

INTRODUCTION

Cupertino Union School District has created standards-based report cards to reflect the recently adopted Common Core State Standards (www.corestandards.org). This *Parents' Guide to the Report Card* is intended to help all parents understand the rubrics and standards used for English Language Arts, Social Studies, Mathematics and Science.

RUBRICS

Proficiency Levels Rubric. The purpose of the report card is to describe students' learning progress to their parents and others, based on the Common Core learning expectations for each grade level.

The standards state what students should know and be able to do at the end of the year. The scores that your child receives indicate how he/she is doing at this point in time.

"1" Beginning	The student demonstrates a beginning understanding of, and ability to apply, the knowledge and skills specified in the standards.
"2" Developing	The student demonstrates a developing understanding of, and ability to apply, the knowledge and skills specified in the standards.
"3" Proficient	The student demonstrates a proficient understanding of, and ability to apply, the knowledge and skills specified in the standards.
"4" Exemplary	The student demonstrates an exemplary and deeper understanding of, and ability to consistently apply, the knowledge and skills beyond what is specified in the standards.
"N"	This standard was Not assessed / Not introduced during the trimester.

Learning Behaviors Rubric. Teachers will rate all behaviors, work habits, mathematical practices, physical education and visual and performing arts using the 3-point rubric below.

+ Consistently applies	— Rarely applies
/ Frequently applies	N Not assessed / Not introduced

Behaviors That Support Learning

Research has shown that the same behaviors that support academic progress also lead to College and Career Readiness. The behaviors described in the standards-based report card are founded on the learning framework from the **Partnership for 21st Century Skills**. Students will need these to succeed in career, academics, and life.

LANGUAGE ARTS

Third grade students interact with literature and informational text by comparing and contrasting stories, discussing a point of view and comparing it with the author's, and describing a series of events, ideas, or concepts. Along with their reading, third grade writing is more sophisticated. Students produce developed, focused, organized, and edited work.

Reading: Literature and Informational Text

- Retell stories, describing overall structure of the story and explain central message using key details in the text.
- Describe how characters' actions contribute to the events.
- Compare and contrast stories.
- Describe a series of events, ideas, or concepts.
- Discuss a point of view and compare it to that of the author.

Reading: Foundational Skills

- Use grade-level phonics and word analysis skills to read multi-syllable words.
- Know the meanings of most common prefixes and suffixes.
- Read accurately and fluently with understanding.

Writing

- Write organized opinion pieces that include reasons that support the opinion.
- Write informative pieces that name the topic, supply facts, and use linking words and phrases.
- Write narrative pieces that introduce a narrator and characters, and write about what the characters say, think, and feel.
- Produce writing that is developed, focused, organized, and edited.
- Take brief notes on sources and sort them into provided categories.

- Write routinely over extended time frames (research, reflection, revision) and shorter time frames.

Speaking and Listening

- Follow rules for collaborative discussions by building on what others are saying.
- Recall ideas and details from something read aloud.
- Plan and deliver an informative presentation.
- Speak clearly and in complete sentences.

Language

- Use correct grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- Write with correct punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.
- Write legibly in cursive or joined italics; use margins and spacing; and choose words and phrases for effect.
- Use a variety of sentence types.
- Recognize the differences between conventions of spoken and written standard English.
- Use a variety of methods to determine word meaning.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Third grade students are able to describe the geography and use pictorial skills to organize information about people, places and environments and understand the role of rules and laws in our lives.

Geography

- Describe the geography and use of maps, tables, graphs, photographs, and charts to organize information about people, places and environments in a spatial context.

History

- Describe American Indian nations in the local region, both long ago and in the recent past.
- Draw from historical and community resources to organize the sequence of local historical events and describe how each period of settlement left its mark on the land.

Global Community and Culture

- Understand the role of rules and laws in our lives and the basic structure of the U.S. government.
- Demonstrate basic economic reasoning skills and an understanding of the economy of the local region.

