

SECOND GRADE

MATH

Kindergarten through grade twelve math instruction emphasizes practices and activities that promote and integrate the eight Standards for Mathematical Practice and the Washington State Learning Standards.

Mathematical Practices:

1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
4. Model with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.
6. Attend to precision.
7. Look for and make use of structure.
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Instructional time should focus on these critical learning standards:

1. Add and subtract fluently within 20.
2. Use multiple strategies to add and subtract.
3. Represent and solve problems using addition and subtraction.
4. Use Composing, decomposing, and place value to add, subtract, and compare numbers within 1000.
5. Measurement: Length of an object using standard units and time to the nearest 5 minutes.

SCIENCE

Kindergarten through grade twelve science instruction emphasizes practices and activities that promote and integrate the eight Science and Engineering Practices and the Next Generation Science Standards. At each grade level, students develop an understanding of the physical sciences, life science, and Earth and space sciences. There is additional emphasis in incorporating student inquiry and critical thinking with STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Math).

Science and Engineering Practices:

1. Asking Questions and Defining Problems
2. Developing and Using Models
3. Planning and Carrying Out Investigations
4. Analyzing and Interpreting Data
5. Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking
6. Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions
7. Engaging in Argument from Evidence
8. Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Instructional time is focused on these essential questions and terms:

1. What are the properties of materials on Earth, and how do they interact and change? (geologist, property, particle, erosion, delta, plateau, natural resource)
2. How do plants and animals design help them live in a habitat and respond to changes in different habitats? (habitat, living, non-living, organisms, exoskeleton, molt, lifecycle, germination, pollination, proboscis, metamorphosis, spinneret, chrysalis, offspring)
3. How are solids and liquids similar and different? (properties, claim, evidence, translucent, transparent, evaporate, dissolve, mixture, solution, matter: solid, liquid, gas)