

Visas

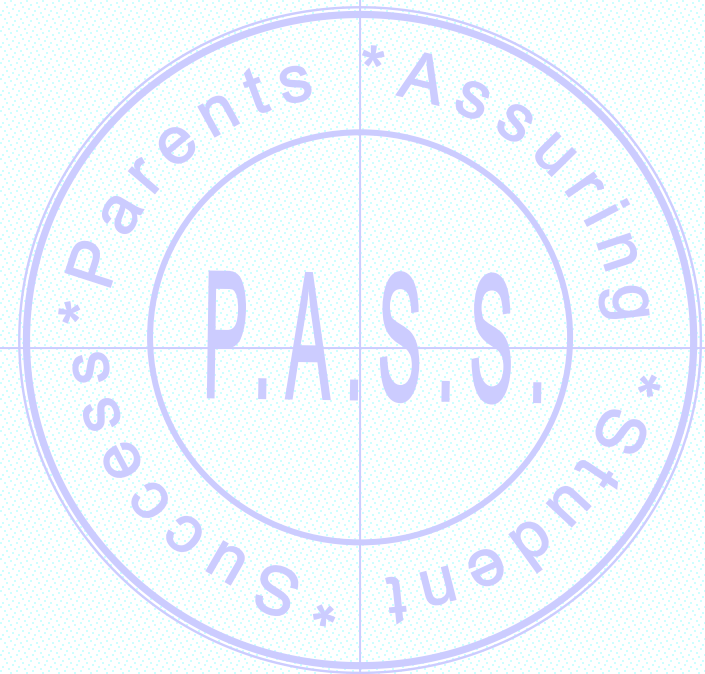
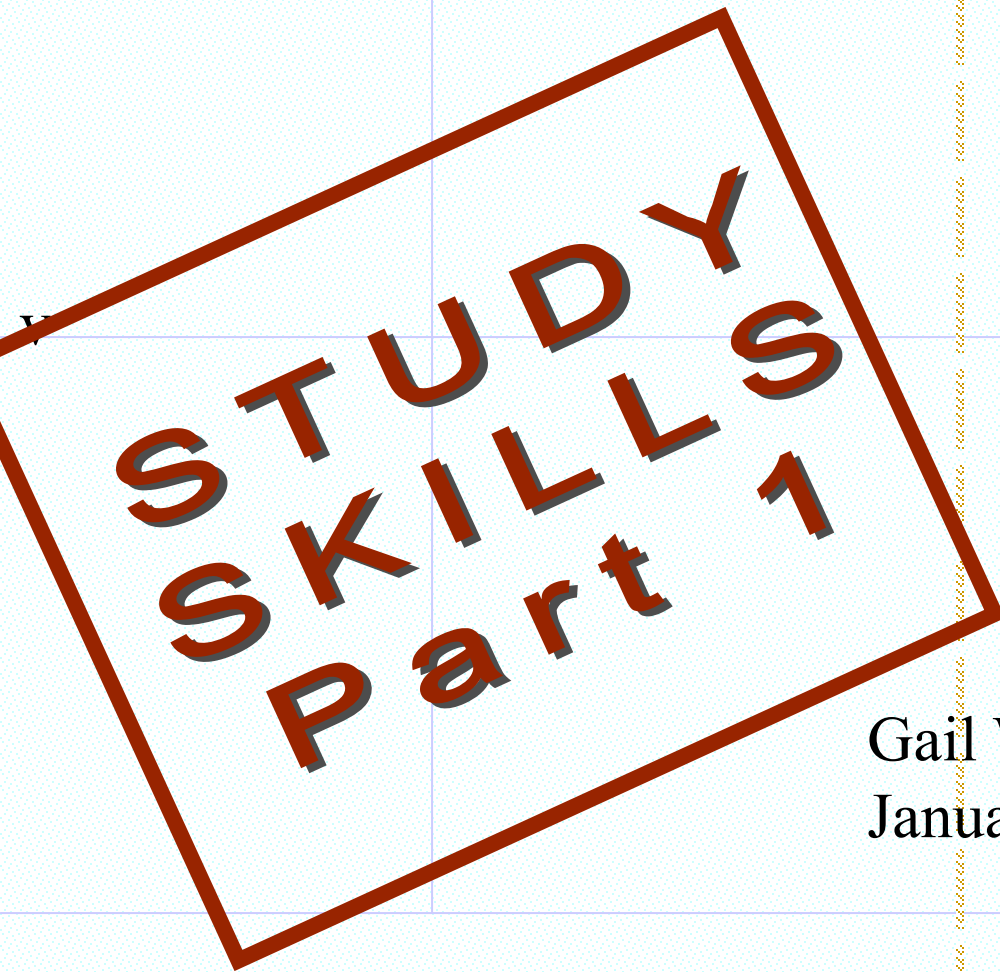
Entries