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICES

The Mathematical Practices describe ways in which students increasingly ought to engage with the subject matter as they grow in mathematical maturity and expertise. They are a balanced combination of procedure and understanding.

- **Makes sense of problems and perseveres in solving them.** When given a problem, students can make a plan, carry out the plan, and check the answer.
- **Reasons abstractly and quantitatively.** Students can use numbers and words to help make sense of problems. Students can use numbers to create word problems and use word problems to create number sentences.
- **Constructs viable arguments and critiques the reasoning of others.** Students can explain their thinking and respond to the mathematical thinking of others. Students explain their strategy using objects, drawings, actions, examples and non-examples.
- **Models with mathematics.** Students can recognize math in everyday life and use math they know to solve problems. Students can use words, objects and pictures to solve everyday problems.
- **Uses appropriate tools strategically.** Students use tools that might include clocks, rulers, tangrams, graphs, etc. They can decide which tool will be the most helpful in a given situation.
- **Attends to precision.** Students can be precise when solving problems and clear when they share their ideas. They use: math vocabulary, symbols that have meaning, context labels, units of measure, and calculations that are accurate and efficient.
- **Looks for and makes use of structure.** Students can see and understand how numbers and shapes are organized and put together as parts and wholes. They demonstrate this using base ten blocks, expanded notation, standard form, and word form.

- **Looks for and expresses regularity in repeated reasoning.** Students can notice when calculations are repeated. For example: $5 \times 2 = 10$ means that $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$ which is adding 2 five times. On a number line: Make 5 hops of 2.

MATH

Third grade students develop an understanding of multiplication and division and learn to fluently multiply and divide within 100. Students are expected to know by memory all products of two 1-digit numbers by the end of third grade. Place value understanding is used for multi-digit computation and estimation. Fractions are introduced and their relative size and placement on the number line. Students understand concepts of area and perimeter and solve problems using liquid volume and mass. Below are the domains in math, and some examples of what students will be expected to know and be able to do.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

- Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.
- Multiply and divide within 100.
- Solve 2-step word problems involving the four operations.
- Identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.
- Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division.
- Apply the Commutative Property: $6 \times 4 = 24$ means $4 \times 6 = 24$.
- Apply the Associative Property: $3 \times 5 \times 2 = 15 \times 2$ and $15 \times 2 = 30$; or $3 \times 5 \times 2 = 3 \times 10$ and $3 \times 10 = 30$.
- Apply the Distributive Property: $8 \times (5 + 2) = 8 \times 5 + 8 \times 2 = 40 + 16 = 56$.

Number and Operations in Base Ten

- Round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.
- Fluently add and subtract within 1,000.
- Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10.

Number and Operations in Fractions

- Develop understanding of fractions as numbers on the number line.
- Understand equivalent fractions and whole numbers as fractions.
- Compare fractions with same numerator or denominator.

Measurement and Data

- Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes and masses of objects.
- Represent and interpret data using scaled bar graphs and measurements and measure area by counting unit squares and multiplying side lengths of rectangles.
- Geometric measurement: recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and know linear and area measures.

Geometry

- Reason with shapes and their attributes and partition shapes into parts with equal area.

SCIENCE

Third grade students learn about science more deeply through inquiry and make repeated observations to improve logical predictions based on numerical patterns.

Earth Science

- Know that objects in the sky (Sun, Moon, and stars) move in regular and predictable patterns.

Life Science

- Understand that adaptations in physical structure or behavior may improve an organism's chance for survival.

Physical Science

- Know that energy and matter have multiple forms and can be changed from one form to another.
- Understand that energy comes from the Sun, is stored in different forms, and can be carried from one place to another in various ways.
- Understand properties of light and that it has a source and travels in a direction.

Investigation and Experimentation

- Ask meaningful questions and conduct careful investigations.
- Repeat observations to improve accuracy and use numerical data in describing and comparing objects, events, and measurements.
- Make predictions, collect data, and analyze data to develop a logical conclusion.