READING, WRITING, AND COMMUNICATING Second Grade, Standard 1. Oral Expression and Listening



Prepared Graduates:

1. Collaborate effectively as group members or leaders who listen actively and respectfully; pose thoughtful questions, acknowledge the ideas of others; and contribute ideas to further the group's attainment of an objective.

Grade Level Expectation:

1. Engage in dialogue and learn new information through active listening.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade
 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups. (CCSS: SL.2.1)
 - i. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (for example: gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). (CCSS: SL.2.1a)
 - ii. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. (CCSS: SL.2.1b)
 - iii. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion. (CCSS: SL.2.1c)
- b. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. (CCSS: SL.2.2) *
- c. Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue. (CCSS: SL.2.3)

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Handle impulses and behavior with minimal direction. (Personal Skills, Personal Responsibility)
- 2. Recognize emotional response to ideas that differ from own. (Personal Skills, Adaptability/Flexibility)
- 3. Ask questions and learn more about careers and other life pursuits. (Professional Skills, Career Awareness)

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why is it important to use precise vocabulary in communication?
- 2. How do we work with others to present information?
- 3. How do we participate in collaborative conversations?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

1. Thoughtful speakers and listeners share and expand on each others ideas.

Minimum Skills Competencies:





READING, WRITING, AND COMMUNICATING Second Grade, Standard 1. Oral Expression and Listening



Prepared Graduates:

2. Deliver effective oral presentations for varied audiences and varied purposes.

Grade Level Expectation:

2. Deliver presentations while maintaining focus on topic and be prepared to discuss.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. (CCSS: SL.2.4)
- b. Contribute knowledge to a small group or class discussion to develop a topic.
- c. Maintain focus on the topic.
- d. Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings. (CCSS: SL.2.5)
- e. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. (CCSS: SL.2.6)
- f. Use content-specific vocabulary to ask questions and provide information. *

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Accurately recognize one's own emotions, thoughts, and values and how they influence behavior. (Personal Skills, Self-Awareness)
- 2. Recognize personal characteristics, preferences, thoughts, and feelings. (Personal Skills, Initiative/Self-Direction)
- 3. Compare attitudes and beliefs as an individual to others. (Civic/Interpersonal Skills, Global/Cultural Awareness)

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why is it important to use precise vocabulary in communication?
- 2. How can we present information in different ways?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

- 1. Effective communicators maintain focus on a topic.
- 2. Effective communicators are able to ask and answer clarifying questions.

Minimum Skills Competencies:





READING, WRITING, AND COMMUNICATING Second Grade, Standard 2. Reading for All Purposes



Prepared Graduates:

3. Read a wide range of literary texts to build knowledge and to better understand the human experience.

Grade Level Expectation:

1. Apply specific skills to comprehend and fluently read literary texts.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Use Key Ideas and Details to:
 - Demonstrate use of self-monitoring comprehension strategies: rereading, checking context clues, predicting, questioning, clarifying, activating schema/background knowledge to construct meaning and draw inferences.
 - ii. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. (CCSS: RL.2.1) *
 - iii. Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral. (CCSS: RL.2.2)
 - iv. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges. (CCSS: RL.2.3)*
- b. Use Craft and Structure to:
 - Describe how words and phrases (for example: regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song. (CCSS: RL.2.4)
 - ii. Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action. (CCSS: RL.2.5) *
 - iii. Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud. (CCSS: RL.2.6)
 - iv. Identify how word choice (for example: sensory details, figurative language) enhances meaning in poetry

- c. Use Integration of Knowledge and Ideas to:
 - Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot. (CCSS: RL.2.7)
 - ii. Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (for example: Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures. (CCSS: RL.2.9) *
- d. Use Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity to:
 - i. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. (CCSS: RL.2.10)

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Read a minimum of 89 words per minute in the spring with fluency. *
- 2. Demonstrate flexibility, imagination, and inventiveness in taking on tasks and activities. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Risk Taking)
- 3. Identify and explain multiple perspectives (cultural, global) when exploring events, ideas, issues. (Civic/Interpersonal Skills, Global/Cultural Awareness)
- 4. Ask questions to develop further personal understanding. (Professional Skills, Self-Advocacy)

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why is it important to read accurately and fluently?
- 2. How does rereading help us understand?
- 3. How does structure affect our understanding of a text?
- 4. How does comparing two texts help build our understanding?







