

Wisconsin Conservatory of Lifelong Learning
3120 West Green Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53221
www.milwaukee.k12.wi.us/wcll
414-304-6800

QUICK NOTES

Happy New Year! Welcome Back!



January 12, 2010

UPCOMING EVENTS

DATE

NO SCHOOL - MLK B-DAY	Monday, January 18 th
NO SCHOOL - BANKING DAY	Monday, January 25 th
Awards Program Gr. 1-7 - HS Gym	Thursday, January 28, 9:30am
Incentive Field Trip	Friday, January 29

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Lifelong Learning is to prepare our children who are diverse in cultural and ethnic backgrounds, ability levels and learning styles, as caring individuals, and responsible citizens. We provide quality education through a cooperative relationship of home, school and community. It is our goal to empower students to meet the global challenges of today, and realize the dreams of tomorrow.

ATTENDANCE

When your child is absent, please call the school at 304-6800 by 10:00am to avoid the automatic phone call to your home. Also, you will need to send a written or doctor's excuse to school within 48 hours. Please note that you can call to report your child's absence 24hrs a day.

APPROPRIATE DRESS

Reminder to parents, students in grades 3-12 will not be allowed to wear hooded garments during the school day. Please make sure your child dresses appropriately for school. The school is not responsible for missing clothing. Cell phones, pagers, MP3 players and IPODs' are not to be used while in school. Please keep these items at home.

OUTDOOR RECESS

As the cold winter weather is upon us, we want to make sure your child(ren) are appropriately dressed. All students should have hats, gloves, scarves and warm coats. We do not have supervision for children to remain indoors. Students will go out for recess unless the temperature drops below 0 with a wind chill of -15 degrees.

STUDENTS BEING PICKED UP

If you are picking up your child, you must be here or call by 3:30pm or your child will be placed on his/her assigned school bus.

Change of Address / New Phone #

Please make sure your child's ECC information is correct. If your child is injured / ill it is crucial that we are able to contact you. If there is a change in information, please call the school at (414) 304-6800.

DONATIONS

We are in need of boys and girls clothing, sizes 4-14. Any donations would be greatly appreciated.

A-B CREDIT UNION

As a reminder, the A-B WCLL Wizard Credit Union is still in our building. It is located in room 161, the multi-purpose room. Parents and students are able to open accounts for as low as \$5.00. The credit union hours are Tuesday and Thursday from 12pm-2pm. Please consider supporting our business partner. **(See attachment)**

PICK N' SAVE (ADVANTAGE PLUS SAVERS CLUB)

WCLL is a participant in the "We Care" program with Wisconsin Pick 'n Save stores. The "We Care" program helps non-profit organizations raise additional funds through supportive shoppers who use their Advantage Plus Savers Club Card. Upon visiting a Pick 'n Save location, stop by the Customer Service counter and have them add WCLL's Account No. 940720 to your Advantage Plus Savers Club Card.

SEE ATTACHED FLYERS:

Plug Into Parenting (Parent/Guardian Day 2010)

Firm, Fair & Consistent (Guiding Students for School Success)

FREE Dental Examinations

Parents Make the Difference

A-B Credit Union

Reading Connection

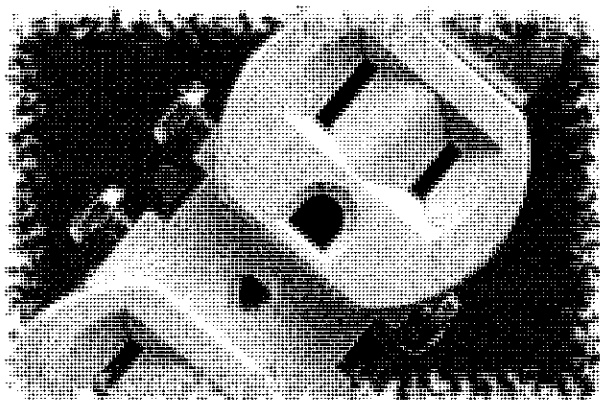
2009-2010 Six Flags Tickets

Middle Years (Working Together for School Success)

Save the Date Flyer (Parent orientation and training)

2009-2010 School Calendar Revised w/Banking Days

PLUG INTO PARENTING
PARENT/GUARDIAN DAY 2010
TITLE ONE MINI SERIES



PARENTS/GUARDIANS:
COME JOIN US FOR COFFEE AND DONUTS WITH YOUR CHILD AT WCLL
AND LEARN ABOUT YOUR CHILD'S AMAZING BRAIN.

TIME: 8:45am to 10:30am
WHEN: Thursday, 2/18/10
WHERE: WCLL small gym
GRADES: K4 - 5th

Presentation by: Parents Plus

Imagine that a child's brain is like a house that has just been built. The walls are up, the doors are hung. Then you go to the store and buy electrical wiring, switches, a fuse box and other electrical supplies. You bring these supplies to the new house and set them on the floor. Will they work? Probably not. You first must string the wiring and hook up all of the connections. This is quite similar to the way our brains are formed. We are born with as many nerve cells as stars in the Milky Way galaxy. But these cells have not yet established a pattern of wiring between them — they haven't made their connections.

Come find out how to create the best blue print for your child's brain so they can experience the most out of their education and life!

BRING YOUR PARENT, GUARDIAN OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE!

Number of adults attending parent day: _____

Your child(ren)'s name(s): _____
(students in grades K4-5th only) _____

Return bottom portion of this announcement
to Ms. Emma in the main office.

Firm, Fair & Consistent®

Wisconsin Conservatory of Learning

Guiding Students for School Success

'Fessing up' teaches important lessons

Does your child have trouble admitting her misbehavior and facing the consequences? If so, prepare to handle excuses such as:

- **"It was an accident!"** Your child drank hot chocolate on the couch, even though she knew that food and drinks must stay at the table. So was staining the couch really a "mistake"? Sort of. Your child didn't mean to do it, but she also wasn't following the rules. Review the rule and have her help you clean the fabric.
- **"I didn't do it!"** Your child took candy from your purse. What should you say? Give her a chance to be honest. ("It looks like you're eating the candy that was in my purse.") If she denies it, avoid making her defensive. ("When you're ready, let's talk about what really happened.") When she confesses, compliment her, but apply consequences, too.
- **"She started it!"** Your child gets in an argument with a friend, who calls her a name. She responds with a rude comment. Teach your child that she's responsible for her actions—no matter what others do. Discuss how it feels to be insulted. To help her learn from the experience, ask, "What would you do differently next time?"



Source: Sally Marshall, "How to Teach Kids to Accept Responsibility for Their Actions," Parents.com, www.parents.com/big-kids/discipline-behavior/discipline/its-not-my-fault.

Morality begins at home for your child

Where is your child most likely to learn good morals? At home, of course! To strengthen her sense of morality:

- **Be an example.** Let her see you modeling traits like honesty and dependability. As always, actions speak louder than words.
- **Expect good behavior.** Studies show that kids whose parents *expect* them to behave morally tend to do so.
- **Offer praise.** When you "catch" your child demonstrating good morals, tell her!

Source: Michele Borba, "10 Tips for Raising Moral Children," Child Care Aware, www.childcareaware.org/en/subscriptions/areyouaware/article.php?id=46.

Rethink those rewards

It's fine to reward your child's good behavior once in awhile, but keep in mind that rewards:

- **Aren't the best incentive.** Simply acknowledging your child's proper behavior may be more effective.
- **Can send a false message.** In real life, there aren't "prizes" for doing the right thing, nor should there be.
- **Don't always work.** This is especially true if your child doesn't want the particular incentive you're offering.



Source: Dr. Marvin Marshall, *Discipline without Stress, Punishments, or Rewards*, ISBN: 0-9700606-1-0 (Piper Press, www.piperpress.com).

