

PSSA Reading: Keep in Mind

- 📖 Fiction and nonfiction passages may be paired; poems may be paired with a passage or with another poem.
- 📖 Open-ended items should take students about 10 minutes to answer. Open-ended items may appear with any type of passage.
- 📖 Students should look at all parts of an item and be sure to answer each part of an item.
- 📖 Students may look back to the passage when answering questions, particularly for context clue items. Students should know and understand why some words are underlined in the passage.
- 📖 Students need to read all answer choices carefully before selecting one as the correct answer.
- 📖 Students need to know character traits/characteristics/personality traits.
- 📖 Students may be asked to —compare AND contrast. □
- 📖 *Explain, compare* and *evaluate* are part of the meaning of the broader term —analyze. □
- 📖 Students need to know to include a beginning, middle and end for summaries of narrative or chronologically-organized passages.
- 📖 Students need to know how to use and how to include examples found in the passage as support and as an explanation for an answer to open-ended items.
- 📖 Students need to know how to explain, describe and analyze parts of a passage, not just identify certain parts.

OPEN – ENDED MADE EASIER!

R = Restate – use the words from the question to start your answer

S = Support from the text Choose a Stem to Help...

In the story it states, “ _____ ”

On page _____ in the story it says, “ _____ ”

In paragraph _____ on page _____ the author writes, “ _____ ”

In the story when _____

S = Support in your own words (at least 2 sentences when possible) Choose a Stem to Help...

This means _____

This shows / demonstrates _____

Remember: This is your chance to use your own words and thoughts to support your answer

E = Extend – Text to Self, Text to Text, Text to World Choose a Stem to Help...

Self: Just like in the story, I _____

I can relate to this because _____

Text: Like in the story “title of story”, _____

This story reminds me of another story named “title” _____

This story reminds me of a movie named “title” _____

World: Just like in this story, throughout the world people _____

Similar to this story, people _____

Sometimes in life _____

Mathematics Assessment Anchor Glossary Grades 3 & 4

The definitions for this glossary were taken from one or more of the following sources: Webster's Dictionary, various mathematics dictionaries, the PA Mathematics Standards glossary and various textbook glossaries.

Acute angle: An angle with a measure less than 90° .

Addend: Any number that is being added.

Analog time: Time displayed on a timepiece having hour and minute hands.

Area: The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.

Array: A rectangular arrangement of objects in equal rows or columns.

Combination: A group of items. Placing these items in a different order does not create a new combination.

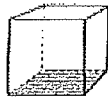
Cone: A solid figure that has a circular base and one vertex.



Congruent: Having the same size and shape.

- Congruent angles have the same measure.
- Congruent segments have the same length.

Cube: A rectangular solid having six congruent square faces.



Cylinder: A three-dimensional figure with two circular bases, which are parallel and congruent.



Edge: The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.

Equation: A statement that two mathematical expressions are equal.

Equivalent: Having the same value.

Expression: A variable, or any combination of numbers, variables, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship (e.g., $24 \times 2 + 5$ or $4a - 9$).

Face: A plane figure that serves as one side of a solid figure.

Fact family: A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division equations using the same numbers (e.g., $6+9=15$, $15-9=6$, $9+6=15$, $15-6=9$).

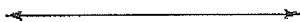
Factor: A whole number that divides evenly into another whole number (e.g., 1, 3, 5, and 15 are factors of 15).

Function: A relation in which every input value has a unique output value.

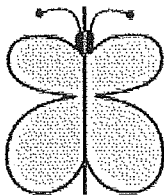
Hexagon: A polygon with 6 sides.

Inequality: A mathematical sentence that contains a symbol that shows the terms on either side of the symbol are unequal (e.g., $3+4>6$).

Line: A straight path extending in both directions with no endpoints.



Line of symmetry: A line that divides a figure into two halves that are mirror images of each other.



Line segment: A part of a line with two endpoints.



Mean (average): The number found by dividing the sum of a set of numbers by the number of addends.

