



# Altera

Working Philosophy for  
21<sup>st</sup> Century Community  
Learning Centers  
After School Programming



# Altera

## Washington State Performance Indicators for Individual Programs

**Washington State  
Performance Indicators  
measure individual  
program and state  
program success and  
must align to local  
needs and interests.**

- Learning centers must provide academic enrichment activities.
- Learning centers provide students a broad array of additional services, programs and activities that align with their academic program and the needs of the students.
- Programs offer families active and meaningful ways to be involved in their children's educations including opportunities for literacy development.



# Reading

Aligned with Common Core Anchor Standards  
Follows OSPI Best Practices for Reading  
Incorporates SIOP Techniques for All Students

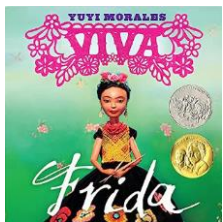
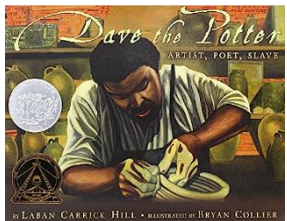
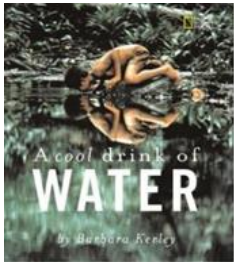
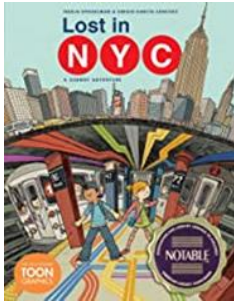


# Capsules

4 Weeks of Themed Reading

3 Days a Week

1 Book each Week



*Themed reading builds background knowledge and exposes students to multiple contexts for encountering academic vocabulary.*

*Themed reading is an OSPI best practice for reading comprehension and is a recommended SIOP technique for teaching ELL students.*

- 1A : Water STEM
- 1B : Water STEM
- 2A : Space STEM
- 2B : Space STEM
- 3 : Color STEM
- 4 : Recycle STEM
- 5 : Using Maps
- 6 : Graphic Novels
- 7 : Black Artists
- 8 : Disabled Artists
- Water cycle, water scarcity
- Life in and around the water
- Space travel, lunar cycle, gravity
- Scientists, astronauts, space missions
- Color science, skin color, insects, rocks
- Recycled orchestra of Peru, wind power in Africa, Detroit neighborhood art, scrap metal art
- Subway maps, infographics, making maps
- Panels, color, expressions, text, themes
- Dave the Potter (ceramics), Horace Pippin (painter), Alma Thomas (painter), Christian Robinson (illustrator).
- Judith Scott (fiber art sculptor), Yayoi Kasuma (painter and sculptor), Frida Kahlo (painter), Hudson Talbott (author, illustrator)



# Picture Book Read Aloud

The National Association for the Education of Young Children (Neuman, Copple, & Bredekamp, 2000) cites research revealing that in the preschool years, **“the single most important activity for ... reading success appears to be reading aloud to children”**

It **recommends that children be read to on a daily basis throughout the primary grades.**

Research shows that **“simply reading or being read to is usually as good as or superior to direct instruction...”** for vocabulary development. McQuillan, J. (2019). *The impact of extended instruction and storybook reading on vocabulary acquisition. Language and Language Teaching*, 8(1), 22-34.

Picture books are shorter, and designed to be read aloud **to** children so they use **higher level vocabulary** for interest level.

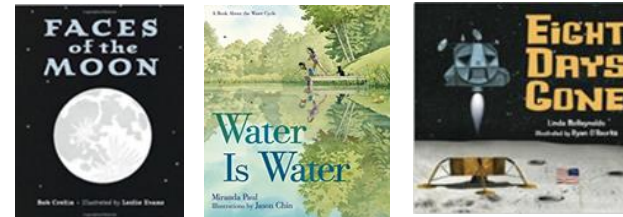
Picture books **improve comprehension of science and literary terms** for students in high school and are recommended as an intervention tool for struggling readers.