Sure, weekends are for relaxing. But your child's daily routine

shouldn't go completely out the window once Saturday rolls around! In fact, scrapping routines on the weekend may make Monday morning that much more stressful.

To keep your child's good school-week habits intact:

- **Enforce a bedtime**, even if it's a bit later than usual.
- **Make time** for quiet activities.
- **Don't let homework** be put off until Sunday night.



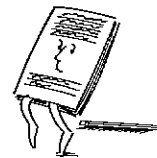
Make consequences make sense!

Your child rushes through homework or puts it off so long that half of it doesn't get done.

Is banishing him to his room the best option? Maybe not.

To send a clear message about his behavior, choose a logical consequence. For example:

- **Insist he redo** his entire assignment more neatly.
- **Have him complete** unfinished work over the weekend.



Source: Shari Steelsmith, *Go to Your Room! Consequences that Teach*, ISBN: 0-9650477-2-5 (Raefield-Roberts and Parenting Press, www.parentingpress.com).

Support learning with healthy habits

Life is so busy these days that sometimes the basics—including sleep, exercise and nutrition—fall by the wayside. Yet making time for these necessities improves other parts of life, including learning.

Experts say:

- *Children with poor sleep habits* are more likely to have academic difficulties. School-age kids still need plenty of sleep (up to 12 hours, depending on age).
- *Exercise is good for the body—and the mind!* It stimulates the brain in ways that help with learning.
- *Healthy meals help kids* do their best in school. Meals eaten at home tend to be more nutritious than meals eaten elsewhere.



Sources: Michael J. Breus, Ph.D., "How Much Sleep Do Children Need?" WebMD, www.webmd.com/parenting/guide/how-much-sleep-do-children-need and "Helping Raise Healthy Children," Colorado Department of Education Nutrition Unit, www.cde.state.co.us/cdenutritran/download/pdf/HlthyChldrn102003.pdf.

Questions & Answers

Q: My fifth grader always whines about chores, so I usually cave and let him get away with doing nothing. But now I've created a problem! What can I do?

A: It's time to teach your child some responsibility! Not only will being more responsible make your child more helpful at home, it will improve his ability to do well in school. After all, responsible kids tend to be responsible students, too.

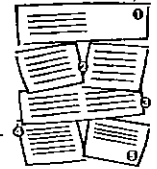
To encourage your child to become more responsible:

- *Ignore the whining.* If you routinely give in to your child's whimpers, it's vital that you stop. Remember: Whining is a form of manipulation, so don't take the bait.
- *Spell out his duties.* Saying, "I want you to pitch in more" probably won't mean much to your child. Instead, be specific when you outline what you expect. "You need to put your dirty clothes in the hamper before bed, feed the dog every night after dinner and take out the recycling on Tuesdays."
- *Make him part of the team.* Let your child know that you don't just need his help—you value it. "It's so great when you help me around the house. I really appreciate how hard you work!"
- *Be patient.* You may wish your child would transform into a responsible, helpful youngster overnight, but it's likely not going to happen that way. Chances are it took a while for his "I don't want to help" attitude to develop. It will take time to reverse it, too.



Reprogram your little procrastinator

Is your child's response to every request, "I'll do it later"? Then nip his put-it-off ways in the bud! To keep him from procrastinating:

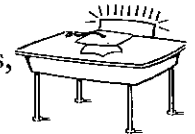


- *Set concrete tasks.* Don't give him open-ended jobs to do.
- *Talk about goals* and how to set them.
- *Encourage breaking large* school assignments into smaller parts.
- *Let him make his own choices* whenever possible.

Source: Anna Weinstein, "Why Kids Procrastinate and How to Help," Education.com, www.education.com/magazine/article/Why_Kids_Procrastinate.

Attendance matters!

As your child begins to move up in grades, she'll also start to become more independent. But it's not the time to relax about attendance.



Children who don't attend school regularly fall behind and score lower on tests. They can have a hard time making and keeping friends—especially in elementary school.

A recent study of the nation's fourth graders showed that almost one in four had been absent from school three or more days in the last month.

Let your child and her teachers know that you know attendance counts!

Firm, Fair & Consistent®

Guiding Students for School Success

Publisher: John H. Wherry, Ed.D.

Editor: Erika Beasley.

Writers: Susan O'Brien, Holly Smith.

Illustrations: Maher & Mignella, Cherry Hill, NJ.

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P.O. Box 7474, Fairfax Station, VA 22039-7474

1-800-756-5525

www.parent-institute.com • ISSN 1541-437X



ATTENTION
Parents of Children
Ages 3 to 16

Give Kids A Smile Program

Free Dental Examinations
Saturday, January 23, 2010
9 AM to Noon

(as capacity allows)

Marquette University School of Dentistry
1801 W. Wisconsin Ave. (enter from south side of building)

**Some necessary treatment appointments will be available to be
made for Friday, February 5, 2010**

Assigned locations and times will be made at the January 23th examinations

*No children will be considered for treatment without examination on January 23th
and must be accompanied by parent or legal guardian for the examinations and treatment
appointments, if necessary.*

This Program brought to you by the **Greater Milwaukee Dental Association**
with the help of **Marquette University School of Dentistry.**



DÉ A LOS NIÑOS UNA SONRISA

DÍA NACIONAL DE ACCESO PREVENTIVO DENTAL
PARA LOS NIÑOS

ASOCIACIÓN DENTAL AMERICANA

SONRISAS SALUDABLES

ATENCIÓN

PADRES DE NIÑOS

DE EDAD DE 3 A 16 AÑOS

PROGRAMA: DÉ A LOS NIÑOS UNA SONRISA

EXÁMENES DENTALES GRATIS

SÁBADO, 23 de ENERO, 2010

9:00 A 12:00 A.M

ESCUELA DE ODONTOLOGÍA DE MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
1801 W. Wisconsin Avenue. (Entre por la parte sur del edificio)

**HABRÁ ALGUNAS CONSULTAS NECESARIAS
DE TRATAMIENTO QUE PODRÁN HACERSE EL VIERNES, 5 DE FEBRERO, 2010**

Las consultas y horas de tratamiento se harán durante los exámenes el 23 de Enero, 2010

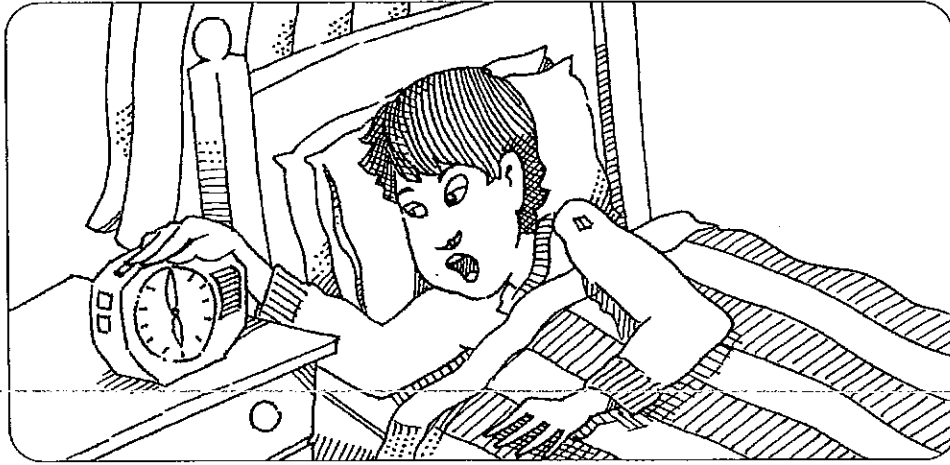
No se considerará a ningún niño para tratamiento sin el examen del 23 de Enero, 2010

*Todos los niños deben ser acompañados por sus Padres o Guardián Legal a todas las
consultas para los exámenes y tratamientos si es necesario.*

Este Programa es presentado por la Asociación Dental del Milwaukee Metropolitano

La Escuela de Odontología de Marquette University

Elementary School Parents[®] *make the difference!*



Kids can't grow up responsibly if parents don't show them how

You probably know some people who've never quite grown up. They may have jobs, but never seem to be able to live on their own.

