DODGE CITY MIDDLE SCHOOL

Summer Learning Academy Work Day Agenda (9:00 – 11:00 A.M.)

June 3, 2011

Daily Attendance – Pam Algrim

- Class Rosters
- Use Attendance Slip
 - Take Attendance Cafeteria
 - Late Check through Office
 - Check-out through Office

First Day of Summer School – Faye Wells

- Orientation Cafeteria at 8:00 A.M.
- Review Behavior Form See Handout
 - o Form Needs Parent Signature
 - No Gum or Candy in Building
- Students will be assigned tables for both lunch and breakfast
- All students must be served breakfast

Supplies and Purchases – Mike King

- \$100.00 Allocation See Mrs. Keitel
- Copy Machine (Summer School Number)

Instructional Day

- Assistant Principals, Counselors, ESL Coordinator & Para-Professionals Supervise
 - Breakfast 7:30 8:00 A.M.
 - Lunch 11:30 11:45 A.M.
- Teachers Report to Cafeteria 8:00 A.M
 - o Students are Organized at Table by First Period Teacher
 - o Take First Class Period Attendance in Cafeteria
 - Hand Attendance Slip to Pam Algrim
 - o Supervised Bathroom Breaks
 - Check Bathrooms After Break
 - No Hall Passes (Contact Office for Emergencies)
 - o Supervise Students from one Location to Another (Escort and Pickup)
 - o Supervise Students to Lunch Room (Cost for Teacher Lunch \$3.15)
 - Individual Planning: (11:30 12:00)

School Nurse

• Sandy Clark - Comanche, DCMS, Ross

Student Reporting

- 1st Mid Term Report Due 12:00 June 20th
 - o Mailed Home June 20th
- 2nd Mid Term Report Due 12:00 June 30th (Mailed Home July 8th)
 - Retention Completion Notifications (July 8th)
- Review of Progress Report (See Handout)
- Mid-terms and Final Reports will be mailed home and place in permanent folder

BREAK):30

- Written Daily Objective (What Students Will Learn)
- Identify which of the following are daily objectives by placing a check mark next to the numbered item:
- Circle the following objectives that meet the ESSENTIAL QUESTION: "What can stories teach us about life?"
 - 1. Students will identify the parts of a personal letter by demonstrating their ability to apply the rules of spelling, mechanics, and sentence structure correctly when writing their own personal letters.
 - 2. Describe characters, key events, and the setting in a story.
 - 3. Identify who is speaking in a story or fable.
 - 4. Distinguish between the information provided by the pictures or illustrations in a text and the information provided by the words.
 - 5. Using time cue words, providing some details, and ending with a sense of closure, write narratives that include at least two sequenced events.
 - 6. Revise narratives with the help of an adult.
 - 7. Students will demonstrate their ability to use the steps in the writing process in composing their letters.
 - 8. Produce complete sentences with correct past, present, or future verb tenses.
 - 9. Use end punctuation for sentences: periods, question marks, and exclamation points.
 - 10. Relate the use of punctuation to the way a text should be read expressively.
 - 11. Compare and contrast two versions of an Indian fable.
 - 12. Create informative posters using both text and illustrations to teach about electrical safety.
- Review Lesson Objective Components
- Classroom Engagement (Marzano's Nine)
- Every Lesson Should incorporate Vocabulary Development

- Feature of the Cornell system is the layout of the page on which students take notes.
- The page layout includes large margins on the left and bottom of the page
 - o Bottom of Page: <u>Used for Summaries</u>
 - Left of Page: <u>Cue (Recall) Column</u>
 - Center or Main Body of Page: <u>Note Taking Area</u>

- Responders are designed to capture real-time assessment information so teachers can instantly identify individual learning needs and reteach as needed.
- Responders can be used as a corrective feedback strategy when reinforcing lesson objectives