

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUM Grade 2

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

CURRICULUM DETAILS ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS GRADE 2				
	Mathematics		Science	Social Studies
	(outlined in the NJS	LS)	(outlined in the NJSLS)	(outlined in the NJSLS)
	M3. Construct viable arguments and		S1. Asking questions and defining problems.	SS1. Be civic minded, globally aware, and socially
	critique the reasoning of others.		S7. Engaging in argument from evidence.	responsible.
Interdisciplinary	M5. Use appropriate tools		S8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating	SS4. Consider multiple perspectives, values
Connections	strategically.		information.	diversity, and promotes cultural understanding.
	M6. Attend to precision.			SS7. Utilize emerging technologies to
	M7. Look for and make use	of		communicate and collaborate on career and
	structure.			personal matters with citizens of other world
				regions.
	Core Materials	Teacher Ed	ition, Student Textbooks, Reader's and Writer's Note	book, Retelling Cards, Writing to Sources
Core	Leveled Resources	Leveled Re	ader Database (online)	
Instructional	Modified Resources	Response t	o Intervention Kit	
Materials	Technology & Digital Tools Pearson Realize Platform (eText, interactive activities), Audio Text, Building Background CD, Modeled Pronunciation CD, Teacher Resource DVD, Examview DVD			
	CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.			
	CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.			
21 st Century	CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.			
Themes & Skills	CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.			
Themes & Skills	CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.			
	CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.			
	CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.			
	8.1 Educational Technology			
	8.1.B: Creativity and Innovat	ion: Studen	s demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowled	ge and develop innovative products and process
	using technology.			
	8.1.C: Communication and Collaboration: Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a			
	distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.			
Technology	8.1.E: Research and Information Fluency: Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use information.			
Standards			and decision making: Students use critical thinking s med decisions using appropriate digital tools and re	·
			Design, and Computational Thinking – Programming	
	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ming: Computational thinking builds and enhances p	problem solving, allowing students to move beyond
	using knowledge to creating knowledge.			
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	Pacing Guide: Overview	The New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts outline the student learning objectives that are to be addressed within each grade level. Based on these objectives, the South Bergen Jointure Commission has created pacing guides which outline the scope and sequence that is to be followed for each of its curricula. Refer to the <i>Pacing Guide</i> below for additional details.
Assessment: Overview		To assess the grade level expectations outlined in the New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts, the South Bergen Jointure Commission employs the use of both formative and summative assessments. These assessments include beginning and end of year benchmark testing, as well as general progress monitoring. Refer to the <i>Assessment Guide</i> below for additional details.
		MADDIFICATIONS

	MODIFICATIONS				
Special Education	At-Risk	English Language Learners	Gifted and Talented		
Word walls	Teacher tutoring	English Language Learners	Curriculum compacting		
Visual aides	Peer tutoring	Scaffolding	Challenge assignments		
Graphic organizers	Study guides	Word walls	Enrichment activities		
Multimedia	Graphic organizers	Sentence/paragraph frames	Tiered activities		
Leveled readers	Extended time	Bilingual dictionaries/translation	Independent research/inquiry		
Assistive technology	Parent communication	Think alouds	Collaborative teamwork		
Notes/summaries	Modified assignments	Read alouds	Higher level questioning		
Extended time	Counseling	Highlight key vocabulary	Critical/Analytical thinking tasks		
Answer masking		Annotation guides	Self-directed activities		
Answer eliminator		Think-pair-share			
Highlighter		Visual aides			
Color contrast		Modeling			
		Cognates			

GENERAL CURRICULUM

<u>Introduction:</u> The following curriculum adheres to the New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts for Grade 2. The five domains of English Language Arts that form the foundation of this curriculum are: Reading (literature and informational text), Foundational Skills, Writing, Speaking and Listening and Language. A progression of skills in these areas is represented throughout this district's K-12 English Language Arts curricula.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts

The New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts (ELA) build on the best of existing standards and reflect the skills and knowledge students need to succeed in college, career, and life.

The ELA Standards were revised in 2016, with the recommendations of teams of teachers, parents, administrators, supervisors and other stakeholders and reflect the strong beliefs that

- Literature and informational (nonfiction) text are important for our students and should maintain their rightful place in our classrooms;
- Background knowledge and motivation are critical to the success of students when learning to read and when accessing complex text;
- Research by students provides the opportunity to learn more about a subject, but equally as important, provides students the opportunity to look beyond their research to questions left unanswered (new avenues for student research);
- Using evidence remains a critical skill, interspersed throughout the standards, allowing students to ground their thinking in the work of authors and experts in literature and in the content areas;
- Literacy must be recognized and guided in content areas so that students recognize the academic vocabulary, media representations, and power of language inherent in the work of scholars and experts, and
- The importance of foundational skills in the early grades, as students learn to read, cannot be overstated and calls for targeted, sustained intervention at any point of struggle for a student.