Departures

Visas

Entries

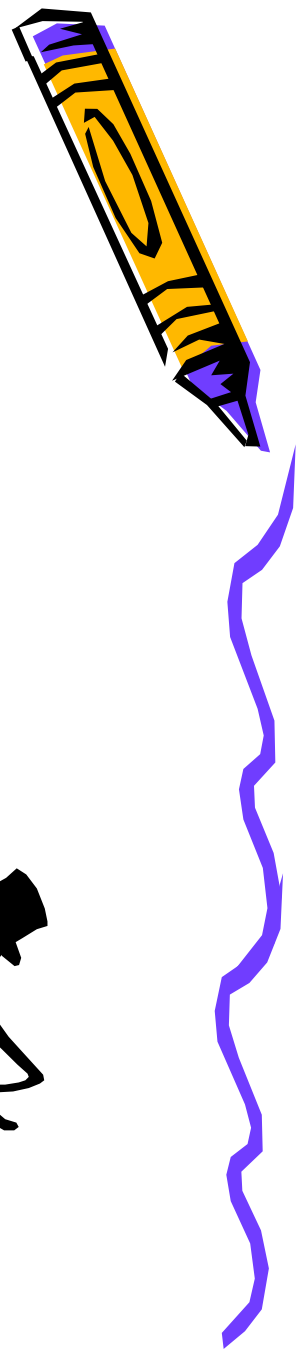
Departures



Gail Wehmann, Principal
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Workshop Goals

- Review Module 1
 - Parents: The Critical Link
- Learning Styles
- Study Skills
 - Concentration (in part 1)
 - Listening (in part 2)
 - Time Management (in part 2)
- Home Environment



Parents – the Critical Link

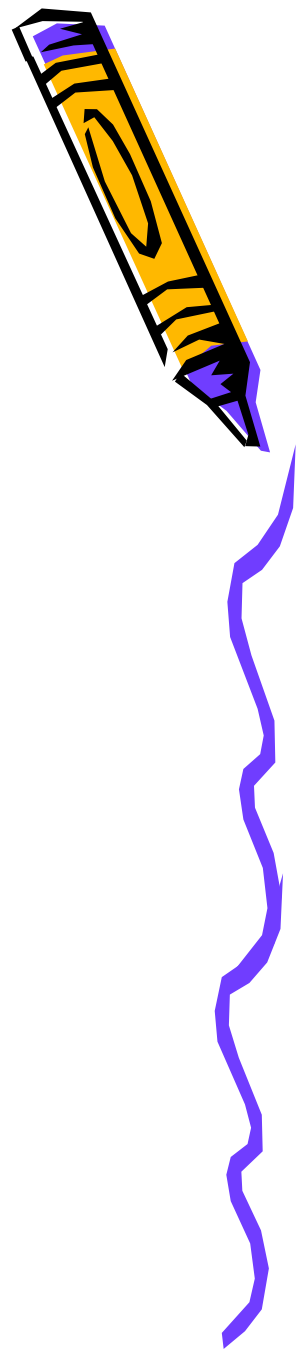
Be a Motivator

- connect with your child
- use praise and compliments
- share and display your child's schoolwork and successes
- send them letters of love