One reason may be that they didn't learn how to take on the responsibilities of adult life. Their parents may not have taught them the skills they need—to balance a budget or to take care of basic life skills like cooking or doing laundry.

If you want your child to grow up and live as an independent adult, you need to start teaching him those skills today. Here are some ways you can help your child develop the habits that will get him ready for adult life:

- **Expect him to get himself up in the morning.** Even a first grader can learn to wake up to an alarm.
- **Teach him to care for his own clothes.** Young children can put

clothes in the laundry basket. They can fold their own clothes and put them away. Older kids can learn how to do laundry.

- **Help him manage money.** Whether it's an allowance or payment for extra chores, teach your child the value of saving.
- **Enlist his help.** Every family member should do something that helps out the family. Young children can set the table. Older kids can learn how to prepare a simple meal. When they do these things, thank them for making your home run more smoothly.
- **Volunteer.** Make time for your family to volunteer together. Doing something for others builds responsibility.

Source: William Damon, *The Path to Purpose: Helping Our Children Find Their Calling in Life*, ISBN: 9781-4165-3723-6 (Free Press, www.simonandschuster.net).

Teach your child the important skill of pacing



Your child can't be successful on a test if she only finishes a few questions. Teaching your child

how to pace herself can help.

Tests require a good sense of timing. If your child goes too quickly, she's likely to make careless mistakes. If she goes too slowly, she won't finish in time. To help your child:

- **Talk about activities in which pacing is important.** A 30-minute TV show can't last 27 minutes (or 33 minutes). If a child gets to the bus a minute late, she has still missed it!
- **Have your child try to guess how long her homework will take her.** At first, you might need to help. "Do you really think you could do 15 math problems in five minutes?" See how close her estimate is to the time it really takes.
- **Help your child work more quickly.** If making her bed takes five minutes, could she try to do it in four?

Source: Guinevere Durham, *Teaching Test-Taking Skills: Proven Techniques to Boost Your Student's Scores*, ISBN: 9781-5788-6572-7 (Rowman & Littlefield Education, www.rowmaneducation.com).

Too much screen time can equal too little play time for your child



Kids spend too much time in front of a TV or a computer and too little time in active play.

According to a recent scientific study, this is leading to an increase in childhood obesity.

More than 70 percent of 10-year-olds spend over two hours a day watching TV or playing on a computer. That means they don't have much time for active play.

You can probably figure out the result. Far too many children today are struggling with obesity. By age 11, one in five children is considered obese.

Over their lives, these kids will face many more health problems. They are more likely to contract diseases like diabetes.

What can you do? Here are some suggestions:

- **Limit time watching TV and on the computer.** If your child has a

cell phone, time spent texting is also considered screen time.

- **Build in time for active play.** Doctors recommend 60 minutes a day. Go to a park and play together!
- **Add exercise time to screen time.** Keep weights or an exercise mat nearby. During commercials, challenge your child to do sit-ups or a few jumping jacks.

Source: Sarah E. Anderson, Christina D. Economos and Aviva Must, "Active Play and Screen Time in US Children Aged 4 to 11 years in Relation to Sociodemographic and Weight Status Characteristics: A Nationally Representative Cross-sectional Analysis," *Biomed Central*, www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/8/366.

"Live so that when your children think of fairness and integrity, they think of you."

—H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

What can you do to make sure your child is listening to you?



You've talked and talked. But you feel like a television set with the volume turned down—your child just isn't listening.

Nothing is so frustrating to parents. But there are things you can do to make sure your child listens when you have something important to say.

To get your child to listen, try these two strategies:

1. **Make eye contact.** If your child's eyes are on the TV set, her brain is there, too. So calmly say, "Peyton, I need to say something to you.

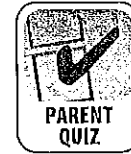
Could you look at me, please?"

Remember: If you shout, "Look at me when I'm talking to you," your child is likely to just tune you out!

2. Remember that less is sometimes more. Keep your instructions short and simple. It's best to give no more than two steps at a time. "Please pick up the books and put them on the shelf." Any more than that and your child is likely to forget what you've asked.

Source: Stanley Turecki and Leslie Tonner, *The Difficult Child*, ISBN: 0-553-38036-2 (Bantam Books, a Division of Random House, www.randomhouse.com/bantamdell).

Do you know how well your child is doing in school?



The school year is about at the midway point.

Do you have a good idea of how well your child is doing? Do you know

where problems could occur (or perhaps already exist)? Answer *yes* or *no* to each question below to find out:

___ 1. Do you talk to your child about the graded tests and projects he brings home?

___ 2. Do you ask your child why he thinks he received certain grades (good and bad ones) and what he has learned?

___ 3. Have you contacted your child's teacher to learn more about subjects he has problems with?

___ 4. Do you check your child's report card when it comes home, paying close attention to conduct and behavior grades?

___ 5. Do you review the results of state tests with your child's teacher?

How well are you doing?

Each *yes* means you are keeping up with your child's progress in school. For each *no* answer, try that idea in the quiz.

Elementary School
Parents
make the difference!

Practical Ideas for Parents to Help Their Children. ISSN: 1046-0446

For subscription information call or write:
The Parent Institute®, 1-800-756-5525,
P.O. Box 7474, Fairfax Station, VA 22039-7474.
Fax: 1-800-216-3667.

Or visit our website: www.parent-institute.com.

Published monthly September through May by The Parent Institute®, a division of NIS, Inc., an independent, private agency. Equal opportunity employer. Copyright © 2010 NIS, Inc.

Publisher: John H. Wherry, Ed.D.

Editor: Rebecca Miyares.

Writers: Kristen Amundson & Susan O'Brien.

Illustrator: Joe Mignella.

Make thinking irresistible to your child with a few fun games



Ask your child if he wants to improve his thinking skills, and the answer will probably be “No way!” But ask if he wants to play games, and the

answer will probably be “Yes!” By planning creative games, you can have fun and build thinking skills too. For example:

- Discuss the day—with a twist. At dinnertime, suggest that your child describe three things about his day. The twist is that one of them must be pretend, and other players have to guess which it is. Encourage your child to include plenty of details. A parent or older sibling can help your child prepare if needed.
- Gather your family or a group of friends in a circle. Tell a story, letting each person add one word at a time. If someone isn't sure what to say, he can say, “Pass.”

To make the game more challenging, ring a bell after nouns and adjectives. See if the group can name synonyms for them (words with similar meanings). *Happy* might become *cheerful*, *chipper* or *joyful*. Vote for your favorites and use them in the story.

- Take a few moments to write down the plot after watching a TV show or movie. Then read your summary aloud, leaving blanks for your child to fill in. “The plane landed in _____, where the passengers saw _____.”

Accept any answers that make sense. In fact, compliment your child for being able to provide several answers for one space! If the game is too hard, ask “multiple choice” questions your child is likely to get right.

Source: Paula Iley, *Using Literacy to Develop Thinking Skills with Children Aged 5-7*, ISBN-13: 978-1843122821 (David Fulton, www.routledgegeteachers.com).

Help your elementary schooler build strong observation skills



One thing that sets scientists apart is their skill as observers. Scientists notice and remember details. Here's a fun way to help your child develop this trait.

Ask your child to describe the front of a building she knows well. It could be your house, your apartment building or the school. Just choose a building that she sees regularly.

Have her be as accurate as she can. How many stories high is the building? What color is the front door? How many windows are there? Are the window frames painted a different color?

Write down what she thinks she remembers. Then take a trip. Walk outside to look at the front of your house. Walk down the street to see the school.

Check the reality against the details your child remembered. What observations were correct? Which details did she miss?

