

# 2017 Tutorial Content Shift

## ELA

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
<b>Intensive</b> Level A-J	Reading A-Z Guided Reading <i>Phonics Focus</i>	Reading A-Z Guided Reading <i>Fluency Focus</i>	Reading A-Z Guided Reading <i>Comprehension Focus</i>	College Content/News ELA/ Non-Fiction
<b>Emergent</b> Level K-Y	Reading A-Z Guided Reading <i>Vocab Focus</i>	Reading A-Z Guided Reading <i>Fluency Focus</i>	Reading A-Z Guided Reading <i>Comprehension Focus</i>	College Content/News ELA/ Non-Fiction
<b>On Level/ Advanced - Lit Circle Groups</b> Z+	Lit Circles	Lit Circles	News ELA	College Content Social Studies/Science Review

Deliverables key: Yellow = pre-selected by the tutor + Planner doc due; Green = Pre-Selected & Annotated by the tutor; Orange = selected by TAs & annotated by the tutor;

### Deliverables Outline:

#### *Intensive & Emergent Levels:*

Monday - Wednesday: Reading A-Z Planning Outline

Thursday: College Content/Non-Fiction: FR will annotate, but tutors should include additional on-level comprehension annotations for students -- where possible, include the comprehension strategy that you are working on in Reading A-Z - 5 annotations min.

#### *On-Level*

Monday & Tuesday: Guiding Questions Planner

Wednesday: Selected text w/ annotations; Annotations should include at least 5 standards-aligned questions + 1 anticipated misunderstandings with Break it Down strategy



# GREAT OAKS CHARTER SCHOOLS

## Great Oaks Wilmington's College Access Preparation Calendar

	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
September	<p>Meet with college access director to review SCAP.</p> <p>Choose 2 to 3 extracurricular activities that interest you and expand your personal and academic skills.</p>	<p>Meet with college access director to review SCAP, SAT Prep course and create individual graduation plan.</p> <p>Begin informally preparing for the SAT and ACT through free online programs and applications.</p> <p>Remain consistent in participating in 2 to 3 extracurricular activities.</p> <p>Continue enhancing your time management skills by utilizing your school planner and electronic calendars.</p>	<p>Meet with college access director to review SCAP.</p> <p>Meet with college advisor to finalize college list (20 schools). Create your student and parent FAFSA ID. Research college fly-in programs.</p>	<p>Meet with college counselor each week about your college process.</p> <p>Use your time management skills to juggle your academics and applying to college.</p> <p>Submit your requests for recommendation letters to the 4 core teachers of your choice</p>

	<p>graduation plan.</p> <p>Start a college savings account.</p> <p>Start learning about the college process (acceptance requirements, financial aid, etc.)</p>	<p>saving goals. For example: try to save \$200 by the end of the school year.</p>	<p>Visit a college open house or campus during the Winter break.</p>	<p><b>SUBMIT YOUR COLLEGE APPLICATIONS- Regular Decision</b></p>
January	<p>Create a high school resume.</p> <p>Apply to enrichment and internship opportunities for the summer.</p> <p>Join mentor group.</p>	<p>Update your high school resume.</p> <p>Apply to enrichment and internship opportunities for the summer.</p>	<p>Update your high school resume.</p> <p>Apply to enrichment and internship opportunities for the summer.</p>	<p>Update your high school resume.</p> <p>Apply to enrichment and internship opportunities for the summer.</p> <p>Pay your senior dues</p>
February	<p>Visit a local college during a weekend.</p> <p>Continue volunteering your time on the weekends and after school.</p>	<p>Meet with college access director to review SCAP and review individual graduation plan.</p> <p>Research high school-based international immersion programs to further increase your cultural capital.</p> <p>Programs like EIL and Student Diplomacy Corp. would be a good place to begin your search!</p>	<p>Attend and actively participate in the SAT or ACT prep courses.</p>	<p>Continue researching college scholarships for books and other necessities you will need for college.</p>
March	<p>Re-evaluate your</p>	<p>Re-evaluate your</p>	<p>Apply to</p>	<p>Begin reviewing</p>

