

1: Should Teachers Give Homework?

The Top Five Reasons We Love Giving Students Choice in Reading Keri Skeeters, Bridget Campbell, Andrea Dubitsky, Elizabeth Faron, Kelly Gieselmann, Deborah George, Brooke Goldschmidt.

Most of my neighbors have hated me from time to time. Specifically in the summer. My most recent neighbor to mock me is a great guy who plays in a punk band and who loves saying things like: Now, for those of you who are teachers you know how busy our unpaid summers are. By teachers, administrators, and school districts. This is a dangerous mindset. For whatever reason far too many schools assign summer assignments to their students. TONS of school mandate summer assignments, and not just in English. Schools, parents, and teachers justify them for the following reasons. Later in the day one of my honors students walked up to me as I left my room. She was in tears. It took well over a minute for me to get her to talk. We gave her a long book to read. She has no interactions with her teachers. We gave her no feedback or checks for understanding and then we dropped a big grade on her head at the beginning of school when everyone is nervous. Is that really what we want to happen in our school during the first week? Are we really expecting students to tackle difficult material without their teachers? Do we really want them learning without us learning with them? Who wants to start a class with a big F or D in the gradebook? They give summer assignments to everyone in Social Studies and English. Love the seven page-long explanation of the Honors Biology assignment. Nothing hurts your mind like learning or teaching new material. Your mind needs some down time. Why are we taking away the students down time. PS- ever seen a teacher look at a stack of summer assigned essays or dialectical journals that they have to start grading on the first week of school. They play video games. They draw and paint. They discover new local places. They visit with family. They work at jobs. One for each teacher. On the Google Slide was a list of ideas for students to learn about their world during the summer. Even if every teacher just had four ideas on a slide, students and their parents would have a ton of ideas and these ideas would help students and parents get to know the teachers better. Heck you could ask every staff member at your school to contribute including the district office. Can you imagine the conversations that would take place in the hallways the following school year? Idea 2 Just have students keep a learning scrapbook. Then the following school year have teachers in each subject ask students to take something from their learning log and apply it to something they are learning in class. Here is an example of what you could do. Idea 3 A question log. Just have students keep track of questions all summer. They could post them on social media with a hashtag, put them under pictures in Instagram, or use them in class when they return. Students could prioritize their questions and do something with those essential questions. Students could ask the questions online via a Google form and then see if a staff member could answer the questions. If students are asking questions during the summer. They are exercising their minds. Give them back to the kids, as a wonderful gift from your staff. Yes she graduated last year! yes she is still writing on her blog. So am I way off base? Let me know by writing a comment below, write your own blog post response, or Tweet to me.

2: When Students Won't Do the Reading | Just Visiting

If you're one of countless people who don't make a habit of reading regularly, you might be missing out: here're the most significant benefits of reading you must know.

Education as it should be is passion-based. Why do we give tests? I believe that tests provide an illusion that something has been learned, one that all stakeholders; teachers, administrators, parents, and students, themselves, have bought into. I do not give tests. I have taught undergraduate and graduate level college, gifted elementary students, middle school physical science and K-8 PE; and never give paper and pencil tests. One of my missions as an educator is to provide students with transferable life skills. I do not believe that the ability to take tests is one of them. Would a vast majority of learners say. I think that feedback and assessment are important aspects of the learning cycle, but am unclear how tests, in their traditional form, provide students with feedback that lead to increased personal performance. Human learning is often complex, multifaceted, and idiosyncratic so to attempt to quantify it, often to a single number, really diminishes and minimizes this incredible experience. Education has not yet moved past the standardized assessment, which was invented in Frederick Kelly, a doctoral student in Kansas, was looking for a mass-produced way to address a teacher shortage caused by World War I. Even Kelly was dismayed when his emergency system, which he called the Kansas Silent Reading Test, was retained after the war ended. The rest is history. But because the No Child Left Behind national law began requiring the standardized tests for all students since , it takes them one to two years to retrain these great students not to think in terms of single-best-answer multiple choice options. There is an extreme mismatch between what we value and how we count. And our education system has, however fitfully, moved to address those values. The problem is that our tests still lag behind. Using new testing ideas like computer simulations, games, and stealth monitoring, they are trying to take what they believe is a huge and necessary leap—changing the test as we know it from a fixed measurement of what a student can remember on a particular day, to something far more dynamic and informative. If you can really build smarter, more sophisticated tests, they say, you can change education itself.

3: 5 Reasons Students Should Write Every Day | The Science of Learning

The benefits of reading are not limited to 10 but the top reasons in this article are the most powerful. By the time you've read this post, you should be encouraged to pick up that book you've been meaning to finish so you can start the next one.