You can turn this into a game when you're out for a walk. Say, “How many windows were in the front of Mr. Johnson's house?” See if your child can remember without looking.

Source: Sally Berman, *Thinking Strategies for Science: Grades 5-7*, ISBN: 9781-4129-6288-9 (Corwin Press, a SAGE Publications Company, www.corwinpress.com).

Q: Lately, my son has been telling me he hates school. It doesn't happen every day, but it has happened more than once. I'm not sure how to respond—he has to go to school, after all. How can I sort out what's truth and what's exaggeration? And how can I help him without taking over his life?

Questions & Answers

A: Your questions are wise. Not all kids who say they hate school actually do. Sometimes, they're just looking for attention (or for a chance to put off homework). And not all parents who get involved with their child's school issues end up making things better.

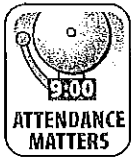
Still, if he's said this more than once, there's probably something going on. Here's what to do:

1. **Talk to your child.** Wait for a time when he's relatively calm and when you have time to talk. Then ask him what's going on. “You've said you hate school a couple times. What's making you feel this way?”
2. **Identify the problem.** Listen closely to what your child says. Does he hate math class? Are kids mean to him on the bus? Is he feeling overwhelmed because he's in too many activities?
3. **Help your child find solutions.** For example, if he's struggling in a class, ask the teacher for advice. Does he need to spend more time on the subject? Is he turning in homework?
4. **Be positive.** Help your child see that nearly every situation has positives and negatives. Then help him build on the positives and minimize the negatives.

—Holly Smith,
The Parent Institute

It Matters: Attendance

Does my child's attendance really matter?



"Does it really matter if my child misses school?" parents wonder. "Yes!" say experts. Research

shows that regular attendance is linked to current and future school success. When kids miss too much school, they miss more than daily lessons. They miss the chance to build social and academic foundations that help with future learning.

To minimize attendance issues:

- **Remember that excused and unexcused absences take a toll on learning.** Keep track of how often your child is absent or tardy. In general, if a child is out of school 10% or more of the year, absences are considered particularly serious.
- **Keep the school calendar handy when making plans.** Schedule appointments and trips when school isn't in session. If your child needs to miss school, talk with the teacher.
- **Tell school officials about problems that lead to absences.** Many families face challenges with health, transportation, child care and other issues. Community programs may be able to help.
- **Avoid unnecessary absences by establishing family routines that make life easier.** Small changes, such as organizing school supplies at night and getting enough sleep, can make a big difference.

Source: Hedy N. Chang and Maria José Romero, "Present, Engaged, and Accounted For: The Critical Importance of Addressing Chronic Absence in the Early Grades," National Center for Children in Poverty, www.nccp.org/publications/pub_837.html.

Your family's good habits lead to your child's good attendance

Kids are tardy for all kinds of reasons, such as missing the bus, oversleeping and being unable to find something important. Some tardies are unavoidable, of course. But others are easily prevented with daily habits, such as:

- **Study routines.** Do homework at the same time, and in the same place, each day. Have your child double-check her schoolbag for anything you need to read or sign. When study time is over, pack the bag and put it by the front door.
- **Nighttime routines.** Stick to a regular bedtime each night. Kids might brush teeth, find the next day's outfit and put on pajamas, while parents pack lunches, set alarm clocks and tuck in kids. Any late-evening activities should be relaxing, such as listening to music or reading.



- **Morning routines.** Post a checklist of responsibilities, such as getting dressed, having breakfast and brushing teeth. Parents must stay on schedule, too, so their work (making breakfast, driving to school, etc.) supports their child's success.

Help your child stay healthy this winter to avoid missing school



Scientists estimate that up to 80% of infections are spread by hands.

That means a simple step—hand washing—

is the top way to stay well and avoid staying home sick.

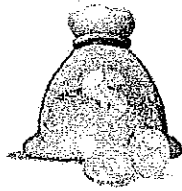
Share these tips with your child:

- **Wash properly.** Wet hands, lather with soap and wash for 20 seconds. It takes about this long to sing the "Happy Birthday" song twice.
- **Include all parts of the hands—** front, back, fingernails, between

fingers, etc. To stay clean, use a fresh paper towel to turn off the faucet and open the bathroom door.

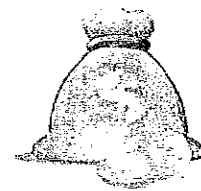
- **Wash hands often, especially before eating.** Soap and water work best. If they aren't available, use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
- **Sneeze or cough into your elbow** instead of your hand to reduce the spread of germs to others.

Source: "Put Your Hands Together," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/CDCTV/HandsTogether/Transcripts/HandsTogether.pdf.




CREDIT UNION

BECAUSE YOU'RE WORTH IT.



A-B Credit Union would like to welcome back all Students, Parents, and Faculty. We are proud to announce that this is our second year at WCLL and that we are looking forward to serving you for many years to come. At A-B Credit Union we take pride in helping our communities by providing several ways in which to save money for your future.




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WAIT!! That's not all, faculty and parents we have other services that may be of benefit to you. Currently we have a \$15,000.00 minimum Platinum Money Market at a 2.03% Rate with a 2.05% yield. We have \$500.00 minimum CD's at great monthly terms and rates. For more information please check out our Web site at a-bcreditunion.com. If you have any further questions please feel free to call us at 414-645-5160.



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12PM to 2PM



Reading Connection

Tips for Reading Success

Beginning Edition

January 2010

Wisconsin Conservatory of Lifelong Learning

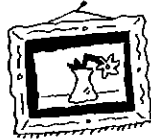
Book Picks



Read-aloud favorites

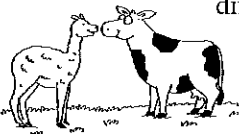
■ Ish

Ramon crumples up his artwork when his brother makes fun of it. Later he discovers that his sister has rescued his pictures and hung them in her room. She loves his “vase-ish” vase—and that’s what art is all about! A story about creativity by Peter Reynolds.



■ Is Your Mama a Llama?

Lloyd the llama wants to know which other animals have mother llamas. He asks a cow, a bat, and several others: “Is your mama a llama?” Deborah Guarino’s rhyming book features a different mother and baby animal on each page. (Also available in Spanish.)



■ Have You Filled a Bucket Today?

“All day long, everyone in the whole wide world walks around carrying an invisible bucket.” So begins Carol McCloud’s book about the rewards of kindness. Youngsters will find suggestions for filling others’ buckets with happiness, from thanking a teacher to saying “I love you” to a parent.

■ Alice the Fairy

When a little girl puts on her fairy costume, everyday activities become magical. She sprinkles fairy dust (sugar) on oatmeal and flicks a light switch to make herself disappear. She even turns her dad into a horse so she can have a horsey ride. A cute tale by David Shannon.



Learning three ways

How does your youngster learn best? By seeing, hearing, or touching? Use these tips to help discover your child’s “learning style,” and try activities that are especially suited to her.

Visual. If she notices tiny details in pictures and remembers faces more easily than names, she may be a visual learner. Show her a book of hidden pictures, such as *I Spy School Days* by Jean Marzollo. Help your child read the riddles that tell her what to search for. Can she spot the objects and write them down? She’ll build vocabulary as she learns the names of items like a pulley or an abacus.

Auditory. If your youngster has a knack for memorizing song lyrics and following spoken instructions, she might be an auditory learner. Have her write down words to songs as you sing them (“Twinkle, Twinkle,

Little Star,” “Happy Birthday to You”). Help her spell tough words. When she finishes, sing the song together while she points to the words.