LEARNING STYLES (Handout # 1)

- **Visual Learners**
Learning by Seeing
- **Auditory Learners**
Learning by Hearing
- **Kinesthetic Learners**
Learning by Doing



Visual Learners

Learning by Seeing

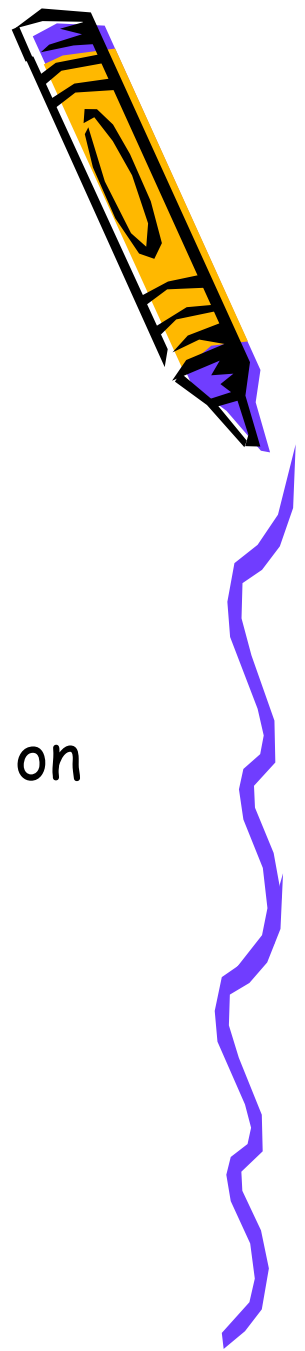
- Learn best from visual aids
- Color coding can be extremely helpful
- "Draw" your notes
- When reading, observe maps, graphs, and pictures in the book to help understand the material
- In group activities, volunteer to be the illustrator
- Make cartoons, or a series of them, to express feelings or new learning



Auditory Learners

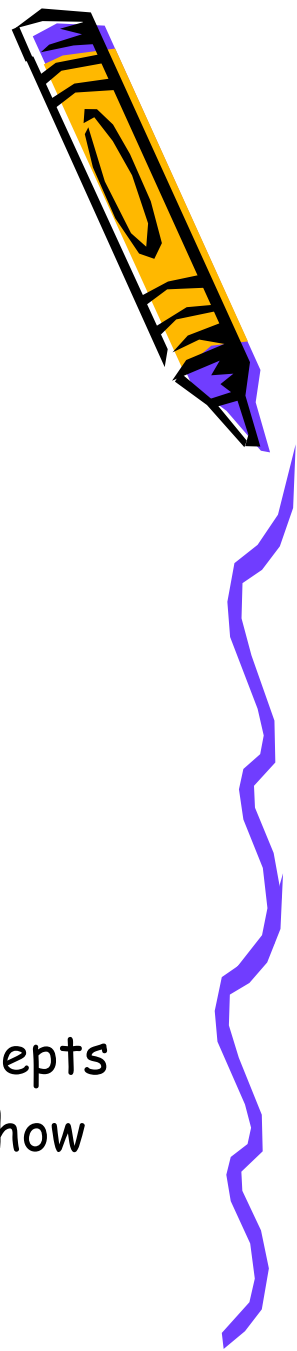
Learning by Hearing

- Usually enjoy listening and discussing
- Tend to be effective communicators
- Like to concentrate on one thing at a time
- Do not tend to like a lot of group work or hands on projects
- May enjoy books on tape
- Usually good speakers (oral presentations)
- Study in a quiet spot with no distractions



Kinesthetic Learners

Learning by Doing



- Learn best with hands on activities
- May want to take notes when the teacher is presenting material
- Activities they may enjoy:
 - Dramatic role plays
 - Making things such as posters, dioramas, or mobiles
 - Putting on a puppet show
 - Use blocks or manipulative to understand math concepts
 - Dress up as a character from the past in order to show understanding of a historical time period
 - Choreograph a scene for a play



COLT

Handout # 2



- Concentration
- Listening
- Time-Management

**The Building Blocks
of Effective Learning**

WHAT IS CONCENTRATION?

