

Home Instruction Teens



October 2014

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* Special thanks to Michael Bollati, Robert Oliver, Pam Sanzaro & Candice Sorensen for all their help in producing this magazine

HIT / HI KIDS

Home Instruction Teens Magazine

Home Instruction Kids Magazine

*Welcome back to another year of HIT MAGAZINE and HI KIDS MAGAZINE!
These magazines are written by Home Instruction students for
Home Instruction students. They provide an opportunity for
students to communicate and share ideas.*

All students are invited to participate in the production of these magazines.



HI KIDS is for elementary students and

HIT is for secondary students.

You don't have to be a great writer to be involved.

There are all kinds of things that will help in the production of each issue.

PLEASE SEND US:



drawings
photography
puzzles
jokes
riddles
poems
stories

movie reviews

book reviews

video game reviews

sports reviews

whatever you would like to share.



We need staff members who would like to work at home helping to put the magazines together every month. We will ask you to do a little typing and to feel free to share any ideas you have to improve our magazines. Frequently we are able to arrange for our secondary students to get school

credit for their work on the magazine.

If you would like more information about becoming a staff member, email us at:

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or

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RECIPES

Vegetarian Chocolate Cake

This cake always reminds me of my birthday. What makes this cake so special is that it is vegetarian. A vegetarian is a person who does not eat meat or eggs. This cake is so good that everyone should try it, even if you are not a vegetarian.

By Preeya Sahadeo

Ingredients:

2 cups of flour
1 cup sugar
1 cup of vegetable oil
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ cup of chocolate powder
1 tablespoon of vanilla
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon of ground nutmeg
1 tin of carnation milk
½ cup of water



Step One:

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees

Step Two:

Put the flour, sugar, baking powder, chocolate powder, cinnamon and nutmeg into a bowl. Mix it until all of the dry ingredients are well combined.

Step Three:

Add the vegetable oil, carnation milk, vanilla and mix thoroughly.

Step Four:

Grease the bottom and sides of a cake pan.

Step Five:

Add the mixture to the pan and place it carefully into the oven on the middle rack.

Step Six:

Bake for 20 minutes. Check with a toothpick to see if it is done. Let it cool for 20 minutes.

Finally the best part! Enjoy eating it with your friends and family. This cake will serve 6-8 people.

**By Preeya Sahadeo (Queens, Grade 9)
Teacher: Valerie Conklin**

HALLOWEEN RECIPES

Healthy Halloween Treats



Ingredients

- Apples
- Popsicle or craft sticks
- White chocolate chips and red and yellow food coloring OR orange candy melts
 - Chocolate chips
 - Chocolate sprinkles
 - Thick skinned oranges
 - Whole cloves
- Cut up fresh fruit, such as melon, grapes and pineapple
 - Cutting board
 - Paring knife
 - Wax paper

Cooking Instructions

For the apples:

1. Remove any labels. Wash apples and remove stem.
2. Insert stick into top of apple.

3. Melt white chocolate chips or candy melts according to package directions in microwave or on stovetop. If you want to color the white chocolate, add a few drops each of yellow and red food coloring and stir to make orange.
4. Use a tall cup or glass wide enough for the apple to fit into. (If using microwave, melt the chocolate or candy right in this cup.) Dip apples into melted candy or chocolate until completely covered.
5. Place apple on wax paper.
6. Decorate with chocolate chips to make a face or chocolate sprinkles for a festive apple.
7. Allow to cool and harden on wax paper. You may put them into the refrigerator to speed the process.

For the orange fruit cups:

1. Roll the orange around in your hands or on the counter. This helps to loosen the pulp from the sides of the orange, making it easier to remove.
2. Cut about 1/3 off the top of the orange.
3. Carefully scoop out the inside of the orange. Reserve it for fresh orange juice or other recipe.
4. Make a face by inserting cloves into the front of the orange.
5. Fill orange with fresh chopped fruit.
6. Cover with plastic wrap and store in refrigerator until serving time.

Helpful hints

- Be very careful when handing knives. Parents should do all the cutting, or closely supervise older children during this step.

- Scooping out the orange can be tricky. You can use an orange squeezer to remove most of the juice first, then gently loosen the pulp from the sides of the orange by running a spoon down the inside.

- Add decorations right after dipping the apples so that the chocolate or candy does not have a chance to harden. Have all decorations out and ready so you aren't fumbling to open bags and containers as your chocolate dries.