Hands-on. Perhaps your child enjoys moving around while she works or is good at making things with clay. These are clues that she is a hands-on, or *kinesthetic*, learner. Give her things she can touch, such as alphabet tiles, letter dice, or magnetic letters, and have her make words from her weekly spelling list. Then, she can read them to you. ♥

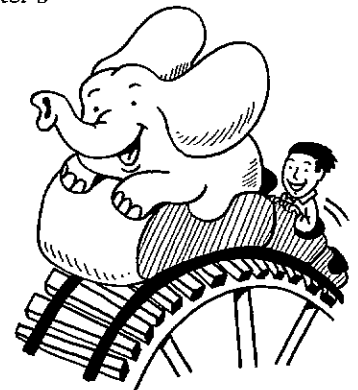


Family storytelling games

Anyone can be a storyteller! Spark your youngster’s imagination and creativity with these games:

■ Cut a picture from a newspaper or magazine. Make up the first line of a story about it, and pass the picture on to the next person. Each family member adds a line to the story. Keep passing the photo around until your story ends.

■ Together, think of six characters (purple elephant, five-year-old boy) and six places (amusement park, farm). Write each one on an index card. Put the character cards facedown in one pile and the place cards in another. Players draw one from each stack and make up a story. ♥



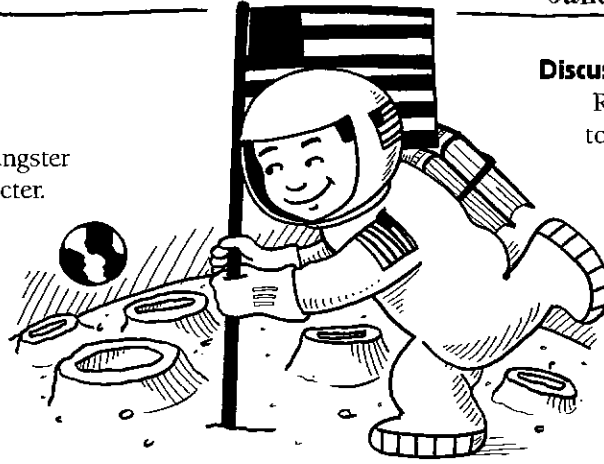
Real-life stories

Books about famous people can teach your youngster about history and inspire him to show good character. Try these ideas for reading and talking about biographies.

Learn history

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Your child can find out in *Thomas Jefferson: A Picture Book Biography* by James Cross Giblin. Or he can learn about Neil Armstrong's moon landing in *One Giant Leap* by Robert Burleigh.

After reading, have him pretend he's the famous person described, and "interview" him. *Example:* "What did you do on the moon?" ("I collected rocks and planted an American flag.") He'll see how much he learned from the book.



Discuss character traits

Read a biography together and talk about the person's good qualities. For instance, Martin Luther King Jr. showed bravery as a civil rights leader (*The Story of Martin Luther King Jr.* by Johnny Ray Moore). And Gertrude Ederle never gave up on her goal to swim

the English Channel (*America's Champion Swimmer: Gertrude Ederle* by David Adler).

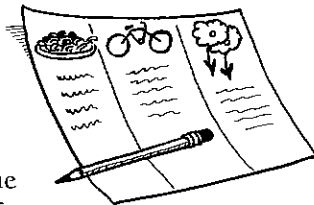
Ask your youngster to consider his own character traits. What could he be famous for one day? ("I like to help people, so I might discover a cure for a disease.") ♥



Tongue twister time

Have your child make up a tongue twister. She'll learn about beginning sounds and practice speaking more clearly.

Explain that a tongue twister has lots of words beginning with the same letter—so your tongue gets "all twisted up" when you try to say them fast! Ask your youngster to think of something to write a tongue twister about (pasta, a bicycle, or flowers). Have her write each word at the top of her paper. Underneath, help her list words that begin with the same letter. For pasta, she might write *papa*, *package*, *pepper*, and *pot*.

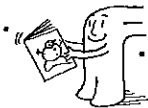


Finally, she can use her list to make up a tongue twister. She might come up with "Papa put a package of pepper pasta in the pot." Take turns saying her tongue twisters as fast as you can—as many times as possible! ♥

OUR PURPOSE

To provide busy parents with practical ways to promote their children's reading, writing, and language skills.

Resources for Educators,
a division of Aspen Publishers, Inc.
128 N. Royal Avenue • Front Royal, VA 22630
540-636-4280 • rfeustomer@wolterskluwer.com
www.rfeonline.com
ISSN 1540-5648



Online reading fun

Cuddling up with a book is one way to read together. Using a computer is another. Let your youngster hear favorite authors read aloud, and follow up with fun projects:

- At the library, use a computer to hear Robert Munsch reading *The Paper Bag Princess* (www.robertmunsch.com) or Mem Fox reading *Koala Lou* (www.memfox.net). Get the books off the shelves, and read them together.
- Find book-related activities on author Web sites. You can make green eggs and ham at home while your youngster reads the recipe from www.scussville.com. At www.janbrett.com, he can print activities based on Jan Brett stories and play a *Gingerbread Baby* board game or make character masks from *The Hat*.

Note: Look for more author Web sites at http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/humanities/literature/authors/children_s. Always supervise your child when he uses the Internet. ♥



Q&A Write to a pen pal

Q I loved having a pen pal when I was little. How can I help my daughter find one?

A Having a pen pal is a fun way to practice writing letters. First, help your youngster find someone to exchange letters with. Maybe you know somebody who lives out of town and has a child her age. Or you could ask neighbors, friends, or coworkers if they have nieces or nephews who might be interested.

Then, help her write the first letter. She can use brightly colored pens or special paper. Encourage her to mention what she is learning in school or activities she enjoys, like dancing or soccer.

She can also ask questions, such as "What's your favorite color?" or "Do you have a pet?"

Tip: Make it a treat to mail the letters by taking your child to the mailbox or post office and letting her drop them in the slot. ♥



Reading Connection

Ideas para triunfar en la lectura

Beginning Edition

Enero de 2010

Wisconsin Conservatory of Lifelong Learning

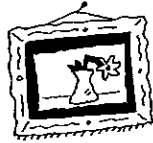
Libros del mes



Para leer en voz alta

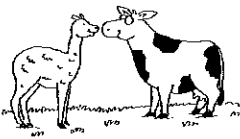
■ Ish

Ramón arruga su dibujo cuando su hermano se burla de él. Más tarde averigua que su hermana ha rescatado sus dibujos y los ha colgado en su habitación. A ella le encanta su jarrón "jarrista" ¡y en eso consiste el arte! Una historia sobre la creatividad de Peter Reynolds.



■ Is Your Mama a Llama?

La llama Lloyd quiere saber qué otros animales tienen mamás llamas. Preguntará a una vaca, a un murciélago y a varios animales más: "¿Es tu mamá una llama?" El libro rimado de Deborah



Guarino presenta en cada página a un animal distinto con su mamá. (Disponible en español.)

■ Have You Filled a Bucket Today?

"A lo largo del día todas las personas del mundo entero andan llevando un cubo invisible". Así comienza el cuento de Carol McCloud sobre los frutos de la amabilidad. Los pequeños encontrarán sugerencias para llenar los cubos de los demás de alegría, desde dar las gracias a su maestra hasta decir "te quiero" a sus papás.

■ Alice the Fairy

Cuando una niña se pone su traje de hada las actividades cotidianas se vuelven magia pura. Espolvorea polvo de hadas (azúcar) sobre la avena y enciende y apaga el interruptor de la luz para desaparecer. Hasta convierte a su papá en caballo para poder dar un paseo cabalgando. Una encantadora historia de David Shannon.



Tres maneras de aprender

¿De qué forma aprende mejor su hija? ¿Viendo, escuchando o tocando? Use estas ideas para identificar el "estilo de aprendizaje" de su hija y haga actividades que se le ajusten.

