

What is the MYP & How does it benefit our students?



March 14, 2018

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South Side Middle School & MYP

Middle Years Programme (3 Years)

Year 1 – Grade 6

Year 2 – Grade 7

Year 3 – Grade 8

Our implementation plan is to craft our MYP Programme to be 100% inclusive:

- ✓ All subjects
- ✓ All students

How does learning **LOOK DIFFERENT** with the MYP?

- ❑ Emphasis on **INQUIRY**: encourages critical thinking & curiosity
- ❑ Conceptual connections allow for **deeper TRANSFER** of information between subjects
- ❑ Summative tasks require **REAL-WORLD application**
 - Answers the question: Why do I need to know this?
- ❑ Curricular connections to **COMMUNITY** involvement

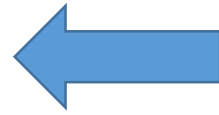
How do **teachers** benefit from the MYP?

- **Curriculum revisions** reflect the MYP teaching and learning philosophy.
- **Professional Development**
 - Global Contexts
 - MYP Subject-specific
 - Service and Action
 - Library Media Center
 - Programme Coordination
- In April, four SSMS teachers will attend formal IB training for constructing **interdisciplinary units**...more to follow!

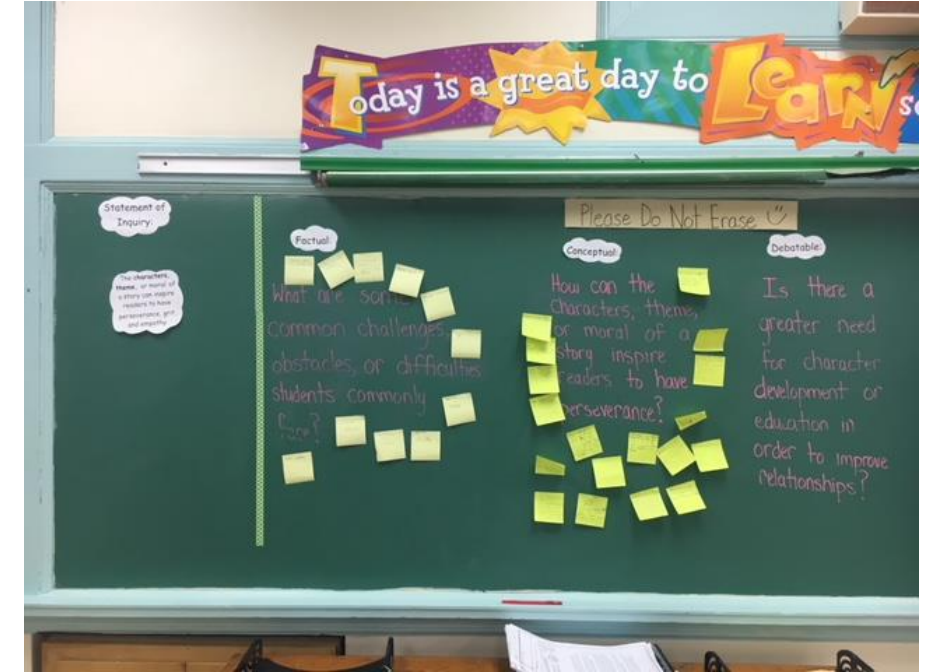
MYP in the Classroom

INQUIRY & Making Thinking Visible

FAMILY RELATIONS INFLUENCE OUR CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES AND IDENTITIES.	Students will acquire the following conceptual understanding: Purposeful acquisition of new language requires an empathetic approach to make a connection with globalization.
Factual: What grammatical structures help us express possession and relations?	Factual— What types of purposeful vocabulary words are needed in order to empathize with others?
Conceptual: How can you compare your family celebrations with those of other cultures?	Conceptual— In what ways can a person demonstrate empathy in their community and across the globe?
Debatable: How do family celebrations project culture?	Debatable— How do we make connections to empathize with others?



**World
Language
classroom:**
Inquiry
questions are
clearly posted
for easy
reference



ELA 6 classroom:
Students use post-it notes
to address unit questions

Transfer & Interdisciplinary Connections

Transfer: Utilizing skills and knowledge in multiple contexts

- **Interdisciplinary Units** are taught in each year of the program
- **Focus on CONCEPTS**
 - Connections are broader; understanding is deeper
 - What does CHANGE look like in Social Studies vs. Math
 - How can IDENTITY be explored in Language Arts AND Earth Science?
- **Performance tasks** require students to demonstrate understanding of content and concepts

What Is A Brain Freeze?