## SCIENCE

### Biography



### Poetry



### Non-fiction



### Fiction

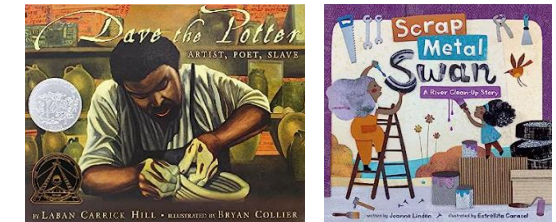


## ART

### Biography



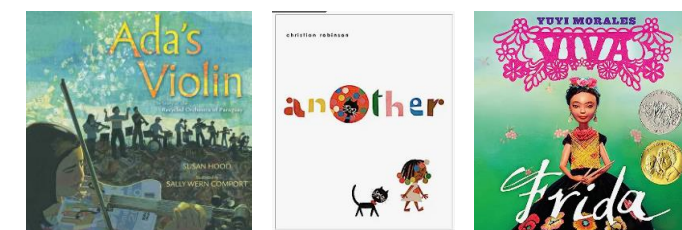
### Poetry



### Non-fiction



### Fiction



# Graphic Novel

## Small Group Reading

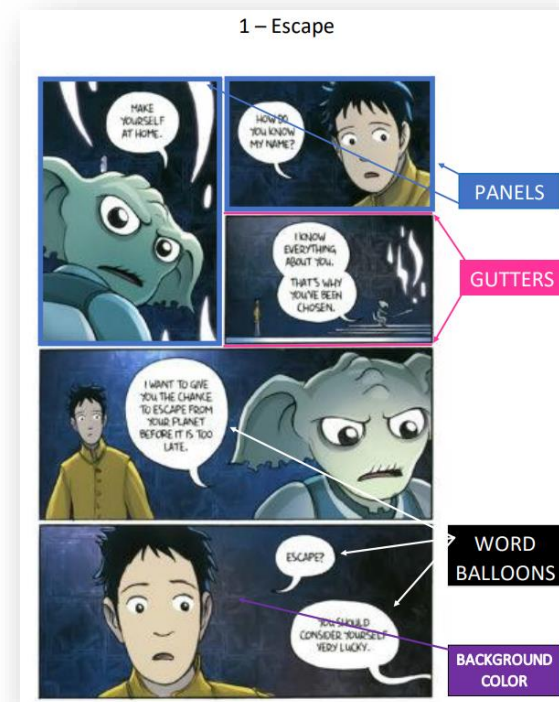
Research from Northwestern University shows that **students have better comprehension with graphic novels than with traditional text.**

Students use text and images to **make inferences and synthesize information**, both of which are abstract and challenging skills for readers.

When students read visual narratives, the activity in the brain is similar to how readers comprehend text-based sentences. However, **when students learn to read graphic novels with an analytical eye, depth and complexity are added to the reading process.**



WEEK 1	Chapter Topic/Theme	Resources
Explorer The Mystery Boxes 1	<u><a href="#">Under the Floor Boards</a></u>	Picture Prompt 1
<b>Dive in!</b> Let students explore the first story. They should find the last page and mark it with a sticky note. Give them <b>5 minutes</b> to explore however they like.		
<b>Discussion - Reading Style:</b> How do you read a graphic novel? Do you look at the images and words together, panel by panel? Do you read all the text on the page and then go back and look at the pictures? Do you look at the pictures first and then go back and read the words? There's no right way to read a graphic novel, and many readers go through them differently. Compare how you read an assigned graphic novel with how your neighbor does, and see if how you read it is different or the same.		
<b>Activity - Elements:</b> Explorer Pic # 1 Can you find all the elements that make up graphic novels: panels, word balloons, sound effects, motion lines, narration, and background colors? If you take out any one of these, what do you lose? Can you still understand the story?		
<b>Reading the Story</b> - How you read the story depends on your students. They can read alone - with a friend - or in a group with the tutor reading aloud. Watch your time. Finish the story then move on to discussion for more "deep dives".		





# Discussion

The Foundation for Learning & Literacy states that **oral language is the foundation of literacy**.

It is the **means through which we learn “higher psychological functions”** (Vygotsky, 1978), which is most of what students learn in school.

The research on small group discussion in elementary classrooms supports the notion that such interaction **engages students in the co-construction of knowledge**, advances student learning, and provides opportunities for students to **learn important interpersonal skills while conversing, interpreting, and negotiating** in active and constructive ways.



What do you think? Can somebody have a pet nobody else likes?



Aaron Rodrigues with a pet death's-head cockroach, at home in the Bronx. Credit - Elias Williams for The New York Times

## CHAPTER 14 – BATTLEFRONT

Take a look at page 200. Zoe's eyes show a different emotion in every panel. Can you use words to describe how she is feeling?

**SAY:** Today we are going to be looking at the pictures in Chapter 14. I want you to see what parts of a character tell the most about what they are thinking or feeling. Many of the characters are not even human – but you can tell if they are scared, or brave, or sad, or worried.

