

Paula Denton Roxann Kriete First Six Weeks Of Schoolthe Textbook

Paula Denton Roxann Kriete First Six Weeks of School: An In-Depth Exploration

Introduction

Paula Denton Roxann Kriete first six weeks of schoolthe mark a critical period in establishing a positive, nurturing, and engaging classroom environment. This foundational phase sets the tone for the entire academic year, influencing student behavior, engagement, and overall learning experience. Both educators and students navigate this initial period with a focus on building relationships, establishing routines, and fostering a sense of community. Understanding the strategies employed by educators like Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete can provide valuable insights into creating a successful start to the school year.

The Significance of the First Six Weeks

Establishing Classroom Norms and Routines

The first six weeks serve as a window of opportunity for teachers to introduce clear expectations and consistent routines. These routines help students feel secure and understand what is expected of them daily.

Building Relationships and Trust

Creating a warm, welcoming environment encourages students to feel comfortable, safe, and motivated to participate. Teachers focus on getting to know students individually to foster trust and respect.

Developing a Positive Culture

A positive classroom culture reduces behavioral issues and promotes a love of learning. It encourages collaboration, empathy, and responsibility among students.

Strategies Employed by Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete

Emphasis on Social-Emotional Learning (SEL)

Both educators prioritize SEL within their approaches, recognizing that emotional regulation and social skills are foundational to academic success.

Key SEL Components

- Self-awareness
- Self-management
- Social awareness
- Relationship skills
- Responsible decision-making

Use of Mindful Practices

Mindfulness techniques are central to their strategies, helping students develop focus, emotional control, and resilience.

Mindfulness Activities Commonly Used

- Breathing exercises
- Guided imagery
- Body scans
- Mindful listening

Establishing Clear and Consistent Routines

Routine consistency helps students understand expectations and reduces anxiety.

Examples of Routines

- Morning check-ins
- Transition signals
- Ending routines
- Classroom jobs

Creating a Caring and Inclusive Environment

Both educators emphasize inclusivity and kindness, fostering a classroom community where every student feels valued.

Methods to Promote Inclusion

- Class meetings
- Sharing circles
- Collaborative projects
- Respect for diverse perspectives

The Role of Reflection and Feedback

Ongoing Assessment

Teachers observe and assess student engagement and behavior during the initial weeks to tailor their approaches.

Student Reflection

Encouraging students to reflect on their feelings and experiences helps them develop self-awareness and ownership of their learning.

Challenges Faced During the First Six Weeks

Managing Diverse Student Needs

Classrooms often comprise students with varying backgrounds, abilities, and emotional needs, requiring differentiated strategies.

Building Consistency Amid Uncertainty

Initial days can be unpredictable, necessitating flexibility and patience from educators.

Impact of Effective First Six Weeks Strategies

Improved Behavioral Outcomes

Students understand boundaries and expectations, leading to fewer disruptions.

Enhanced Student Engagement

A positive, supportive environment motivates students to participate actively.

Stronger Teacher-Student Relationships

Trust and rapport established early foster a conducive learning atmosphere.

Practical Tips for Educators

Set Clear Expectations Early

Communicate rules and routines explicitly and revisit them regularly.

Incorporate Mindful Moments Daily

Start the day with a mindfulness activity to center students' attention.

Foster Student Voice

Encourage students to share their thoughts and feelings, promoting ownership and respect.

Be Patient and Consistent

Building a community takes time; consistency and patience are key.

Conclusion

The first six weeks of school, as emphasized by educators like Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete, are a vital period that can determine the trajectory of the entire year. By focusing on social-emotional learning, mindfulness, consistent routines, and fostering an inclusive environment, teachers can lay a strong foundation for student success. The strategies outlined not only support academic achievement but also nurture resilient, empathetic, and engaged learners, ultimately creating a classroom community where every student has the opportunity to thrive.

Paula Denton Roxann Kriete First Six Weeks of School: An In-Depth Investigation

The initial six weeks of the school year are often regarded as the foundational period where educators set the tone for student engagement, classroom culture, and academic success. Among the many educators navigating this critical phase, Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete have emerged as influential figures whose approaches merit close examination. This investigative review explores their philosophies, methods, and the tangible outcomes observed during these formative weeks, providing a comprehensive understanding suitable for review sites, educational journals, and policymakers alike.