PUMPKIN FACE COOKIES



Ingredients

- 1 cup (250 mL) butter
- 1/2 cup (125 mL) granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup (125 mL) brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup (250 mL) pumpkin puree (canned or homemade)
- 2 cups (500 mL) all purpose flour
- 1 tsp. (5 mL) cinnamon
- 1/2 tsp. (2 mL) ground ginger
- 1/2 tsp. (2 mL) baking powder
- 1/4 tsp. (1 mL) baking soda
- 1 tube of decorator's icing (white, orange or black)
- licorice strings (brown, if possible) for stems

Cooking Instructions

1. In a large mixing bowl, beat the butter with the granulated sugar and brown sugar until creamy, scraping down the sides once or twice. Add the egg and beat until well mixed, then add the pumpkin puree and continue beating for about a minute.
2. In another bowl, stir together the flour, cinnamon, ginger, baking powder and baking soda. Add this mixture to the butter mixture in two or three portions, beating well after each addition. Refrigerate dough for about 1 hour or until firm enough to handle.
3. Preheat the oven to 375 degrees F (190 degrees C). Line a cookie sheet or two with parchment paper.
4. By hand, roll the dough into 1 to 1-1/2 inch balls. Place on the cookie sheet about 1-inch apart. Bake for 10 to 12 minutes or until bottom is lightly browned and cookie is springy but firm. Remove from cookie sheets and let cool completely before decorating.
5. To complete the picture, decorate each cookie with a jack-o-lantern face using the decorator's icing. Cut a short length of licorice string and poke it into the top as a stem.

Servings: Makes 3-1/2 dozen.



FICTIONARY

BEAR-BOY

By Wikelmer Lora

Teacher: Bob Zaslow

Once upon a time, Mr. and Mrs. Trout and their baby son, Kyle, were on their way to camp in the Rocky Mountains in Canada. Five days later, they found themselves trapped by a fast moving forest fire. They just had time to put Kyle in their picnic basket and push him down the river before the fire got to them.

The night fell and Kyle's basket came to rest in a flat area with stones and low bushes. Soon afterward, a bear found him. The bear did not have any cubs and she decided to take care of this helpless human and raise him as her own. That's how Kyle came to be raised by bears.

Over the years Kyle forgot all about his human parents and began acting like a bear. He started to eat like a bear, hunt like a bear and sleep like a bear. Years went by and when Kyle reached his 13th birthday, he saw something he had not seen since he was a baby: another human being. It was a girl. Her name was Katherine and she was playing with her little dog. When Kyle saw Katherine he realized that he looked like her and not at all like a bear. Kyle had never felt so confused in his young life. He wanted to run back to his den, but he also wanted to see what this new creature would do next.

Kyle quietly followed Katherine as she and her dog wandered through the woods toward the cabin her family was renting, when out of nowhere came a large brown bear, at least six feet tall, standing on its hind legs and growling. Katherine screamed, her little dog ran away, and Kyle looked up in fright. But as the bear began to run toward Katherine, Kyle ran at him from behind and tackled his powerful legs, sending them both to the ground.

Before it could get up, Kyle punched the bear in his eye with all his strength. Because Kyle's "bear mother" trained him to be a powerful fighter, much to his surprise, the bear ran away.

Kyle got up to see if Katherine was okay, but she disappeared into the woods. Some days passed and Kyle waited for Katherine to come back to the same place, but she did not show up. Kyle knew he had saved her life. At least he expected a "thank you."

One day, Kyle had an idea that he would explore Katherine's world. Even though his mother bear had warned him about the dangers of the human world, Kyle couldn't help himself. He followed what he thought were Katherine's footsteps back to her parents' cabin in the woods. He looked in the windows. Nobody was home. So he set off on the path to visit the nearest town.

Kyle made a bag from deer-skins and packed it with things he thought he would need in the human world: berries, a flint knife, and some dried fish. Then, without telling his mother bear, he set off for the human world.

He found himself on the main street of a town. It had a few stores and a few people, but Katherine was not there. Suddenly, people began to stare at Kyle. After all, he was wearing some deer-skins for clothes.

Katherine looked out the window from her stool in the soda shop and saw the boy who saved her from the bear. She ran out the door and shouted out, "Hey! You! Stop!"

Kyle turned and smiled and Katherine ran up to him and gave him a big hug. Kyle had no memory of getting a hug from a human before. And he did not know what to do. Katherine said, "I'm so sorry that I never thanked you for saving my life! You were so brave!"