Essential Reasoning Skills:

1. Critical readers ask questions and draw conclusions from pictures and texts.

Minimum Skills Competencies:





READING, WRITING, AND COMMUNICATING Second Grade, Standard 2. Reading for All Purposes



Prepared Graduates:

4. Read a wide range of informational texts to build knowledge and to better understand the human experience.

Grade Level Expectation:

2. Apply specific skills to comprehend and fluently read informational texts.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Use Key Ideas and Details to:
 - i. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. (CCSS: RI.2.1)*
 - ii. Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text. (CCSS: RI.2.2)
 - iii. Summarize the main idea using relevant and significant details in a variety of texts. *
 - iv. Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text. (CCSS: RI.2.3)
- b. Use Craft and Structure to:
 - i. Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to *a* grade 2 topic or subject area. (CCSS: RI.2.4)
 - ii. Know and use various text features (for example: captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently. (CCSS: RI.2.5) *
 - iii. Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe. (CCSS: RI.2.6) *
 - iv. Read text to perform a specific task such as follow a recipe or play a game. *
- c. Use Integration of Knowledge and Ideas to:
 - i. Explain how specific images (for example: a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text. (CCSS: RI.2.7) *
 - ii. Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text. (CCSS: RI.2.8)

- iii. Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.(CCSS: RI.2.9) *
- d. Use Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity to:
 - i. Adjust reading rate according to type of text and purpose for reading.
 - ii. By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. (CCSS: RI.2.10) *

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Read a minimum of 89 words per minute in the spring with fluency. *
- 2. Demonstrate flexibility, imagination, and inventiveness in taking on tasks and activities. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Risk Taking)
- 3. Identify and explain multiple perspectives (cultural, global) when exploring events, ideas, issues. (Civic/Interpersonal Skills, Global/Cultural Awareness)
- 4. Articulate the most effective options to access information needed for a specific purpose. (Professional Skills, Information Literacy)

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why is it important to read accurately and fluently?
- 2. How does re-reading help us understand?
- 3. How does structure affect our understanding of a text?
- 4. How does comparing two texts help build our understanding?







Essential Reasoning Skills:

1. Critical readers use text features to interpret informational texts.

Minimum Skills Competencies:





READING, WRITING, AND COMMUNICATING Second Grade, Standard 2. Reading for All Purposes



Prepared Graduates:

5. Understand how language functions in different contexts, command a variety of word-learning strategies to assist comprehension, and make effective choices for meaning or style when writing and speaking.

Grade Level Expectation:

3. Apply knowledge of complex spelling patterns (orthography) and word meanings (morphology) to decode words with accuracy.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. (CCSS: RF.2.3)
 - Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled onesyllable words. (CCSS: RF.2.3a) *
 - ii. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams. (CCSS: RF.2.3b) *
 - iii. Read multisyllabic words accurately and fluently. *
 - iv. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels. (CCSS: RF.2.3c) *
 - v. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes. (CCSS: RF.2.3d) *
 - vi. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences. (CCSS: RF.2.3e) *
 - vii. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. (adapted from CCSS: RF.2.3f) *
- b. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. (CCSS: RF.2.4)
 - i. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. (CCSS: RF.2.4a)
 - ii. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression. (CCSS: RF.2.4b)
 - iii. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. (CCSS: RF.2.4c) *
 - iv. Read grade-level text accurately and fluently, attending to phrasing, intonation, and punctuation. *
- c. Compare formal and informal uses of English. (CCSS: L.2.3a)

- d. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. (CCSS: L.2.4)
 - i. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. (CCSS: L.2.4a)
 - ii. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (for example: happy/unhappy, tell/retell).(CCSS: L.2.4b) *
 - iii. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (for example: addition, additional). (CCSS: L.2.4c) *
 - iv. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (for example: birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark). (CCSS: L.2.4d) *
 - v. Create new words by combining base words with affixes to connect known words to new words. *
 - vi. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases. (CCSS: L.2.4e)
- e. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings. (CCSS: L.2.5)
 - i. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (for example: describe foods that are spicy or juicy). (CCSS: L.2.5a)
 - ii. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (for example: toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (for example: thin, slender, skinny, scrawny). (CCSS: L.2.5b)





- f. Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (for example: When other kids are happy that makes me happy). (CCSS: L.2.6)
- g. Determine which strategies should be used to decode multisyllabic words.