**ACTIVITY:** With a partner, choose a character and study how that character feels over the course of this chapter.

- 1 – Choose a character – either Chomp or Zoe.
- 2 – Find different panels that show how a character is feeling – how do you know?
- 3 – Draw three versions of the characters face to illustrate what you found.
- 4 – Share with the group.



# Culturally Responsive Reading for Motivation

**75% of the texts chosen for the 8 Capsules are multicultural literature – many “own voices” works by authors from the same background or culture as those in the book.**

“Social interaction in homes and classrooms as well as the larger sociocultural context **influence motivation** and participation in literate communities and help **construct students’ identities as readers**, thus influencing their access to text.”

- Multicultural Literature
- Co-construction of meaning through discussion
- Understanding differences
- Expressing identity through writing, art, and personal reflection in small groups.



What does “friend” mean in the story? How does having friends make you feel? How do you make new friends? Is it different from the way Alicia and Pablo become friends?

How often do the characters use the words “lonely” and “friend?” What do these words mean, and how are they connected to the story and its themes?

DISCUSSION

# Beehive Activities

*Evidence-based practices from the OSPI  
ELA Menu for after-school programs.*

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ELA Menu for after-school programs.*

- Design activities around **literacy themes, author's work, or games.**
- Design literacy enrichment activities that **incorporate the arts, fitness, and technology, which can motivate student attendance and engagement** while impacting literacy skill development.
- Focusing on the CCSS-ELA Habits of Mind, after school programs can align the **literacy skills necessary for students to be college and career ready** while developing their individual skills in leadership, **"problem-solving, perseverance, independence, and understanding other cultures"** (Marten, Hill, & Lawrence, 2014).



	All the Colors of the	My Colors My Worl	Rocks and Minerals	Bugs Bugs Bugs
<i>Note: Three target standards are highlighted for each lesson.</i>				
<b>Reading: Key Ideas and Details</b>				
<u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.1</u> Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.	X	X	X	X
<u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.2</u> Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas	X	X		
<u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.3</u> Analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact over the course of a text				
<u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.4</u> Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including defining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze specific word choices shape meaning or tone.	X	X	X	X
<u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.5</u> Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter,			X	X



# Math

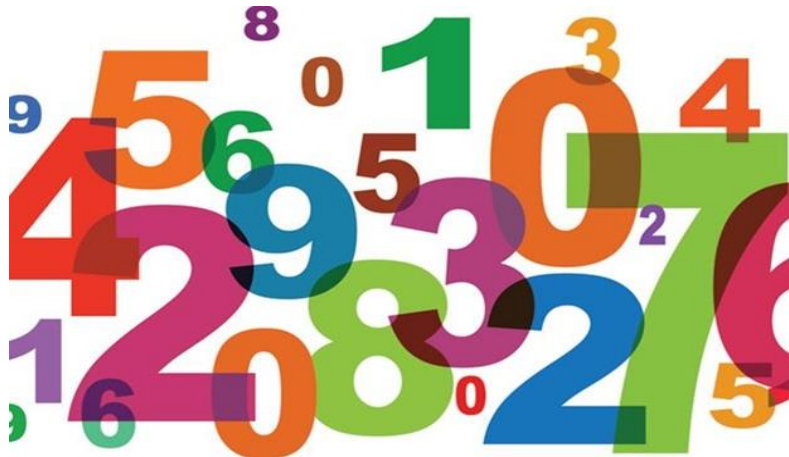
Aligned with Common Core Anchor Standards  
Follows OSPI Best Practices for Math  
Incorporates SIOP Techniques for All Students

# Number Sense

Teachers should help students develop math facts, **not by emphasizing facts for the sake of facts or using 'timed tests'** but by encouraging students to **use, work with and explore numbers.**

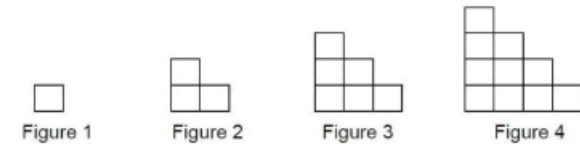


Fluency is 'knowing how a number can be composed and decomposed and using that information to be flexible and efficient with solving problems.'

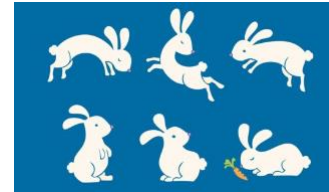


## Number Talks

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

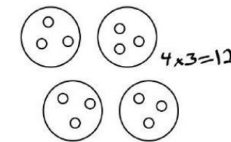
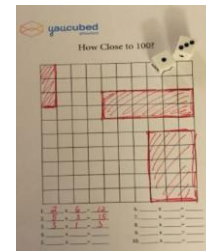


## Addition Fact Activities



Leo the Rabbit is climbing up a flight of 10 steps. Leo can only hop up 1 or 2 steps each time he hops. He never hops down, only up. How many different ways can Leo hop up the flight of 10 steps? Provide evidence to justify your thinking.