Kyle smiled and just looked at Katherine.

"What's the matter? Can't you talk?"

Kyle put both palms up and shrugged his shoulders in a universal gesture that meant, "I don't understand."

"Where are you from? Who are you?" asked Katherine. But all Kyle could do was force a weak smile and shake his head from side to side.

Katherine reached the other hand, but Kyle did not take it because even he was afraid of his own strength. When Katherine and Kyle walked back to the cabin, Katherine's parents thanked him for saving Katherine life.

"What's your name" asked Mr. Smith. But Kyle did not understand a word and shake his head up and down.

"This kid doesn't talk, I'm going to call the authorities" said Mr. Smith

"No" yelled Katherine, "I think he doesn't know a word, I met in the woods and it can mean that he doesn't speak English"

"Let him stay here", said Katherine "He saved my life from a 6 ft tall bear, just give me one week to civilize him"

Mr. and Mrs. Smith accepted the proposition from Katherine.

"I wish I knew your name" said Katherine. Deep in his mind Kyle know his name and Kyle tried to form it with his mouth.

"Ky...Ky... Kyle", he said, trying his best to make his mouth say the word.

The first day started. Katherine taught him simple words like YES, NO, TREE, BIRD BOY, HOUSE. And little by little Kyle learned how to talk in English.

Afterwards Kyle and Katherine walk into the cabin and she said "Dad I would like to introduce you a friend"

"Who is?" said Mr. Smith. "It's Kyle!" said Katherine.

“Hello, Mr. Smith how are you?” said Kyle. “I am Kyle, your daughter’s friend.”

But something happened; Mrs. Smith went out to get food from the car, and when she was in her way back to the cabin suddenly, a snake bit Mrs. Smith. She screamed and Katherine Kyle and Mr. Smith got to Mrs. Smith as she was rolling round and screaming on the ground.

Kyle had seen many snake bites before. He knew just what to do. First, he squeezed the area with his hands and began to suck out the poison and spit it out on the ground.

Kyle pointed to a tree with a certain leaf and Katherine knew he wanted to use it to help her mom heal. She brought the leaves to him and he said, “Water,” and made gestures like he was mixing something. Katherine understood and two minutes later, after Kyle sucked out all the snake venom, he put the wet leaves on Mrs. Smith’s bite to draw out whatever was left and cleanse the wound.

Later that day, the forest ranger drove Mrs. Smith to the local hospital and the doctor told her Kyle probably saved her life. The newspapers had a great time retelling the story of the boy brought up by bears and Katherine and Kyle became best friends.

Maggie Johnson, the reporter who was one of the first who came on the scene, adopted Kyle and she made sure he fit into his new family and new life.

Kyle and Katherine attended the same college about six years later and not only became best friends, but got married.





The Triangle Watch
By Kevon Edwards
Teacher: Bob Zaslou

Once upon a time in Kyoto, Japan, a little red and white watch was born. His name was Hiro. He had a red band and red numerals on his white triangle face. It was the triangle shape that was the problem.

You see, the watch-maker's daughter got pinched by one of the points on the triangle, so she insisted her father stop making the Hiro triangle watch. That's why only 100 were produced. The watch-maker shipped all of them to his distributor in New York City. And that's where our story begins.

Mr. Wong the owner of one of New York's oldest watch stores, *Watch Yourself*, put the new triangle Hiro watch in his most important display case.

At the end of the work day Mr. Wong locked the door behind him and left. Hiro looked around at his fellow watches and greeted them in Japanese. "Kon'nichiwa." The other watches couldn't understand him.

"Yo, Watch you talking 'bout?" said a Bling-Bling watch that glinted silvery in the light.

"Excusez-moi," said a French girl watch. "But what kind of shape are you in?"

"Fräulein," said a German pocket watch "Zat iss a triangle! Who ever heard of such a monstrosity?"

"Oh," said Hiro, "You speak English. They program me for that: How's it goin'? Wassup! Hi, y'all!"

The other watches stared at him in total silence.

"Let me introduce myself. I am Hiro."

"You ain't no hero, Dude," Said Bling-Bling

"No, that's Hiro with an 'i'."

"I don't care if it's with a 'z.'" You're still no hero to me. You're a chump with a triangle face, Newbie. You're just gonna sit on the shelf collecting dust. No one gonna want no triangle watch."

