## **Santa Ana Unified School District**



# Report Card Guide For Parents



A standards-based report card communicates progress toward meeting end-of-year learning standards. Teachers assess student performance against these learning standards, which are aligned to the new State Standards. Teachers do this by measuring individual student performance in relationship to the standards rather than in relation to the performance of other students. The report card does not reflect average grades on assignments and assessments over the trimester, but rather shows how students are progressing toward standards mastery by the end of each trimester.

Our report cards reflect the learning standards as outlined in the California State Frameworks, and the new State Standards. From the beginning of the school year, the standards-based report card keeps teachers, parents, and students focused on the desired outcomes for year-end learning goals.

The Santa Ana Unified School District places a strong value on home-school partnerships, and we view the report card as an important tool in furthering our shared understanding about student growth in academics, work habits, and social skills.

### **Marks Indicating Progress Toward Standards**

4

understanding:

Thorough

3

Adequate understanding:

2

Partial understanding:

1

Minimal understanding:

Student consistently and automatically applies his/her understanding of the standard during all subjects.

Student is able to apply his/her understanding within a particular subject.

For more information about your child's report card, go online to www.bit.ly/sausd

Student is able to demonstrate some of the essential skills/concepts related to that particular standard but has not yet fully developed his/her understanding within the areas of instruction.

Student is unable to apply the essential skills and concepts related to that particular standard. The student is working toward mastery of his/her understanding of the standard.

Describes marks used to indicate student's work habits/social skills E (Excellent), S (Satisfactory), N (Needs Improvement), U (Unsatisfactory).

Describes marks (4, 3, 2, 1) used to indicate student's progress towards meeting the standard/s. A mark of 4 or 3 indicates that the student meets the standard, while a mark of 1 or 2 indicates the student is still not proficient in that particular area. The / symbol means that the standard was not assessed that trimester.

Language Fluency Level - This information indicates a student's language fluency based on the California English Language Development Test (CELDT) for English learners.

English Language Development Instructional Level English learners will receive the level of BR (Bridging), EX (Expanding), and EM (Emerging) using the new ELD state standards.

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills focus on fostering a student's ability to read accurately and fluently.

**Reading Standards: Literature & Informational Text** focus on a student's ability to comprehend complex texts at his or her grade level.

Writing & Research Standards focus on a student's ability to plan, revise, edit, and publish three types of writing: opinion, informational, and narrative.

Language Standards focus on a student's application of the "rules" of English as they write and speak.

Santa Ar REP

Princip

Student:

Teacher:

Perm ID:

irthDate:

#### Work Habits & Social Skills

Excellent

weeds Improvement

U Unsatisfactory

Progress Towards St

- Thorough Unders
- Adequate Unders 2 Partial Understan
- Minimal Understa
- Not Assessed Thi

