



## Key Areas Where Students Need Support



Organization



Academics and Learning



Social and Emotional Dynamics



**Navigating School Systems** 















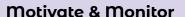
# Tip 1: Setting Your Student Up for Success at Home



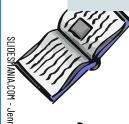
- A specific area at home for completing homework/studying
- Clean and free of other items
- Comfortable, quiet & well-lit
- Access to supplies such as pencils, paper, books & other helpful school materials

#### **Ensure a Specific Schedule**

- Determine the best homework/study time with your child (i.e. after playing and snack; after dinner, etc.)
- Stick to this schedule
- Take time for a 15 break every hour
- Support your child in breaking work up into manageable chunks



- Ask about assignments, quizzes & tests
- Praise their work and efforts
- Check completed homework
- Be available for questions, concerns and feedback
- Make sure students do their own work







## Tip 2: Routines!

- This helps them know what to expect.
- ttelps build time management skills.
- organizational issues







## Tip 3: Backpack/Binder Cleanout



SLIDESMANIA.COM - Jennifer Leban & Omar López

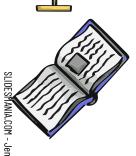






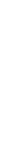










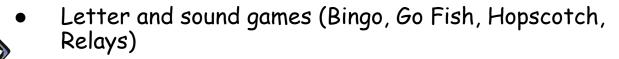




## Tip 4: Foster a Culture of Reading



- Family reading time/ Family book clubs
- Library/Bookstore outings



- Rhyming games
- Audio books
- Create a print-rich home environment





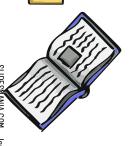




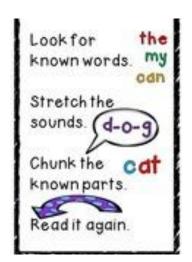
## Beginning Reading Strategies



Help reinforce reading strategies that your children are learning at school.



Instead of telling your child a difficult word, help them move through different ways to figure it out.











- Why did you select this book?
- What do you predict will happen?
- Does this book remind you of anything you've already read or seen?

Questions to Ask Your Child When Reading at Home



- Will you catch me up on the story? What happened so far?
- Where does the story take place?
- If you were that character, what would you have done differently in that situation?
- What does the place look like in your head as you're reading?
- What are some new words or facts that you learned so far?

#### After reading...

- What was your favorite part of the story? Why?
- Who was your favorite character? Why?
- What was the most interesting thing you learned from the book?
- Why do you think the author wrote this book?
- Did the problem of the book's plot get solved? How?







## Tip 5: Math is in the world around us!



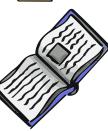




Sort (household items - laundry, toys, food)



Number recognition games (Go Fish, Memory, Bingo)



Physical games - mix it up!

- Hopscotch (letters, sounds, numbers)
- Relays (letters, sounds, numbers)
- Create number stories with your children









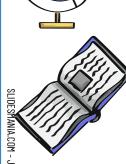
## Tip 6: Connect your child to resources



- Research topics together
- Safe media exploration
- Experts in the field
- Community programs











## Social











## Emotional Dynamics



# Tip 7: Create a Zen Transition Between Home & School



#### DO:

- Greet your child with a smile and a huge
- Ask about a highlight of the day or a happy moment (non-academic)
- Allow for quiet moments so your child can recharge/
- Have snacks/fuel ready to go
- Provide a transition between the school world and home life
- Create a joyful ritual

#### DON'T

- Ask "What did you do in school today?" or "What did you learn?" or "What's your homework?" immediately after school.
- Overschedule your child into activities/extracurriculars



#### Teach your Children to Think for Themselves

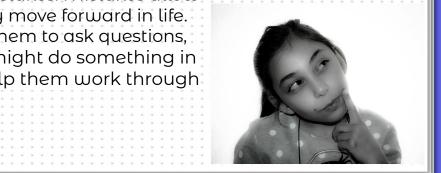
- 1. Start early!
- 2. Model for your child. He/she will see and understand your path to making/solving an independent decision or problem.
- Take a step back and allow your child to solve a problem. It's okay if they struggle. They will learn that sometimes things won't turn out the way they want. This will help your child be emotionally prepared to face challenges in the future.
- 4. Listen to your child instead of forcing a decision on him/her. This is how they grow to be confident and learn to make decisions and solve problems on their own.
- 5. Remind them that it is OK to make mistakes. Mistakes allow them to make better decisions as they move forward in life.
  6. Ask lots of questions and encourage them to ask questions, For example, asking why they they might do something in a certain way. This way, you can help them work through the process..