That hurt. Ever since he was born, all Hiro wanted was to be special to some one, to tell time, to be useful. But Bling-Bling's nasty words made him doubt his dreams.

The next day, Mr. Wong decided to clean all the watches in Hiro's drawer. Suddenly Hiro's eyes widened as he felt dragon-horn powder rubbed on his band and white vinegar on his triangle face.

"Oh, poor Triangle-Face. I don't know if I can sell you," whispered Mr. Wong.

That made Hiro feel sadder than he ever felt in his young life. Even Mr. Wong didn't think anyone would want him.

As the weeks passed by, customers passed Hiro by. It seemed like Bling-Bling and Mr. Wong were right. No one could love a watch that looked like him.

Then an amazing thing happen. Mr. Wong was watching the Oscars on TV, and saw Will Smith on the red carpet wearing one of the 100 triangle watches.

"Will Smith, how do you like your new watch?" asked a reporter.

"Like it ? I love it ! It's one of a kind. Well... One of 100 anyway."

This made Mr. Wong very happy, and Hiro even happier. The next day, Mr. Wong put up a big sign in his window. "Triangle Watch Sold Here!".

When he saw all the people lined up to buy the triangle watch, Mr. Wong changed his mind and took down the sign right on the spot. Mr. Wong cried out to the crowd, "It not for sale. It for me. My Hiro." And that made Hiro very happy. He finally had someone who would use him and love him.

And the moral of the story is, don't pay attention to other people's opinions, and never, ever give up hope.

The End

History of Halloween

The Fantasy and Folklore of All Hallows

By Jack Santino

<http://www.loc.gov/folklife/halloween.html>

Halloween had its beginnings in an ancient, pre-Christian Celtic festival of the dead. The Celtic peoples, who were once found all over Europe, divided the year by four major holidays. According to their calendar, the year began on a day corresponding to November 1st on our present calendar. The date marked the beginning of winter. Since they were pastoral people, it was a time when cattle and sheep had to be moved to closer pastures and all livestock had to be secured for the winter months. Crops were harvested and stored. The date marked both an ending and a beginning in an eternal cycle.

The festival observed at this time was called **Samhain** (pronounced Sah-ween). It was the biggest and most significant holiday of the Celtic year. The Celts believed that at the time of Samhain, more so than any other time of the year, the ghosts of the dead were able to mingle with the living, because at Samhain the souls of those who had died during the year traveled into the otherworld. People gathered to sacrifice animals, fruits, and vegetables. They also lit bonfires in honor of the dead, to aid them on their journey, and to keep them away from the living. On that day all manner of beings were abroad: ghosts, fairies, and demons--all part of the dark and dread.

Samhain became the Halloween we are familiar with when Christian missionaries attempted to change the religious practices of the Celtic people. In the early centuries of the first millennium A.D., before missionaries such as St. Patrick and St. Columcille converted them to Christianity, the Celts practiced an elaborate religion through their priestly caste, the Druids, who were priests, poets, scientists and scholars all at once. As religious leaders, ritual specialists, and bearers of learning, the Druids were not unlike the very missionaries and monks who were to Christianize their people and brand them evil devil worshippers.

As a result of their efforts to wipe out "pagan" holidays, such as Samhain, the Christians succeeded in effecting major transformations in it. In 601 A.D. Pope Gregory the First issued a now famous edict to his missionaries concerning the native beliefs and customs of the peoples he hoped to convert. Rather than try to obliterate native peoples' customs and beliefs, the pope instructed his missionaries to use them: if a group of people worshipped a tree, rather than cut it down, he advised them to consecrate it to Christ and allow its continued worship.

In terms of spreading Christianity, this was a brilliant concept and it became a basic approach used in Catholic missionary work. Church holy days were purposely set to coincide with native holy days. Christmas, for instance, was assigned the arbitrary date of December 25th because it corresponded with the mid-winter celebration of many peoples. Likewise, St. John's Day was set on the summer solstice.

Samhain, with its emphasis on the supernatural, was decidedly pagan. While missionaries identified their holy days with those observed by the Celts, they branded the earlier religion's supernatural deities as evil, and associated them with the devil. As representatives of the rival religion, Druids were considered evil worshippers of devilish or demonic gods and spirits. The Celtic underworld inevitably became identified with the Christian Hell.

