

Easy Steps to help your Child Study



Types of Homework

1. ****Practice-** reinforces learning and has the student master skills
2. **Preparation HW:** Introduces material that will be in future lessons
3. **Extension HW:** Asks students to apply what they learned previously to new situations
4. **Integration HW-** Using many different skills they learn to a single task like :Book report, science project creative writing

Create a special Homework Spot

Set the routine from the beginning- stick to it- if no HW that day have them read or practice:
HOMEWORK IS NOT AN OPTION!!

Make Homework TECH FREE time

Teach Planning Skills

ONLY HELP WHEN NEEDED

Set a consequence for incompleteness (lose a privilege)

THE
BASICS

Incentive Homework
Chart to get a prize

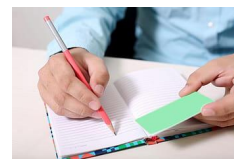
Now that you have established the basic rules of Homework ...Let's get to helping



The
Supporting
Role



STEP ONE



1. Have your child **RE-WRITE** their notes.

When students re-write notes in neater, more easy-to-read pieces. This will help them to understand the concepts they're learning.

Start by looking through all the notes the child has.

Then read over them to get a sense of what was discussed, and have them highlight or circle the main points.

Then re-write the notes on a fresh sheet of paper in a more organized way.



TIP

Have them rewrite notes in their own words if possible

TIP

Summarize and read your notes out loud- this helps with memory

STEP TWO

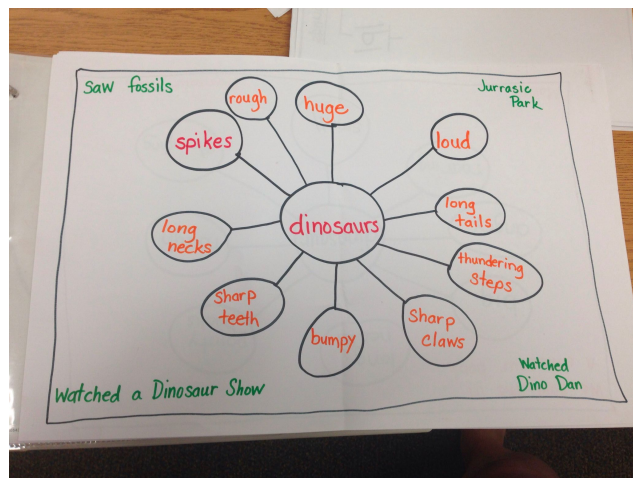
2. Make a concept poster.

A concept poster is just that—a poster all about a **certain topic**.

Start by gathering all of the papers and handouts on the topic.

Write the main concept in the middle of the poster, and then add information about it all around.

These types of Maps **reduce anxiety by providing familiar visual patterns for thinking and working with complex ideas and situations.**



STEP THREE

3. Re-teach. Students learn by doing.

Reading over notes and having the **student re-teach concepts to a parent or sibling** is a great way for the student to show their level of understanding.

Have your child review notes first and then take the mic.

You could put vocabulary words or concepts on Sticky Notes and place them on the refrigerator or wall, and have them explain them to you.



According to research,
using games in teaching
can help.



STEP FOUR

4. Make flashcards—and use them!

Make flashcards by cutting a piece of paper into eight small sections. You can do this easily by folding an 8 1/2" x 11" sheet in half, in half again, and then in half again.

Some kids will have a big stack of index cards to study from for any upcoming test. That can feel overwhelming with a big stack.

TIP: study a small handful (5-10 at a time) and only move on when they know those well.

Then: add on new ones and put them in the mix. Continue adding on a few at a time and only adding once the others are known well.

As the stack gets bigger, they can start creating piles of “I know this well” and “still working on it.”



STEP FIVE

5. Comic strip your notes- or use drawings to process information

Some kids learn best by drawing, so this method is for him or her.

