



Student Reports Glossary for Parents

ENGLISH	
Phrase	Definition
articulate	to speak clearly
clause	a part of a sentence containing a subject and a verb
complex word	a word with two or more morphemes, e.g. faster (fast) (er)
complex sentence	a sentence containing 2 or more verbs and a part that cannot stand alone e.g. Whilst walking to the shop, on a bright and sunny day, I fell over and hurt my leg.
comprehension	the process of understanding a text – there are different levels of this: literal – the simplest level – able to be found in the text; interpretive – hidden in the text; and inferential - students use their background knowledge to help them understand
conjunction	a joining word, such as 'and', 'but', 'because', etc.
criteria	an accepted standard used in making decisions or judgments about something
cursive writing	a style of handwriting where letters are joined together
CVC words	consonant-vowel-consonant words (e.g. cat)
decodes	the process in which knowledge of letter–sound relationships, including knowledge of letter patterns, is used to identify written words.
digraph	Two letters that represent a single sound (phoneme). Vowel digraphs are two vowels (oo, ea). Consonant digraphs have two consonants (sh, th). Vowel/consonant digraphs have one vowel and one consonant (er, ow)
diphthong	a sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable, (as in coin, loud, and side)
entry and exit flicks	beginning and endings of letters in cursive handwriting style
fluency	the ability to read quickly and smoothly without interruptions
grapheme	a letter or combination of letters that corresponds to or represents phonemes (sounds), for example the f in frog, the ph in phone, the gh in cough
intonation	to change the tone of one's voice to make it more expressive e.g. to make it higher or lower
'looks right', 'sounds right', 'makes sense'	are prompts used by teachers to encourage students to monitor their reading and writing
Sentence Study program	is a grammar and punctuation program which teaches students about parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc), effective use of punctuation and how to create simple, compound and complex sentences

modal language	expresses the writer's or speaker's opinions or argument. Words, such as will, always, likely, often, might or maybe, suggest the certainty of what the speaker/writer is suggesting
morphemes	the smallest meaningful or grammatical unit in language. Morphemes are not necessarily the same as words. The word cat has one morpheme, while the word cats has two morphemes: cat for the animal and s to indicate that there is more than one.
multimodal texts	use a combination of two or more communication modes, for example, print,image, spoken text as in film or computer presentations.
multisyllabic words	having more than one and usually more than three syllables
phoneme	a spoken sound
phrasing	the ability to make a piece of reading sound like 'talking'
pitch	high/low as in voice
prefix	a word part that is attached to the beginning of a base word to change the meaning or form, e.g. unhappy, dislike
run-on sentence	an incorrectly written sentence which has omitted punctuation or the overuse of the word 'and'
simple sentence	a sentence containing only one verb (action word)
skimming & scanning	looking quickly over a piece of writing to find important words or pieces of information
'sounds out'	breaks words into sounds in order to work it out e.g. sh/o/p=shop
suffix	a word part that is attached to the end of a base word to change the meaning or form, for example jeweller, eating
'Super Six' strategies	includes making connections, predicting, questioning, summarising, visualising and monitoring. Are strategies taught to improve comprehension
speaking & listening	activities that incorporate teaching students to speak clearly; express ideas; use such things as eye-contact, posture and volume; attentively listen; ask and answer questions; follow directions, etc
text	a piece of writing or visual information; a book, magazine article, etc. Texts may be written or spoken
time connectives	indicates a connection in a sentence or between sentences, e.g. firstly, secondly
vowel sounds	short (examples): 'a' in cat, 'e' in leg, 'i' in sit, 'o' in top, 'u' in rub and 'oo'/'u' in book and put long (examples): 'a' in baby, 'e' in emu, 'i' in sign, my, 'o' in no, boat, 'u' in moon, rude
well-structured (text)	well written; follows the structure of the particular text type
Words Their Way	is a spelling program based on word sorts (according to letter-sound patterns, word origins, word meanings, etc) aimed at the developmental level of students