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Read a minimum of 89 words per minute in the Spring with fluency. *
- 2. Demonstrate a willingness to try new things. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Risk Taking)
- 3. Handle impulses and behavior with minimal direction. (Personal Skills, Personal Responsibility)
- 4. Resist distractions, maintain attention, and continue the task at hand through frustration or challenges. (Personal Skills, Perseverance/Resilience)
- 5. The student must demonstrate all of the phonemic awareness skill competencies outlined in Kindergarten and First grade. *

Essential Questions:

- 1. How do prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of a word?
- 2. How does understanding the parts of words help us decide what they mean?
- 3. How do we understand what words mean?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

1. Critical readers use appropriate strategies to determine and understand texts.

Minimum Skills Competencies:







Prepared Graduates:

6. Craft arguments using techniques specific to the genre.

Grade Level Expectation:

1. Write pieces on a topic or book that state opinions and give supporting reasons.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Introduce the topic or book they are writing about. (CCSS: W.2.1)
- b. State an opinion. (CCSS: W.2.1)
- c. Supply reasons that support the opinion. (CCSS: W.2.1)
- d. Use linking words (for example: because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons. (CCSS: W.2.1)
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section. (CCSS: W.2.1)

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Accurately recognize one's own emotions, thoughts, and values and how they influence behavior. (Personal Skills, Self-Awareness)
- 2. Recognize personal characteristics, preferences, thoughts, and feelings. (Personal Skills, Initiative/Self-Direction)
- 3. Compare attitudes and beliefs as an individual to others. (Civic/Interpersonal Skills, Global/Cultural Awareness)

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why is it important for us to know who will be reading our work?
- 2. What words do we use to convince others of our opinions?
- 3. How do we structure our writing effectively?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

1. Critical writers can convince others of their opinion.







Prepared Graduates:

7. Craft informational/explanatory texts using techniques specific to the genre.

Grade Level Expectation:

2. Write informative/explanatory texts organized around main ideas which are supported by relevant details, facts, and definitions.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Introduce a topic. (CCSS: W.2.2)
- b. Use facts and definitions to develop points, including relevant details when writing to questions about texts. (adapted from CCSS: W.2.2)
- c. Provide a concluding statement or section. (CCSS: W.2.2)
- d. Write letters and "how-to's" (for example: procedures, directions, recipes) that follow a logical order and appropriate format.
- e. Organize informational texts using main ideas and specific supporting details.
- f. Apply appropriate transition words to writing.
- g. Writers use technology to support the writing process.

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Recognize that problems can be identified and possible solutions can be created. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Critical Thinking/Problem Solving)
- 2. Identify key attributes of a variety of information products (e.g., books, newspapers, online or print articles, social media). (Professional Skills, Information Literacy)
- 3. Find information through the use of technologies. (Professional Skills, Use Information and Communications Technologies)

Essential Questions:

- 1. What are different forms of informational writing?
- 2. Why is it important for us to know who will be reading our work?
- 3. How is report writing different from storytelling?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

1. Critical writers can use facts to inform others.







Prepared Graduates:

8. Craft narratives using techniques specific to the genre.

Grade Level Expectation:

3. Write real or imagined narratives that describe events in sequence and provide a sense of closure.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings. (CCSS: W.2.3)
- b. Use temporal words to signal event order. (CCSS: W.2.3)
- c. Provide a sense of closure. (CCSS: W.2.3)
- d. Write simple, descriptive poems.
- e. Write with precise nouns, active verbs, and descriptive adjectives.
- f. Apply knowledge about structure and craft gained from mentor text to narrative writing.
- g. Develop characters both internally (thoughts and feelings) and externally (physical features, expressions, clothing).

