



Research White Paper – Fall 2020

Summer Bridge Activities Research White Paper - Fall 2020

Learners of all ages often lose concepts, vocabulary, and skills they have mastered when a break between school years leads to a lapse in learning and practice, a phenomenon that researchers and educators refer to as summer learning loss or "the summer slide."¹ However, providing students with a chance to engage both new and familiar skills during the summer months can help to alleviate this problem and set them up for success in the coming school year. Summer Bridge Activities is designed to do just that, drawing from a range of research in the field of the learning sciences on how children acquire and retain knowledge.

Here, we will summarize the intersection of learning research and the design of Summer Bridge Activities, leveraging what we know from a number of research domains, including:

- Activating learners' prior knowledge
- Allowing spaced practice for optimal memory retention
- Involving family in the learning process
- Supporting social and emotional learning (SEL)
- Encouraging real-world application of ideas through hands-on learning activities





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"Pre-Training" & Activating Prior Knowledge

When introduced to new information, learners of all ages are better supported when reminded of relevant material learned previously or skills that they have already mastered — this strategy is often described as activating prior knowledge.² Researchers have found that activating prior knowledge is helpful in improving reading comprehension,³ math learning,⁴ and introduction to new science concepts. Other studies have supported the "pre-training" principle, finding that introducing key vocabulary and basic concepts early on, before progressing to more complex content, can greatly improve the learner's ability to master complex concepts.⁵



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² Hattan et al. (2015)

³ Hattan et al. (2015)

⁴ Sidney & Alibali (2015)



Summer Bridge Activities provides students with opportunities to regularly engage with familiar and new content, so that in addition to maintaining already acquired knowledge, they will be better equipped to encounter and process new material when it is presented to them the following school year.

Spaced Practice

A large body of research has shown that when learning a new skill or concept, the most effective approach is to practice that skill repeatedly over time rather than in a concentrated burst.⁶ By revisiting information in shorter, spaced segments, the new information is much more likely to be stored in long-term memory rather than short-term memory (as is the case when material is first introduced, or when a "cramming" approach to studying material is employed).⁷ The boost in performance from spaced practice has been found across subject areas, including vocabulary⁸ and mathematical problem solving.⁹



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⁶ Weinstein et al. (2018);

⁷ Kang (2016)

⁸ Petersen-Brown et al. (2019) ⁹ Taylor & Rohrer (2010) Summer Bridge



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Dunlosky & Rawson (2015)

Family Engagement

The importance of parent and family involvement in children's motivation and academic performance has been the subject of much attention, for elementary age children¹⁰ as well as for middle school children.¹¹ Studies have shown that family involvement — whether through supervision of homework, discussion about activities completed at school, or direct participation in school events — has a profoundly positive impact on children's attitudes¹² and academic achievement.¹³ Importantly, this positive effect has been found across gender, age, and various ethnicities and cultures.¹⁴



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includes a range of integrated supportive materials for parents and family, including a comprehensive skills matrix, activities that children and parents can do together, and suggestions for ways to support milestones along the way (e.g., star stickers, certificate of congratulations).

Summer Bridge Activities

¹⁰ Gailindo & Sheldon (2012)

¹¹ Hill & Tyson (2009); Hornby (2011)

¹² Ginsburg & Bronstein (1993)

¹³ Gailindo & Sheldon (2012)
 ¹⁴ Hornby (2011); Jeynes (2017)





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Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)

In the past decade, the set of competencies known collectively as SEL encompassing self-awareness, management of emotions, interpersonal relationship skills, and empathy for others — has been gaining momentum and support among educators.¹⁵ Many K-12 schools have begun implementing SEL instruction either as a standalone curriculum, or integrated with subject area instruction, and are reporting that after doing so, students' achievement scores reflect as much as an 11-point percentile gain.¹⁶ Experts have developed ways to weave in SEL-related content along with other best practices for subject-specific instruction in science, math, and literacy.¹⁷ Knowing what we now do about the benefits of SEL, it is clear that these skills should be deliberately developed in children both for their personal development as citizens and for their success as learners.