MATHEMATICS

Phrase	Definition
2D	2 dimensional e.g. circle, square, triangle
3D	3 dimensional e.g. cube, cone, pyramid, prism
algorithm / algorism	$\begin{array}{r} 22789+ \\ 19947 \\ \hline \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{r} 423x \\ \underline{18} \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{r} \\ 3 \overline{)71} \end{array}$
analog / analogue	e.g. a clock with numbers and hands; as opposed to digital
axis of symmetry	an imaginary line through the middle a shape that cuts the shape in two pieces
bridging to ten	start with one number, count up to the nearest multiple of 10, then add the balance of the number, e.g. $17 + 8 = 17 + 3 = 20$ then add the remaining 5 to equal 25
compound shape	a shape made up of other simple shapes
counting-on-and-back	counting forwards and backwards from a given number (other than 1)
decomposition method	subtraction method involving trading $\begin{array}{r} 2\overset{3}{\cancel{4}}56 - \\ 1385 \\ \hline 1071 \end{array}$
denominator	the number below the line in a fraction which indicates the number of parts making up the whole
digit	number – a four-digit number is, for example, 1359
equivalent fractions	two fractions are equivalent if they are equal, e.g. $1/2 = 2/4$
flip, slide, turn	terms used to describe the manipulation of 2D shapes
Friends of Ten	two numbers that add together to total 10, e.g. 6+4, 7+3, etc
hefting	the act of holding two objects, one in each hand, in order to determine which is heavier or lighter
inverse operations	relationships between the operations addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, for example, $7+3=10$ therefore $10-3=7$ or $5 \times 3=15$ therefore $15 \div 3=5$
mean	average
median	the middle number in a sequence of numbers
number facts	e.g. $1 + 1 = 2$; combinations of numbers that add to 10 – 1+9; 2+8; 3+7; 4+6; times tables
number pattern	a pattern made using numbers e.g. 1,4,7,10,13 – the pattern is made by adding 3 each time
numeracy	basic competence in mathematics

multiplication facts	sometimes referred to as 'times tables', e.g. $6 \times 4 = 24$, $6 \times 5 = 30$
on and off the decade	on the decade e.g. 10,20,30,40,etc; off the decade e.g. 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, etc
operations	refers to addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
skip counting	counting by 2s, 5s, 10s, etc
'split' strategy	$64 + 43 = 60 + 40$ and $4 + 3 = 100 + 7 = 107$
TEN	Targeting Early Numeracy
'TEN' time	activities to develop understanding of number concepts
tessellation	the fitting together of shapes, with no spaces in-between
the language of chance	'chance' is an aspect of the mathematics curriculum – it has to do with the possibility of things occurring – related language - possible, impossible, likely, unlikely, one-in-six chance, etc
trading	carrying from one column to another when adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing

OTHER KEY LEARNING AREAS

Phrase	Definition
body percussion	the use of parts of the body to create music – e.g. clapping hands, slapping knees, stamping feet or a combination of the sounds produced by these actions
coding	a step-by-step procedure required to solve a problem
Communication circle / Circle time	opportunities for students to discuss topical issues in a safe environment
'design-and-make' process	an aspect of the Science & Technology curriculum – it involves students designing, choosing appropriate materials for and making a product
digital technology / technologies	electronic tools, systems, devices and resources that generate, store and process data.
independent worker	able to complete activities to an acceptable standard without any assistance or interruption
Manga	form of animation
media	(in creative arts) materials used by artists to create works e.g. paint, clay, fabric, crayon, charcoal, etc (in English / HSIE / science) types of media communication, such as newspapers, T.V., radio, posters, etc.
recall	the ability to remember
Safety network	a term used in child protection lessons to describe the people, e.g. parents, family, teachers and friends, that can act as a support for students

SLSO	'School Learning Support Officer' A person trained to deliver individual programs to students who require assistance
static balance	a stationary balance on one foot
strategies	a systematic plan or method for achieving a particular goal.
Student Representative Council (SRC)	an elected group of student leaders that contribute to decision making within the school
sub-culture	a culture within a culture e.g. Irish-Australians
techniques	procedures or skills used in a particular task e.g. in art – painting, sketching, collage, sculpture, etc
Think, Pair, Share	students think about their ideas before discussing with a partner and sharing with the class