Grade 2 Unit 3 ELA Family Information

November 2 – December 18, 2026

Unit 3 Theme: Live and Learn

Text Set 1 (Nov. 2 – Nov. 13): How can people help out their community?

Vocabulary: artist, celebration, commented, community, mural

Text Set 2 (Nov. 16 – Dec. 4): What can we see in the sky?

Vocabulary; exactly, present, report, telescope, total

Text Set 3 (Dec. 7 – Dec. 18): How do you express yourself?

Vocabulary: communicate, festival, respect, squeezing, tradition

Reading Comprehension Skills	Questions to Ask Your Student
Reading Informational Text • Main Purpose of a Text • Main Idea & Supporting Details • Text Features: Photos and Captions	Why did the author write this text? What is the topic of this text? What does the author want me to know about this topic? Can you find any nonfiction text features in this text? Why did the author include it? How does it help you understand the topic? What can you learn from it?
Reading Literature • Narrative Story Elements including dialogue • Plot: Sequence of Events • Point of View of Characters • Theme	Story elements: Who are the characters? What is the setting? What is the problem? What is the solution? Practice retelling the important events in the story in sequential order. How did the character feel about…? How do you know? What is the theme (lesson or central message) of this story? What did the character learn? How can you apply that lesson to your life?

Grammar Skills	Writing
• Action Verbs • Verb Tenses (present and past tense) • Irregular Verbs • Use of Commas	Ask your student what they are writing about! • Project 1: Personal Narrative • Project 2: Expository Essay

Parent Note: Find a glossary of helpful terms on the next page.

PARENT HELP GUIDE

→→→ START HERE: These definitions come directly from the Georgia Department of Education's K-12 English Language Arts Standards. This list is intended to build your understanding and knowledge to help you support your child. Although students should be familiar with these terms, it is NOT expected for students to learn or memorize the specific language included in the definitions.

ELA TERM GLOSSARY

Authors: Authors are the originators or designers of text.

Character: A character is a person, animal, plant, or inanimate object that moves the plot forward.

Evidence: Facts, statistics, expert testimony, text, or data used to support a claim or idea is considered evidence.

Expository techniques: Expository (informational) writing uses techniques such focusing on a central idea, providing evidence and examples, and presenting logical conclusions. These techniques can provide information, explain concepts and processes, or present analyses.

Main idea: The main idea is what the author is trying to convey about a specific topic and is essential to understanding the purpose and meaning of a text. Most often, it is stated as a complete sentence.

Main topic: The main topic is what the text is about and provides a general context for the main idea. It often consists of a word or phrase.

Narrative techniques: Narrative techniques are the literary methods a writer uses to craft elements of a story (e.g., plot, dialogue, setting, theme, style, and characters); they are overarching approaches or strategies authors use when storytelling while narrative devices are specific tools or mechanisms that the author uses to achieve an intended (specific) effect.

Poetic techniques: Poetic techniques involve the specific techniques associated with poetry; some poetic techniques could include organizing the text into stanzas, the use of sound devices or figurative language, or particular structures.

Plot structure: Narrative plot structures are the framework that most narrative plots follow.

Purpose: Purpose is the reason the text exists. It is what the author or speaker hopes to accomplish through the text and why the audience is willing to engage with the text.

Rhyme: In literature, rhyme is the similarity or likeness of sounds that exists between two words; a true rhyme consists of identical sounding syllables with different letters preceding the vowel sounds (make, bake¸cake).

Rhyme scheme: Rhyme scheme is the pattern or sequence in which end rhyme occurs. It is typically designated using the alphabet, with "a" labeling the first rhyme, "b" the second rhyme, and so forth. Any time the rhyme is repeated, the same letter will be used to identify that line.

Structures: Text structures consist of the approaches and frameworks that authors use when creating texts. Authors of texts across all modes and genres determine the structures and features best suited to their intended purpose(s) and target audience(s). Expository structures include: chronological, cause/effect, problem/solution, compare/contrast

Text features: Text features used by authors, designers, and editors to increase readability and accessibility in texts using elements such as (but not limited to): page layout, titles, headings, sub-headings, accessibility features, captions, maps, diagrams, tables of contents, glossaries, bibliographies (reference pages), or indexes.

Theme: A theme is the central, unifying (and often universal) idea about the human experience that emerges through a text. Theme can also be called the central message or lesson.