Assignment photos to one PDF

Prepare your pages first, combine them once, then check the saved file before you submit.

1 Get the pictures ready

Use even light and keep every page corner visible. Check small writing, equations and graph labels. Crop the background and save sideways pictures upright in your device's photo editor.

2 Add pages in reading order

Open stackpdf.com/jpg-to-pdf. Add page 1, then use **Add images** for the next page. Wait for each thumbnail and check its number before adding another. Do not rely on filenames or multi-select picker order.

3 Choose the paper setup

For a US Letter assignment, choose **Letter**, **Portrait**, **Fit inside** and **Small** margin. Small is a quarter inch. Fit inside keeps the complete image visible. Use your instructor's settings if they differ.

4 Create and save one PDF

Select **Create PDF from images**, then save the result. When the inputs are upright and correctly ordered, you do not need separate merge, reorder or rotate exports.

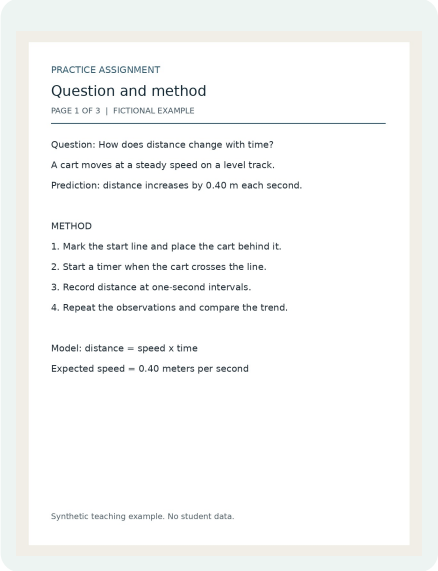
5 Check before submitting

Open the saved PDF. Confirm the page count and order, orientation and readable details. Check the file size against the course limit, and use the filename your instructor requests.

If the order looks wrong before export: start a fresh session and add the upright originals one at a time. Portrait/Landscape changes the paper, not the rotation of an individual picture.

Check the page, not the filename

The supplied fictional pages have deliberately scrambled filenames. Their written page numbers show the right reading order.


PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Question and method

PAGE 1 OF 3 | FICTIONAL EXAMPLE

Question: How does distance change with time?

A cart moves at a steady speed on a level track.

Prediction: distance increases by 0.40 m each second.

METHOD

1. Mark the start line and place the cart behind it.
2. Start a timer when the cart crosses the line.
3. Record distance at one-second intervals.
4. Repeat the observations and compare the trend.

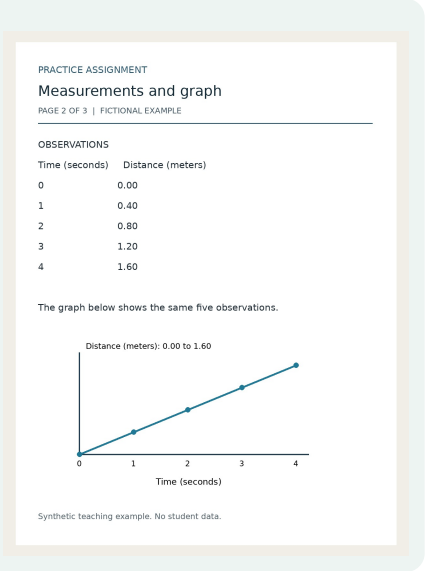
Model: distance = speed x time

Expected speed = 0.40 meters per second

Synthetic teaching example. No student data.

Page 1

IMG_7310.jpg


PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Measurements and graph

PAGE 2 OF 3 | FICTIONAL EXAMPLE

OBSERVATIONS

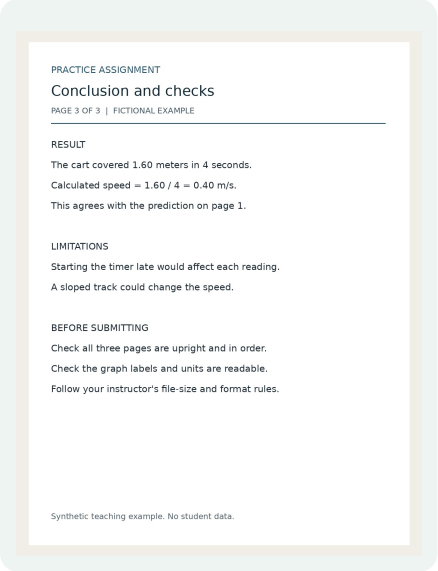
Time (seconds)	Distance (meters)
0	0.00
1	0.40
2	0.80
3	1.20
4	1.60

The graph below shows the same five observations.

Synthetic teaching example. No student data.

Page 2

IMG_2050.jpg


PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Conclusion and checks

PAGE 3 OF 3 | FICTIONAL EXAMPLE

RESULT

The cart covered 1.60 meters in 4 seconds.

Calculated speed = 1.60 / 4 = 0.40 m/s.

This agrees with the prediction on page 1.

LIMITATIONS

Starting the timer late would affect each reading.

A sloped track could change the speed.

BEFORE SUBMITTING

Check all three pages are upright and in order.

Check the graph labels and units are readable.

Follow your instructor's file-size and format rules.

Synthetic teaching example. No student data.

Page 3

IMG_0902.jpg

What the checked example contains

Three Letter pages in order 1-2-3, all upright, with a quarter-inch margin. The local example PDF is 456,952 bytes (about 446 KiB). Your file size will depend on your pictures.

Before you press Submit

- ☐ Correct pages, in the correct order
- ☐ No sideways pages or clipped edges
- ☐ Small writing and labels readable at normal zoom
- ☐ File size and filename match the course instructions

Pictures are not searchable text. This workflow places images in a PDF. It does not add OCR or an accessible text layer. If searchable or accessible text is required, follow your instructor's specified format.

All practice pages are original fictional examples, not real student records. The sample was verified locally against the current conversion helper; no real assignment was submitted and the full website flow was not exercised in that check.