Con los ojos. Si percibe pequeños detalles en las imágenes y recuerda las caras con más facilidad que los nombres, tal vez aprenda mejor con la vista. Enseñe un libro con imágenes escondidas como *I Spy School Days* de Jean Marzollo. Ayude a su hija a leer las adivinanzas que le dicen lo que tiene que buscar. ¿Puede encontrar los objetos y escribirlos? Desarrollará el vocabulario mientras aprende los nombres de cosas como la polea y el ábaco.

Con el oído. Si a su hija se le da bien memorizar las letras de canciones y seguir instrucciones verbales quizá aprenda mejor con el oído. Dígale que escriba la letra de las canciones mientras usted canta ("Brilla, brilla estrellita", "Cumpleaños feliz").



Ayúdela a escribir las palabras difíciles. Cuando termine, canten juntas la canción mientras ella sigue la letra con el dedo.

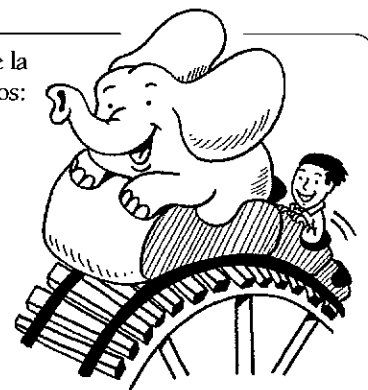
Con las manos. Tal vez a su hija le guste moverse mientras trabaja o se le dé bien hacer cosas con arcilla. Eso indicaría que aprende haciendo cosas y *moviéndose*. Dele objetos que pueda tocar como telas con el abecedario, dados con letras o letras imantadas y dígale que componga con todo eso las palabras de su lista semanal. Cuando termine se las puede leer a usted. ♥

Cuentos en familia

¡Todo el mundo puede contar un cuento! Estimule la imaginación y la creatividad de su hijo con estos juegos:

■ Recorten una foto de un periódico o una revista. Invente la primera frase de una historia sobre esa imagen y pase la foto a la siguiente persona. Cada miembro de la familia tiene que añadir una frase a la historia. Sigán circulando la frase hasta que terminen la historia.

■ Piensen todos juntos en seis personajes (un elefante morado, un niño de cinco años) y en seis sitios (parque de atracciones, granja). Escriban cada una de esas cosas en una ficha de cartulina. Coloquen boca abajo las fichas sobre los personajes en un montón y las fichas con los sitios en otro. Los jugadores sacan una ficha de cada montón y se inventan una historia. ♥



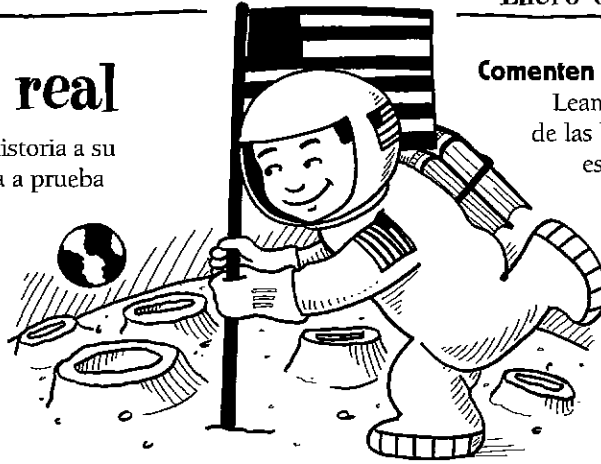
Historias de la vida real

Los libros sobre gente famosa pueden enseñarle historia a su hijo y motivarlo a desarrollar un buen carácter. Ponga a prueba estas ideas para leer y comentar biografías.

Aprender historia

¿Quién escribió la Declaración de Independencia? Su hijo puede averiguarlo en *Thomas Jefferson: A Picture Book Biography* de James Cross Giblin. O bien puede aprender sobre la llegada de Neil Armstrong a la luna en *One Giant Leap* de Robert Burleigh.

Cuando termine la lectura, dígame a su hijo que imagine que es el personaje famoso descrito en ella y "entrevístelo". Ejemplo: "¿Qué hiciste en la luna?" ("Recogí piedras y coloqué una bandera americana".) Se dará cuenta de lo mucho que ha aprendido con el libro.



Comenten los rasgos del carácter

Lean una biografía y hablen de las buenas cualidades de esa persona. Por ejemplo, Martin Luther King Jr. demostró valentía como líder de los derechos civiles (*The Story of Martin Luther King Jr.* de Johnny Ray Moore). Y Gertrude Ederle nunca abandonó su objetivo de atravesar

el Canal de la Mancha (*America's Champion Swimmer: Gertrude Ederle* de David Adler).

Diga a su hijo que piense en los rasgos de su propio carácter. ¿Podría ser famoso algún día? ("Me gusta ayudar a la gente así que podría descubrir la cura de alguna enfermedad".) ♥

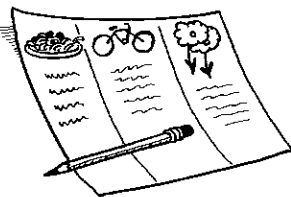
Jugando con palabras

Trabalenguas

Que su hija se invente un trabalenguas. Aprenderá a distinguir los sonidos iniciales de las palabras y adquirirá práctica en hablar con más claridad.

Explíquele que un trabalenguas tiene un montón de palabras que empiezan con la misma letra y que la lengua se traba cuando uno intenta decirlas deprisa! Diga a su hija que piense en algo sobre lo que escribir un trabalenguas (pasta, una bicicleta o las flores). Dígame que escriba cada palabra en la parte de arriba de un folio de papel. Debajo de cada una, ayúdela a hacer una lista de palabras que empiecen con la misma letra. Para *pasta* podría escribir *papá, paquete, pimienta y pozo*.

Finalmente puede usar su lista para inventar un trabalenguas. Podría ser algo como: "Papá puso un paquete de pasta de pimienta en el pozo". Túmense en decir sus trabalenguas tan rápido como puedan ¡y tantas veces como puedan! ♥



Lectura en la red

Sentarse cómodamente a leer un libro es una forma de leer con su hijo. Usar una computadora es otra. Que su hijo escuche a sus autores favoritos leer en voz alta y luego hagan estos entretenidos proyectos:

- Usen una computadora en la biblioteca para escuchar a Robert Munsch leer *The Paper Bag Princess* (www.robertmunsch.com) o a Mem Fox leer *Koala Lou* (www.memfox.net). Encuentren los libros en los estantes y léanlos.
- Busquen actividades relacionadas con los libros o sitios web de algún autor. En casa puede incluso hacer huevos verdes con jamón mientras su hijo lee la receta en www.seussville.com. En www.janbrett.com puede imprimir actividades basadas en las historias de Jan Brett y jugar a un juego de mesa sobre *Gingerbread Baby* o crear máscaras para personajes inspiradas en *The Hat*.

Nota: Busquen sitios web de más autores en http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/humanities/literature/authors/children_s. Vigile siempre a su hijo cuando use Internet. ♥



P&R Amigos por correspondencia

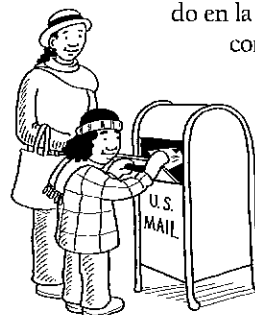
P Cuando era pequeña me encantaba cartearme con una amiga. ¿Cómo puedo ayudar a mi hija a encontrar con quien escribirse?

R Tener una amiga con la que cartearse es una divertida forma de adquirir práctica en escribir cartas. Ayude a su hija a buscar a alguien con quien cartearse. Tal vez usted conozca a alguien que vive en otra ciudad y tiene hijos de la edad de la de su nieta. También podría preguntar a sus vecinos, amigos o compañeros de trabajo si tienen

sobrinas o sobrinos a los que les podría interesar el intercambio.

