

SCHOOL USE OF MEDIA

DIVISION OF TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

1. FUNDING SOURCE	2. ACCORDING TO COPYRIGHT	3. ACCORDING TO DISTRICT POLICY	4. ACCORDING TO BEST PRACTICE
<p>PURCHASED BY THE DISTRICT OR THROUGH DISTRICT SOURCES (DALLAS COUNTY MEDIA CENTER)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>A teacher may use media (video, instructional TV, CD-ROM, audiocassettes, laserdisk, DVD, etc.) in face-to-face interaction related to current instruction.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>In face-to-face interaction related to current instruction ** Must be documented in lesson plans</p> <p>Using short segments or scenes; rarely using feature-length video.</p>	<p>1. The message of the medium is important for students to see, feel, and hear. 2. Use video (or other non-print medium) when it is the best medium to communicate the instructional goal. 3. Use video when the material is appropriate to the age level of the student audience. 4. Use video when the material is timely and in good condition (i.e., 16 mm is frequently not) prior to instruction. 5. Videotape is a better <i>review</i> than <i>preview</i> to reading a novel. 6. Video and other non-print media should normally be used in short clips, alternating with student interaction. 7. The medium should present a balanced view of race and ethnicity (unless there is a good reason not to). 8. Brainstorm with students to access prior knowledge of the subject, followed by a short description of the material. 9. When starting a tape, reset the counter (if available) to zero; note the count at any critical point in the showing. 10. If showing a long scene, stopping tape can be an effective way for students to make predictions and other analysis. 11. Videotape discussion and other classroom activities for students to see their responses and level of participation over time. 12. Structure the classroom environment to support and honor student participation. 13. Participation can also be in non-verbal form (writing, performance, and products). 14. Engage students in open-ended or higher level</p>
<p>PURCHASED OR RENTED BY INDIVIDUALS</p>	<p>A teacher may not use media as a reward, recess activity, childcare activity (PTA meeting), after-school program, or other public performance <u>unless</u> a Public Performance Rights Permission is on file or specifically purchased for that item. *</p>	<p>As above and must have prior approval of the principal.</p> <p>“No full length movies may be shown without prior approval of the principal. When video clips are used in classroom instruction, they should be no longer than 12 minutes. Video clips must be effectively introduced and processed by learners. It is illegal to combine copyrighted clips onto one tape.” Division of Instruction Policies & Procedures.</p>	<p>15. Engage students in open-ended or higher level</p>

	NOT FOR REWARD OR ENTERTAINMENT WITHOUT PUBLIC PERFORMANCE RIGHTS	NOT FOR REWARD OR ENTERTAINMENT	questioning strategies (versus recall information). 15. When using questioning strategies summarize and ask for clarification; students should be encouraged to question each other. 16. Always return to a student who had no response on the first turn. 17. Encourage students to speak in complete sentences and to give reasons for the responses that they make tied back to the media and the instruction.
--	--	--	---

*** Public Performance Rights are only available from the producer or the Copyright holder (i.e., Walt Disney, 20th Century Fox, Warner).**

**** Current instruction is what a teacher is doing today or this week**