



# 2nd Grade 2016-2017

## Semesters 1 and 2

### Student success at school:

- Investigate and describe how the sun warms the land, air, and water.
- Observe, record, and describe patterns associated with the sun and moon.
- Describe and record how weather changes from day to day and seasonally.
- Label and classify matter according to its observable properties.
- Understand what plants need to grow and how animals assist in seed dispersal and pollination.
- Explore and compare the diversity of life in different habitats.
- Investigate the need for sunlight and water for plant growth.



### Student success at home:

- Help your child find solids and liquids at home. Discuss and compare the different characteristics of those you find.
- Encourage self-exploration related to weather and habitats.
- Make ice cubes out of water and then watch them melt, focusing on how matter can change from one state to another.
- Observe daily and seasonal weather conditions such as temperature, rainfall, cloud cover, wind speed, and wind direction.
- Connect science with a family vacation. Explore non-formal education sites (museums, zoos, science centers, and aquariums).
- Observe things around you: your pet, a rainstorm, a bug outside or anything else in nature. Together, write down and draw pictures of what you notice.
- Discuss the cause and effect associated with an event.
- Visit your local library—check out items with a science focus.
- Encourage the engineering design process: Ask questions, make observations, gather information and develop a solution for the problem.

Your child's achievement is a partnership between you and your child's teacher. Below is information about the CCSD English Language Arts, Mathematics, and Science second grade curriculum resulting from the ongoing implementation of the Nevada Academic Content Standards (NVACS).

## Tips for Reading with Your Child at Home

There is nothing more important to academic success than being a proficient reader. Take time each day to read with your child or have your child read to you. Studies show that regularly reading aloud to children will produce significant gains in reading comprehension, vocabulary, and the decoding of words. Reading with your child in any language is a proven way to promote literacy skills. To help your child reach this goal, here are a few tips to ensure their success:

- Make reading a regular activity in your home.
- Read a book together. This is the perfect opportunity for you to model what reading should sound like for your child and listen to your child read aloud.
- Ask questions to check for understanding. Discuss any new vocabulary that they encounter in the reading.
- When reading a book with rhyming words, encourage your child to supply the rhyming word for the following line or supply other words that rhyme. If there is a repeated line in the story, encourage your child to repeat the lines with you.
- Encourage your child to read to younger siblings.
- Remember when your child is selecting a book, make sure it is "just right" for their reading level. Have your child read the front and back cover and the first page of the book. If there are more than five words that he/she cannot pronounce or understand in context, the book may be too challenging. Be supportive about finding a more perfect fit.

If your child has trouble reading a word, allow for five to ten seconds before providing support or assistance. Some tips for support may include:

- What word would make sense?
- What do you think the word could be?
- Skip over the word and read to the end of the sentence or paragraph. Then, ask what word would make sense and reread the sentence or paragraph.
- Help your child sound out the word or tell them the word.

Remember reading should be a pleasant experience for your child. Provide encouragement and time to read together.

## Websites to Support Reading and Mathematics Skills



[www.pbskids.org](http://www.pbskids.org)



James Patterson's  
**READKIDDOREAD.com**  
Dedicated to making kids readers for life.

[www.readkiddoread.com](http://www.readkiddoread.com)

**Coolmath  
4kids.com**

[www.coolmath4kids.com](http://www.coolmath4kids.com)



[www.mathisfun.com](http://www.mathisfun.com)



## 2nd Grade English Language Arts

### Semester 1

#### Student success at school:

- Read literature and informational materials, using text features to locate information.
- Ask and answer questions to show understanding of key details in text.
- Describe how characters respond to major events and challenges.
- Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to explain.
- Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
- Recount stories and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.
- Recall and gather information from provided resources to answer questions.
- Read regularly spelled two-syllable words such as “candy” or “eager” and words with common prefixes and suffixes (e.g., review, dancing).
- Edit and revise writing to focus and strengthen a topic, including producing, expanding, and rearranging simple and compound sentences.
- Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read books on a topic, record science observations, and write a report).

#### Student success at home:

- Read all types of text, including magazines, news articles, and books together and discuss the main purpose of the text and text features.
- Ask your child to retell details from the story by explaining or predicting how the characters in stories respond to major events and challenges.
- Encourage your child to write by sharing with your child ways you write in everyday life, suggesting they keep a personal journal or diary, and by writing together (e.g., writing letters or notes to family members and/or friends).
- Help your child find books and Internet resources to locate information on topics of interest. Have him/her write down the facts he/she learns.

### Semester 2

#### Student success at school:

- Read stories and informational books and materials to identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
- Describe how characters respond differently to major events and/or challenges.
- Describe connections between historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
- Write narrative pieces that include a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, details to describe actions, thoughts and feelings, and a sense of closure.
- Write opinion pieces; include a topic, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, also), and provide a concluding statement or section.
- Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.
- Use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing.
- Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences.

#### Student success at home:

- Read informational and literary text together, including pieces from the Internet, and have your child write his/her opinions about the text.
- Ask your child questions about stories and texts he/she is reading; have him/her use parts of the text to explain his/her thinking.
- Discuss characters and their actions as you read stories together.
- Discuss how diagrams and illustrations support an informational text.
- Encourage writing at home by suggesting your child keep a personal journal or log, writing stories together, and showing your child to use linking words to create more complex sentences (e.g., The story was exciting because...).

## 2nd Grade Mathematics

### Semester 1

#### Student success at school:

- Use addition and subtraction up to 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems.
- Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work.
- Count within 1,000; skip count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.
- Understand the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones.
- Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits using the symbols  $>$  (“greater than”),  $<$  (“less than”), and  $=$  (“equals” or “the same as”).
- Read and write numbers to 1,000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form (e.g., 137, one hundred thirty-seven,  $100 + 30 + 7$ ).
- Determine if a group of objects, up to 20, has an odd or even amount.
- Recognize and draw shapes with specific attributes (e.g., number of angles).
- Measure the length of objects using rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes.

#### Student success at home:

- Create word problems and have your child use addition and subtraction to solve them.
- Practice counting to 1,000. Ask your child to count on from any given number, 0–1,000.
- Choose two three-digit numbers and compare them using place values and using the “ $>$ ”, “ $<$ ”, and “ $=$ ” symbols.
- Have your child practice writing numbers using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.
- Practice determining whether a group of objects is odd or even.
- Ask your child to count the number of angles or faces on a given object (e.g., a cereal box).
- Practice measuring using standard tools (e.g., ruler, meter stick, measuring tape).

### Semester 2

#### Student success at school:

- Mentally add and subtract within 20.
- Add and subtract within 1,000.
- Divide circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal parts; use the words *halves*, *thirds*, *quarters*, *fourths*, *half of*, *a third of*, *a quarter/fourth of* to describe those parts.
- Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object.
- Estimate the length of objects using inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.
- Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes.
- Solve word problems using dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using the \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately.



#### Student success at home:

- Give your child addition and subtraction problems to do mentally (in his/her head).
- Estimate the length of objects.
- Practice telling time on analog and digital clocks. Practice writing the time.
- Practice counting money and solving basic problems where your child can add or subtract money. Practice writing monetary amounts.