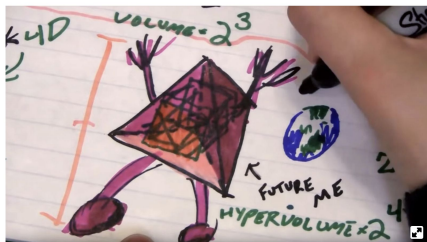
- Children can use comic strips to visually retell a story they have read.
- Children can use drawing to define vocabulary

The Science of Drawing and Memory

Want students to remember something? Ask them to draw it.

By Youki Terada

March 14, 2019

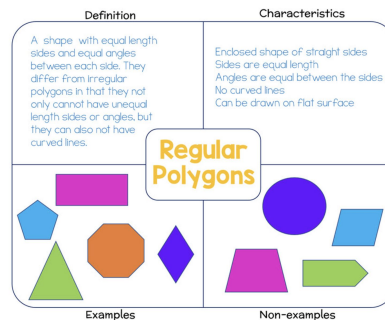


"It's long been known that drawing something helps a person remember it. A [new study](#) shows that drawing is superior to activities such as reading or writing because it forces the person to process information in multiple ways: visually, kinesthetically, and semantically. Across a series of experiments, researchers found drawing information to be a powerful way to boost memory, increasing recall by nearly double

-EDUTOPIA

"So when we draw, we encode the memory in a very rich way, layering together the visual memory of the image, the kinesthetic memory of our hand drawing the image, and the semantic memory that is invoked when we engage in meaning-making. In combination, this greatly increases the likelihood that the concept being drawn will later be recalled."

Visually illustrated content is much easier to process, understand and remember.



It may sound difficult or even impossible, but the act of reading information and transferring it to doodles or pictures will help the student 'own' the information and remember it in a new way.

How to Study

TIPS AND STRATEGIES TO
HELP YOU LEARN MORE,
PREPARE FOR TESTS, AND
BE MORE SUCCESSFUL IN
SCHOOL!



#1 Studying starts when learning starts!
So take notes with the intention of
using them later on.



Create notes that have
visual interest through
color, coding, emphasis,
diagrams, bullet points,
etc!

#2 **Assess yourself!**
Use the 1-4 ranking system to determine
how well you actually know something
before you start studying. This will
provide you with goals and a focus
when you do study!

- 1 = I do not understand this, I need help!
- 2 = I kinda get it, but I know what question
to ask and where to find the answers.
- 3 = I understand this.
- 4 = I understand this so well I could
teach it to someone else.

#3 **Write Stuff!**
DID YOU KNOW? WRITING SOMETHING ONCE
IS THE EQUIVALENT TO READING IT SEVERAL TIMES!

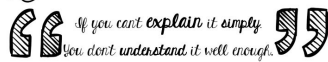


DON'T JUST "LOOK OVER" YOUR NOTES
OR RE-READ A TEXT. INSTEAD, OF
JUST READING, WRITE! YOU CAN
ANSWER THE ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS,
CREATE YOUR OWN, OR WRITE A QUICK
SUMMARY.

#4 **Make FLASHCARDS**
Instead of just putting the definition on the
back, include examples and explanations,
too!

After you've made your
notecards, group them to help
you see trends & patterns
across topics!

#5 If you think **LEARNING** is hard, you should try **TEACHING**.

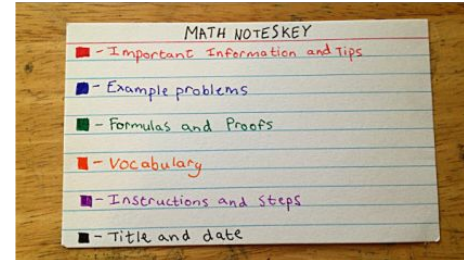
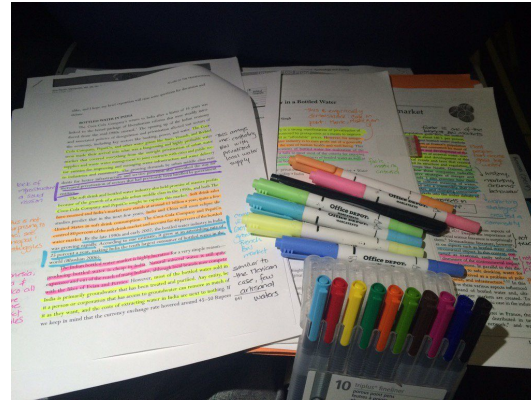


Teaching something to someone forces you to
think about it in a whole new way. So grab a
friend, mom or dad, brother or sister, cat or dog
(really, whoever!) & **TEACH THEM** what you know!