Median: The middle number in an ordered set of data, or the average of the two middle numbers when the set has two middle numbers.

Mode: The number(s) that occurs most often in a set of data.

Multiples: The product of a given whole number and another whole number (e.g., multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16...).

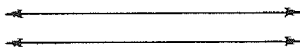
Number sentence: An equation or inequality with numbers.

Obtuse angle: An angle with a measure more than 90° .

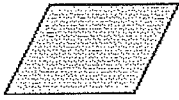
Octagon: A polygon with 8 sides.

Ordered pair: A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid. The first number tells how far to move horizontally, and the second number tells how far to move vertically.

Parallel lines: Lines that never intersect and are always the same distance apart.



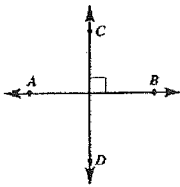
Parallelogram: A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent.



Pentagon: A polygon with 5 sides.

Perimeter: The distance around a figure.

Perpendicular lines: Two lines, segments or rays that intersect to form right angles.



Pictograph: A graph that uses pictures to show and compare information.

Pyramid: A solid figure with a polygon base and triangular sides that meet at a single point (vertex).



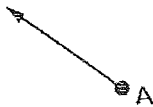
rectangular pyramid



triangular pyramid

Quadrilateral: A polygon with 4 sides.

Ray: A part of a line that has one endpoint and continues without end in one direction.



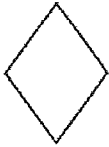
Rectangular prism: A solid figure in which all six faces are rectangles.



Reflection (flip): A transformation that produces the mirror image of a figure.



Rhombus: A parallelogram with four equal sides.



Right angle: An angle that measures exactly 90° .

Right triangle: A triangle that has a 90° angle.

Rotation (turn): A movement of a figure that turns that figure around a fixed point.



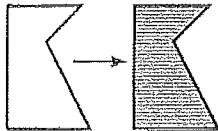
Sphere: A solid figure that has all points the same distance from the center.



Tally chart: A table that uses tally marks to record data.

Hamburger		
Pizza		
Salad		
Hotdog		

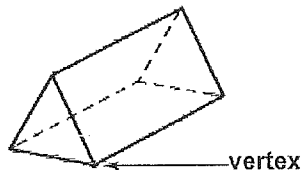
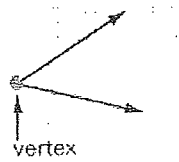
Translation (slide): A movement of a figure to a new position without turning or flipping it.



Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.



Vertex: A point where lines, rays, sides of a polygon or edges of a polyhedron meet (corner).



Volume (capacity): The amount of space (in cubic units) that a solid figure can hold.

Problem Solving Strategies For MCAS Math Open Response

1. UNDERSTAND <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Read problem 2 times.<input type="checkbox"/> Rephrase in your own words.<input type="checkbox"/> Circle verbs that tell you what to do.<input type="checkbox"/> Underline key words to use in your response	2. PLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> +, -, *, /<input type="checkbox"/> Look for a pattern<input type="checkbox"/> Work backwards<input type="checkbox"/> Guess & check<input type="checkbox"/> Make a list, table, or graph
3. SOLVE & CHECK <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Show your work & your thinking<input type="checkbox"/> Check if the strategy works<input type="checkbox"/> Check to see if you answered the question<input type="checkbox"/> Label the answer<input type="checkbox"/> Check your work	4. EXPLAIN <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Write an explanation of your thinking<input type="checkbox"/> Be sure your explanation is easy to understand<input type="checkbox"/> Include key words from question and math vocabulary in your explanation<input type="checkbox"/> Restate problem in your answer.

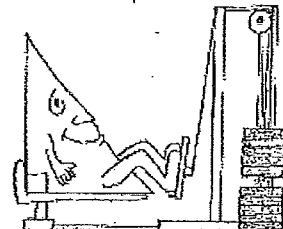
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Mathematics Assessment Anchor Glossary Grades 5 & 6

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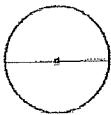
Chord: A line segment whose endpoints are on a circle.