- It is paying close attention.
- It is a shortcut to learning.
- It is a skill anyone can learn or sharpen.



**Concentration is the ability to
shut out distractions.**



**Practice
is the
key!**

WHAT CAUSES POOR CONCENTRATION?

Physical Causes

- ADD affects 3 to 5% of all children.

Children Need

- A quiet place to study
- No visitors during study time
- Close supervision

Environmental Causes

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several tangled metal springs and wires. The springs are made of a dark, possibly black or dark grey, metal. They are coiled in various directions, creating a complex, chaotic pattern. The lighting is somewhat soft, highlighting the metallic texture and the curves of the springs. The overall appearance is that of a dense, tangled mass of mechanical parts.

- **Television**
- **Music**
- **Friends**

- **Telephone**
- **Traffic**
- **Parties**

Concentration Problems



- The concentration problems of most children can be traced to environment and habit.
- Parents can remove some distractions and teach children to block out others.

The Home Learning Environment

A stable home environment is fundamental to improved student learning.





**Children require a
stable environment
that provides
emotional and
physical support.**

**Any home can become an
“educational castle” ...**

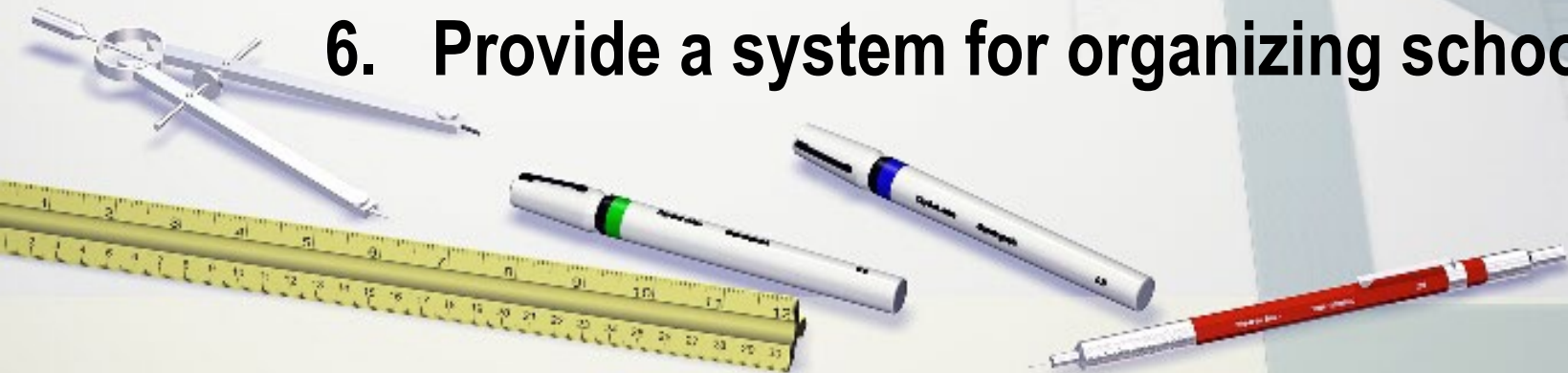


**...if families make
an effort.**



6 Steps to Becoming a Learning Architect

1. Develop a Special Study Area.
2. Stress the importance of the SSA.
3. Neutralize the enemies of learning.
4. Equip the SSA with study supplies.
5. Label drawers, shelves, and cabinets.
6. Provide a system for organizing schoolwork.

