give up or put aside
5. abstemious _____ sparing in the use of food or drink
6. hoard _____ to accumulate or stash away
7. superfluous _____ unnecessary
8. replete _____ gorged or full, sated
9. surfeit _____ excess, overindulgence
10. vacillation _____ wavering; going back and forth
11. indecision _____ inability to decide
12. apathy _____ lack of interest or caring
13. indifference _____ lack of interest, feeling, or opinion
14. precarious _____ unstable, insecure
15. skeptical _____ showing doubt and disbelief
16. penchant _____ a strong taste or liking
17. philanthropist _____ someone who gives to worthy causes
18. miser _____ one who saves greedily
19. spendthrift _____ a person who spends money wastefully
20. prodigal _____ wasteful

21. exploit _____ to take advantage of ; to use selfishly for one's own ends
22. integrity _____ honesty, moral uprightness
23. satiate _____ satisfy fully
24. yearning _____ deep longing
25. novice _____ a person who is new at something
26. truncate _____ shorten by cutting off
27. terminate _____ bring to an end
28. slander _____ untruthful spoken attack on someone's reputation
29. defendant _____ someone who has been accused of committing a crime
30. rebuttal _____ reply to a criticism or challenge
31. truant _____ someone who cuts school or neglects his or her duties
32. elusive _____ cleverly avoiding or escaping
33. swindle _____ to cheat out of money or property
34. infallible _____ unable to be proven wrong
35. infer _____ conclude by reasoning
36. vanquish _____ overpower an enemy completely
37. succumb _____ to give way to superior force
38. nullify _____ to make invalid or worthless
39. negate _____ to destroy the validity of something
40. premonition _____ a feeling that something is about to happen
41. paradox _____ something that seems to contradict itself

42. aesthetic _____ pertaining to beauty
43. patent _____ obvious, readily visible
44. tacit _____ implied, not stated outright
45. void _____ to invalidate
46. innocuous _____ causing or intending little or no harm
47. esoteric _____ known only by a select few
48. obscure _____ not known; difficult to understand
49. marred _____ impaired the perfection of
50. detrimental _____ causing damage or harm
51. soporific _____ causing sleep
52. plagiarist _____ a person who presents someone else's work as his or her own
53. inaudible _____ too quiet to be heard
54. mobility _____ ability to move or be moved
55. supremacy _____ the state of being supreme, or having the most power
56. opaque _____ not transparent, hard to understand
57. stanza _____ section of a poem
58. symmetry _____ balanced proportions
59. pioneer _____ a leader in a field; to lead the way in a field
60. succinct _____ brief, concise
61. verbosity _____ the use of too many words
62. resolute _____ strongly determined
63. transcendent _____ going beyond known limits

64. serene _____ calm, peaceful
65. taciturn _____ being of few words
66. reticent _____ untalkative, shy, reluctant to speak
67. resourceful _____ able to find solutions
68. slothful _____ lazy
69. sluggish _____ lacking energy
70. provoke _____ anger, arouse, bring to action
71. indomitable _____ unable to be subdued or overcome
72. innate _____ existing in a person since birth; part of the character of something
73. rectify _____ fix, correct
74. exacerbate _____ to make worse
75. petulant _____ Unreasonably ill-tempered or irritable
76. superfluous _____ unnecessary
77. methodical _____ orderly, having a set system
78. prevailing _____ generally accepted, having superior power
79. persecution _____ tormenting a person because of his or her beliefs
80. condemn _____ to express strong disapproval of
81. sanctuary _____ a safe place or a room for worship
82. unheralded _____ unnoticed or unappreciated
83. unprecedented _____ without parallel
84. mundane _____ ordinary or common place
85. conformity _____ the act of becoming similar or identical to

86. novel _____ original, new and different
87. trite _____ overused, lacking freshness
88. vociferous _____ loud
89. tirade _____ a long, harsh, often abusive speech
90. sullen _____ sad, sulky
91. torpid _____ without energy, sluggish
92. traitor _____ one who betrays a person, cause, or country
93. arrogance _____ overconfidence
94. utility _____ usefulness
95. vigor _____ energy, vitality
96. witty _____ clever or amusing
97. urbane _____ highly sophisticated
98. indelible _____ incapable of being erased
99. vivid _____ sharp, intense; making an impression on the senses
100. Parochial _____ having a narrow scope; pertaining to a parish

STRANGE CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

<u>Atomic Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
11	Sodium	Natrium	Na
26	Iron	Ferrum	FE
47	Silver	Argentum	AG
50	Tin	Stannum	Sn
51	Antimony	Stibnium	Sb
74	Tungsten	Wolfram	W
79	Gold	Aurum	Au
80	Mercury	Hydrargyrum	Hg