#### Food for Thought:

Taking a step back and allowing your kids to think for themselves might be tough for some parents, but allowing children the space to make mistakes and gain confidence in their decision-making skills should start early on. It can be hard to let your kid sit with discomfort as they navigate the world on their own. That discomfort doesn't mean you're not there to help, it just means you're allowing them the space to grow, and think, on their own.

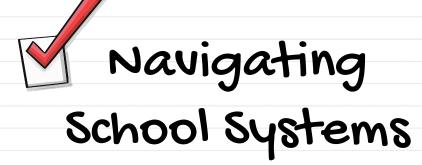
-Parents, February 5, 2021





- Participate in class
- Ask clarifying questions
- Keep track of own HW and grades
- Know your teacher's procedures and policies
- Follow up with missing/absent work
- As age appropriate, find a study buddy
- Talk to a trusted adult about social situations

- Know your child's friends
- Listen and guide your child with peer issues
- Talk about what it means to be a good friend
- Practice conflict resolution
- Keep tabs on social media
- Educate yourself about adolescent developmental stages





## Tip 10 Become Familiar with the 'Tech Side' of School

- District/School Website
- Teacher's Google Classroom or Seesaw
- Electronic Gradebook
- E-mail
- Parent Square



# Thank you!



GUSD Teaching and Learning Team













## How can parents help?

- Always tell your children the PLAN!!
- Be willing to negotiate, keeping in mind the things that motivate teens. (Pick your battles.)
- Keep your eye on the prize—building goal-directed persistence. (The best way to do this is to model this yourself.)
- Teach organizational skills
- Allow flexibility
- Assign household chores
- Use a visual timer



## **Color Coding**

- "Color"- Makes our brain pay attention
- "Coding" Helps us plan and prioritize
- Develops important habits that reinforce systems
- The state of the s
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- 3 Section 1.10.32 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum", written by Cicero in 45 BC
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## Students with focus issues often have difficulty conceptualizing time.

- Anticipating how long it takes to do something is a skill that needs to be developed.
- ✓ Use a Visual Timer to help with what "10 minutes" feels like.
- Ask them to predict and reflect before and after a time frame is given.



## 3 questions...

• What do I have to do?

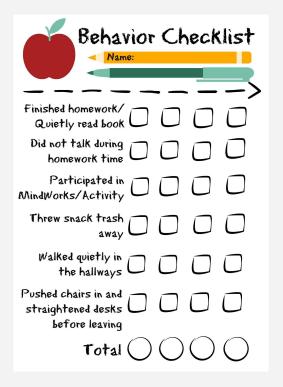


• When do I have to do it?

How long will it take me?

### Checklists have a variety of uses!

- Homework English
- Homework Math
- ✓ Binder
- ✓ Lunch
- ✓ PE Shirt
- ✓ PE Shorts
- Running Shoes

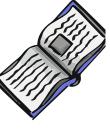




#### **Setting Home Expectations**



If your child is in a school that uses PBIS, the school will have a chart with desired behaviors, including a description of how those behaviors will look like in each setting. You can create a similar matrix for expectations at Home.



#### **Home Example**

	Virtual Classroom	Mealtime	Bedtime
Be Respectful	Keep background noise to a minimum when engaged in lesson	Be kind to family members during conversation Put your dishes in the sink	Be polite when reminded about bedtime
Be Responsible	Do your best work Turn in your homework when it is due	Wash your hands before helping with meal preparation and/or eating	Go to bed on time
Be Safe	Keep open drink away from computer keyboard	Keep feet on the floor	Wash your hands before brushing your teeth





	Be Respectful  Example: Kind Language	Be Responsible  Example: Do Your Best Work	Be Safe Example: Wash Hands
Teach	Describe what kind language does (and does not) sound like in your home. Demonstrate kind language and ask children to practice kind language with you.	Describe what "doing your best" means in your home. Examples might include focusing on your work, reading/listening to all instructions before beginning, asking for help when needed, and sticking with it until done. Discuss what this looks like (and does not look like) across the types of learning activities.	Describe and demonstrate how to wash hands (using various posters available from CDC). To ensure your children wash their hands for 20-30 seconds, have them pick a portion of a favorite song to sing.
Remind	At the start of the day and each new activity where kind language is expected, remind kids to be kind. For example, "Playing games together is fun, and let's remember to be kind with our words."	At the start of the day and at the beginning of new or difficult activities, remind children to "do their best work."	Before meal preparation, before eating, after using the bathroom, or after touching their face, remind children to wash their hands.
Reward with Positive Feedback	When your child is kind, provide specific praise. For example, "Thank you for being kind when your sibling was having a hard time."	When you see your child doing their best, provide specific praise. "It's great to see you doing your best! I think you'll be proud of your work!"	When you see your child washing their hands, provide specific praise—for example, "Awesome handwashing! Thanks for keeping our family safe."