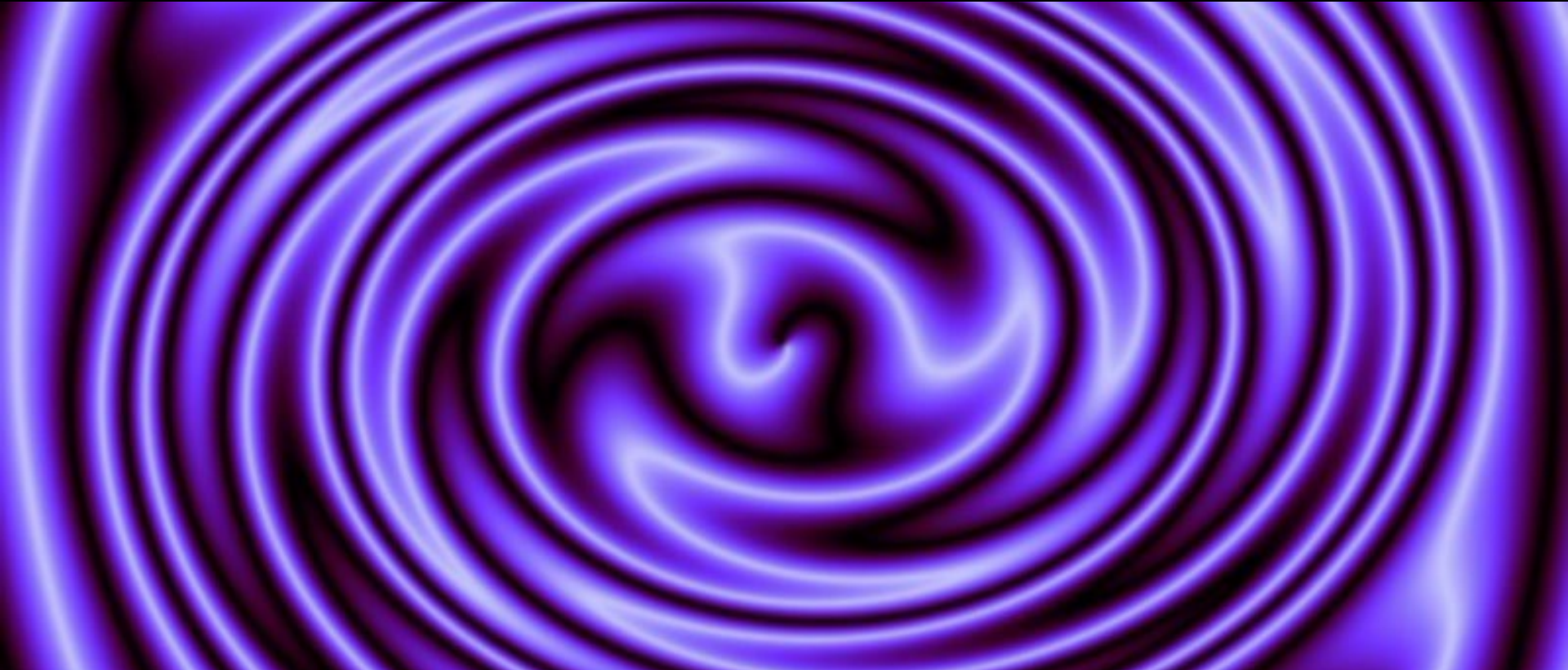


Frank Talk About Television

- **Television has become a symbol of American Culture.**
- **It entertains and informs, but its potential to interfere with learning is enormous.**