## Multiplication Fact Activities



Ask students roll a dice twice.

The first roll tells them how many pizzas to draw. The second roll tells them how many pepperonis to put on EACH pizza. Then they write the number sentence that will help them answer the question, "How many pepperonis in all?"

## Math Cards

36		63	
$9 \times 4$	$4 \times 9$		



# Growth Mindset Rubric

It is really important to communicate “growth mindset” messages to students. Help them know that **everyone is a math person** and that the latest research is telling us that **students can reach any levels in math because of the incredible plasticity of the brain** - Jo Boaler, Professor of Mathematics Education, Stanford University

## Connections:

I am curious about other people's ideas, and their different ways of thinking. I ask questions about what I am learning to reach new understandings.

17

9

5

1

3

## Reflection:

I think reflection is a valuable learning practice. When I get a lot of feedback, even if it looks overwhelming, I know it will be helpful and I use strategies to incorporate it into my own work.

2

4

0

3

5

9

11

## Beliefs:

I believe in myself. I know I can learn anything as I have unlimited potential. I know that my brain is flexible, and it is developing, strengthening and /or connecting pathways all the time.

## Struggle:

When I find work difficult and I struggle, I keep going, knowing that I am developing my brain. I am not afraid to take risks, try something new and get it wrong.

9

15

9

1

4

8

6

7

8

14

5

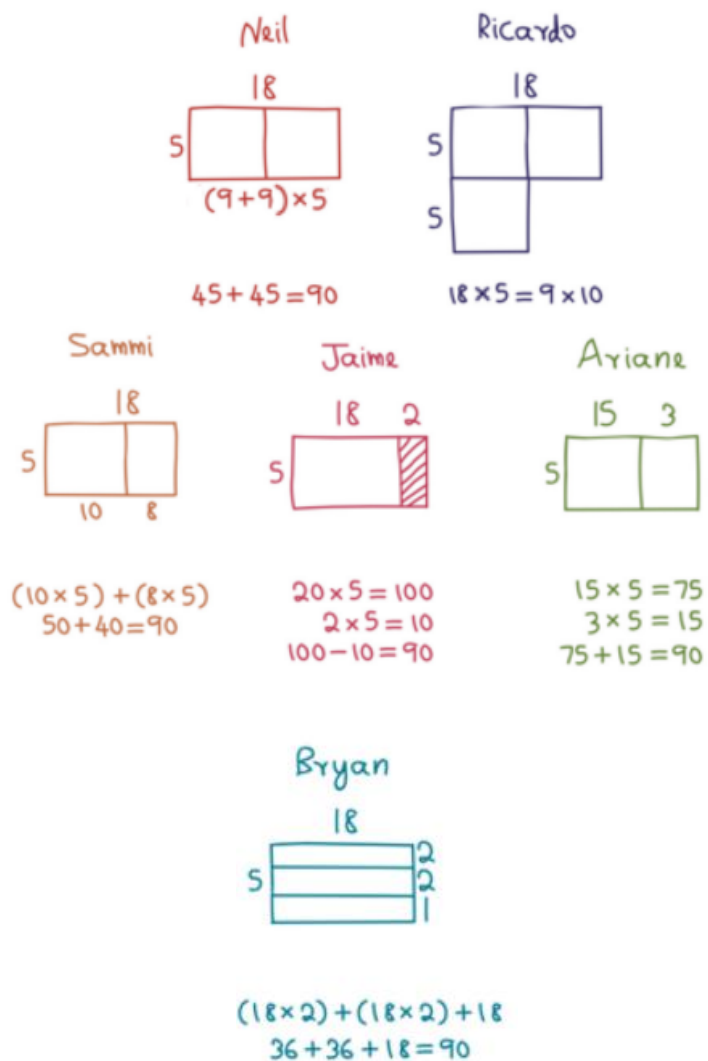
6

2

1

15

Work out  $18 \times 5$  and show a visual solution.



talk about it with a friend

use a **CREATIVE** representation

Mathematical Freedom

be curious

see it in a different way

solve it with different methods

take it to a deeper level



# Family Partnerships

Asset Based Approach

Culturally Responsive Lens

Parents are Childrens' First Teachers

## AUGMENTING the FAMILY PARTNERSHIP CYCLE

Students bring assets to school from family and the home environment.

