



EAST MAINE
SCHOOL DISTRICT 63

Grade Level Standards

Second

Updated July 2017

Grade 2 Standards

English Language Arts

Reading Standards for Literature	
Key Ideas and Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why, and how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. • Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral • Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.
Craft and Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song. • Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action. • Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use information from illustrations, other visual elements (e.g., maps), and the words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of the characters, setting, or plot. • Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the year, read literature, including stories, poetry, and drama, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

Reading Standards for Informational Text	
Key Ideas and Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why, and how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. • Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text. • Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
Craft and Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 2 topic or subject area</i>. • Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text quickly and efficiently. • Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how specific images and other illustrations contribute to and clarify a text (e.g., show how something works). • Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text. • Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including historical, scientific and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

Foundational Skills	
Print Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).

Grade 2 Standards

Foundational Skills	
Phonological Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words. ○ Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends. ○ Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words. ○ Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).
Phonics and Word Recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words. ○ Know spelling sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams. ○ Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels. ○ Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes. ○ Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences. ○ Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. ● Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. ○ Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression. ○ Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

Speaking and Listening	
Comprehension and Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in collaborative conversations about <i>grade 2 topics and texts</i> with peers and adults in small and larger groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). ○ Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. ○ Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion. ● Recount or describe key ideas or details from written texts read aloud or information presented orally or through media. ● 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.
Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. ● 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. ● Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

Writing Standards	
Text Types and Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., <i>because, and, also</i>) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section. ● Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.
Production and Distribution of Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing. With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
Research to Build and Present Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations). Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
Range of Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Begins in grade 3)

Language Standards	
Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe conventions of grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use collective nouns (e.g., <i>group</i>). Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., <i>feet, children, teeth, mice, fish</i>). Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself, ourselves</i>). Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., <i>sat, hid, told</i>). Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., <i>The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy</i>). Observe conventions of capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., <i>cage</i> → <i>badge</i>; <i>boy</i> → <i>boil</i>). Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
Effective Language Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Begins in grade 3)
Vocabulary Acquisition and Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 2 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., <i>happy/unhappy, tell/retell</i>). Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., <i>addition, additional</i>). Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., <i>birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark</i>). Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases. Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that <i>are spicy or juicy</i>). Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss, throw, hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin, slender, skinny, scrawny</i>).

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Language Standards	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., <i>When other kids are happy that makes me happy</i>).

Math

Operations and Algebraic Thinking	
Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.
Add and subtract within 20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.
Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine whether a group of objects (up to 20) has an odd or even number of members, e.g., by pairing objects or counting them by 2s; write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends. Use addition to find the total number of objects arranged in rectangular arrays with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns; write an equation to express the total as a sum of equal addends.

Number and Operations in Base Ten	
Understand place value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a “hundred.” The numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones). Count within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s. Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form. Compare two three-digit numbers based on meanings of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.
Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations. Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds. Mentally add 10 or 100 to a given number 100–900, and mentally subtract 10 or 100 from a given number 100–900. Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations. (Explanations may be supported by drawings or objects.)

Grade 2 Standards

Measurement and Data	
Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure the length of an object by selecting and using appropriate tools such as rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes. • Measure the length of an object twice, using length units of different lengths for the two measurements; describe how the two measurements relate to the size of the unit chosen. • Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters. • Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference in terms of a standard length unit.
Relate addition and subtraction to length.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving lengths that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as drawings of rulers) and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem. • Represent whole numbers as lengths from 0 on a number line diagram with equally spaced points corresponding to the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., and represent whole-number sums and differences within 100 on a number line diagram.
Work with time and money.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m. • Solve word problems involving dollar bills, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies, using \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately. <i>Example: If you have 2 dimes and 3 pennies, how many cents do you have?</i>
Represent and interpret data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate measurement data by measuring lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit, or by making repeated measurements of the same object. Show the measurements by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units. • Draw a picture graph and a bar graph (with single-unit scale) to represent a data set with up to four categories. Solve simple put together, take-apart, and compare problems (See Glossary) using information presented in a bar graph.

