

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS & READING

In second grade language arts, your child will learn:

LISTENING/SPEAKING. Students:

- listen responsively to stories and other texts read aloud;
- choose and adapt spoken language according to the audience, purpose, and occasion;
- identify rhymes, repeated sounds or instances of onomatopoeia;
- compare stories and other literature that reflect different regions, customs, and cultures;
- ask and answer relevant questions;
- make contributions to small or large group discussions; and
- gain increasing control of grammar, such as subject-verb agreement, complete sentences and correct tense usage.

READING. Students:

- decode using all letter-sound correspondences;
- use knowledge of syntax (word order) and semantics (word meaning) to identify unfamiliar words;
- read and comprehend a variety of second-grade level texts fluently;
- learn new vocabulary words through wide reading;
- make and explain important inferences in a story;
- gather important information using resources and references; and
- read silently for increasing periods of time.

WRITING. Students:

- write to record ideas and reflections for a variety of audiences;
- use more complex capitalization, punctuation, and spelling;
- compose complete sentences in written texts and use appropriate end punctuation;
- engage in the writing process by generating ideas and developing and polishing final copies of compositions;
- identify the most effective features of a piece of writing using criteria generated by the teacher and class; and
- take simple notes from relevant sources, such as classroom guests, information books, and media sources.

NOTE: Students of limited English proficiency (LEP) enrolled in Spanish Language Arts and/or in English as a Second Language will be expected to learn these same knowledge and skills for this grade level; however, students in Spanish Language Arts will learn these skills through their native language, and students in English as a Second Language will apply these skills at their proficiency level in English.

SOCIAL STUDIES

In second grade social studies, your child will learn:

HISTORY. Students:

- explain the significance of celebrations, such as Independence Day, and landmarks, such as state and national capitol buildings;
- describe and measure calendar time;
- create and interpret timelines;
- name several sources of information about a given event;
- compare various interpretations of the same time period; and
- identify contributions of people, such as Henrietta King and Robert Fulton.

GEOGRAPHY. Students:

- use symbols, find locations, and determine directions on maps and globes;
- draw maps to show places and routes;
- identify major landforms and bodies of water on maps and globes;
- compare information from different sources about places and regions;
- identify relationships between people and their physical environment; and
- identify ways people can conserve and replenish natural resources.

ECONOMICS. Students:

- explain how work provides income;
- explain choices people have in a free enterprise system; and
- identify roles of producers and consumers.

GOVERNMENT. Students:

- identify functions of government;
- identify governmental services in the community; and
- compare roles of public officials and identify ways they are selected.

CITIZENSHIP. Students:

- identify characteristics of good citizenship and identify historic figures and ordinary people who exemplify good citizenship; and
- identify patriotic songs and symbols.

CULTURE. Students:

- identify stories, statues, and other examples of local cultural heritage.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIETY. Students:

- describe how science and technology have changed ways people meet basic needs and have changed communication, transportation, and recreation.

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS. Students:

- obtain information from a variety of sources;
- use tables of contents and glossaries to locate information;
- sequence and categorize information;
- identify main ideas, make predictions, and compare and contrast;
- express ideas orally and create written and visual material; and
- use problem-solving and decision-making processes.

MATHEMATICS

In second grade mathematics, your child will learn:

NUMBER, OPERATION, AND QUANTITATIVE REASONING. Students:

- use number models to represent, compare, and order whole numbers;
- read numbers less than 1,000;
- name fractional parts of a whole or set of objects;
- recall and apply basic addition facts;
- add and subtract with two-digit numbers;
- determine the value of a collection of coins; and
- model multiplication and division.

PATTERNS, RELATIONSHIPS, AND ALGEBRAIC THINKING. Students:

- find patterns in the 100s chart;
- use place value to compare and order numbers;
- use patterns to remember addition facts;
- solve subtraction problems using fact families;
- generate ordered pairs from a real-life situation;
- identify and extend a list of ordered pairs; and
- solve problems using patterns.

GEOMETRY AND SPATIAL REASONING. Students:

- identify attributes of shapes and solids;
- compare shapes and solids using attributes;
- cut geometric shapes apart and identify the new shapes made; and
- locate and name whole numbers on a number line.

MEASUREMENT. Students:

- identify models for standard units of length, capacity, and weight;
- measure using standard units;
- describe length of an activity;
- read a thermometer to gather data; and
- describe time on a clock (hours, minutes).

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS. Students:

- construct picture and bar graphs;
- draw conclusions and answer questions from graphs; and
- describe an event as more likely or less likely.

PROBLEM SOLVING. Students:

- identify the mathematics in everyday situations;
- use a problem-solving model;
- select or develop an appropriate problem-solving strategy;
- use tools such as real objects, manipulatives, and technology to solve problems;
- relate informal language to mathematical language and symbols; and
- reason and support their thinking using objects, words, pictures, numbers, and technology.

SCIENCE

In second grade science, your child will learn:

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. Students:

- conduct classroom and field investigations using safe practices; and
- learn how to use and conserve resources.

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY AND CRITICAL THINKING. Students:

- ask questions about organisms, objects, and events;
- plan and conduct simple descriptive investigations;
- compare results of investigations with what students know about the world; and
- explain a problem and identify a task and solution related to the problem.

TOOLS AND MODELS. Students:

- collect information using tools including rulers, meter sticks, measuring cups, clocks, hand lenses, computers, thermometers, and balances; and
- measure and compare organisms and objects.

PROPERTIES AND PATTERNS. Students:

- classify organisms, objects, and events based on properties and patterns; and
- identify, predict, replicate, and create patterns.

SYSTEMS. Students:

- know that systems have parts and are composed of organisms and objects; and
- identify parts that, when put together, can do things they cannot do by themselves.

CHANGE. Students:

- observe, measure, and analyze changes, including weather, the night sky, and seasons; and
- identify, predict, and test uses of heat to cause change.

LIVING ORGANISMS AND NON-LIVING OBJECTS. Students:

- identify characteristics of living organisms and non-living objects.

BASIC NEEDS OF ORGANISMS. Students:

- identify external characteristics of plants and animals that allow their needs to be met; and
- compare the ways organisms depend on each other and on their environments.

PROCESSES OF THE NATURAL WORLD. Students:

- describe the water cycle; and
- identify uses of natural resources.