Summer Bridge Activities incorporates a set of Character & Fitness activities that fosters students' SEL development, including appreciation of other cultures, reflection on emotion management and self-regulation, and perceptiveness of others' characteristics.

CHARACTER CHECK: Think of a book or movie character who shows kindness. How does the character show kindness?

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CHARACTER CHECK: Make a list of at least three ways you can show patience at home. Share the list with a family member.

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Hands-on Learning & Real World Application

When children are given a chance to engage in hands-on activities that teach or reinforce academic concepts and skills, research suggests that it boosts engagement and motivation as well as allows for deeper comprehension and improved retention.¹⁸ Furthermore, experiences that are authentic applications of concepts help students to readily apply their growing body of real-world knowledge in appropriate ways when they encounter new information in a traditional classroom context (e.g., in a word problem).¹⁹

BONUS	BONUS
Take It Outside!	Solar "Still" Works
Have a family member join you on a walk around a community park. Bring a pen and a notebook. Record the geographical features you observe in the park, such as streams, rivers, boulders, and hills. Once you return home, make a list of at least 10 prepositions. Then, reflect on your walk around the park. Write a short story or poem about the walk. Incorporate prepositions with the geographical features that you saw.	What is a solar still? How does a solar still work?
	Solar energy is a renewable resource because, unlike energy resources such as oil and cool, it is quickly replenished. Renewable energy can help solve environmental problems, such as drought. In some coastal areas where there are low levels of freshwater for drinking and farming, people use a device called a solar still to create freshwater. In this activity, you will create a solar still and discover how it works.
Go outside with a friend or family member. Take a pencil, a notebook, and a measuring tape. Measure the area in front of and behind where you live. Having someone to help you with the measuring tape will make the task easier. After you have measured the length and width of both places, determine the total area in front of and behind where you live. Which area is larger? How much larger is it?	Materials: • clear glass measuring cup • water • teaspoon • salt • large plastic cup • small paper cup • plastic wrap • rubber band • small rock •
	Procedure: Fill the measuring cup with 8 ounces (0.24 L) of water and 1–2 teaspoons (4.9–9.8 mL) of salt. Stir the water and salt until the salt dissolves. Dip your finger in the water and taste i
Take a camera, a notebook, and a pen and go for a walk around your neighborhood with an adult. Take a picture of each landmark or notable place in your neighborhood, such as your home, school, or favorite restaurant. Record each landmark's location in your notebook. Print the pictures when you return home. On a piece of posterboard, create a map that represents your neighborhood. Tape or glue your pictures to the map. Benedit each licture, write a brief description of each landmark or locae and	Pour about 2 ounces (VI4 cup) of solt water into the large plastic cup. Place the small paper cup inside the large cup so that it floats. Then, cover the large cup with plastic wrap, and secure it fightly with the rubber band. Place the small rock in the middle of the plastic wrap so that it sags slightly. Do not allow the rock to touch the solt water or rip the plastic wrap.
	Place the cups in a sunny location, and check them after a few hours. Record your observations on the lines. After a few days, check the cups by removing the plastic wrap. Record your observations. Dip your finger into the small cup's water and taste it.
why it is shown on your map.	Observations:
Choose one of the landmarks on your map and write about a memory you have that is associated with it. Use descriptive details that strongly convey a sense of place to your reader. Share your map and story with a friend.	How was solar energy used in this activity?
	 How might this method be used on a larger scale?
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Summer Bridge Activities' "Bonus" and "Take It Outside" features provide students with fun, accessible, and meaningful learning activities that support relevant STEM and humanities learning objectives. They are designed to encourage learners to take concepts and skills and directly apply them to engaging real-world scenarios (e.g., create a magazine with a friend on a topic of shared interest, plan a dream vacation and create a budget, make a DIY museum exhibit using flowers, leaves, rocks you find).



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