LATIN AND GREEK PREFIXES AND ROOTS

ab _____ (away from, down) : abdicate, abhor, abnormal

ad _____ (to, toward): adhere, adjacent

ante _____ (before): anterior, ante-bellum

bellum _____ (war): rebel, rebellion, belligerent

bene _____ (well): benediction, benefactor, benefit, benign

bi _____ (two): biannual, biceps, bifocal, bigamist

cap, cept _____ (take): captivate, capture, intercept

circum _____ (around): circumference, circumspect

cogni _____ (know): cognition, incognito

com _____ (with): command, commence, commission, compare

contra _____ (against): contraband, contradict, contrary

cor _____ (heart): cardiac, core, cordial, courage

cult _____ (care for): cult, cultivate, culture, agriculture

curr, curs _____ (run): currency, current, curriculum

de _____ (off, down, wholly): decapitate, decay, deceive

dent _____ (tooth): dental, dentures, trident

dict _____ (say): dictate, diction, edict, verdict

duc, duct _____ (lead): conduct, deduce, duct, duke, educate

ex _____ (beyond, from, out): exceed, extend

extra _____ (outside): extracurricular, extradite

fac, fect _____ (make): facile, fact, factory, manufacture, affect

fin _____ (end): final, infinite

in _____ (on, in, toward): incarcerate, incline, include

in _____ (not): inactive, inane, inarticulate, incest, infamous

inter _____ (among, between): interaction, intercede, international

ject _____ (throw): abject, dejected, eject, reject

loqui, locut _____ (talk): colloquial, loquacious

luc _____ (light): elucidate, lucid, pellucid

mal _____ (bad): malady, mal content, malefactor, malice

mit, miss _____ (send): admit, commit, intermittent, missile

mor _____ (dead): morbid, mortal, mortify, mortuary

ped _____ (foot): biped, pedal, pedestrian, pedicure

pel, puls _____ (drive): compel, expel, propel

pon, posit _____ (place): component, exponent

port _____ (carry): deport, export, import, portable

post _____ (after): postdate, posterity, postgraduate, posthumous

pre _____ (before): preamble, precaution, predict, preface

pro _____ (forward): proceed, procession, profane

re _____ (again, back): react, rearm, reassure, recall, recede

rupt _____ (break): abrupt, bankrupt, erupt, rupture

scrib, script _____ (write): circumscribe, inscribe, script

spect _____ (look): aspect, inspect, perspective, retrospect, spectator

sub _____ (under): subconscious, subject, submerge
super _____ (above): superb, superior, supersede, supercilious
tain, ten _____ (hold): abstain, contain, detain, retain, tenet
tang, tact _____ (touch): tangent, tangible, contact, tactual
trans _____ (across, over): transcend, transcribe, transgress
uni _____ (one): unicorn, uniform, unify, unilateral, union
vene, vent _____ (come): intervene, revenue, invent
vers, vert _____ (turn): version, convert, extrovert, vertical
vid, vis _____ (see): evident, supervise, vision, visor
voc _____ (call): convocation, advocate, vocabulary

anthropo _____ (man): anthropology, philanthropy
auto _____ (self): autobiography, autocracy, automobile, autotoxin
bio _____ (life): biochemistry, biography, biology, biotic
chrono _____ (time): anachronism, chronic, chronicle, chronological
gen _____ (birth, race): eugenics, genealogy, genesis, genetics
gram, graph _____ (write): diagram, epigram, telegram, graphic
homo _____ (same): homosexual, homogenize, homonym
hydra _____ (water): hydrant, hydraulic, hydrogen, hydrophobia
log _____ (science, speech): biology, cosmology, eulogy
micro _____ (small): microbe, microfilm, micrometer, microscope
mono _____ (one): monogamy, monolith, monologue
morph _____ (form): metamorphosis, amorphous, anthropomorphic

