



Example of a Home-based Education Plan

1. The Reason for and the Philosophical Approach of the Home-Based Education program

We believe that the best place to foster individual learning, family and spiritual values, and positive social relationships is within our family and home. We believe that home provides the foundation for all learning. By providing a nurturing atmosphere for our children at home we can be responsive to their individual educational needs. We will be able to tailor each child's learning environment to meet their interests and needs, according to their learning style. Not only will we be there to encourage our children where they show interest and excellence, we will be able to focus attention on areas our children find challenging. Overall, we feel a home-based educational program will facilitate closeness within our family and help our children develop into secure individuals who will take (and are taking) their place in society as responsible and valuable members.

2. Areas of Study

Guide to Writing Learning Goals

Broad annual goals are expected to provide enough information to explain the understandings and abilities you expect students to develop during a school year.

Goals that contain only one word, or lack detail will be flagged and parents will be asked to make the appropriate corrections.

For example, the following goals do not contain sufficient detail:

Language Arts

1. Conversations
2. Writing
3. Reading

Science

1. Plants
2. Food
3. Nature

Examples of Broad Annual Goals

Language Arts

Learning Outcomes (minimum of 3 broad annual goals):

1. Comprehend and respond to grade-level texts through listening, reading and viewing a variety of grade appropriate formats (for example literature, visual and multi-media texts).
2. Compose and create to present ideas through speaking and writing.
3. Assess own language skills and reflect on a wide range of views expressed through language and literature.

Science

Learning Outcomes (minimum of 3 broad annual goals):

1. Construct scientific knowledge by exploring concepts, principles, laws, and theories.
2. Grow in appreciation of the created world and understanding of stewardship of resources.
3. Develop scientific and technological skills to aid in problem solving and making informed decisions.

Social Studies

Learning Outcomes (minimum of 3 broad annual goals):

1. Develop an understanding of history and our cultural influences.
2. Analyze the relationships of people with land, environment, events and ideas.
3. Apply critical thinking skills in analyzing current local, national, and international events.

Mathematics

Learning Outcomes (minimum of 3 broad annual goals):

1. Develop and apply mathematical processes, skills and strategies (logical thinking).
2. Develop and apply computation skills, and transfer knowledge to more abstract situations (number sense).
3. Demonstrate understanding of 2-D shapes and 3-D objects and the interaction of geometrical shapes and objects and numbers (spatial sense).

Catholic Studies

Learning Outcomes (minimum of 3 broad annual goals):

1. Rooted in Faith

Demonstrate and understand that God calls us to grow in holiness and there are many ways to deepen our relationship with God the Father, Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit and in communion with Mary and the Saints.

2. *Growing in Knowledge*

Explore and respond to the beliefs, teachings and traditions of the Catholic Church.

3. *Reach Out and Transform the World*

Demonstrate an understanding that as humans made in the image of God, we are social by nature and are called both as individuals and as community to offer friendship and charity to all.

3. Educational Activities, Instructional Methods, Resource Materials

Educational Activities - What will the students do?

Field trip, scavenger hunt, games, simulation, case study, role play, experiment, group activities such as brainstorming, etc.

Instructional Methods - How will information be presented?

Teachers use a variety of strategies to help students become independent learners. These techniques motivate students, help them make sense of information, and help the teacher monitor and assess learning.

Some examples of instructional strategies include:

Direct teaching, cooperative learning, discussions, inquiry-based learning, problem-based learning, independent study, experiential learning

Resource Materials - Where will students find reliable information?

Print and non-print materials (books, videos, websites, encyclopedias, textbooks, etc.)

4. The means of assessing and recording educational progress for each child

Each family is required by the Ministry of Education to maintain a portfolio of the year's work for each child, and keep the portfolio on file for 2 years.

There are 2 options for options that you can submit for the annual progress report.

Option #1:

A portfolio of work consisting of a periodic log and one of the following for each of the 3 broad annual goals:

- a) a detailed summative record
- b) sufficient samples of work; or
- c) a summative record and samples of work

Option #2:

Test results from a normed standardization achievement test (such as CAT4).

How will you assess the educational progress of each child?

Below are some examples; however, the list is not exclusive. Children can represent their learning and show what they know in a variety of ways.

- performance task
- experiment
- fieldtrip
- variety of projects (research project, service project, etc.)
- essay or report
- observation
- conversations
- daily work/assignments
- journal
- quiz/test
- presentation
- journal

5. Are you requesting services?

Some options include:

- Driver's Education
- CAT4 testing
- Access to Cyber School online courses (for grades 5+)

Yes – Please list _____

NO