	on track academically	on track academically.  Take the ACT, which is a college admissions test that assesses your abilities in subjects such as English, mathematics, reading and science. There is an optional writing portion on the test	Meet with the college counselor to see if you are on track academically.  Begin writing your request for college recommend-ations to 4 teachers.	
July	Learn how to research potential college scholarships on websites such as Unigo, College Green Light or Fastweb.  Visit a college open house or campus.  Choose to 2 to 3 books you can read until the end of the summer.	Research vocabulary words that will be on the SAT and ACT. This type of preparation will help you prepare for these tests in the Fall.  Choose to 2 to 3 books you can read until the end of the summer.	Research college studentships that are available for juniors.  Reflect upon the core teachers that you have positive working relationships with and begin researching how to create a recommendation request letter.  Choose to 2 to 3 books you can read until the end of the summer	Continue searching for scholarship opportunities through Unigo, Fastweb and College Green Light.  Although you have graduated, you should still challenge yourself intellectually as you prepare for your college orientation.  Read a book that interests you while you want! <b>BEWARE OF THE SUMMER SIZZLE!</b>
August	Take time to expand your reading list.	Begin contacting colleges that interest you.	Finish revising your final draft of your personal statement. Visit	Prepare for your college send-off party! Gear up for your college



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August	Take time to expand your reading list.	Begin contacting colleges that interest you.	Finish revising your final draft of your personal statement. Visit	Prepare for your college send-off party! Gear up for your college

09/29/2017

# DO NOW

**Recall.** Complete the following statements using knowledge from your last two college content lessons.

1. If you attend a private university, you may be required to attend a \_\_\_\_\_ service.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ tends to be higher at private universities.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Universities are universities that aim to give students a broad academic experience and create a general knowledge base.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Universities don't need money from the government.
5. Private universities make their own \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Private universities have \_\_\_\_\_ populations and average class sizes.
7. Give the name of one of the private universities we have covered so far:  
\_\_\_\_\_

religious	rules	smaller
private	liberal arts	tuition

# WE DO

Inspired: <https://inspired.fb.com/activities/?emotion=safe-comfortable>



Villanova University  
**RECREATION**

ABOUT | ADMISSIONS | ACADEMICS | LIBRARY | ON CAMPUS | ATHLETICS | ADVANCEMENT

Villanova Recreation

**Villanova Recreation**

The Office of Intramurals and Recreation at Villanova University is committed to providing the Villanova Community with a wide variety of recreational services and programs that promote lifelong health and fitness. The Recreation Office aims to enhance the Villanova experience by fostering an environment that encourages diverse groups of students to unite for a common purpose. Ultimately our programs are viewed as healthy avenues for developing the total individual, intellectually, emotionally, spiritually, culturally, socially and physically.

Intramurals | Club Sports | Fitness Centers

Participate in a variety of sports at varying levels of competition. Men's, Women's, and Co-Rec leagues available. Villanova also offers Extramural competition. Visit our intramural website to find out more about the City & Extramural Classic!

- Sand Volleyball Tournaments
- Outdoor Soccer
- Flag Football
- Indoor Volleyball
- Dodgeball
- 5-on-5 Basketball
- Team Handball
- Indoor Soccer
- Softball
- Tennis
- Ultimate Frisbee Tournaments

**Tweets** by @recreation@villanova.edu

Villanova Recreation @recreation@villanova.edu  
We are hiring fitness attendants for Fall '17 semester!  
Applications are now available on the VU Student Jobs website & due Weds 4/19 @ 12pm

Villanova Recreation @recreation@villanova.edu  
This month's #ClubSportsScoop is presented by

Follow Villanova Recreation!

**Contact Us**

For information on Fitness Centers, Intramural & Club Sports please contact:  
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Office of Intramurals & Recreation  
Located on the 3rd Floor of the Deva Center for Athletics and Fitness  
Intramural Lines: 610-519-6336 x12  
Partley Fitness Center: 610-519-7971  
Stanford Fitness Center: 610-519-7734  
Deva Center: 610-519-3539

Mailing Address:  
800 Lancaster Avenue, Villanova, PA 19085  
Fax: 610-519-3528

Summer Softball

While there is no money offered to students who participate in intramural/club programs in the form of financial aid, the benefits are numerous. These programs allow students at universities to pursue healthy lifestyles through socialization and the development of athletic skills. Intramural sports can be as competitive or social as you choose. The good thing about these programs is there are usually various levels of competition for students at university so if you would like to stay competitive, you may join a league; and if you just want to play for fun, you can do that, too. Further, intramural sports can be a form of stress relief for students who are adjusting to the rigor of college and they can provide opportunities to help students develop leadership skills. Many intramural and club sports are student run which allows students to take ownership of their cause. At some universities, students do everything from forming the league to fundraising and scheduling competitions.

**STOP and JOT:** Is there a sport that you would want to participate in listed on one of the web pages shown above? If so, which is it?