A continuación, eche una mano a su hija para escribir la primera carta. Puede usar bolígrafos de colores vivos o un papel especial. Anímela a mencionar lo que está aprendiendo en la escuela o actividades que le gusten como el baile o el fútbol. Puede también hacer preguntas como "¿Cuál es tu color favorito?" o "¿Tienes un animal mascota?"

Idea: Enviar las cartas será algo especial si lleva a su hija al buzón de correos y le deja que elle eche la carta por la ranura. ♥



NUESTRA FINALIDAD

Proporcionar a los padres atareados ideas prácticas que promuevan la lectura, la escritura y la expresión oral de sus hijos.

Resources for Educators,
una filial de Aspen Publishers, Inc.
128 N. Royal Avenue • Front Royal, VA 22630
540-636-4280 • rfeustomer@wolterskluwer.com
www.rfeonline.com

ISSN 1540-5656



Get Wild About Reading with the 2009-2010 Six Flags Six Hour Reading Club®!

Dear Families,

Your child's school is participating in an exciting program that encourages children in grades K through 6 to read for fun. The Six Flags Six Hour Reading Club is part of Read to Succeed®, a free language arts program from Six Flags and Weekly Reader. Every student who completes six hours of recreational reading before the school's deadline noted below is eligible for a free admission ticket valid at participating Six Flags theme parks. (Note: Schools must submit their information to us by March 3, 2010.) We hope that you have fun encouraging your child to get wild about reading and reach this goal!

Here's what you need to know:

- Only students in grades K through 6 are eligible to take part in the Reading Club.
- Review the reading log that your child brought home. Your child should use this sheet to record what and how long he/she reads.
- Your child must complete six hours, or 360 minutes of recreational reading. Please initial each entry and then sign the reading log to show that the six hours of reading has been completed.
- Your child can read books, magazines, newspapers, or comic books. What doesn't count is any reading your child must do for homework or a class assignment. Kids can read silently, aloud, or with an adult—you can read to your child, or your child can read to you.
- Remind your child to return the reading log to his/her teacher by the date on the form. Late entries will not be accepted.

About the tickets:

Tickets will be distributed to students by the school's Reading Club coordinator. The ticket is valid for admission from June 14 through August 8, 2010 only. (Note: Valid dates for The Great Escape ONLY: June 28 through August 15, 2010.) Lost, stolen, or damaged tickets cannot be replaced.

Look for the Family Discount Offer! Each Read to Succeed ticket will come with a discounted admission ticket offer for families so that they can celebrate their child's accomplishment. This discount information will be printed on the student ticket and can be accessed at sixflags.com/rts.

We hope that you and your child enjoy this free program and spend time reading together. Happy Reading!



Please encourage your child to complete six hours of recreational reading and return the reading log to his/her teacher by:

March 1st, 2010

(Date to be filled in by Reading Club coordinator)



Participating Parks

Six Flags America
Baltimore, Maryland/
Washington, DC

Six Flags Discovery Kingdom
Vallejo/San Francisco, California

Six Flags Fiesta Texas
San Antonio, Texas

*Six Flags Great Adventure
& Wild Safari*
Jackson, New Jersey

Six Flags Great America
Chicago, Illinois

Six Flags Kentucky Kingdom
Louisville, Kentucky

Six Flags Magic Mountain
Los Angeles, California

Six Flags New England
Springfield, Massachusetts

Six Flags Over Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Six Flags Over Texas
Arlington/Dallas, Texas

Six Flags St. Louis
St. Louis, Missouri

The Great Escape
Lake George, New York



Middle Years

Working together for school success

Short Stops



On time

Chatting in the hall between classes or making trips to an out-of-the-way locker can cause middle graders to be late for class. If your child is racking up tardy slips or dashing in as the teacher begins talking, suggest a change in his routine. He might visit his locker less often or save conversations for lunch and after school.

Winter warm-ups

Chilly weather doesn't have to keep your family from staying fit. Walk around a zoo to see as many different animals as you can. Ask your child to look online or call the parks department for information about hiking trails. Or you might find a mall that opens its doors early for walkers.

Choosing courses

Encourage your middle grader to think ahead to college when planning her schedule. Her guidance counselor can recommend math, science, and foreign language classes that will start her on a college-prep track. For her electives, she might explore interests that could lead to a college major or a career.

Worth quoting

"The best inheritance a parent can give his children is a few minutes of his time each day."
Orlando A. Battista

Just for fun

Q: What has teeth but no mouth?

A: A comb.



I remember that!

Caroline comes home from school upset. "I knew the answers—I just couldn't remember them when I was taking the test!" she tells her mom.

Sound familiar? If your youngster has trouble recalling facts at test time, you can help by sharing these memory-boosting tricks with her:

1. Make up acronyms. Your child can make each letter stand for something she needs to remember. *Example:* "ROY G. BIV" for the colors of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet).
2. Write information down. The act of putting things on paper will help your middle grader retain the facts.
3. Talk about it. Encourage your child to retell the story of a battle she's studying in history or the plot of a book she's reading for English. She can say it out loud to herself or tell it to you.
4. Use visuals. People tend to remember pictures better than words that are heard or read. Suggest that your middle grader draw sketches in her science notes for



elements in the periodic table or cut out pictures from magazines to match countries she's studying in geography.

5. Walk it through. Have your child "place" facts in different locations in your house. To remember the 13 original colonies, she might put Maryland in her sister Mary's room, Connecticut in Dad's office where the Internet connection is, and New York in the garage where she keeps her new bike. She can imagine herself in each spot as she recites all 13 colonies. 👍

School helpers

Getting involved in your child's school shows that you care and will encourage him to do his best. Try these ideas for helping out.

During school

- Staff a welcome desk. You might be asked to greet visitors, have them sign in, and give directions.
- Volunteer in the media center. The librarian may ask you to arrange displays or help students check out books.

After school

- Advise an after-school club like yearbook or drama. *Tip:* Ask your child if he'd like you to help with an activity he's in or a different one.
- Work on fund-raising efforts, such as the school store or discount programs with local merchants. 👍



Believing in me

Your middle grader is asked to become team captain or enter a poetry contest. Does he hesitate, or jump at the chance?

Confidence can make the difference between a youngster who tries new things and one who sits on the sidelines. Try these tips for raising a confident child.

Highlight the positive. Suggest that your middle schooler start a binder to track his achievements. He can include swim meet ribbons, a list of Scout badges, and nice comments from teachers. Leafing through them will remind him of past successes.



Encourage pep talks. Teach your child to notice negative thoughts (“I’m not ready for this quiz!”) and turn his thinking around (“I’ll do my best!”). You can help by not labeling him. Instead of “You’re so picky,” say, “You might like zucchini if you tried it.”

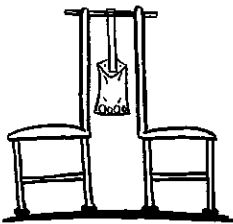
Give sincere praise. Congratulate your middle grader for his efforts. Try to be specific (“You spent a lot of time on your poem. I love the adjectives”), and avoid exaggerating (“You’re the best writer in school!”). 👍



Get sticky!

Your child probably uses tape for homework, a school project, or something around the house. Suggest this science experiment so she can see which type of adhesive works best.

Materials: ruler, 2 chairs the same height, plastic bag, 3 or 4 kinds of tape (Scotch, masking, duct, packing), pennies



Put the chairs back to back, about 6 inches apart, and lay the ruler across the tops. Tape a 6-inch piece of tape to the ruler and to each side of an open plastic bag. Add a penny at a time until the bag falls. How many pennies did it hold? Repeat the experiment with each kind of tape.

Variation: Freeze the tapes, and repeat the experiment. Heat each one with a hair dryer, and try again. How does temperature affect stickiness? 👍

Q & A Help siblings get along

Q My daughters argue over everything. How can I help them get along better?

A Sibling fights can certainly try parents’ patience! Try to use them as a lesson in problem solving, and your children will learn important skills like negotiating and compromising.