Introduction: Setting the Stage for Success

The first six weeks of school serve as a crucial window for establishing routines, fostering relationships, and cultivating an environment conducive to learning. In this context, educators like Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete have developed frameworks rooted in social-emotional learning, classroom management, and student-centered pedagogy. Their strategies challenge traditional paradigms, emphasizing the importance of emotional safety and community building from day one.

This analysis aims to uncover the nuances of their approaches, assess their effectiveness, and identify best practices that can inform broader educational practices.

Profiles of Influential Educators

Paula Denton

Paula Denton is renowned for her work in social-emotional learning and positive classroom environments. Her approach emphasizes mindfulness, student voice, and intentional community-building activities. Denton advocates for creating classrooms where students feel safe, respected, and motivated to participate actively in their own learning journeys.

Roxann Kriete

Roxann Kriete is a proponent of trauma-informed teaching and restorative practices. Her philosophy centers around understanding students' backgrounds, especially those impacted by adverse experiences, and designing classroom routines that promote stability and trust. Kriete's methods prioritize relationship-building and proactive strategies over punitive measures.

Methodologies Implemented During the First Six Weeks

The initial weeks are often characterized by specific instructional and behavioral strategies. Both Denton and Kriete employ overlapping yet distinct methods designed to establish a positive classroom climate.

1. Establishing Routines and Procedures

- Clear expectations for behavior and academic tasks.
- Consistent daily schedules to foster predictability.
- Visual aids and signage to reinforce routines.

2. Building Relationships and Community

- Circle time discussions to promote student voice.
- Icebreaker activities tailored to diverse student backgrounds.
- Personal storytelling and sharing to build trust.

3. Incorporating Mindfulness and Social-Emotional Skills

- Short mindfulness exercises at the start of each day.
- Emotion regulation activities.
- Reflection journals for students to express feelings.

4. Trauma-Informed and Restorative Practices

- Restorative circles to address conflicts.
- Student-led conferences.
- Staff training on trauma awareness.

5. Differentiated and Student-Centered Instruction

- Flexible grouping based on skill levels.
- Choice boards and project options.
- Incorporation of student interests into lessons.

Observed Outcomes in the First Six Weeks

The impact of these strategies was assessed through multiple lenses, including student engagement, behavioral data, and qualitative feedback from teachers and students.

Academic Engagement and Participation

- Increased student participation in discussions.
- Higher rates of task completion.
- Positive feedback regarding classroom activities.

Behavioral Trends

- Reduction in disruptions and off-task behaviors.

- Improved conflict resolution among students.
- Greater adherence to routines.

Emotional and Social Development

- Enhanced peer relationships.
- Increased self-awareness and emotional literacy.
- Students expressing feeling more connected and safe.

Case Studies and Anecdotal Evidence

To illustrate practical applications, this review examines specific classroom case studies:

Case Study 1: Implementing Circle Time

A third-grade classroom integrated daily circle discussions led by Roxann Kriete's protocols. Within two weeks, teachers observed a measurable decrease in behavioral incidents and an increase in student self-regulation. Students reported feeling more comfortable sharing ideas and concerns.

Case Study 2: Mindfulness in Action

In a middle school setting, Paula Denton's mindfulness exercises at the start of the day contributed to calmer classrooms. Teachers noted fewer disciplinary referrals and more focused academic work.

Challenges and Limitations Encountered

Despite positive outcomes, implementing these methods during the first six weeks also posed challenges:

- Adequate staff training on trauma-informed practices was sometimes lacking.
- Variability in student backgrounds required differentiated approaches.
- Resistance from some students accustomed to traditional routines.
- Time constraints in covering curriculum while establishing routines.

Addressing these challenges often required ongoing professional development and flexibility from educators.

Implications for Practice and Policy

The evidence suggests that early investment in relationship-building, routines, and social-emotional learning pays dividends in classroom management and student well-being. Schools adopting Denton and Kriete's approaches should consider:

- Comprehensive staff training programs prior to school opening.
- Allocating time for community-building activities.
- Integrating social-emotional curricula into core instruction.
- Ongoing assessment of student emotional health.

Furthermore, policy frameworks that prioritize trauma-informed practices and restorative justice can sustain these initiatives beyond initial weeks.

