



Grade 2 English Language Arts

Major Learning Targets for This Grade

Reading

- Students will be able to read grade-level text with understanding and fluency.
- Students will pay close attention to details, including illustrations and graphics, in stories and books to answer who, what, where, when, why, and how questions.
- Students will determine the lesson or moral of stories, fables, and folktales.
- Students will use text features (e.g., captions, bold print, indexes) to locate key facts or information efficiently.

Writing

- Students will be able to write an opinion about a book they have read, using important details from the materials to support that opinion.
- Students will write stories that include a short sequence of events and include a clear beginning, middle, and end.

Language

- Students will determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix or suffix is added to a known word (happy/unhappy; pain/painful/painless).
- Students will be able to produce, expand, and rearrange sentences based upon audience, task, and purpose.

Speaking and Listening

- Students will take part in conversations by linking his or her comments to the remarks of others and asking and answering questions to gather additional information or deepen understanding of the topic.
- Students will recount key information or ideas from media or books read aloud.



Grade 2 English Language Arts

College, Career, and Life Readiness

Students will be working to develop the following capabilities of a literate individual:

- Demonstrate independence.
- Build strong content knowledge.
- Respond to the varying demands of audience, task, purpose, and discipline.
- Comprehend as well as critique.
- Value evidence.
- Use technology and digital media strategically and capably.
- Come to understand other perspectives and cultures.

How Can I Support My Child?

1. Read with Your Child

- Keep reading to your child. It is important to continue this practice even after they have started reading on their own. Read stories, poems, and other materials in any language.
- Listen to your child read to you and take turns reading every other paragraph.

2. Build on Language in Everyday Life

- Build listening skills and vocabulary by talking through your daily activities. Talk about what you are doing as you cook, drive, shop, or visit new places.

3. Allow a Productive Struggle

- Don't interrupt your child's reading to correct mistakes unless the mistake changes the meaning.
- Help your child to sound out new and difficult words.

4. Explore Words Together

- As your child begins reading their own, point out new words and practice pronouncing them.
- As your child's reading takes off, point out parts of words that are important to the meaning, such as "un-", "-full", and "-less."

5. Talk about Reading

- Discuss the characters and the events in the story. Ask your child about relationships between different characters, how a character might solve a problem, or what happened in the beginning, middle, and end.
- Develop comparison skills. Ask how characters or subjects in one book are similar or different from other books your child has read.
- After reading, ask your child to name anything that they enjoyed or learned.
- Talk about the author's intention. "Did she try to teach us a lesson or moral in this story?" "How did he want to make us feel?"
- Ask your child to name favorites and tell why. Discuss which books are mysteries, folktales, or other genres.
- Discuss key details in informational books. Ask your child to describe the connection between two ideas or pieces of information in a text.
- Talk about information provided by pictures and illustrations as compared to information provided by the words in the text.

6. Encourage a Love of Reading

- Look for books on topics your child enjoys.
- Make reading together an opportunity to enjoy time together.
- Allow your child to see you reading for enjoyment on your own.

For more information, visit scusd.edu/ela or contact Denise-Leograndis@scusd.edu, ELA Coordinator

SCUSD's Vision for Instruction and Assessment: *As a community of learners, we strive to create positive and engaging environments where a rigorous, student-centered curriculum is central. Teachers use inquiry-based instruction and formative assessment practices to support ALL learners in maturing socially and in becoming disciplinary thinkers.*