Language Fluency Information

Language Fluency Program/Instructional Setting

Language Standards

simple words

anguage s upper & lowercase letters

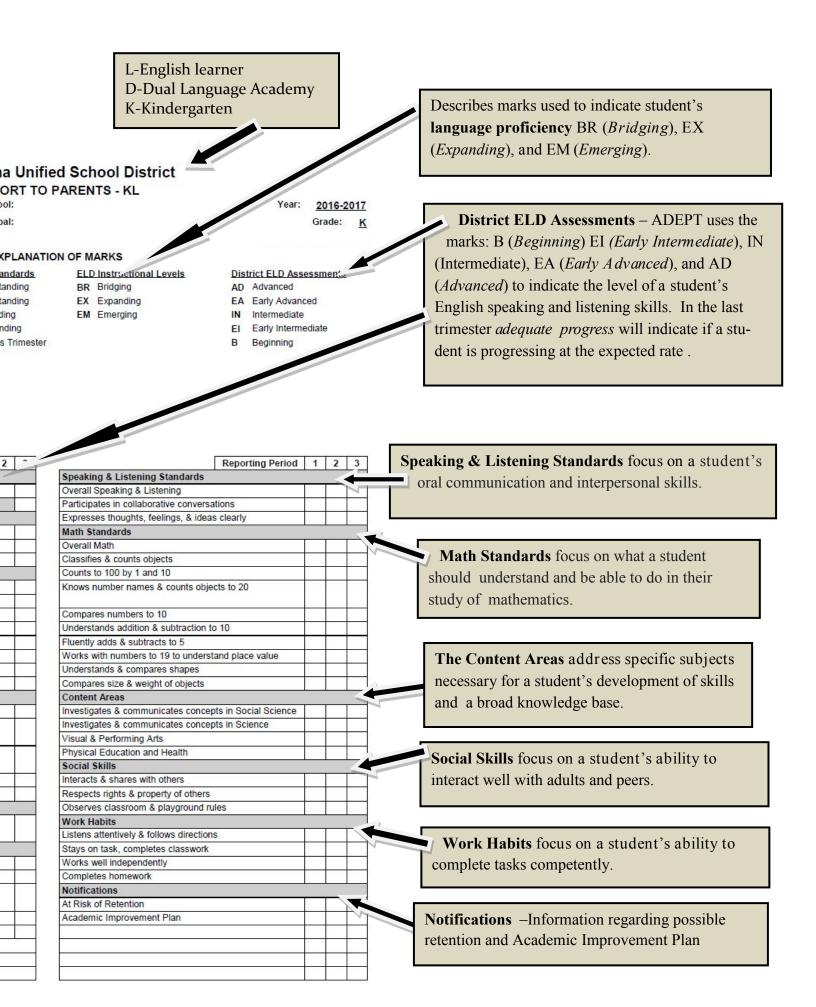
Represents sounds with acceptable letters to make

Uses correct grammar in writing & speaking Uses grade level punctuation & spelling in writing

Services Received

CELDT 2015-2016 Proficiency

CELDT 2014-2015 Proficiency Reporting Period **District ELD Assessments** ADEPT Made Adequate Progress (checked if yes) English Language Development Instructional Level Collaborative: Converses and works with others Interpretive: Understands spoken and written language Productive: Produces spoken and written language Reading Standards: Foundational Skills // Foundational Skills erstands concepts of print Names upper & lowercase letters of alphabet Blends sounds of spoken words Segments & isolates spoken sounds in words Knows letter sounds Blends & reads simple words Reads common high-frequency words by sight Reading Standards: Literature & Informational Text Overall Reading Comprehension With support, asks & answers questions about key details With support, retells stories or informational text using key details With support, identifies characters, settings & events With support, compares two texts Yriting & Research Standards Writes opinion, informative, & narrative pieces using both drawing & writing



#### Questions to ask your child's teacher

Don't be afraid to reach out to your child's teacher—you are an important part of your child's education. Ask to see a sample of your child's work or bring a sample with you. Ask the teacher questions like:

- Is my child at the level where he/she should be at this point of the school year?
- In what ways has my child grown academically and socially so far this year?
- What do you think is giving my child the most trouble? How can I help my child improve in this area?
- Where is my child excelling? How can I support this success?

#### **Helping Your Child Learn Outside of School**

#### **Language Arts**

- Read to your child and have him or her read to you every day for at least 15 minutes. Pick out words that might be new to your child or words that have multiple or complex meanings. Discuss those words and how they add to what the writer is saying.
- 2. Ask your child to retell a story in his or her own words by telling what happened first, second, third, etc.
- 3. Ask your child to think about what the message of a story may be or what he or she learned from an informational book or article.
- 4. Look for opportunities in everyday places to build your child's vocabulary.
- 5. Be sure your child has a library card. Children should select books they are interested in to develop a passion for reading. Many libraries have book clubs and family activities that make reading fun for the entire family.
- 6. Use technology to help build your child's interest in reading. There are several websites where students can read books or articles online. The computer will help with words the student cannot read independently. Libraries also have computers students can use to access those sites. Feel free to ask a librarian or teacher for suggestions.

#### Math

 Use everyday objects to allow your child to count and group a collection of objects.



- 2. Encourage your child to construct numbers in multiple ways. For example, what are some ways that you can make 10? Answers might include 5+5, 6+4, 8+2, etc. Have your child explain his or her thinking.
- 3. Have your child create story problems to represent addition and subtraction of small numbers. For example, "Ann had eight balloons. Then she gave three away, so she only had five left."
- 4. Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.
- 5. Praise your child when he or she makes an effort and share in the excitement when he or she solves a problem or understands something for the first time.