Conclusion: The Path Forward

The first six weeks of school are a vital period for laying the groundwork for a successful academic year. Both Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete offer compelling, research-backed strategies that foster safe, inclusive, and engaging classrooms. While challenges remain, the positive indicators—ranging from behavioral improvements to enhanced emotional resilience—highlight the potential of these approaches.

Future research should focus on longitudinal outcomes, scalability across diverse educational settings, and the integration of these methods into standard teacher training. As educators seek more effective ways to support their students holistically, the insights gleaned from Denton and Kriete's first six-week frameworks serve as valuable guides toward creating nurturing and dynamic learning environments.

In summary, the investigation into the first six weeks of school through the lens of Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete's methodologies underscores the importance of intentional relationship-building, routine establishment, and social-emotional development. These foundational practices not only facilitate immediate classroom management but also set the stage for sustained academic and personal growth throughout the year.

Question Who are Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete, and what is their significance in early childhood education? Paula Denton and Roxann Kriete are educators and authors renowned for their work on social-emotional development and trauma-informed practices in early childhood education. Their approaches emphasize creating nurturing classroom environments that support children's emotional well-being. What are some key strategies recommended by Denton and Kriete for the first six weeks of school? They recommend establishing predictable routines, building strong relationships with students, creating a safe and welcoming environment, and teaching social-emotional skills explicitly to set a positive tone for the year. How can teachers effectively

implement trauma-informed practices during the first six weeks of school? Teachers should foster trust, demonstrate consistency, validate students' feelings, and incorporate calming strategies and social-emotional learning activities to support students who have experienced trauma. What are common challenges teachers face during the first six weeks, and how do Denton and Kriete suggest overcoming them? Challenges include building relationships, managing diverse needs, and establishing routines. Denton and Kriete advise patience, intentional relationship-building, clear communication, and flexibility to adapt to students' needs. Why is the first six weeks of school considered a critical period according to Denton and Kriete? They believe this period sets the foundation for the rest of the year, influencing students' sense of safety, belonging, and engagement. A positive start helps foster a supportive classroom community and promotes successful learning.

Related keywords: Paula Denton, Roxann Kriete, first six weeks, school, early childhood education, teaching strategies, classroom management, elementary school, student engagement, curriculum planning, teacher collaboration

what months have 5 weeks in 2014

What months have 5 weeks in 2014

Understanding which months span five weeks in a particular year can be useful for various reasons, including planning work schedules, budgeting, marketing campaigns, or personal arrangements. In 2014, many people and organizations wondered about the months that contain five full weeks, as this influences how they allocate time and resources. This comprehensive guide will explore exactly which months in 2014 had five weeks, the factors that determine this, and how to identify such months in any year.

Understanding the Concept of a "Five-Week Month"

Before delving into the specifics of 2014, it's important to clarify what it means for a month to have five weeks.

What Does It Mean for a Month to Have 5 Weeks?

- A month is considered to have five weeks if it spans over at least 29 days, and the dates fall into five separate calendar weeks.
- Typically, a calendar week runs from Sunday through Saturday or Monday through Sunday,

depending on regional conventions.

- For a month to have 5 full weeks, it must start early enough in the week and extend into the next month, or begin late in the week and extend into the next month, covering five instances of the weekly cycle.

Factors That Determine a 5-Week Month

- The length of the month (28, 29, 30, or 31 days).
- The day of the week on which the month begins.
- The specific calendar structure in a given year (leap years, regional week-start conventions).

Overview of the Calendar Year 2014

2014 was a common year starting on Wednesday, January 1, and ending on Wednesday, December 31. It was not a leap year, meaning February had 28 days. This setup impacts the distribution of days across months and, consequently, the number of weeks each month contains.

Key points about 2014:

- It was a non-leap year.
- The first day of the year was a Wednesday.
- The last day was a Wednesday.
- The months varied in length: January (31 days), February (28 days), March (31 days), April (30 days), May (31 days), June (30 days), July (31 days), August (31 days), September (30 days), October (31 days), November (30 days), December (31 days).

Identifying Months with 5 Weeks in 2014

To determine which months had five weeks in 2014, we analyze the start and end days of each month and see if they span over five calendar weeks.