While devouring an ice cream cone you suddenly feel a sharp, cold pain in your head. The feeling of dizziness is overwhelming your entire body. You have an "ice cream headache," otherwise known as a brain freeze. They are very common, but why does your brain "freeze" when you eat something cold?

A brain freeze, the common name for sphenopalatine ganglioneuralgia, is the debilitating pain when something cold hits the roof of your mouth. First, something chilly hits the upper-palate. Instantaneously, the temperature in the back of the throat changes which is sensed by receptors in the outer covering of the brain called meninges, where two arteries meet. When cold hits, it causes a contraction, or tightening of those arteries and that's the sensation the brain interprets as pain. Next time you consume something cold to fast, keep in mind your nerves might fight back.



This is a diagram of the Nervous System that includes the brain and spinal cord.

Interesting Facts:

Also known as the "ice cream headache."

Normally happens when the weather is very hot.

Scientific Name: sphenopalatine ganglioneuralgia.

There are numerous ways to prevent a brain freeze, but the good thing is they are usually over with in a matter of seconds or at last a couple minutes. To prevent this severe pain, you can slow down while eating or drinking. Also, this usually happens when the weather is very hot and you're in the sun, so take a break and go sit in the shade to eat that ice pop. Laying down also might prevent you from getting a headache. Considering these tips will put a stop to this unpleasant feeling.

The Nervous System is linked to the process of brain freeze. The brain receives information about what is happening inside and outside of the body. This system includes the brain and the spinal cord. Without the nervous system you wouldn't be able to move, feel, think or taste. Neurons play a big role in the process of brain freeze. They have a large cell body that contains the nucleus, dendrites and an axon. The structure of a neuron enables it to carry nerve impulses. Nerve impulses begin in a dendrite, which is a thread like extension, then move toward the cell body and move down the axon. These nerve impulses trigger a sphenopalatine ganglioneuralgia.

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6th Grade ELA /Science Interdisciplinary Unit: The Human Body

Why Do People Snore?

You're laying on your dad, watching tv. Instantaneously, he falls asleep. He takes a deep breath in and lets out a loud noise. He's sleeping with his mouth open while producing these sounds. Doesn't he feel the vibrations in his throat? I guess not. He's snoring! But, what causes people to snore?

Snoring is a loud noise that is caused by vibrations in the back of the throat while you sleep. According to Wisconsin sleep cohort study, Approximately 40% of men and 24% of woman snore. Once the muscles in the mouth and throat relax, your tongue is pushed back to close your airway. It may be hard to visualize their mouth and throat relax, but picture it as if a teenager is plopping down on the couch after a long week of school. This makes it harder to breath in oxygen. As you breath in, the soft palate and uvula, a small pendant fleshy lobe at the back of the soft palate, will vibrate and hit against the back of the throat. Snoring is a common way most adults and children sleep.

Interesting facts!

Snoring can cause a number of disorders including a breathing disorder.

Seasonal allergies may cause a stuffy nose which may cause you to snore

Drinking alcohol can relax the throat muscles and the tongue too much that it will make you snore

The respiratory system is a system in our body that connects to snoring. The parts of the respiratory system includes your nose, the pharynx, the trachea, the bronchus and your lungs. The function of the respiratory system is to move oxygen from the outside environment into the body, and remove carbon dioxide and water from the body. When you snore, your tongue is pushed back to block your pharynx, which causes vibration to take place as the soft palate and uvula knock against your throat.

Snoring is something most men and woman experience while they sleep. People who don't snore may find it annoying when their partner snores. It also may keep them up at night. A good way to prevent snoring is to stay healthy because snoring can occur if you're overweight. As long as you're keeping your body healthy, it will you from snoring. Another way to prevent snoring is to use a snoring strip or mask. Snoring strips open your nostrils so you can breath easier. Speaking to your doctor will help you be aware of your options.



Moving oxygen from the outside environment in to the body and removes carbon dioxide from the body

What Causes a Bruise?



This is a diagram of the Cardiovascular System.

You are at your soccer game, going up for the ball and "BAM!" the tallest girl on the opposing team whacks you in the shin. After the game you take off your socks and notice a blueish colored mark, you touch it, it hurts. But what actually causes a bruise?

A bruise, or a contusion, is a bumped area of soft tissue under the skin that changes different colors over time. Small veins and capillaries under the skin may break when soft tissue is injured. Blood leaks from broken blood vessels into the body's tissues, like sharpie ink leaking through paper. That blackish, purplish, mark is caused by red blood cells puddling under the skin, like a pipe bursting and flooding your basement. A fresh bruise is red. Then, once a few hours pass they get that blue and dark purple mark. Next, after a few days your bruise becomes yellow or green. This change is due to your body breaking down hemoglobin, a red protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood of vertebrates. Finally, your bruise will heal. Everybody gets bruises, but elderly people bruise more easily because their capillaries are more fragile. Now you know what actually happens underneath the skin, when you get a bruise.