Teaching Strategies for Disobedient Students Our teaching strategies that can help make a more productive learning Students will want to read more when given a choice. Back when teachers made students read a novel together as a class, you would be lucky if you got them to read a few books a year. Luckily, today there are wonderful book series. When you give a child the choice to read what they desire, they will want to read more. The best way to get students to read more is to help them find one book in a series that they love, then they will want to continue to read each and every book in the series. When students choose what they want to read, they will become better writers. Studies have proven that when students read more they become better writers. The more they read and write, the better they become at it. When children choose what they want to read, they tend to want to write more too. Students will read for pleasure and enjoy reading. When children can freely choose what they want to read, they will be reading for pleasure, not because there is an assignment due. A choice allows children to be enthusiastic about what they are reading, and in turn they will be engaged. It allows educators to observe and see what students are gravitating towards. When children choose their own books it allows teachers to see what their students are into. Then, teachers can alter their lessons and activities to connect with the particular genres their students are interested in. Teachers can also examine why students are choosing the books they are. Children tend to read for a different purpose than adults. For instance, children may choose a book based on what their peers are reading, because they want to imagine themselves as the main character, or maybe because they are just interested in the topic. Teachers can use this information to help them structure their lessons. Giving students a choice allows them to take risks they otherwise would not. When a child is able to choose their own title, you are opening them up to options they may have never explored before. Trust your students to take control of their own reading. Allow them to make their own choices and they will explore more genres. Expose your students to books they love and you see that they will not only read for pleasure, but enjoy what they are reading. Do you let your students choose their own books to read? Why or why not? Please share with us in the comment section below, we would love to hear your thoughts on this topic. Janelle Cox is an education writer who uses her experience and knowledge to provide creative and original writing in the field of education. She is also the Elementary Education Expert for About.

4: How to Motivate Students By Letting Them Choose Books | TeachHUB

Nine Reading Reasons 1. Reading is rewarding. 2. Reading builds a mature vocabulary. 3. Reading makes you a better writer. 4. Reading is hard, and “hard” is necessary.

Reading comprehension instruction often includes strategies for tackling certain, discrete skills, like vocabulary, identification of main ideas, and comparisons within and between texts. Comprehension of a text is made up of smaller pieces, all of which must come together in perfect harmony: Image via pixabay and Workingham Libraries Thanks in part to the Common Core State Standards, but also to the increasing emphasis in education on adequately preparing students for college and careers, reading comprehension has become increasingly important in the non-ELA content areas like math, science, and social studies. Math students have to explain and justify their processes and answers. This is causing some trouble for content area teachers who feel they now have to be both experts in their field and experts in English and reading skills. This article from the Atlantic on why the math word problems in the new SAT are proving to be so tough is a prime example of what is expected of content area teachers. To prepare students for college and careers, reading comprehension needs to be a part of all subject areas. Students cannot master complex scientific concepts, comprehend historical treaties, or follow complex logic problems without it. Content areas deal with complex texts that require analytical reading skills. Students in social studies, science, and math classes have to be able to compare and synthesize ideas, and use specific academic vocabulary. In , Fisher, Frey, and Williams compiled this list of literacy strategies for the content areas. While this means having to know a lot of information about a lot of different topics, it also means that elementary level teachers are more likely to easily employ reading comprehension strategies across all areas. The same activities teachers use with their class during reading can be recycled for science, math, and social studies. When reading content-related texts, students can learn a lot from teachers who stop to vocalize their thinking. Many teacher assign roles for students during book discussions. Each student is given a task like clarifier, connection-maker, questioner, and summarizer. These same roles can be assigned while reading nonfiction texts in the content areas. Identifying context clues helps students in decoding unknown words. But going beyond that vocabulary strategy and having students identify the most important words in a text can help them process the topic and further understand the content area subject. One way to do this might be to have each student nominate an important word found directly in the text. Together, the class can rank the words in order of relevance and importance to the text. Main Idea and Details: Encourage underlining and highlighting of main ideas and details. Adding the physical component engages different parts of the brain and allows students to think critically about a text. Many students reread their favorite picture and chapter books over and over, which deepens their comprehension of the story. This same skill should be applied to nonfiction content area texts. These two questions get at the analytical and inferential thinking important for mastering comprehension of subject-matter texts. They teach classes within a particular discipline. Teachers of any subject can use the following strategies, however content area teachers may find them most beneficial for getting students to comprehend complex, academic texts. This strategy asks students to respond to a text or film or audio recording by organizing notes and thoughts into two columns. By linking the key ideas with responses, students can better internalize the information from the text. Important Words Versus Word Clouds: Before class, enter a section of the text into a word cloud generator to emphasize the most important words in the selection. After reading the text, ask students to list the most relevant words. Asking students to identify important words helps them determine the main ideas and key details of academic texts. Words are the building blocks to comprehension. If a student skips over or misunderstands an important content-area word, he or she will likely fall behind in comprehension. The Marzano 6-Step Vocabulary process is still widely regarded as one of the best ways to introduce and teach academic vocabulary. This strategy allows students to create visual representations of their ideas and understand without having to fit their thoughts into a prescribed graphic organizer. Free-form maps include main ideas, relationships, interconnections between topics, side topics and thoughts, and whatever else a student perceives as important and relevant to the topic. No two

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free-form maps will be alike, which promotes excellent discussion amongst students. In Short Reading comprehension is made of many different skills. These skills are created and developed by using a variety of reading strategies to encourage students to interact with text in meaningful ways. Common Core requires a wider population of students to read more nonfiction than every before; content area classrooms are a great place to develop this new practice. Fortunately, many traditional reading comprehension strategies work well in content area classrooms.