Methodology

- Count the days from the first day of the month to the last.
- Check how many calendar weeks these days cover based on the week start day.
- A month with at least 29 days that begins late enough in the week and ends early enough in the next week will typically span five weeks.

Analysis by Month

January 2014

- Start: Wednesday, January 1
- End: Saturday, January 31
- Since January begins on Wednesday, it runs from Jan 1 to Jan 31.
- Number of days: 31
- Spanning over 5 weeks (from Jan 1 to Jan 31, Wednesday to Saturday).
- Result: January has 5 weeks.

February 2014

- Start: Saturday, February 1
- End: Saturday, February 28
- Number of days: 28
- Since it starts on Saturday and ends on Saturday, it covers exactly four full weeks.
- Result: February has 4 weeks.

March 2014

- Start: Saturday, March 1
- End: Sunday, March 31
- Number of days: 31
- Runs from Saturday, March 1, to Sunday, March 31.
- Since it starts on Saturday and ends on Sunday, it spans over five calendar weeks.
- Result: March has 5 weeks.

April 2014

- Start: Tuesday, April 1
- End: Tuesday, April 30
- Number of days: 30
- Since it begins on Tuesday, it spans over four full weeks plus some days.
- Result: April has 4 weeks.

May 2014

- Start: Thursday, May 1
- End: Friday, May 31
- Number of days: 31
- Begins on Thursday and ends on Friday, spanning five weeks.
- Result: May has 5 weeks.

June 2014

- Start: Sunday, June 1
- End: Sunday, June 30
- Number of days: 30
- Starts on Sunday, the first day of the week in many calendars, and ends on Sunday.
- This means it covers exactly five calendar weeks.
- Result: June has 5 weeks.

July 2014

- Start: Tuesday, July 1
- End: Wednesday, July 31
- Number of days: 31
- Begins on Tuesday, ends on Wednesday, spanning five weeks.
- Result: July has 5 weeks.

August 2014

- Start: Friday, August 1
- End: Sunday, August 31
- Number of days: 31
- Starts late in the week, but because it spans from Friday to Sunday, it covers five weeks.
- Result: August has 5 weeks.

September 2014

- Start: Monday, September 1
- End: Monday, September 30
- Number of days: 30
- Starts at the beginning of the week, and ends on Monday, spanning four full weeks.

- Result: September has 4 weeks.

October 2014

- Start: Wednesday, October 1
- End: Friday, October 31
- Number of days: 31
- Begins on Wednesday, ends on Friday, covering five calendar weeks.
- Result: October has 5 weeks.

November 2014

- Start: Saturday, November 1
- End: Sunday, November 30
- Number of days: 30
- Starts on Saturday and ends on Sunday, covering five weeks.
- Result: November has 5 weeks.

December 2014

- Start: Monday, December 1
- End: Wednesday, December 31
- Number of days: 31
- Begins on Monday and ends mid-week, spanning five weeks.
- Result: December has 5 weeks.

Summary of Months with 5 Weeks in 2014

Based on the analysis above, the months in 2014 that spanned five calendar weeks are:

- January
- March
- May
- June
- July
- August
- October

- November
- December

Additional Insights: How to Determine 5-Week Months in Any Year

If you're interested in identifying five-week months beyond 2014, here are some tips:

Key Factors to Check

- The month has at least 30 days.
- The first day of the month falls late enough in the week (e.g., Thursday, Friday, Saturday).
- The month ends early enough in the week to extend into five calendar weeks.

Practical Steps

- Mark the first and last days of the month.
- Count how many calendar weeks these days span, considering your regional week start (Sunday or Monday).
- Verify if the total days are at least 29.
- Use digital calendars or date calculators to automate this process.

Conclusion

In 2014, several months contained five weeks, primarily those with 31 days and starting late in the week. The months with five weeks were January, March, May, June, July, August, October, November, and December. Recognizing these months can help with planning and scheduling, especially when exact time allotments are crucial.

Knowing how to identify five-week months in any year empowers you to better organize your calendar, whether for professional or personal purposes. Remember, the key factors involve the length of the month and the starting day, which together determine whether a month spans over five calendar weeks.

SEO Keywords and Phrases:

- months with 5 weeks in 2014
- how to identify 5-week months
- calendar weeks in 2014

- months spanning five weeks
- calendar planning 2014
- understanding five-week months
- year 2014 calendar analysis
- planning with 5-week months

By understanding these principles, you can easily analyze any year's calendar to determine which months span five weeks and plan accordingly.

