
List Of Common Abbreviations For Elementary Students

List Of Common Abbreviations For Elementary Students Downloaded from www.everybodystreet.com by Chris & Neveah

WHY LEARNING ABBREVIATIONS MATTERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Language is a living, breathing tool that grows with us, and one of the most exciting milestones in elementary education is discovering how words can be shortened without losing their meaning. For young learners, mastering a **list of common abbreviations for elementary students** opens the door to clearer note-taking, faster writing, and a deeper understanding of how communication works in everyday life. Whether they are reading a recipe, checking a calendar, or sending a quick message to a friend, abbreviations are everywhere. By introducing these shortened forms early, teachers and parents help children build confidence in reading and writing while making learning feel like a playful puzzle rather than a chore.

Abbreviations are not just about saving time. They also teach children about patterns in language, such as how "Dr." stands for Doctor or "Jan." stands for January. Recognizing these patterns helps young readers decode unfamiliar words and improves overall literacy. Moreover, understanding abbreviations prepares students for more advanced concepts in later grades, including acronyms, initialisms, and even basic coding terms. This article provides a thorough, student-friendly **list of common abbreviations for elementary students**, organized by category, so that both educators and learners can easily reference and remember them.

EVERYDAY ABBREVIATIONS FOR TIME AND DATES

One of the first places children encounter abbreviations is on a classroom calendar or a digital clock. Learning the shortened forms for days of the week and months of the year is essential for scheduling, journaling, and understanding real-world documents like school newsletters or appointment reminders.

Days of the Week

- **Sun.** – Sunday
- **Mon.** – Monday
- **Tue.** or **Tues.** – Tuesday
- **Wed.** – Wednesday
- **Thu.** or **Thurs.** – Thursday
- **Fri.** – Friday
- **Sat.** – Saturday

Months of the Year

- **Jan.** – January
- **Feb.** – February
- **Mar.** – March
- **Apr.** – April
- **May** – May (usually not abbreviated)
- **Jun.** – June
- **Jul.** – July
- **Aug.** – August
- **Sep.** or **Sept.** – September
- **Oct.** – October
- **Nov.** – November
- **Dec.** – December

For elementary students, it helps to practice by writing the date on homework assignments using abbreviations. For example, writing "Mon., Oct. 14" instead of "Monday, October 14" reinforces the concept without overwhelming them.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS FOR TITLES AND PEOPLE

When addressing letters, reading stories, or meeting new adults, children frequently encounter titles. Teaching these abbreviations early promotes respect and helps students understand formal communication.

Personal Titles

- **Mr.** – Mister (used for men)
- **Mrs.** – Missus (used for married women)
- **Ms.** – Miss (used for women regardless of marital status)
- **Dr.** – Doctor
- **Prof.** – Professor
- **Rev.** – Reverend
- **Sr.** – Senior
- **Jr.** – Junior

- **St.** – Saint (as in St. Patrick)

Family and Role Abbreviations

- **Mom** – Mother (sometimes abbreviated in notes)
- **Dad** – Father
- **Bro** – Brother
- **Sis** – Sister
- **Gma** – Grandma (informal)
- **Gpa** – Grandpa (informal)

It is important to note that many of these abbreviations end with a period, which signals to the reader that it is a shortened form. Elementary students can practice by writing mock invitations or addressing envelopes to family members.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR MEASUREMENTS AND NUMBERS

In math and science classes, students begin working with measurements. Knowing the standard abbreviations helps them read rulers, measuring cups, and scales with confidence.

Length

- **in.** or " – inch
- **ft.** or ' – foot
- **yd.** – yard
- **mi.** – mile
- **cm** – centimeter
- **m** – meter
- **km** – kilometer

Weight

- **oz.** – ounce
- **lb.** or **lbs.** – pound
- **ton** – ton (usually not abbreviated)
- **g** – gram
- **kg** – kilogram

Volume

- **tsp.** or **t** – teaspoon
- **tbsp.** or **T** – tablespoon
- **c.** – cup
- **pt.** – pint
- **qt.** – quart
- **gal.** – gallon
- **ml** or **mL** – milliliter
- **L** – liter

Time

- **sec.** – second
- **min.** – minute
- **hr.** – hour
- **da.** – day (less common)
- **wk.** – week
- **mo.** – month
- **yr.** – year

To make these stick, teachers can create simple worksheets where students match the abbreviation to the full word or use them in simple word problems. For instance, "How many oz. are in 1 lb.?" is a practical application.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ADDRESSES AND PLACES

Reading a letter or a map requires knowing common location abbreviations. This category is especially useful for social studies lessons and real-world navigation.

Street and Location Suffixes

- **St.** – Street
- **Ave.** – Avenue
- **Rd.** – Road
- **Dr.** – Drive
- **Ln.** – Lane
- **Blvd.** – Boulevard
- **Ct.** – Court
- **Pl.** – Place

- **Way** – Way (usually not abbreviated)
- **Pkwy.** – Parkway
- **Hwy.** – Highway
- **PO Box** – Post Office Box

Directional Abbreviations

- **N** – North
- **S** – South
- **E** – East
- **W** – West
- **NE** – Northeast
- **NW** – Northwest
- **SE** – Southeast
- **SW** – Southwest

Elementary students can practice by writing their own home address using abbreviations or by labeling a simple map of their neighborhood.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR SCHOOL SUBJECTS AND CLASSROOM TERMS

Inside the classroom, abbreviations help students organize their notebooks and understand teacher instructions quickly. This section provides a practical **list of common abbreviations for elementary students** in an academic setting.

- **ELA** – English Language Arts
- **Math** – Mathematics
- **Sci.** – Science
- **S.S.** or **SS** – Social Studies
- **P.E.** – Physical Education
- **Art** – Art (usually not abbreviated)
- **Mus.** – Music
- **Lib.** – Library
- **HW** – Homework
- **Test** – Test (usually not abbreviated)
- **Quiz** – Quiz (usually not abbreviated)
- **Pg.** – Page
- **Ch.** – Chapter

- **Vol.** – Volume
- **No.** – Number (as in "Question No. 5")
- **Ex.** – Example
- **Info** – Information
- **Dept.** – Department

Teachers can encourage students to use these abbreviations in their daily planners or assignment logs. For example, "Pg. 45 in Math book" or "Sci. test on Fri." helps them get comfortable with the shortened forms.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR COMMON ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

As elementary students begin to learn about the world around them, they encounter names of organizations, companies, and institutions that are commonly abbreviated. Recognizing these helps with reading comprehension in news articles, textbooks, and online resources.

- **USA** – United States of America
- **UK** – United Kingdom
- **UN** – United Nations
- **NASA** – National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- **FBI** – Federal Bureau of Investigation
- **YMCA** – Young Men's Christian Association
- **PTA** – Parent-Teacher Association
- **PTO** – Parent-Teacher Organization
- **BOE** – Board of Education
- **PO** – Post Office
- **HQ** – Headquarters
- **Inc.** – Incorporated
- **Co.** – Company
- **Corp.** – Corporation
- **Ltd.** – Limited

Students can have fun creating flashcards for these abbreviations, especially the ones that are also acronyms (like NASA and FBI). Discussing what each letter stands for deepens their learning.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR STATES (US POSTAL CODES)

Learning the two-letter postal codes for U.S. states is a classic part of elementary geography. These abbreviations are used