pan _____ (all): panacea, pancreas, panorama

phil _____ (friend): anglophile, Philadelphia, philharmonic

phon _____ (sound): phone, phoneme, phonetic, symphony

poly _____ (many): polygamy, polyglot, polygon, polychromatic

syn _____ (together): synonym, syntax, synthesis

tele _____ (far): telegraph, telepathic, telephone, telescope

VERBS

Japanese	Substitute	English	Substitute	Spanish
dekimasu	_____	able to	_____	poder
kotaemasu	_____	answer	_____	respuesta
tsukimasu	_____	arrive	_____	llegar
kikimasu	_____	ask	_____	preguntar
yakimasu	_____	bake, cook	_____	cocinar
imasu	_____	be	_____	es/esta
narimasu	_____	become	_____	a-ser-se
hajimemasu	_____	begin	_____	comenzar
sakimasu	_____	bloom	_____	retono
karimasu	_____	borrow	_____	prestar
migakimasu	_____	brush teeth	_____	peina
kaimasu	_____	buy	_____	compra
denwa shimasu	_____	telephone	_____	llama
noborimasu	_____	climb	_____	subir
shimemasu	_____	close	_____	serra

kimasu	_____	come	_____	viene
kayoimasu	_____	commute	_____	vengo
kurabemasu	_____	compare	_____	comparar
kakarimasu	_____	cost	_____	cuesta
chigaimasu	_____	differ	_____	comparacion
shimasu	_____	do	_____	hace
nomimasu	_____	drink	_____	tomar
tabemasu	_____	eat	_____	comer
owarimasu	_____	end	_____	terminar
hairimasu	_____	enter	_____	entrada
demasu	_____	exit	_____	salir
setsumei shimasu	_____	explain	_____	explica
ochimasu	_____	fall	_____	caer
mitsukemasu	_____	find	_____	encontrar
naoshimasu	_____	fix	_____	componer
wasuremasu	_____	forget	_____	olvida
mitsukarimasu	_____	found	_____	encontre
naorimasu	_____	get better	_____	mejora
komimasu	_____	get crowded	_____	llenando
orimasu	_____	get off	_____	bajar
agemasu	_____	give	_____	dar
ikimasu	_____	go	_____	va
dekakemasu	_____	go out	_____	salir

watashimasu	_____	hand over	_____	pasamelo
tetsudaimasu	_____	help	_____	ayuda
mochimasu	_____	hold	_____	detenga
isogimasu	_____	hurry	_____	apurate
shookai shimasu	_____	introduce	_____	introduce
shirimasu	_____	know facts	_____	sabes
shitte imasu	_____	know people	_____	conocer
kashimasu	_____	lend	_____	presta
kikimasu	_____	listen	_____	escuchar
sumimasu	_____	live	_____	vive
tsukurimasu	_____	make	_____	hacer
kekkonshimasu	_____	marry	_____	casar
aimasu	_____	meet	_____	cumplir
akemasu	_____	open	_____	abrir
akimasu	_____	open	_____	abrir
asobimasu	_____	play	_____	jugar
hikimasu	_____	play (I)	_____	tocar
hikimasu	_____	pull	_____	subeme
oshimasu	_____	push	_____	empujar
iremasu	_____	put in	_____	ponerlo
yomimasu	_____	read	_____	lee
moraimasu	_____	receive	_____	recibir
yasumimasu	_____	rest	_____	resto

kaeshimasu	_____	return	_____	regresar
norimasu	_____	get on	_____	bordo
hashirimasu	_____	run	_____	corer
iimasu	_____	say	_____	diga
sagashimasu	_____	search for	_____	busque para
mimasu	_____	see	_____	ve
urimasu	_____	sell	_____	vender
misemasu	_____	show	_____	mostrar
suwarimasu	_____	sit	_____	sentar
nemasu	_____	sleep	_____	dormir
hanashimasu	_____	speak	_____	hablar
tachimasu	_____	stand	_____	pie
tomarimasu	_____	stop	_____	parar
benkyo shimasu	_____	study	_____	estudiar
oyogimasu	_____	swim	_____	nadar
tsuremasu	_____	take with	_____	tome con
oshiemasu	_____	teach	_____	enseñar
omoimasu	_____	think	_____	pienso
ryokoo shimasu	_____	travel	_____	viajar
magarimasu	_____	turn	_____	vuelta
wakarimasu	_____	understand	_____	entender
tsukaimasu	_____	use	_____	utilizar
tazunemasu	_____	visit	_____	visitar