What Months Have 5 Weeks in 2014: An In-Depth Investigation

Understanding the calendar layout and how it influences our perception of time is a fascinating pursuit, particularly when examining the distribution of weeks within a year. In 2014, a common question among calendar enthusiasts, educators, and planners alike was: which months have 5 weeks in 2014? While this might seem straightforward at first glance, a closer look reveals nuances rooted in how weeks are structured, the definition of a "week," and the influence of the specific year's calendar configuration.

This comprehensive review aims to explore the concept of months with 5 weeks in 2014, elucidate the underlying principles governing weekly distributions, and provide a detailed analysis of that year's calendar. We will also discuss the implications for scheduling, planning, and general time management.

Understanding the Concept of "5 Weeks" in a Month

Before delving into the specifics of 2014, it is essential to define what it means for a month to have "5 weeks." In common parlance, many people assume that any month spanning parts of five different calendar weeks qualifies as a "5-week month." However, the reality is more nuanced, depending on the context and the way weeks are counted.

Standard Calendar Week Definition

In most contexts, a week is considered a fixed period of seven days, starting on a specific day (commonly Sunday or Monday) and ending six days later. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defines the week as starting on Monday and ending on Sunday, with week numbering assigned accordingly.

Implications for Counting Weeks in a Month

When counting the number of weeks in a month, there are two common approaches:

- Calendar-based approach: Counting the distinct calendar weeks that contain days from the month. For example, if a month starts in the middle of a week and ends in the middle of another week, it may span over five calendar weeks.

- Number of occurrences of a specific weekday: For instance, a month that contains five Mondays, five Tuesdays, etc. Sometimes, the question is about months with five occurrences of a particular weekday.

For our purposes, we are focusing on calendar weeks—that is, the total number of distinct weeks (based on the week numbering system) that include at least one day of the month.

The 2014 Calendar Overview

To analyze which months in 2014 have 5 weeks, we need to understand how the year's calendar was laid out. The year 2014 was a common year starting on Wednesday, January 1st, and ending on Wednesday, December 31st. It was not a leap year, so February had 28 days.

Here is a quick overview:

- January 2014: Starts Wednesday, January 1; ends Wednesday, January 31
- February 2014: Starts Saturday, February 1; ends Saturday, February 28
- March 2014: Starts Saturday, March 1; ends Monday, March 31
- April 2014: Starts Tuesday, April 1; ends Tuesday, April 30
- May 2014: Starts Thursday, May 1; ends Saturday, May 31
- June 2014: Starts Sunday, June 1; ends Monday, June 30
- July 2014: Starts Tuesday, July 1; ends Thursday, July 31
- August 2014: Starts Friday, August 1; ends Sunday, August 31
- September 2014: Starts Monday, September 1; ends Tuesday, September 30
- October 2014: Starts Wednesday, October 1; ends Friday, October 31
- November 2014: Starts Saturday, November 1; ends Sunday, November 30
- December 2014: Starts Monday, December 1; ends Wednesday, December 31

In terms of weeks, the ISO week date system (where weeks start on Monday and week 1 is the week containing January 4th) is often used for consistency.

Identifying Months with 5 Calendar Weeks in 2014

The key to identifying months with 5 weeks is to analyze how many distinct week numbers are associated with each month. Since the ISO week system numbers weeks from 1 to 52 or 53, depending on the year, we will examine the week numbers for each month.

Methodology:

- Determine the ISO week number for the first day of each month.
- Determine the ISO week number for the last day of each month.
- Count the number of unique week numbers within the month.

Note: For simplicity, the analysis assumes the ISO week date system (Monday-start weeks).

Analysis of Each Month

January 2014

- Starts Wednesday, January 1 (Week 1)
- Ends Wednesday, January 31 (Week 5)

Weeks involved: ISO weeks 1 through 5

Result: January 2014 spans 5 weeks.

February 2014

- Starts Saturday, February 1 (Week 5)
- Ends Saturday, February 28 (Week 9)

Weeks involved: Weeks 5 through 9

Result: February 2014 spans 5 weeks.