	NCAA Participants	Approximate # Draft Eligible	# Draft Picks	# NCAA Drafted	% NCAA to Major Pro*	% NCAA to Total Pro^
Baseball	34,554	7,679	1,206	695	9.1%	--
M Basketball	18,684	4,152	60	44	1.1%	19.1%
W Basketball	16,593	3,687	36	35	0.9%	4.9%
Football	73,660	16,369	253	251	1.5%	1.9%
M Ice Hockey	4,102	912	211	51	5.6%	--
M Soccer	24,803	5,512	81	75	1.4%	--

# Intramural/Club Sports

**Intramural** sports are sports that are organized by different universities and are usually played recreationally, or for fun. **Club sports** are usually played at an intermural level, meaning that one university's teams compete against other universities. There are many sports that are not sponsored by the NCAA but are still played at different universities around the United States at both of these levels. Some of these include rugby, quidditch, ultimate frisbee, water volleyball, flag football and table tennis. Most intramural teams can be found by searching a university's student affairs website and looking into programs offered by the school's gym. The sites from three different schools (University of Texas, University of Delaware and Villanova) can be seen on the next page.



student-athletes receive some sort of academic grant or financial aid which averages out at about \$17,000 per student. Because the NCAA requires that DIII schools not use athletic ability as a factor in granting a student financial aid, the amount of money awarded to student-athletes must be proportional to the amount of money awarded to students in the rest of the student body population. For example, if 20% of student-athletes at a DIII school are receiving full scholarships, then 20% of the rest of the student population should be receiving a full scholarship. This is not something that is required of DI or DII universities. Finally, because student-athletes in DIII are not bound by their athletic scholarships, there is nothing keeping students from competing once their desire to compete declines. In DI athletics, there is sometimes pressure for student-athletes to compete because they are bound to a scholarship that requires them to perform athletically and they don't want to lose it. Some may also put a great focus on their athletic performance than their academic performance because, again they don't want to lose the opportunity to finance their education. One benefit of competing at the DIII level is that students don't have to worry about these particular struggles.

## What are the Odds?

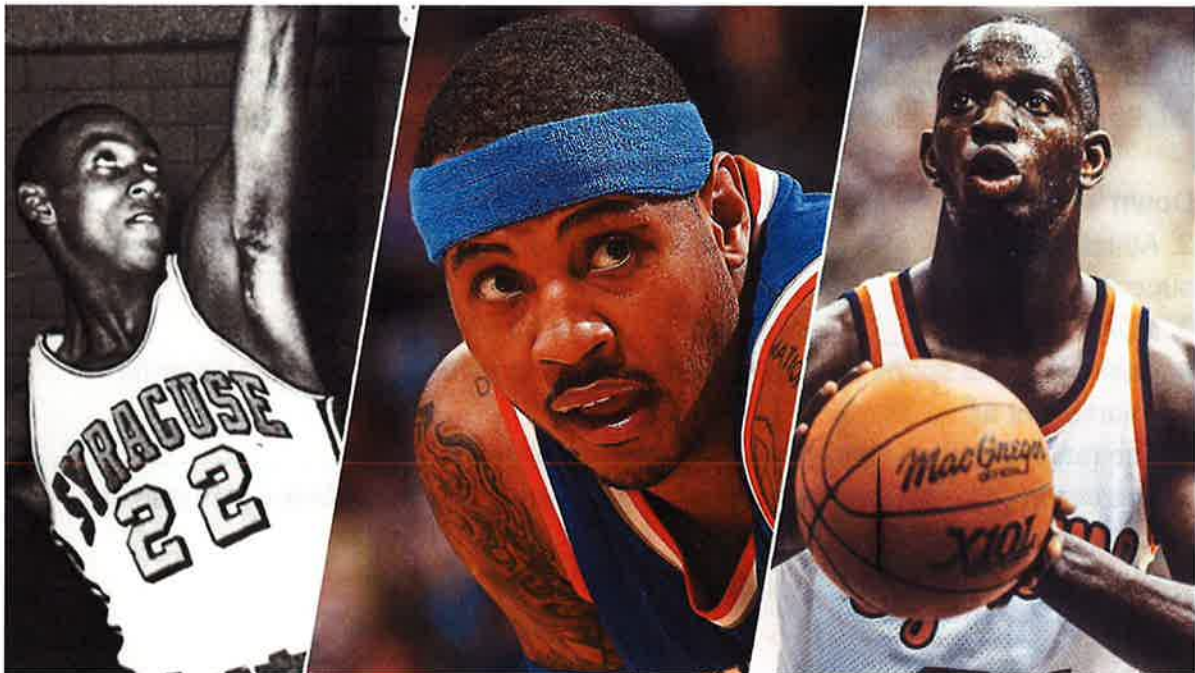
Below are two charts that show the percentage of high school student athletes that participate at each level and in the NCAA's most popular sports. As you can tell, the number of participants decreases as the level of skill needed to compete increases.