machimasu
okimasu
arukimasu

wait
wake up
walk

esperar
despertar
caminar

CHARACTER	MORSE CODE	TELEPHONY	PHONIC (PRONUNCIATION)
A	• —	Alfa	(AL-FAH)
B	— •••	Bravo	(BRAH-VOH)
C	— • — •	Charlie	(CHAR-LEE) or (SHAR-LEE)
D	— ••	Delta	(DELL-TAH)
E	•	Echo	(ECK-OH)
F	•• — •	Foxtrot	(FOKS-TROT)
G	— — •	Golf	(GOLF)
H	••••	Hotel	(HOH-TEL)
I	••	India	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	• — — —	Juliett	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	— • —	Kilo	(KEY-LOH)
L	• — ••	Lima	(LEE-MAH)
M	— —	Mike	(MIKE)
N	— •	November	(NO-VEM-BER)
O	— — —	Oscar	(OSS-CAH)
P	• — — •	Papa	(PAH-PAH)
Q	— — • —	Quebec	(KEH-BECK)
R	• — •	Romeo	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	•••	Sierra	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	—	Tango	(TANG-GO)
U	•• —	Uniform	(YOU-NEE-FORM) or (OO-NEE-FORM)
V	••• —	Victor	(VIK-TAH)
W	• — —	Whiskey	(WISS-KEY)
X	— •• —	Xray	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	— • — —	Yankee	(YANG-KEY)
Z	— — ••	Zulu	(ZOO-LOO)
1	• — — — —	One	(WUN)
2	•• — — —	Two	(TOO)
3	••• — —	Three	(TREE)
4	•••• —	Four	(FOW-ER)
5	•••••	Five	(FIFE)
6	— ••••	Six	(SIX)
7	— — •••	Seven	(SEV-EN)
8	— — — ••	Eight	(AIT)
9	— — — — •	Nine	(NIN-ER)
0	— — — — —	Zero	(ZEE-RO)

FAA radiotelephony alphabet and [Morse code](#) chart

Pearls of Wisdom

I believe this “Imagination Exercise” has been misunderstood for many years. And I take full responsibility for that shortfall. However, if you don’t proceed any further . . . please read this and if you think it might help you . . . please give it a try.

- Meeting and talking to people who have done what you would like to do . . . is a powerful tool. Reading autobiographies of people who you admire and who you would like to follow in their footsteps is also worth your while.

- Use your imagination like a muscle that you want to be strong. Daily use is important. The best exercise for your imagination is “**READING**”

- Eat an apple on going to bed, and you’ll keep the doctor from earning his bread. Or better known as, “An apple a day keeps the doctor away.”

- Find your passion and you will discover why you were placed on this planet.

- Procrastination is not a problem if you can discover **ALL** the reasons you want something done now.

- In general, if you ask a question you will find your mind is better prepared for the answer.

Albert Einstein once said, “Imagination is more important than knowledge. Knowledge is limited. Imagination encircles the world.”

- Albert Einstein once said, “Unthinking respect for authority is the greatest enemy of truth.”

- Albert Einstein once said, “The aim (of education) must be the training of independently acting and thinking individuals who, however, see in the service to the community their highest life problem.”

- Albert Einstein once said, “Most teachers waste their time by asking questions that are intended to discover what a pupil does not know, whereas the true art of questioning is to discover what the pupil does know or is capable of knowing.”

- A very poor solution to violence is more violence. President Kennedy once said, “Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Few are those who see with their own eyes and feel with their own hearts.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Try not to become a man of success, but rather try to become a man of value.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Great spirits have always encountered violent opposition from mediocre minds”

Albert Einstein once said, “Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.”

Albert Einstein once said, “All religions, arts and sciences are branches of the same tree.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Any intelligent fool can make things bigger and more complex . . . It takes a touch of genius – and a lot of courage to move in the opposite direction.”

Albert Einstein once said, “A man should look for what is, and not for what he thinks should be.”

Albert Einstein once said, “A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Anger dwells only in the bosom of fools.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving.”

Albert Einstein once said, “Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “Folks are usually about as happy as they make their minds up to be. “ . . .

Abe Lincoln once said, “Do I not destroy my enemies when I make them my friends?” . . .

Abe Lincoln once said, “America will never be destroyed from the outside. . . .

Abe Lincoln once said, “My Best Friend is a person who will give me a book I have not read.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother. .”

Abe Lincoln once said, “Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man’s character, give him power.” Or “play one round of golf with the individual” me
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Abe Lincoln once said, My concern is not whether God is on our side; my greatest concern is to be on God’s side, for God is always right.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “I’m a success today because I had a friend who believed in me and I didn’t have the heart to let him down.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “Books serve to show a man that those original thoughts of his aren’t very new after all.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “When I do good, I feel good. When I do bad, I feel bad. That’s my religion.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “I am a slow walker, but I never walk back.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “There are no bad pictures; that’s just how your face looks sometimes.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “Those who look for the bad in people will surely find it.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “I don’t like that man. I must get to know him better.”

Abe Lincoln once said, When you reach the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “Character is like a tree and reputation its shadow. The shadow is what we think it is and the tree is the real thing.”

Abe Lincoln once said, “The best way to predict your future is to create it.”