March 2014

- Starts Saturday, March 1 (Week 9)
- Ends Monday, March 31 (Week 13)

Weeks involved: Weeks 9 through 13

Result: March 2014 includes 5 weeks.

April 2014

- Starts Tuesday, April 1 (Week 14)
- Ends Tuesday, April 30 (Week 17)

Weeks involved: Weeks 14 through 17

Result: April 2014 spans 4 weeks.

May 2014

- Starts Thursday, May 1 (Week 18)
- Ends Saturday, May 31 (Week 22)

Weeks involved: Weeks 18 through 22

Result: May 2014 spans 5 weeks.

June 2014

- Starts Sunday, June 1 (Week 22)
- Ends Monday, June 30 (Week 26)

Weeks involved: Weeks 22 through 26

Result: June 2014 spans 5 weeks.

July 2014

- Starts Tuesday, July 1 (Week 27)
- Ends Thursday, July 31 (Week 31)

Weeks involved: Weeks 27 through 31

Result: July 2014 spans 5 weeks.

August 2014

- Starts Friday, August 1 (Week 31)
- Ends Sunday, August 31 (Week 35)

Weeks involved: Weeks 31 through 35

Result: August 2014 spans 5 weeks.

September 2014

- Starts Monday, September 1 (Week 36)
- Ends Tuesday, September 30 (Week 39)

Weeks involved: Weeks 36 through 39

Result: September 2014 spans 4 weeks.

October 2014

- Starts Wednesday, October 1 (Week 40)
- Ends Friday, October 31 (Week 44)

Weeks involved: Weeks 40 through 44

Result: October 2014 spans 5 weeks.

November 2014

- Starts Saturday, November 1 (Week 44)
- Ends Sunday, November 30 (Week 48)

Weeks involved: Weeks 44 through 48

Result: November 2014 spans 5 weeks.

December 2014

- Starts Monday, December 1 (Week 49)

- Ends Wednesday, December 31 (Week 52)

Weeks involved: Weeks 49 through 52

Result: December 2014 spans 4 weeks.

Summary of Months with 5 Weeks in 2014

Based on the analysis above, the months in 2014 that spanned five calendar weeks, according to ISO week numbering, are:

- January
- February
- March
- May
- June
- July
- August
- October
- November

Months with 4 weeks: April, September, December

Implications for Planning and Scheduling

Understanding which months span five weeks can be particularly useful for various practical applications:

- Payroll and Financial Planning: Some organizations operate on weekly pay cycles or need to account for extra weeks in budgeting.
- Event Planning: Knowing months with extended weekly coverage helps in scheduling recurring events.
- Academic Calendars: Adjustments may be necessary when planning semesters, holidays, or breaks.
- Resource Allocation: Businesses can optimize staffing and resource deployment based on the distribution of weeks.

Furthermore, recognizing that months with five weeks are often associated with months starting or ending mid-week can aid in setting realistic expectations for project timelines and deadlines.

Additional Considerations: Definitions and Calendar Variations

While the ISO week system provides a standardized approach, other cultures or organizations may define weeks differently. Some consider months with five occurrences of a particular weekday (e.g., five Mondays) as "five-week months," which can include months with fewer than

Question Which months in 2014 had five full weeks? In 2014, the months of March, June, August, and November each contained five full weeks, depending on how the weeks are counted. How can I determine which months have five weeks in a given year like 2014? To identify months with five weeks, check if the month starts on a Thursday or earlier and has at least 29 days. In 2014, March, June, August, and November fit this criterion. Why do some months have five weeks while others don't in 2014? Months with five weeks typically start early in the week (Sunday or Monday) and have 31 days, allowing the weeks to spill over into five full segments. In 2014, months like March, August, and November had this pattern. Did February have five weeks in 2014? No, February 2014 had only four weeks since it had 28 days, which is less than 29 days needed to span five weeks. Are the months with five weeks in 2014 the same as in other years? The months with five weeks vary each year depending on how the days fall in the calendar. In 2014, March, June, August, and November had five weeks, but other years may differ.

Related keywords: months with 5 weeks in 2014, 2014 calendar months, months with 31 days, weeks in 2014, months with five weekends, 2014 month durations, calendar months with five occurrences, months spanning five weeks, 2014 month lengths, months with five Mondays

Read the full article online: [What Months Have 5 Weeks In 2014](#)