

# DURING 2006: TEST THE WORLD CALENDAR

JANUARY							FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30	31					26	27	28	(29 30)			

**Experience the freedom of THE WORLD CALENDAR during 2006 when SIX months are the same in both calendars!**

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1 2
			3	4	5	6 7 8 9
			10	11	12	13 14 15 16
			17	18	19	20 21 22 23
			24	25	26	27 28 29 30

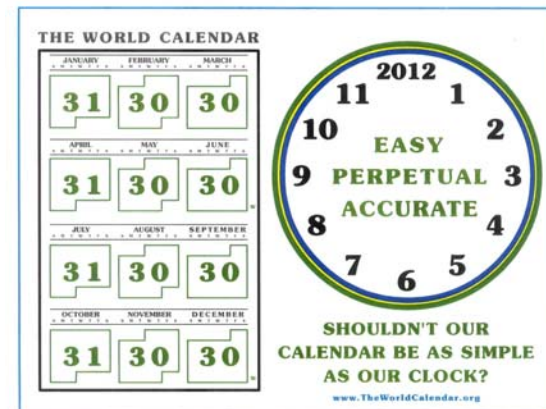
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4				1	2					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
													31							

# HOW TO USE THE WORLD CALENDAR FROM MEMORY

Learn setup of one quarter in The World Calendar to memorize the entire calendar.

- ➔ The quarters begin in January, April, July, October.
- ➔ Within each quarter the months begin on Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.
- ➔ All first-day-of-month columns include numbers **1, 8, 15, 22, 29**. (Adds 1 to each member of the set 0, 7, 14, 21, 28.)
- ➔ To determine the day of the week for a date, identify the month's first, second or third position in the quarter.
- ➔ Scan down the first-day-of-month column (1, 8, 15, 22, 29) to a number close to the date you're calculating.
- ➔ Scan across to the day in the week.

Example: October 27 -- October begins on Sunday. Scan down that column to the 22<sup>th</sup> and across to the 27<sup>th</sup>, a Friday OR scan down to the 29<sup>th</sup> and back to the 27<sup>th</sup>.



“1, 8, 15, 22, 29” makes any day in the year as consistently accessible as any minute within the hour of the clock!

SEE [www.TheWorldCalendar.org/101.htm](http://www.TheWorldCalendar.org/101.htm) for a FLASH version of this exercise.