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Demonstrate curiosity, imagination, and eagerness to learn more. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Creativity/Innovation)
- 2. Demonstrate a willingness to try new things. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Inquiry/Analysis)
- 3. Accurately recognize one's own emotions, thoughts, and values and how they influence behavior. (Personal Skills, Self-Awareness)

Essential Questions:

- 1. How do literary genres differ in form and substance?
- 2. Why is it important for us to know who will be reading our work?
- 3. How do we structure our writing effectively?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

- 1. Critical writers identify the purposes of writing a narrative.
- 2. Critical writers use text structures to convey meaning.







Prepared Graduates:

9. Demonstrate mastery of their own writing process with clear, coherent, and error-free polished products.

Grade Level Expectation:

4. Use a process to revise and edit so that thoughts and ideas are communicated clearly with appropriate spelling, capitalization, grammar, and punctuation.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. (CCSS: L.2.1)
 - i. Use collective nouns (for example: group). (CCSS: L.2.1a)
 - ii. Use reflexive pronouns (for example: myself, ourselves). (CCSS: L.2.1c)
 - iii. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (for example:sat, hid, told). (CCSS: L.2.1d)
 - iv. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. (CCSS: L.2.1e)
 - v. Apply accurate subject-verb agreement while writing.
 - vi. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (for example: *The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy*). (CCSS: L.2.1f)
 - vii. Vary sentence beginnings.
 - viii. Spell high-frequency words correctly.
- b. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. (CCSS: L.2.2)
 - i. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. (CCSS: L.2.2a)
 - ii. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. (CCSS: L.2.2b)
 - iii. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. (CCSS: L.2.2c)
 - iv. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (for example: cage \rightarrow badge; boy \rightarrow boil). (CCSS: L.2.2d)

- v. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings. (CCSS: L.2.2e)
- c. With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing. (CCSS: W.2.5)
- d. With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers. (CCSS: W.2.6)

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Resist distractions, maintain attention, and continue the task at hand through frustration or challenges. (Personal Skills, Perseverance/Resilience)
- 2. Articulate task requirements and identify deadlines. (Professional Skills, Task/Time Management)
- 3. Find information through the use of technologies. (Professional Skills, Use Information and Communications Technologies)

Essential Questions:

- 1. How can spelling change the meaning of a word?
- 2. How can punctuation change the meaning of a sentence?
- 3. How do we use technology to support the writing process?
- 4. How do authors stay focused on one topic throughout a piece of writing?
- 5. How do we structure our writing effectively?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

 Critical writers utilize the conventions of standard English to convey their message.





READING, WRITING, AND COMMUNICATING Second Grade, Standard 4. Research Inquiry and Design



Prepared Graduates:

10. Gather information from a variety of sources; analyze and evaluate its quality and relevance; and use it ethically to answer complex questions.

Grade Level Expectation:

1. Participate in shared research and inquiry, gathering information from a variety of resources to answer questions.

Evidence Outcomes

Students Can:

- a. Participate in shared research and writing projects. For example: read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations. (CCSS: W.2.7)
- b. Identify a variety of resources and the information they might contain (for example: dictionary, trade book, library databases, internet web page).
- c. Identify a specific question and gather information for purposeful investigation and inquiry.
- d. Use text features to locate and interpret information. For example: table of contents, illustrations, diagrams, headings and bold type.
- e. Use a variety of multimedia sources to answer questions of interest.
- f. Ask primary questions of depth and breadth.
- g. Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question. (CCSS: W.2.8)

Academic Context and Connections

Colorado Essential Skills:

- 1. Recognize that problems can be identified and possible solutions can be created. (Entrepreneurial Skills, Critical Thinking/Problem Solving)
- 2. Identify key attributes of a variety of information products (e.g., books, newspapers, online or print articles, social media). (Professional Skills, Information Literacy)
- 3. Find information through the use of technologies. (Professional Skills, Use Information and Communications Technologies)

Essential Questions:

- 1. How do we ensure our research is relevant and accurate?
- 2. Why is it important for us to include others' points of view in our research?

Essential Reasoning Skills:

- 1. Researchers use information to support their thinking.
- Researchers use a variety of reference materials to support learning new information.
- 3. Researchers analyze critical questions to locate resources to answer questions.