SONY

**Television can be a friend of
learning...**



**...or learning's biggest
adversary.**



**Television
exposes
children to a
heavy diet of
raw violence
and mindless
commercials.**



**One study showed
that the average
child spends 10,000
to 15,000 hours in
front of the TV set
before age 18.**

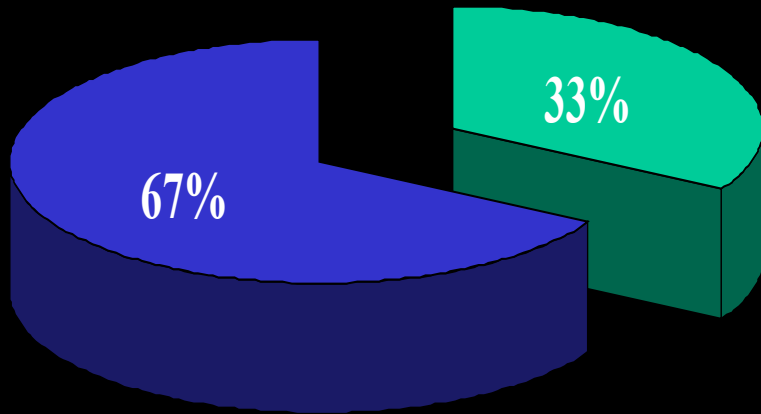


**The average
child age 2 to
11 years old
views at least
28 hours of
television each
week.**

- Television is raising many children.
- Children receive a main part of their education from television.
- Many children form their values, attitudes, and behavior from what they see on television.

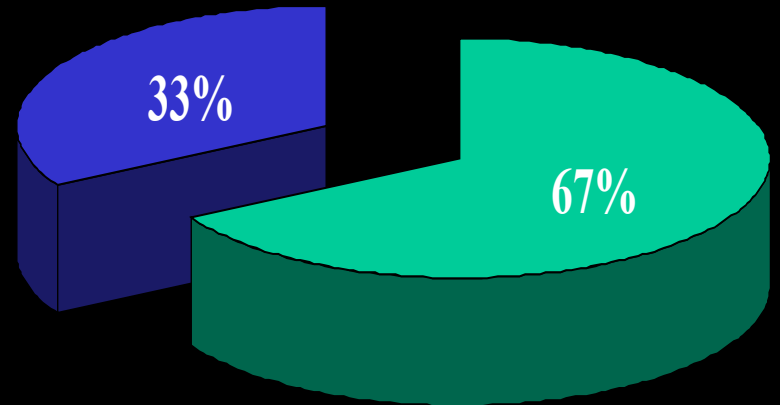


CHILDREN UNDER AGE 8



■ Have TV In room
■ Don't Have TV In Room

CHILDREN OVER AGE 8



■ Have TV In room
■ Don't Have TV In Room

A close-up photograph of a single, large, golden egg resting in a nest made of dry straw. The egg is the central focus, with a bright highlight on its upper left side. The straw is light brown and textured, surrounding the egg. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the nest and some green leaves in the upper right corner.

**Too much television can
hatch lazy bodies...**

...and even lazier minds.

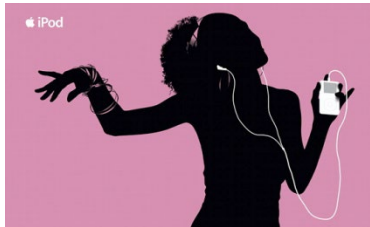
Rules Governing Technology

- Identify forbidden shows/games.
- Limit technology time.



- ✓ Homework should be completed before extended TV viewing.
- ✓ Consider removing TV s, computers from children's bedrooms.

TECHNOLOGY DISTRACTIONS



Concentration Reminders

- Study in the same place every day.
- Study in a quiet place.
- Convert a room into an SSA.
- Provide suitable ventilation, light, and temperature.
- Make child's SSA clear of clutter, noise and distractions.

Concentration Reminders

The background of the slide features a light-colored surface, possibly a desk, with various school supplies scattered across it. In the upper right, there is a white pen with a red and black tip. Below it, a red pencil with a silver eraser is visible. To the right of the center, there is a blue and white pen. In the lower right, a yellow ruler with black markings is positioned diagonally. In the lower left, a silver compass is shown. The overall scene suggests a study or workspace.

- Prop up reading materials.
- Study one task at a time.
- Get a drink, snack, and rest before studying.
- Know the purpose for studying the lesson.