The effects of this policy were to diminish but not totally eradicate the beliefs in the traditional gods. Celtic belief in supernatural creatures persisted, while the church made deliberate attempts to define them as being not merely dangerous, but malicious. Followers of the old religion went into hiding and were branded as witches.

The Christian feast of All Saints was assigned to November 1st. The day honored every Christian saint, especially those that did not otherwise have a special day devoted to them. This feast day was meant to substitute for Samhain, to draw the devotion of the Celtic peoples, and, finally, to replace it forever. That did not happen, but the traditional Celtic deities diminished in status, becoming fairies or leprechauns of more recent traditions.

The old beliefs associated with Samhain never died out entirely. The powerful symbolism of the traveling dead was too strong, and perhaps

too basic to the human psyche, to be satisfied with the new, more abstract Catholic feast honoring saints. Recognizing that something that would subsume the original energy of Samhain was necessary, the church tried again to supplant it with a Christian feast day in the 9th century. This time it established November 2nd as All Souls Day--a day when the living prayed for the souls of all the dead. But, once again, the practice of retaining traditional customs while attempting to redefine them had a sustaining effect: the traditional beliefs and customs lived on, in new guises.

All Saints Day, otherwise known as All Hallows (hallowed means sanctified or holy), continued the ancient Celtic traditions. The evening prior to the day was the time of the most intense activity, both human and supernatural. People continued to celebrate All Hallows Eve as a time of the wandering dead, but the supernatural beings were now thought to be evil. The folk continued to propitiate those spirits (and their masked impersonators) by setting out gifts of food and drink. Subsequently, All Hallows Eve became Hallow Evening, which became Hallowe'en--an ancient Celtic, pre-Christian New Year's Day in contemporary dress.

Many supernatural creatures became associated with All Hallows. In Ireland fairies were numbered among the legendary creatures who roamed on Halloween. An old folk ballad called "Allison Gross" tells the story of how the fairy queen saved a man from a witch's spell on Halloween.

O Allison Gross, that lives in yon tower
the ugliest witch int he North Country...
She's turned me into an ugly worm
and gard me toddle around a tree...

But as it fell out last Hallow even
When the seely [fairy] court was riding by,
the Queen lighted down on a gowany bank
Not far from the tree where I wont to lie...
She's change me again to my own proper shape
And I no more toddle about the tree.

In old England cakes were made for the wandering souls, and people went "a' soulin'" for these "soul cakes." Halloween, a time of magic,

also became a day of divination, with a host of magical beliefs: for instance, if persons hold a mirror on Halloween and walk backwards down the stairs to the basement, the face that appears in the mirror will be their next lover.

Virtually all present Halloween traditions can be traced to the ancient Celtic day of the dead. Halloween is a holiday of many mysterious customs, but each one has a history, or at least a story behind it. The wearing of costumes, for instance, and roaming from door to door demanding treats can be traced to the Celtic period and the first few centuries of the Christian era, when it was thought that the souls of the dead were out and around, along with fairies, witches, and demons. Offerings of food and drink were left out to placate them. As the centuries wore on, people began dressing like these dreadful creatures, performing antics in exchange for food and drink. This practice is called mumming, from which the practice of trick-or-treating evolved. To this day, witches, ghosts, and skeleton figures of the dead are among the favorite disguises. Halloween also retains some features that harken back to the original harvest holiday of Samhain, such as the customs of bobbing for apples and carving vegetables, as well as the fruits, nuts, and spices cider associated with the day.

Today Halloween is becoming once again an adult holiday or masquerade, like mardi Gras. Men and women in every disguise imaginable are taking to the streets of big American cities and parading past grinningly carved, candlelit jack o'lanterns, re-enacting customs with a lengthy pedigree. Their masked antics challenge, mock, tease, and appease the dread forces of the night, of the soul, and of the otherworld that becomes our world on this night of reversible possibilities, inverted roles, and transcendency. In so doing, they are reaffirming death and its place as a part of life in an exhilarating celebration of a holy and magic evening.