Families do not have to be invited to learning spaces, they are part of program design.

Students strengths should inform positive learning moves at all levels.

Students are given opportunities to identify their strengths and to contribute to school, after school & community spaces.

Student and family voices are highlighted in Altera after school partnerships.

## FAMILIES ARE OUR PARTNERS IN EDUCATION

Academic success starts at home and it consolidates at school, with the continuous partnership and support of families. Families and schools must build trusting relationships and keep ongoing two-way communication for the partnership to work.

**STUDENT SUCCESS STARTS AT HOME**

**ALTERA'S GOLD STANDARD FOR FAMILY PARTNERSHIPS**

School has a welcoming learning environment to engage all families. Families are aware of opportunities to participate in school-related activities.

Altera wants families to know they make valuable contributions to their child's experience in school and in after school programs. Families are part of program design.

Teachers and parents share student concerns of the whole child. Families are ready to support the education of their child in the classroom in different ways.

Student strengths should inform positive learning moves. The LEA identifies and integrates community resources to enhanced school programs. Families use community programs to increase child's skills, talents and/or obtain needed services.

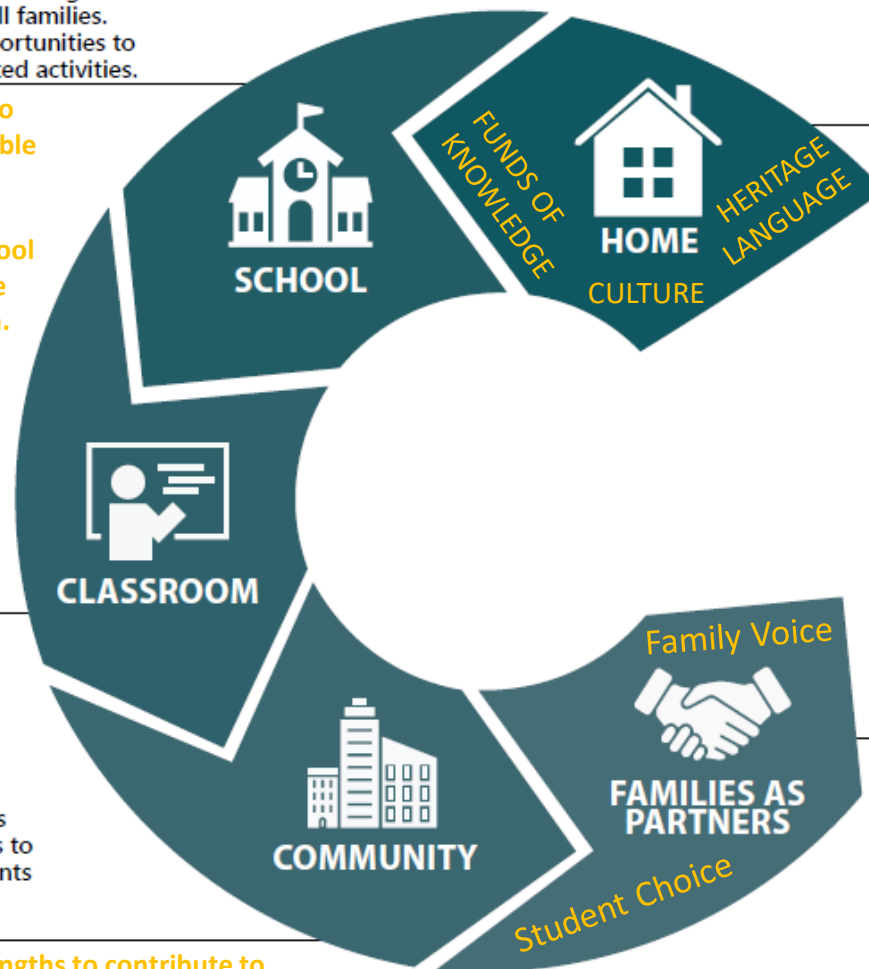
Students use their strengths to contribute to school, after school, families and communities.

Family provides an environment supportive of developmental needs of children. The student builds awareness of the importance of education.

Altera recognizes the assets students bring from their home environment and uses an equity lens to support families in growing in-home resources.

LEA and families recognize the importance of school-family partnerships in school improvement efforts. Both know that families' perspectives can help the school system in their efforts to increase student academic success.

Student and family voices are highlighted in Altera after school partnerships.



Washington Office of Superintendent of  
**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**