First, discuss rules for situations that start fights. If they quarrel over computer time, set a schedule together. Maybe one child gets it from 4 to 4:30 and her sister uses it from 4:30 to 5.

Also, talk about ways to handle arguments. Your kids should calm down before discussing a problem. Then, they should listen to each other’s side of the story—without interrupting. Finally, they can compromise. For instance, if they share a room and can’t agree on what color to paint the walls, they could each choose a color for half the room.



Tip: Encourage your children to have fun together. Sharing good times like skating or movies makes it easier to get along. 👍

Parent to Parent Handling report cards

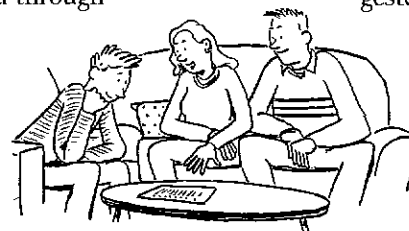
When our son Aidan brought home his report card, we were disappointed to see that his English and math grades had dropped. My husband and I were careful to praise his good grades first, but then we asked him what had happened.

When he complained that the classes were too hard, we looked through his graded assignments to see where he needed help. It turned out that many of his errors were careless ones, like misspelled words and sloppy arithmetic.

He said that with so much to do in school, he had stopped checking his work.

So we brainstormed ways to fix the problem. Aidan came up with the idea of splitting his study time into two sessions—before and after dinner. We suggested that he use the last

half hour to proofread his work. I think having a plan has helped all of us feel better about the second half of the school year. 👍



OUR PURPOSE

To provide busy parents with practical ideas that promote school success, parent involvement, and more effective parenting.

Resources for Educators,
a division of Aspen Publishers, Inc.
128 N. Royal Avenue • Front Royal, VA 22630
540-636-4280 • rfeustomer@wolterskluwer.com
www.rfeonline.com
ISSN 1540-5540

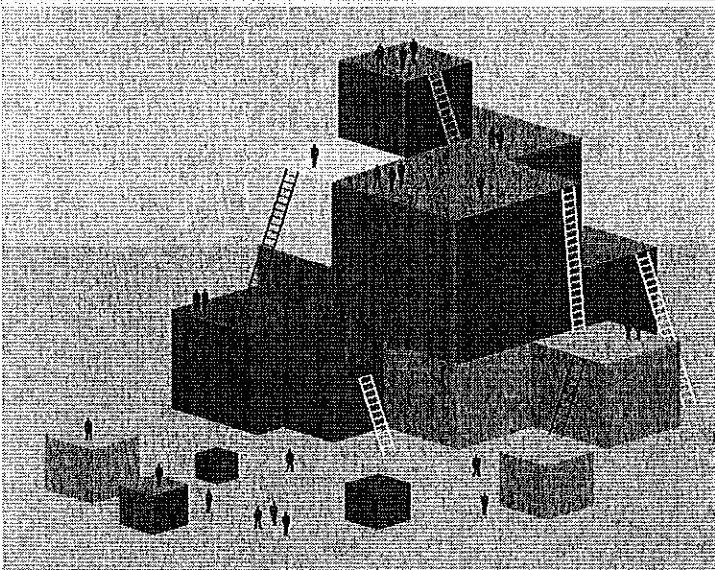
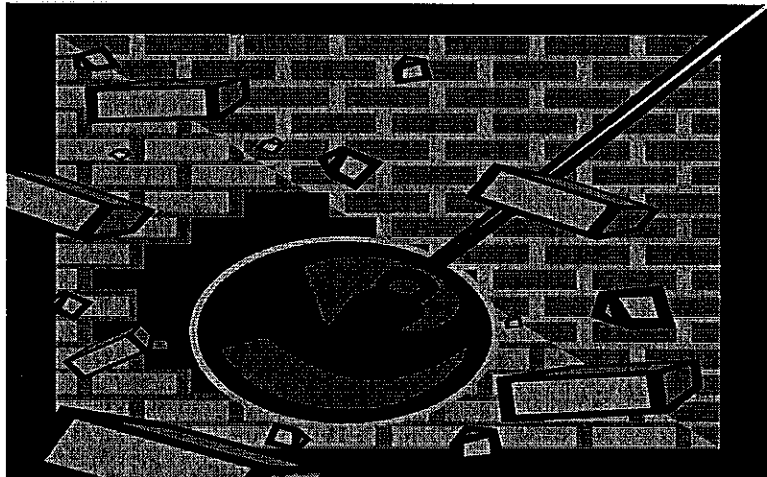
Save the Date!

Parent Orientation and Training January 30, 2010

Theme

*Parents, School, and Community:
the building blocks that support student achievement*

Last year we knocked
down the barriers.



This year, we build.

For more information
contact the Title I Office: 475-8009

Parent Orientation and Training

District Title I Annual Parent Meeting

**Family, School, & Community:
the building blocks that support student achievement**

Workshop Strands

Shared Decision Making

Technology

Educational Programs

Parenting

Rights & Responsibilities

**This year's orientation and training will feature a
"Fatherhood Panel"**

*A man to man discussion on the role of fathers play in their child's
education.*

Saturday, January 30, 2010

8:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

Humphrey Scottish Rite Masonic Center

790 N. Van Buren Street

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202

Parking

Validated parking available in the lot located on 770 N Jefferson St.

Available parking is also located on 786 N Jackson St.

Childcare will be provided

Contact the Title I Office to RSVP

(414) 475-8009

Sponsored by Milwaukee Public Schools - Title I Office, District Advisory Council, Parent and Student Services, Division of Bilingual and Multicultural Education, and the Department of Educational Services.

Title I

Federal Aid to Build Achievement

2009 Milwaukee Public Schools



**MILWAUKEE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Milwaukee Public Schools
2009-2010 YEAR ROUND SCHOOL CALENDAR

MON TUE WED THUR FRI

JULY

		1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31

1 through 30 - Summer intersession - no student attendance
 31 Organization day - no student attendance

AUGUST

3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13	14
17	18	19	20	21
24	25	26	27	28
31				

3 First day of school for students

SEPTEMBER

	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11
14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30		

7 Labor Day - no student attendance

OCTOBER

			1	2
5	6	7	8	9
12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30

2 Banking Day - no student attendance
 12 Parent-Teacher conference day - no student attendance
 13 through 28 - Fall intersession - no student attendance
 29 & 30 Convention days - no student attendance

NOVEMBER

2	3	4	5	6
9	10	11	12	13
16	17	18	19	20
23	24	25	26	27
30				

2 Classes resume
 26 & 27 Thanksgiving recess - no student attendance

DECEMBER

	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11
14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30	31	

18 Report cards
 22 Record Day - no student attendance
 23 through 31 Winter intersession - no student attendance

MON TUE WED THUR FRI

JANUARY

				1
4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29

1 through 8 Winter recess - no student attendance
 11 Classes resume
 18 M. L. King Jr. Day - no student attendance
 25 Banking Day - no student attendance

FEBRUARY

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26

12 Banking Day - no student attendance
 15 Mid-semester break - no student attendance

MARCH

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		

19 Banking Day - no student attendance
 22 Parent-Teacher conference day - no student attendance
 23 through 31 Spring intersession - no student attendance

APRIL

			1	2
5	6	7	8	9
12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30

1 through 9 Spring intersession - no student attendance
 12 Classes resume

MAY

3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13	14
17	18	19	20	21
24	25	26	27	28
31				

14 Banking Day - no student attendance
 31 Memorial Day - no student attendance

JUNE

	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11
14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30		

18 Last day of student attendance
 21 Record day - no student attendance
 22 Emergency make-up day
 23 through 30 Summer intersession - no student attendance

Shaded days have no student attendance. Individual schools may have additional non-attendance days which do not appear on this calendar. Also, methods and dates for distributing report cards may vary from school to school.