Circumference: The distance around a circle.

Composite number: A whole number having more than two factors.

Diameter: A line segment that has endpoints on a circle and passes through the center of the circle.

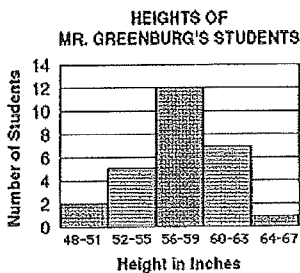


Expanded notation: A way to write numbers that shows the value of each digit (e.g., $4372 = 4000 + 300 + 70 + 2$).

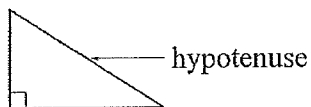
Greatest common factor (GCF): The largest factor that 2 or more numbers have in common.

Heptagon: A polygon with 7 sides.

Histogram: A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are numerical intervals.



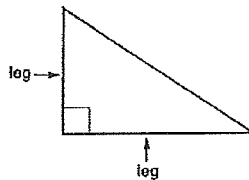
Hypotenuse: The longest side of a right triangle (which is also the side opposite the right angle).



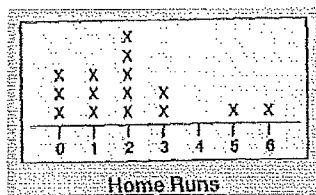
Least common denominator (LCD): The least common multiple of the denominators in two or more fractions.

Least common multiple (LCM): The smallest number, other than zero, that is a common multiple of two or more numbers.

Leg (of a right triangle): Either of the two sides that form the right angle in a right triangle.



Line plot: A graph showing the frequency of data on a number line.

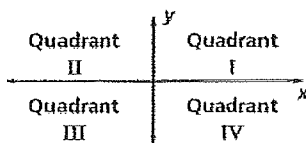


Nonagon: A polygon with 9 sides.

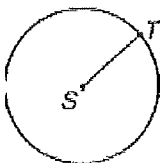
Plane: A flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions.

Prime number: A whole number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.

Quadrants: The four regions of a coordinate plane that are separated by the axes.



Radius: A line segment that has one endpoint on a circle and the other endpoint at the center of the circle.



Range: The difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set of data.

Rate: A ratio that compares two quantities having different units (e.g., 95 miles in 2 hours).

Ratio: A comparison of two numbers using division.

Regular polygon: A polygon that has all sides congruent and all angles congruent.

Repeating decimal: A decimal that has a repeating sequence of numbers after the decimal point.

$0.333\dots$, or $0.\overline{3}$

$5.272727\dots$, or $5.\overline{27}$

Similar polygons: Polygons that have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size. Corresponding sides of similar polygons are proportional.

Straight angle: An angle with a measure of 180° .

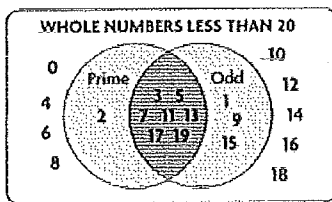
Terminating decimal: A decimal that contains a finite number of digits.

Transformation: The moving of a figure by a translation (slide), rotation (turn) or reflection (flip).

Unit price: The price of a single item or amount (e.g., \$3.50 per pound).

Unit rate: A rate with the second term being one unit (e.g., 50 mi/gal, 4.5 km/sec).

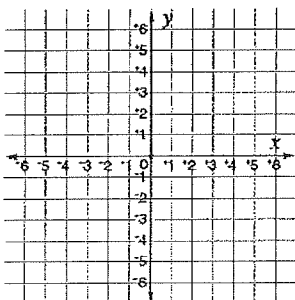
Venn diagram: A diagram that shows relationships among sets of objects.



Whole number: Any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... (and so on).

X-axis: The horizontal number line on a coordinate plane.

Y-axis: The vertical number line on a coordinate plane.



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