

Guide to Student Learning in Second Grade



*The student learning guide provides valuable information on what students learn in second grade.
Use this information to support and reinforce learning at home.*

At primary schools, all students will acquire foundational literacy and math skills in child-centered learning environments. The primary-school program engages students in a variety of literacy experiences and interactions that introduce and reinforce essential literacy skills and strategies.

Classroom instruction is shaped by the guiding principle that all students must acquire the foundational reading and writing skills necessary to be strategic readers, thinkers, and writers. Language, reading, and writing skills are explicitly taught during English Language Arts instruction. Social studies and science instruction are used to apply and reinforce literacy skills as students use oral language, reading, and writing skills to learn essential understanding.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) instruction is embedded into all content areas. The district provides each student with a device to introduce students to the use of technology tools for communication, collaboration, creativity, and critical thinking.

English Language Arts (ELA)

Second-grade students will continue to develop their foundation skills in reading and writing and will continue to use their literacy skills in science, social studies, and health instruction. Students will have ample opportunity to read, write, listen, and speak in order to further understand the grade-level content.

READING: Second-grade students will continue to develop their proficiency in reading by using chunks of letters to decode text. They also will become more automatic in applying their knowledge of common word families and common letter patterns. Students will continue to use a range of texts and tasks of multiple genres, and will build background knowledge and vocabulary awareness that will help to strengthen their understanding of texts.

WRITING: Second-grade students will continue to write in a variety of genres including narrative, informational, and opinion. Students will write in the content areas and begin to analyze the craft and types of language that an author uses to convey a message.

SPEAKING AND LISTENING: Students will understand that being competent in speaking and listening will allow them to take advantage of new opportunities for communication. Students will listen and speak to understand, interact socially, extend discussion, and discuss content.

Mathematics

In second grade, instructional time is focused on four critical areas that will enable students to:

Extend their understanding of base-ten notation

- Students extend their understanding of place value and the base-ten system. This includes ideas of counting in fives, tens, and multiples of hundreds, tens, and ones and number relationships involving these units.
- Students compare numbers using place value language.
- Students understand multi-digit numbers (up to 1,000) written in base-ten notation, recognizing that the digits in each place represent amounts of thousands, hundreds, tens, or ones (e.g., 853 is 8 hundreds + 5 tens + 3 ones).

Build fluency with addition and subtraction

- Students use their understanding of addition to develop fluency with addition and subtraction within 100.
- Through their understanding of place value and the properties of operations, students apply their understanding of models, for addition and subtraction, to solve problems within 1,000. They develop, discuss, and use efficient, accurate, and generalizable methods to compute sums and differences of whole numbers based on place value methods.
- Student will select and accurately apply methods that are appropriate for the context and the numbers involved to mentally calculate sums and differences for numbers with only tens or only hundreds.

Make use of standard units of measure

- Students recognize the need for standard units of measure (centimeter and inch).
- Students make use of rulers and other measurement tools with the understanding that linear measure involves an iteration of units.
- Students will recognize that the smaller the unit, the more iterations they need to cover a given length.

Describe and analyze shapes

- Students describe and analyze shapes by examining their sides and angles.
- Students investigate, describe, and reason about decomposing and combining shapes to make other shapes.
- Through building, drawing, and analyzing two- and three-dimensional shapes, students develop a foundation for understanding area, volume, congruence, similarity, and symmetry in later grades.

Social Studies

In second grade, students learn about “My Community and Other Communities.” Students will learn more about themselves and where they fit into the community. Students will also explore the role that institutions such as government, family, and schools play in our lives.

Students also will learn about urban, rural, and suburban communities. The concept about change over time is introduced and students begin examining cause and effect relationships. Students begin to examine the interdependence within and across communities.

Unit topics and learning outcomes for second-grade social studies include:

Making/Changing Rules, Rights, Responsibilities

- Discover why there are systems of rules to help maintain peace, order, and safety in families, schools, communities, and countries.
- Learn why rules sometimes need to be changed or updated.
- Understand that rights come with responsibilities.

My Community/Region Today and in the Past - Urban, Suburban and Rural Communities

- Learn that communities are made up of many different groups of people who live, work, and have fun together.
- See how geography influences the development of a community.