Although, there are many systems that connect to bruises, the main system is the cardiovascular system. This system includes the heart, veins, capillaries, blood, and arteries. The cardiovascular system carries needed oxygen and glucose to cells. Bruises are linked to the cardiovascular system because bruises form from blood leaking from a broken blood vessel. While bruises are an indication that there is a leak in your cardiovascular system, the bruise will heal within a few weeks.

Bruises are very common to many people. To prevent bruises you can wear proper equipment when playing sports. You should also be conscientious about objects that might cause a bruise. You should see a doctor if you have a bruise that

Interesting Facts:

- Vigorous exercise may cause bruises due to bringing small tears in blood vessel walls.

- Some people have tough skin tissue and bruises are less common.

- Ibuprofen, naproxen, aspirin,

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Real-World Application

- **Social Studies 6 Unit: Mesopotamia**
 - Pollution in the Nile River → Water crisis in the United States
- **Math 7 Unit: Solving 2-step Equations**
 - Set up and solve two-step equations → Determine what options fall within a given budget
- **ELA 8 Unit: Oppression**
 - Study *A Raisin in the Sun*, Holocaust, speech by Malala Yousafsai and student-selected independent reading books → Create a public service announcement advocating for the mistreated group

Service & Action Connection in Content Areas

Social Studies 7 Unit: Propaganda

Consider how propaganda can be used to change people's ideologies.

Select a **current event** and create a piece of **propaganda** using techniques that have been learned in class to *encourage responsible action that will make the world a better and more peaceful place.*

The MYP Community Project Fair

- *all 8th graders* are encouraged to participate
- all SSMS students are able to enjoy and celebrate the 8th graders' work
- 6th and 7th graders are exposed to great ideas for their own future Community Projects



