

Glossary of Important Report Card Terms:

Reading / Language Arts

- Genre:** A classification system formed to provide a way of talking about the characteristics of texts. Common examples include Traditional Literature, Fantasy, Science Fiction, Realistic fiction, Historical Fiction, Informational, Biography, Autobiography and Memoir.
- Metacognition:** “Big Thinking” or Thinking about thinking. Consciously monitoring and thinking about one’s own brain’s processing of information.
- Literary Elements:** Parts of the reading piece that come into play when discussing or evaluating the literary piece. Examples from Fiction include: Characters, Plot, Setting, Theme, Perspective, Style and Illustrations. Nonfiction elements might include Print features, Graphic Aids, Organizational Aids, and Illustrations.
- Fluency:** Oral reading fluency is demonstrating appropriate smoothness, pacing, expression and adjustment of voice to reflect the text.

Writing / Language Arts

- Organization:** Writing structures that help to ensure that the piece is easy to follow from beginning to end.
- Sentence Fluency:** Writing sentences that flow smoothly and clearly.
- Ideas:** The meaning and development of the message.
- Voice:** The tone of the piece – the personal stamp of the writer.
- Word Choice:** Using specific nouns, strong verbs, and colorful adjectives and adverbs. The vocabulary the writer chooses to convey meaning.
- Conventions:** The mechanical correctness of a piece to include spelling, punctuation, and grammar.
- Writing Process:** The steps used by good writers to complete the written product. They include Prewriting, Writing, Revising, Editing, Assessing the Final Copy, and reflection.
- Modes of Writing:** The genres of writing which often include Descriptive, Expository, Narrative Creative and Persuasive.

Mathematics

- Numbers and Operations:** Understanding numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, and number systems in addition to basic operations such as Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

Geometry and Measurement:

Geometry is the study of shapes and configurations. It attempts to understand and classify spaces in various mathematical situations. Measurement is the process of obtaining the magnitude of a quantity, such as length or mass, relative to a unit of measurement, such as a meter or a kilogram.

Functions and Algebra:

The strand of math that focuses on the concept of variables or placeholders to represent quantities we do not know. Algebra is also manipulating the things we do know to solve for the things we do not know.

Data and Statistics:

A problem solving process in which students investigate different ways to organize and represent information and to describe and think about variations in mathematical information.

Problem Solving:

Using thought processes and the application of personal knowledge and skills to answer questions.

Social Studies

Geographic Concepts:

Ideas and information relating to geography, geographic features and map skills.

Science

Scientific Method:

A procedure used by scientists to test ideas by making predictions about the outcome of an experiment before the experiment is performed. The results provide support or refutation of the idea.