



GLOSSARY

Anecdotal notes/records- keeping track of student progress using observational notes/records is a powerful form of formative assessment.

Application and transfer of new learning- students show how they apply and transfer their new learning across content areas and life.

Autonomy- student's capacity to make informed decisions

Choice- student's ability to make choices about how he/she will learn and show how s/he learned it

Conferencing- students and teacher discussing and consulting about goals, strengths, needs, and setting priorities for learning, such as in a classroom reading conference and writing conferences

Explicit- fully and clearly expressed and/or demonstrated, leaving nothing implied

Flexible Group- students are grouped, or selected to be in a group, based on their own skill/strategy needed to move learning forward.

Fluency and transfer of learning with support and problem solving- students are able to speak, write, and read easily or readily; can easily show learning across content areas of study.

Peers and/or teachers support learners through observing, redirecting, and guiding the learning and providing ample time for problem-solving and independent thinking practice.

Formative assessment- ongoing assessment of a student's learning development in any content area of study

Information processing- the handling of information by the learner; able to follow or create defined steps or procedures

Interim assessment- school-based and district tests aligned with the state high-stakes summative assessment (e.g., M.A.P., Galileo).

Learning modalities- students learn through visual, auditory, tactile, or kinesthetic modalities.

Manipulation of learning- students can easily take what they have learned in one content area of study or context and apply the learning in a meaningful and authentic way as needed.

Multimedia- use of a combination of different content forms, such as text, audio, images, animations, video, and interactive content.

Multiple tools for construction and composition- use of a variety of tools, such as multimedia, to reconstruct and show new learning

Realia- objects or activities used to relate classroom teaching to real life

Reflection- a thought, idea, or opinion formed because of thoughtful consideration of a topic, subject, or purpose

Self-assessment- process of analyzing and evaluating oneself or one's actions

Self-determining learners- a student who has the freedom to make his/her own choices

Self-regulating behaviors- a student can control or supervise himself/herself from within instead of by an external authority

Student performance- student presenting his/her learning to a real audience for a defined purpose

Visualization- the ability to use the power of the mind and imagination to create an image in one's mind

Summative assessment- evaluates a student's progress up to a point and provides a summary of where he/she is at the end of that learning point

Systematic- learning is presented by the teacher in a coherent, organized manner, from easiest to most difficult in sequence

Time provided for mastery- time to practice and apply new learning to proficiency and automaticity

Transition- smooth movement from one place to another in an efficient and effective manner so as not to waste instructional time