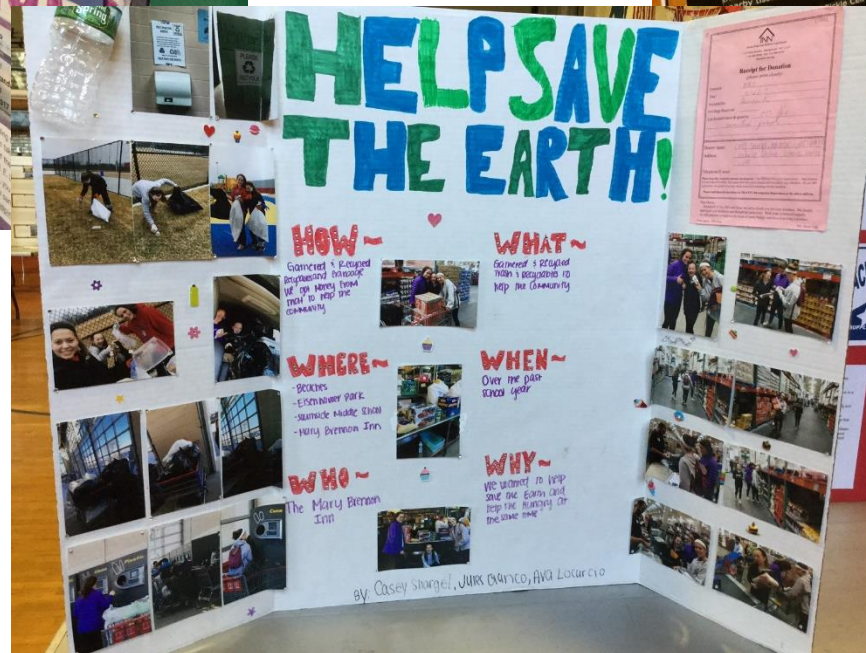
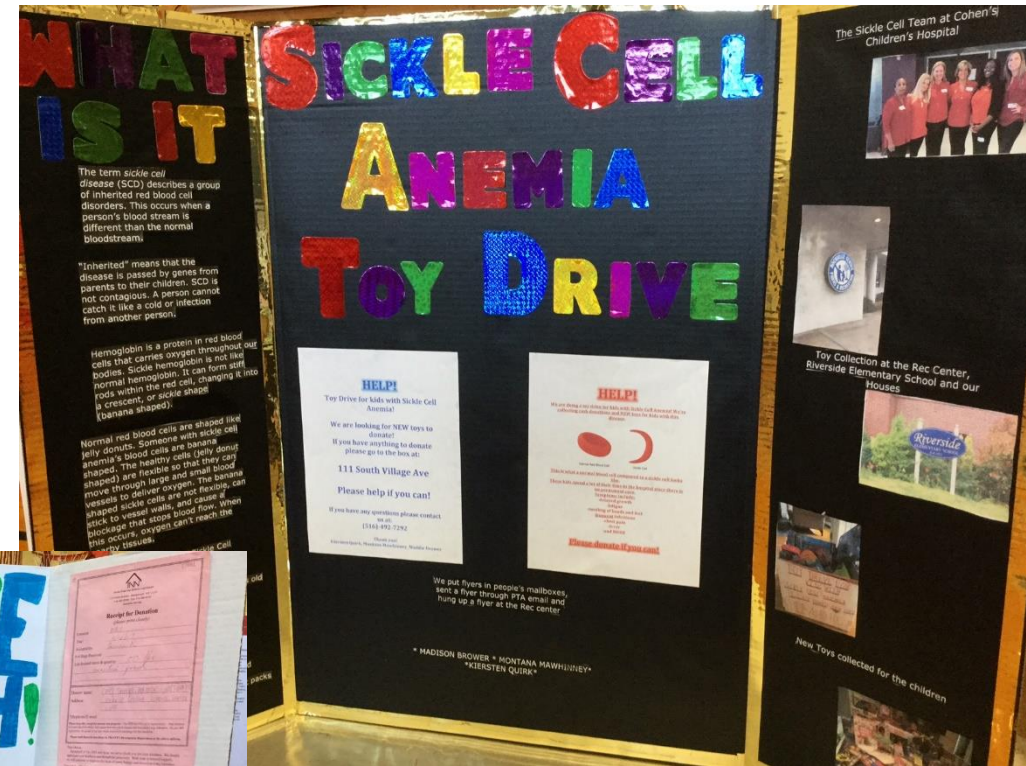
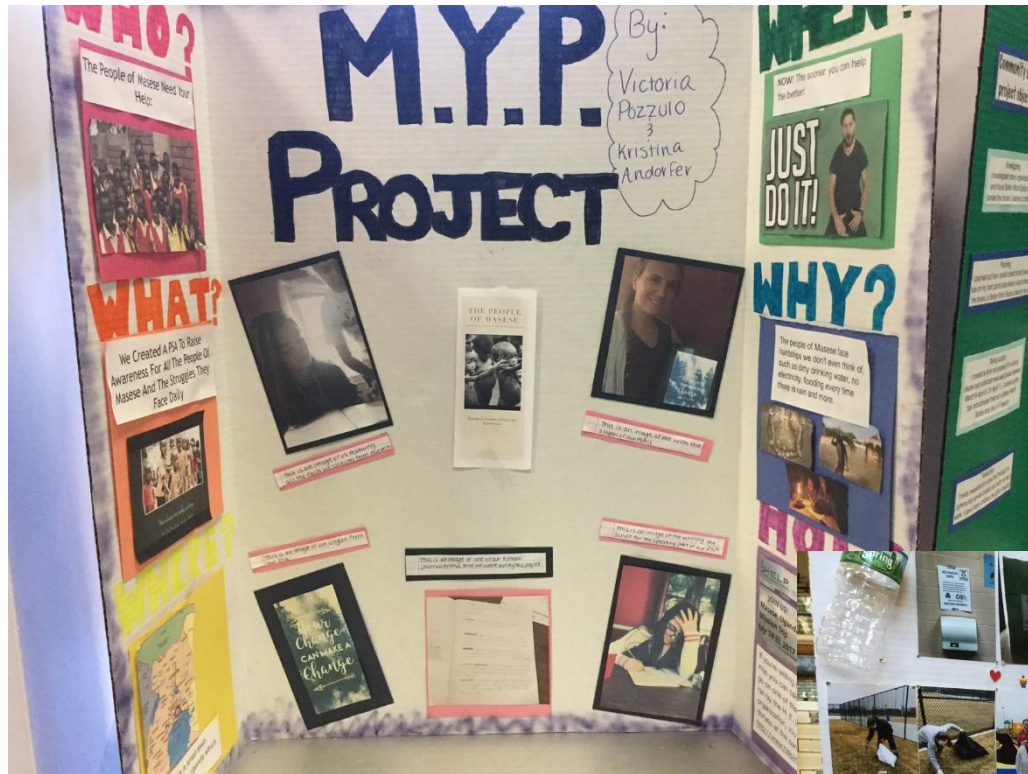
8th grade Community Project Fair



8th graders take part in a **SUSTAINABLE** project and celebrate their work at the annual CP Fair

(May 2017)

Community Project Samples



SSMS students are doing amazing things!

**Thank you for your
continued support!**