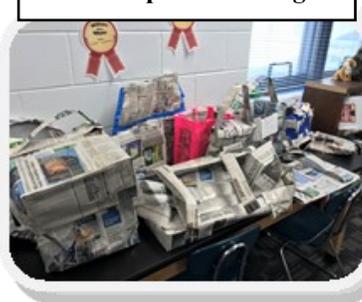


At Minneapolis Grade School, Project Based Learning (PBL) is going strong. From creating monthly newsletters and Solar System bracelets, to building landing devices that protect the astronauts inside, students are gaining new skills and sharing new experiences. In addition to projects at each grade level or in different subject areas, MGS students also benefit from Makerspace Challenges introduced by Mrs. Hosler, USD 239 Library Media Specialist. The Library Makerspace has a 3D printer, one of the latest high-tech tools for making 3D creations. Mrs. Hosler helps sixth grade students use the 3D printer to create artifacts in conjunction with their lessons on Ancient Civilizations. And although high-tech Makerspace projects are becoming more affordable and commonplace in education, it's also amazing to see what MGS students have been imagining, designing and creating using no-tech materials such as duct tape, scissors, cardboard, straws, glue, paper, tinfoil, and rubber bands.

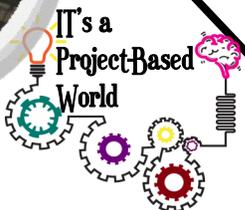
Makerspace projects and PBL go hand-in-hand. They build creativity, imagination and innovation. They encourage students' natural curiosity about the world, and they increase collaboration, communication and critical thinking. September's Makerspace Challenge was for students to create a bookbag using old newspapers. The overall winner of this challenge was Rylan Bacon from Mrs. Noon's Kindergarten class. Rylan's creation earned her a bookmark, cookie and up to \$20.00 to spend on books, thanks to a sponsorship from Citizens State Bank & Trust Company. Citizens Bank has teamed up with the Minneapolis Grade School Library to encourage student creativity and innovations by providing funding for the winners of this school year's Makerspace Challenges. Each month, a winner from participating grades will receive a bookmark and cookie. From those winners, an overall winner will be selected, and that winner will receive up to \$20 to spend on books of their choice. Mrs. Hosler will order those titles from Amazon. The names of all the overall winners will be entered into a drawing for a grand prize at the end of the year, offered by Citizens State Bank.



September's Makerspace Challenge



October's Makerspace Challenge



October's Makerspace Challenge was for students to use pages from old books to design and create an object of the students' choice. There were 72 participants for the October Makerspace challenge. All projects were judged, and the winners for each grade are listed below. The winner from each grade received a bookmark and cookie. Aubrey Gerstner from Mrs. Rash's third grade class was the overall winner for October, and he picked out three books.

Kindergarten	Alexa Perez
1st Grade	Stephanie De La Cruz
2nd Grade	Eli Hartzell
3rd Grade	Aubrey Gerstner
4th Grade	Skyлар Denison
5th Grade	Luke Small
6th Grade	Kyle Phipps

In November, Mrs. Hosler is challenging students to create the Mayflower out of cardboard. All projects need to be brought to the library no later than Monday, November 11th. Students can get help with their project, but Mrs. Hosler asks that the student participate as much as possible, so that they feel ownership in the project.

Health & Wellness News



Positive Parenting Tips for Healthy Child Development

Middle Childhood (6-8 years of age)

Developmental Milestones

Middle childhood brings many changes in a child's life. By this time, children can dress themselves, catch a ball more easily using only their hands, and tie their shoes. Having independence from family becomes more important now. Events such as starting school bring children this age into regular contact with the larger world. Friendships become more and more important. Physical, social, and mental skills develop quickly at this time. This is a critical time for children to develop confidence in all areas of life, such as through friends, schoolwork, and sports.

Information on how children develop during middle childhood:

Emotional/Social Changes

Children in this age group might:

- Show more independence from parents and family.
- Start to think about the future.
- Understand more about his or her place in the world.
- Pay more attention to friendships and teamwork.
- Want to be liked and accepted by friends.

Thinking and Learning

Children in this age group might:

- Show rapid development of mental skills.
- Learn better ways to describe experiences & talk about thoughts and feelings.
- Have less focus on one's self and more concern for others.



Positive Parenting Tips

Following are some things you, as a parent, can do to help your child during this time:

- Show affection for your child. Recognize her accomplishments.
- Help your child develop a sense of responsibility—ask him to help with household tasks, such as setting the table.
- Talk with your child about school, friends, and things she looks forward to in the future.
- Talk with your child about respecting others. Encourage him to help people in need.
- Help your child set her own achievable goals—she'll learn to take pride in herself and rely less on approval or reward from others.
- Help your child learn patience by letting others go first or by finishing a task before going out to play. Encourage him to think about possible consequences before acting.
- Make clear rules and stick to them, such as how long your child can watch TV or when she has to go to bed. Be clear about what behavior is okay and what is not okay.
- Do fun things together as a family, such as playing games, reading, and going to events in your community.
- Get involved with your child's school. Meet the teachers and staff and get to understand their learning goals and how you and the school can work together to help your child do well.
- Continue reading to your child. As your child learns to read, take turns reading to each other.
- Use discipline to guide and protect your child, rather than punishment to make him feel bad about himself. Follow up any discussion about what not to do with a discussion of what to do instead.
- Praise your child for good behavior. It's best to focus praise more on what your child does ("you worked hard to figure this out") than on traits she can't change ("you are smart").
- Support your child in taking on new challenges. Encourage her to solve problems, such as a disagreement with another child, on her own.
- Encourage your child to join school and community groups, such as a team sports, or to take advantage of volunteer opportunities.

Child Safety First

More physical ability and more independence can put children at risk for injuries from falls and other accidents. Motor vehicle crashes are the most common cause of death from unintentional injury among children this age.

- Protect your child properly in the car. For detailed information, see the American Academy of Pediatrics' Car Safety Seats: A Guide for Families.
- Teach your child to watch out for traffic and how to be safe when walking to school, riding a bike, and playing outside.
- Make sure your child understands water safety, and always supervise her when she's swimming or playing near water.
- Supervise your child when he's engaged in risky activities, such as climbing.
- Talk with your child about how to ask for help when she needs it.
- Keep potentially harmful household products, tools, equipment, and firearms out of your child's reach.

Healthy Bodies

- Parents can help make schools healthier. Work with your child's school to limit access to foods and drinks with added sugar, solid fat, and salt that can be purchased outside the school lunch program.
- Make sure your child has 1 hour or more of physical activity each day.
- Limit screen time for your child to no more than 1 to 2 hours per day of quality programming, at home, school, or afterschool care.
- Practice healthy eating habits and physical activity early. Encourage active play, and be a role model by eating healthy at family mealtimes and an active lifestyle.

A pdf of this document for reprinting is available free of charge from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/childdevelopment/positiveparentingmiddle.html>

Additional Information: <http://www.cdc.gov/childdevelopment> 1-800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) <http://www.cdc.gov/info>