Visual



Notetaking



Tips for when they have to Read and comprehend:

- Read more than once.
- Highlight and take notes.
- Make margin notes.
- Review after reading.
- Keep from dozing off: don't read right before going to bed, and don't read in bed.
- Read and understand captions and figures.
- Make a glossary of terms. (you can make this fun by creating a dictionary that they can fill in- or have them draw the words)
- After they read ask them to tell you in their own words what they think will happen next and WHY
- When the child makes a mistake reading aloud on a words- help them read it correctly and then have them re-read the sentence from the beginning to make sure they understand.

SCIENTIST



Stop War



The Living Forest

The forest is home to many living things.

In the forest, there are plants. There are **big trees**. There are **small flowers**. There are **green grasses**.

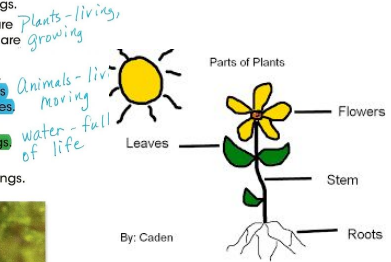
In the forest, there are lots of animals.

There are **big animals**. There are **animals that fly**. There are **animals that climb trees**.

In the forest, there is water. There are **streams with fish**. There are **ponds with frogs**.

There are **waterfalls**.

The forest is alive with lots of living things.



Reading Tips:

- Encourage your child to work on developing their reading stamina periodically.
- Encourage your child to explore new genres they normally do not choose for their independent reading.
- When and if possible, find opportunities to read the texts that your child is reading. Share how you connect with the text.
- Encourage your child to utilize iReady Reading and Raz-Kids. These programs provide personalized instruction targeted to meet each child's unique areas of needs.

Math Tips

Continue to encourage your child to practice concepts we are currently studying as well as review past material.

By end of third grade they should know their multiplication math facts, 1-10

Review your child's work to ensure neatness. Answers should always be labeled with a unit.

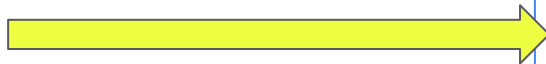
Review any questions where they are asked to explain their math thinking. (This is a weakness for most students.)

Encourage your child to utilize iReady Math. This program provides personalized instruction targeted to meet each child's unique areas of needs.

Using household chores as opportunities for reinforcing learning(cooking-measuring, dinning, shopping)

Make sure you know the strategies the teachers are teaching so you don't conflict with your teachers approach

Ask the teacher for online resources



The Importance of Math Talk

Math Talk provides students an opportunity for deeper understanding through communication. Individually or in groups, students articulate and defend their ideas and analyze the reasoning of others.

Children need to understand how to use math skills through thinking, talking, and doing.

Math

1. Talk can reveal understanding and misunderstanding.
2. Talk supports learning by boosting memory.
3. Talk supports deeper reasoning.
4. Talk supports language development.
5. Talk supports development of social skills.

What kids need to know:

1. **Plan Ahead and STICK to it** : Don't cram : Set up a study schedule and stick with it
2. **Ask for help**-Parents, siblings, teachers
3. **Use a buddy system** - kids can work together in study groups
4. **Where you study matters**- Quiet place set up for your work
5. **Take breaks**- rest allows our brains to compress and consolidate what we practice. Your brain needs to be refreshed and ready to accept new information
6. **Reward yourself** : studies show that small rewards throughout the studying process can keep up motivation rather than waiting until the end
7. **Review Review Review** - Practicing is the best way to retain the information