



Morningside Academy

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Terms on the Daily Support Card

Headsprout Early Reading (HER or HS) is an 80 episode online reading program accompanied by practice material that will be accompanied by a booklet of timed practice of the new sounds and words which will be listed as Fluency on the Support Card

Headsprout Reading Comprehension: (HRC) is an online program focused on teaching various reading comprehension skills and strategies

Boardwork: (BW) as students progress through new lessons, new words are listed on a whiteboard, practice occurs in unison & individually; Words are practiced before the prose passage is read to avoid the hesitation of sounding out a word while reading the word in a sentence.

Prose Fluency: (PF) passage of text; **see/say** prose is a fluency exercise where students read the passage correctly & with expression during a timed practice; goal is to increase the number of words read and decrease errors; **see/say** prose is often followed by *think/say details* – where students orally list the details read in the prose to a partner who counts the number of details recalled and checks them off on a checklist.

Group Story: (GS) students take turns reading aloud from a basal reader with the teacher stopping to asking to ask questions which may include literal, inference, author's purpose; focus on vocabulary; make predictions, etc. Some classes use Direct Instruction programs such as Horizons, Reading Mastery Special Edition or basal readers such as those published by Scott Foresman or Open Court.

Fluency:

Practice with individual words – Word Fluency (WF) or sounds – using a program called Basic Elements (BE) with the goal to see and say the sounds or words fluently or automatically

Retelling: teacher-led sequence includes students predicting the plot and vocabulary; sharing and comparing rationales of predictions; reading or listening to a story; confirming or disconfirming predictions; analyzing and organizing the story and fluently retelling the story with use of nouns rather than pronouns in naming characters, adjectives to describe setting and characters, and adverbs to describe the actions

Diagnostic Prescriptive: (DP) teaching procedure in math instruction that starts by assessing single objectives in computation and then follows with instruction and practice in those objectives that show lower performance

Math Facts: practicing addition, subtraction, multiplication and division: Morningside students learn number families; addition & subtraction are practiced together, multiplication & division are practiced together to a timed criterion.

0-9: writing the digits 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 as quickly and accurately as possible to enable computation without being held back by a low handwriting rate or illegible digit formation

Bar model: Singapore Math teaches learners how to solve word problems using a bar model strategy. This visual display diagrams the parts of a word problem and requires clear labeling. The labeling and choice of bar model employed ensures that the learner carefully breaks the problem into parts, attending to what is given and what needs to be found.

EW: Expressive Writing is a Direct Instruction program that is accompanied by a Morningside Press program called EW fluency that offers extra practice and rate building on the objectives taught in this program.

Transcription: a frequency building lesson to make handwriting an effortless and pleasant activity. Daily goals are set based upon the best practice from the previous day.

FTS: Fluent Thinking Skills is a program that teaches a question-generating approach to reading comprehension and note taking for use with any textual material.

Learning Channels: an analysis of how information is presented to the students (they **hear** it; they **see** it etc.) and how the student is to act on that information (they **say** it; they **write** it, etc.). For example – students are practicing math problems: they **see** two numbers & **write** the third number (the answer).

Tool Skills: practice events defined by learning channels: fluent or automatic levels of performance facilitate success on composite tasks. For example – student practice dictation tasks (**hear** words/**write** words abbreviated hear/writes) in one-minute timings in order to ensure success in note taking & being able to write as fast as one thinks.

Direct Instruction: highly organized system of instruction sequenced to ensure academic progress; many interactions between teacher and student with students responding in unison and individually.

TAPS: Talk Aloud Problem Solving; two person repertoire of active listener and problem solver; a strategy to reason through a problem to its solution.

Independent Work: academic work that can be accomplished without assistance or further instruction from the teacher; work that can be accomplished independently.

CBM: curriculum based measurement; 2 to 5 minute weekly test in Reading, Writing, and Math.