Geometry	
Reason with shapes and their attributes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. (Sizes are compared directly or visually, not compared by measuring.) Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes. • Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same-size squares and count to find the total number of them. • Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words <i>halves</i>, <i>thirds</i>, <i>half of</i>, <i>a third of</i>, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

Grade 2 Standards

Science and Health

Science

- Plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.
- Analyze data obtained from testing different materials to determine which materials have the properties that are best suited for an intended purpose.
- Make observations to construct an evidence-based account of how an object made of a small set of pieces can be disassembled and made into a new object.
- Construct an argument with evidence that some changes caused by heating or cooling can be reversed and some cannot.
- Plan and conduct an investigation to determine if plants need sunlight and water to grow.
- Develop a simple model that mimics the function of an animal in dispersing seeds or pollinating plants.
- Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.
- Use information from several sources to provide evidence that Earth events can occur quickly or slowly.
- Compare multiple solutions designed to slow or prevent wind or water from changing the shape of the land.
- Develop a model to represent the shapes and kinds of land and bodies of water in an area.
- Obtain information to identify where water is found on Earth and that it can be solid or liquid.
- Ask questions, make observations, and gather information about a situation people want to change to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool.
- Develop a simple sketch, drawing, or physical model to illustrate how the shape of an object helps it function as needed to solve a given problem.
- Analyze data from tests of two objects designed to solve the same problem to compare the strengths and weaknesses of how each performs.

Health

- List hygiene habits that are used daily to maintain or improve health
- Demonstrate skills and behaviors used to prevent the spread of germs that can cause illnesses
- List ways people can prevent accidents
- Discuss the use of proper equipment when bicycling, skateboarding, and rollerblading
- Describe and follow rules for buses and playground safety
- Describe the functions of the human body, (e.g., brain, heart, lungs)
- Explain the importance of exercise and nutrition
- List characteristics that make students similar, different, and unique

Social Studies

Inquiry Skills

- Create questions to help guide inquiry about a topic with guidance
- Explore facts from various sources used to answer the developed questions
- Gather information from one or two sources with guidance and support
- Gather information from one or two sources with guidance and support
- Ask and answer questions about arguments and explanations
- Use listening, consensus building, voting procedures to decide and take action

Civics

- Explain what governments are and some of their functions
- Describe how communities accomplish tasks, responsibilities, roles of authority

Grade 2 Standards

Geography

- Construct and interpret maps and graphic representations known-unknown places
- Identify cultural and environmental community characteristics and compare to places
- Explain how people in your community use local and distant environments

Economics and Financial Literacy

- Demonstrate how our choices can affect ourselves in positive and negative ways
- Explain the role of money in making exchange easier
- Compare goods and services in the local community and in other communities
- Explain that money can be saved or spent on goods and services

History

- Summarize changes that have occurred in the local community over time
- Compare individuals and groups who have shaped a significant historical change
- Explain how different kinds of historical sources can be used to study the past

Art

Concepts

- Demonstrate and understand primary and secondary colors
- Continue to develop knowledge and use of shape
- Continue to develop knowledge and use of line
- Recognize texture. Understand visual vs real texture
- Demonstrate bilateral symmetry

Production

- Create shape pattern
- Continue to learn and understand the safe and responsible use of tools and media related to current projects
- Painting, drawing, cutting, gluing, sculpting, printing

Engagement and Integration

- Understand that all people from all times have made art
- Learn and understand careers in the arts related to current projects when relevant
- Follows directions
- Stays on task
- Completes projects

Grade 2 Standards

Music

Understands Music Concepts

- Expand repertoire
- Identify basic music symbols: repeat sign, treble clef, bar line, fermata, tie
- Explore music as celebration and communication
- Identify, read and use basic notation in simple meter groupings: quarter notes, eighth notes, half notes, quarter rest, whole note
- Identify forte/piano
- Differentiate between un/pitched and pitched classroom instruments
- Identify pitch relationships: do, re
- Identify AB/ABA form
- Begin to differentiate between instrument families
- Recognize associations with academic themes
- Identify musical occupations and avocations

Demonstrates Music Skills

- Sing independently or in small groups with correct pitches and in tempo
- Perform basic rhythmic and melodic patterns on instruments in tempo, alone or in groups
- Improvise answers to rhythmic and melodic phrases and simple ostinato accompaniment
- Respond to musical concepts through movement
- Listen to and sing songs from diverse cultures
- Compose and arrange music to accompany readings or drama

Engages in Music Activities

- Know appropriate audience behavior
- Follow directions
- Stays on task during class
- Participates by singing, moving, playing instruments, creating, and listening

Physical Education

Fitness Concepts

- Describe and explain the structure of body systems and how they interrelate
- Actively engages in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity during class
- Know and apply fitness principles

Movement Concepts and Skills

- Demonstrate physical competency in a variety of motor skills-movement patterns
- Identify and perform manipulative skills
- Identify and perform non-locomotor skills

Engagement and Sportsmanship

- Is prepared for class (has necessary equipment, shoes tied, etc.)
- Demonstrates personal responsibility during group physical activities
- Demonstrates cooperative skills during physical activity