Economics: The challenge of meeting wants and needs

- Understand how people use resources available to satisfy their needs and wants.
- Learn about the fundamental problem of scarcity.
- Explore how people in communities work together to meet the needs and wants of the people who live there.
- Learn that governments collect taxes to provide goods and services to the public.

Civics: Symbols of Citizenship

- Learn the United States is founded on the democratic principles of equality, fairness, and respect for authority and rules.
- Learn about the process of voting and participate in voting within the classroom and in school as appropriate.
- Symbols of American democracy serve to unite community members.
- A holiday is a special day that can be celebrated for national, patriotic, or religious reasons.

Science

In second grade, science instruction will continue to develop students' understanding of scientific facts, concepts, and methods through hands-on learning and the use of informational text. Students will learn to appreciate and understand science, how it contributes to their lives and society, and how it impacts decisions made regarding the environment. Students will participate in a variety of activities to deepen their understanding of the following scientific **core ideas**:

Structure and Properties of Matter

- Exploring the states of matter
- Classifying matter based on its observable properties
- Constructing and deconstructing larger objects

Earth Systems: Processes that Shape the Earth

- Exploring erosive forces
- Identifying the sources, locations, and uses of water
- Exploring how human impacts the environment

Plant Growth: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems

- Modeling how plants and animals depend on each other for survival
- Exploring the diversity of plant and animal life in different habitats

Measurement

- Identifying and using appropriate tools for measurement
- Determining which properties of an object are measurable
- Establishing the foundations of estimation

The crosscutting concepts of patterns, cause and effect, energy and matter, structure and function, stability and change, and influence of engineering/technology/science on society and the natural world are identified as organizing concepts for the core ideas listed above. The second-grade performance expectations rely heavily on students' abilities to utilize grade-appropriate **science and engineering practices**, such as developing and using models, planning and carrying out investigations, analyzing and interpreting data, constructing explanations, designing solutions, engaging in arguments from evidence, and obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information. Students are expected to use these practices to demonstrate their understanding of the core ideas listed above.

Health

In second grade, the health curriculum will inform children about physical wellness, emotional balance, and promote positive self-esteem. Children will acquire information on a variety of topics and develop a greater understanding of how to set goals and make decisions that lead to a healthy life.

There are five units of study.

- Respecting Myself & Others (Violence Prevention Strand, and core elements of Mental Health)
- My Immune System
- My Family, My Self
- Tobacco, Alcohol & Other Drugs
- Safety Rules

Students also will continue to be encouraged to demonstrate effective communication and identify the people or systems they should turn to for support during emotional or physically harmful situations.

Helping students learn to respect themselves and to respect others is an important component of health education at all grade levels.

Physical Education

During physical-education class, second grade students continue to build body-space awareness, eye-hand coordination, and rhythm through simple games and sports, gymnastics, and dance.

It is important for children to develop regular exercise habits and activities at an early age that will be continued throughout their lives. In order for your child to become truly fit, these activities need to continue beyond the school day. The units of study for second grade are:

- Fitness
- Fundamental movement skills/games
- Low organizational and recreational games
- Music/movement/rhythms
- Soccer
- Track & Field
- Volleyball
- Bowling
- T-Ball/Whiffle Ball
- Educational gymnastics
- Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS)

Music

Second-grade music students continue to develop music literacy skills, incorporating more rhythms and pitches into their music learning experiences. Students improvise and create simple rhythmic and melodic patterns, capturing their ideas using notation. They discover harmony through speaking, singing, and playing music in two parts. Students create a class composition and discuss ways to improve their creation, deciding when it is ready to present to others. They begin to reflect on their musical ideas, soliciting and using feedback from classmates and the teacher to refine them. Students create music and movement to illustrate expressive ideas using poetry and literature. They learn the various roles in a performance setting and practice appropriate performer and audience behaviors.

Art

Second-grade art students learn that art is created for different purposes and that art can be used to express mood or emotion. They add new materials, techniques, and tools to their repertoire for creating art, exploring a variety of wet and dry media while learning specific art techniques and art tools. Students create artworks with line styles, organic shapes, secondary colors, implied texture, using foreground and background, and understanding the difference between artwork that is two-dimensional and three-dimensional. They continue to build the vocabulary needed to discuss art, observing and analyzing how the elements of art are present within various art works in the natural world, and in constructed environments. Students explore famous artworks in their community and discuss the role that art plays in the community. Second-grade students participate in a docent-guided field experience at the Memorial Art Gallery.