Halloween Crossword

3

Fit all the words into this puzzle below

BOO

CAT

BAT

GHOST

TREAT

WITCH

TRICK

SPIDER

BLACK

HAUNTED

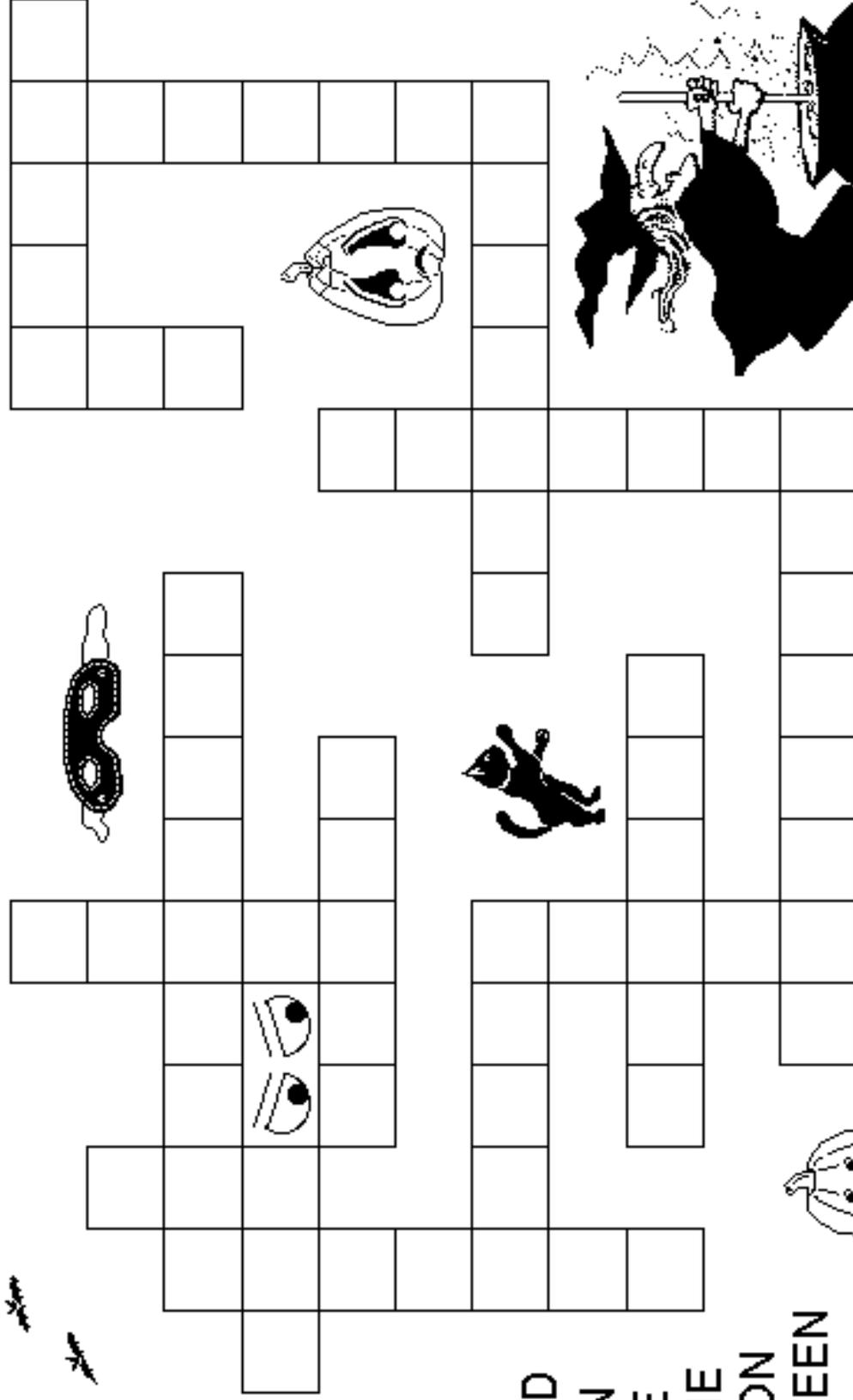
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A Message from the Principal:



As we continue to move forward with Home Instruction I would like to acknowledge the excellent work that has happened over the last two years. Home Instruction teachers have attended professional development, implemented new technology, learned different instructional techniques, and more. All of our teachers have increased capacity as educators, with many teachers attending trainings and professional development on their own time. I know that we will continue to develop as a program, and improve as individual educators during this year.

NYCDOE School
Calendar

Today Oct 2013



DOE WWW PARENTAL CONSENT FORM

I hereby give permission for my child's photograph, artwork, poetry or other work produced in conjunction with a school project, class or extracurricular activity, to be put on the Department of Education's World Wide Web (WWW) site, in accordance with the policies set forth in the DOE's Internet Acceptable Use Policy.

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Name of Student _____

Parent's Signature _____

Date _____

This document is to be sent to and retained by the school.