	Women					
	High School Participants	NCAA Participants	Overall % HS to NCAA	% HS to NCAA Division I	% HS to NCAA Division II	% HS to NCAA Division III
Basketball	429,380	16,593	3.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%
Cross Country	222,516	15,958	7.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.7%
Field Hockey	59,793	6,032	10.1%	3.0%	1.2%	5.8%
Golf	74,762	5,293	7.1%	2.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Ice Hockey	9,514	2,289	24.1%	9.0%	1.0%	14.0%
Lacrosse	88,050	11,375	12.9%	3.8%	2.6%	6.5%
Soccer	381,529	27,358	7.2%	2.4%	1.9%	2.9%
Softball	366,685	19,680	5.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%
Swimming	166,747	12,356	7.4%	3.3%	1.1%	3.0%
Tennis	183,800	8,933	4.9%	1.6%	1.1%	2.2%
Track & Field	485,969	29,048	6.0%	2.7%	1.5%	1.8%
Volleyball	436,309	17,119	3.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%
Water Polo	20,230	1,136	5.6%	3.3%	1.0%	1.3%

# WE DO

## DIVISION I

According to the NCAA, Division I (DI) schools usually have the largest student bodies, athletic budgets and offer students the most generous scholarship awards than schools in other divisions. DI universities are required to sponsor at least 14 sports with the breakdown being either 7 per gender or 6 for men and 8 for women. There are usually more female athletic teams because most NCAA DI programs carry a football team which has 85 scholarships and because of Title IX schools must find a way to offset those scholarships and provide women with the same number of athletic opportunities. Currently, there are 346 universities and 170,000 student-athletes in this division. At this level, about 56% of student-athletes receive some amount of financial aid whether it's money for books or a full-ride. Playing college athletics at the Division I level is extremely competitive - only about 4% of students on a given university's campus are student athletes. For example, the University of Texas at Austin enrolls about 40,000 undergraduate students and only has 500 student-athletes. That means that less than 2% of of students at UT compete at the NCAA level.



track & field, soccer, fencing, swimming & diving, golf, tennis, gymnastics, volleyball, ice hockey, lacrosse, water polo and wrestling.

**Title IX:** An educational amendment that has resulted in the increased opportunity for females in athletics because of its requirement of all institutions that receive federal assistance to offer equal opportunities based on gender.

that is college athletics and recognizing that at the end of the day, earning a degree is what is important.

**STOP and JOT:** Why was college sports first introduced?

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**STOP and JOT:** Why is it important to know the history of college athletics and the NCAA?

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## YOU DO

### College Sports Vocabulary

**NCAA** - National Collegiate Athletic Association regulates the athletic programs of many colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. While it is not the only collegiate athletic association, it is the most prosperous and well-known. **Other collegiate associations:** National Junior College Athletic Association - NJCAA, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics - NAIA, National Christian College Athletic Association - NCCAA, United States Collegiate Athletic Association - USCAA, Northwest Athletic Conference - NWAC.

**Divisions** - There are three divisions within the NCAA (I, II, and III) which determine which schools are able to compete against each other, how many teams a university is allowed to sponsor and how many scholarships a university is allowed to distribute.

**NCAA sponsored** - an NCAA sponsored sport is a sport that the NCAA regulates. This means that the NCAA determines how many scholarships can be



1. **STOP & JOT:** College graduates earn \_\_\_\_\_ who stopped with a high school diploma
2. **STOP&JOT:** A college education will offer you \_\_\_\_\_ and more freedom
3. Businesses want more than employees with a high school diploma—they want \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and want to learn more things.

## YOU DO

### College Knowledge Survey

Answer these questions in a few words. These are your own thoughts. There are no “right” or “wrong” answers.

1. What do you think of when you hear the word “college?”
2. Who do you know who goes to or has been to college? Where?
3. Why do you think students continue on to college after high school?

# EXIT TICKET

Choose which form of water best describes your personality and why? Write five sentences.

## **Forms of water**

Mist on a leaf

Ice on a frozen lake

A waterfall

A tidal wave

A river

An ocean