5: Awards and Certificates for Students

1. Reading Results in You Being a Better Writer. I could always identify my readers. They were the strongest writers in class. Routinely provide students with reasons for improving their writing through reading and how this will benefit them in life, college, and the work world.

The benefits of reading are not limited to 10 but the top reasons in this article are the most powerful. In terms of fiction or non-fiction, there are endless stories that can both broaden your understanding of the world or help you get through a sticking point in your life. Those who read have been known to have more finely-tuned brains than those who prefer more passive activities, so anyone hoping to improve their mind both psychologically and cognitively might want to think about taking up the habit of regular reading. This increases exponentially with the more volumes you consume, giving you a higher level of vocabulary to use in everyday life. Improves Your Focus and Concentration Unlike blog posts and news articles, sitting down with a book takes long periods of focus and concentration, which at first is hard to do. Being fully engaged in a book involves closing off the outside world and immersing yourself into the text, which over time will strengthen your attention span. Readers Enjoy The Arts and Improve The World A study done by the NEA explains that people who read for pleasure are many times more likely than those who do not to visit museums and attend concerts, and almost three times as likely to perform volunteer and charity work. Readers are active participants in the world around them, and that engagement is critical to individual and social well-being. It Improves Your Imagination You are only limited by what you can imagine, and the worlds described in books, as well as other peoples views and opinions, will help you expand your understanding of what is possible. By reading a written description of an event or a place, your mind is responsible for creating that image in your head, instead of having the image placed in front of you when you watch television. Reading Makes You Smarter Books offer an outstanding wealth of learning and at a much cheaper price than taking a course. Reading gives you a chance to consume huge amount of research in a relatively short amount of time. Cunningham and Keith E. Books at home have been strongly linked to academic achievement. Having a library of information that you have picked up from non-fiction reading will come in handy in any academic or scholarly conversation. You will be able to hold your own and add to the conversation instead of having to make your excuses and leave. You will be able to engage a wider variety of people in conversation and in turn improve your knowledge and conversation skills. Subjects only needed to read, silently, for six minutes to slow down the heart rate and ease tension in the muscles. In fact it got subjects to stress levels lower than before they started. For more information, check out the Telegraph article here. Reading gives you a unique pause button for comprehension and insight. He explains we should read to increase our wit and imagination, our sense of intimacyâ€”in short, our entire consciousnessâ€”and also to heal our pain. Books are a fast rack to creating yourself. For Entertainment All the benefits of reading mentioned so far are a bonus result of the most important benefit of reading; Its entertainment value. Reading is not only fun, but it has all the added benefits that we have discussed so far. Much more enthralling than watching a movie or a TV show although they have their many benefits as well, a good book can keep us amused while developing our life skills.

6: Why Reading Comprehension in the Content Areas is so Important

For whatever reason far too many schools assign summer assignments to their students. In this post I'm going to: point out why summer reading assignments don't make sense.

7: Why Do We Give Students Summer Assignments? Seriously, WHY? â€œ : the readiness is all

Children may struggle with reading for a variety of reasons, including limited experience with books, speech and hearing problems, and poor phonemic awareness.

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8: Why do we give tests? What purpose does it serve? | User Generated Education

When you give your short book introductions, challenge students with a text slightly above their reading level, and engage students in discussion afterward - you'll watch their vocabularies soar. 7.

9: 3 Reasons Why Reading Is Important (Seriously though, go read a book!) | Let's win college.

Teachers who support their students' perception that they are capable of reading well are setting the students up for success as a major reason to become engaged in reading (Wigfield, Guthrie, Tonks, & Perencevich,).

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The Temptation of the flesh Rights and Duties of Dual Nationals: Evolution and Prospects Dr. Spocks the first two years 1st ser. Milton and the Augustan age. Gutenberg and the genesis of printing. The Dean Koontz companion Early East Texas: A History from Indian Settlements to Statehood Clojure applied from practice to practitioner Windows of the world Paul Chafe Gcse History Companions Voyage for Continuity Book 2 Work : in pursuit of excellence Group magazines best youth group programs Newtonians and the English Revolution, 1689-1720 English world 2 Sunshine and shade. The Complete Pet Bird Owners Handbook King of bollywood Ali baba and the forty thieves short story Foster Care Dilemma Printable job application for faast foosd Mary Cassatt: a private world Marginal Europeans in colonial India, 1860-1920 Editing Eighteenth Century Novels Travellers to Trieste Baby bargains book 2014 Fun devotions for kids Family government. Some people who made motorcycles what they are today. A Literary Pilgrim Home education and constitutional liberties Dna and the i ching: the tao of life The PDR family guide The worthless woman Passions pleasure. Early Education in the Arkansas Delta (AR (Images of America) Law of equivalentents in its relation to political and social ethics Songs for renewal What a lot of fun-you guys have been real swell. Acknowledgments 5 The Brainpower Principle 65