Textbook Series

Scott Foresman Reading Street © 2013

The Scott Foresman Reading Street series focuses on moving children toward higher-order thinking and college and career readiness. Reading Street is personalized, interactive, and responsive. This series is built for performance and manageability. Weekly target skills and strategies perfectly align to grade-level standards.

PACING GUIDE: GENERAL CURRICULUM ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS: GRADE 2

MONTH	UNIT DE	TAILS	NJSLS
	Main Selection: The Twin Club	Main Selection: Exploring Space with an Astronaut	RL.2.3
SEPTEMBER	O Paired Selection: "1st Day of School" and "179	O Paired Selection: A Trip to Space Camp" (Unit	RL.2.4
	Day of School" (Unit 2.1)	2.1)	RL.2.10
Realistic Fiction	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	RI.2.2
	Genre: Realistic Fiction & Poetry	Genre: Expository Text	RI.2.4
Poetry	Phonemic Awareness: Distinguish Media Phonemes	Phonemic Awareness: Distinguish Media Phonemes	RF.2.2
	Phonics: Target- Short Vowels and Consonants	Phonics: Target- Long Vowels VCe	RF.2.3
Expository Text	Review- Syllable Pattern VC/CV & VCC/V	Review- Short Vowels	RF.2.4
	Spelling: Short Vowels and Consonants	Spelling: Long Vowels VCe	W.2.2
			W.2.3
	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	W.2.7
	High-Frequency Words: beautiful, country, friend, front,	High-Frequency Words: everywhere, live, machines,	SL.2.1
	someone, somewhere	move, woman, work, world	SL.2.6
	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	L.2.1
	o Skill: Character and Setting	o Skill: Main Idea and Details	L.2.2
	o Strategy- Monitor and Clarify	O Strategy- Text Structure	L.2.5
	o Review Skill- Plot and Theme	o Review Skill- Author's Purpose	L.2.6
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Alphabetize	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Position Words	
	Fluency: Appropriate Rate	Fluency: Accuracy	
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	
	Writing/ Grammar: Personal Narrative	Writing/ Grammar: Expository Nonfiction	
	Trait: Sentences	Trait: Sentences	
	<u>Conventions</u> : Sentences	<u>Conventions</u> : Subjects	
	Listening and Speaking: Why We Speak/ Why We Listen	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Be a Good Speaker and Listener	
	Research Skills: Media Center/Library	Research Skills: Reference Sources	

MONTH		UNIT DETAILS		NJSLS
	Main Selection: Henry and Mudge	Main Selection: A Walk in the	Main Selection: The Strongest One	RL.2.3
OCTOBER	and the Starry Night	Desert	O Paired Selection: Anteaters	RL.2.10
	O Paired Selection: How to	O Paired Selection:	(Unit 2.1)	RI 2.1
Realistic	Make a S'more (Unit 2.1)	Rainforests (Unit 2.1)	Get Ready to Read:	RI.2.2
Fiction	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	Genre: Drama & Expository Text	RF.2.2
	Genre: Realistic Fiction & Procedural Text	Genre: Expository Text & Informational	Phonemic Awareness: Segment and Blend	RF.2.3
Procedural	Phonemic Awareness: Segment and	Text	Phonemes	RF.2.4
Text	Blend Phonemes	Phonemic Awareness: Segment and	Phonics: Target- Consonant Digraphs	W.2.2
	Phonics: Target- Consonant Blends	Blend Phonemes	Review- Inflected endings	W.2.3
Expository	Review- Long Vowels VCe	Phonics: Target- Inflected Endings	Spelling: Consonant Digraphs	W.2.5
Text	Spelling: Consonant Blends	Review- Consonant Blends		W.2.7
		Spelling: Inflected Endings		W.2.8
Informational				SL.2.1
Text	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	SL.2.4
	High-Frequency Words: bear, build,	High-Frequency Words: animals, early,	High-Frequency Words: gone, learn, often,	L.2.1
Drama	couldn't father, love, mother, straight	eyes, full, warm, water	pieces, though, together, very	L 2.2
	<u>Comprehension:</u>	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	L.2.4
	o Skill: Character and Setting	o Skill: Main Idea and Details	o Skill: Facts and Details	L.2.6
	o Strategy- Story Structure	o Strategy- Important Ideas	o Strategy- Predict and Set Purpose	
	o Review Skill- Main Idea and	o Review Skill- Compare and	O Review Skill- Character and Setting	
	Details	Contrast	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Synonyms	
	Vocabulary: Synonyms	Vocabulary: Alphabetize	Fluency: Expression and Intonation	
	Fluency: Accuracy and Appropriate Rate	Fluency: Appropriate Phrasing		
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	
	Writing/ Grammar: Realistic Fiction	Writing/ Grammar: Brief Report	Writing/ Grammar: Play Scene	
	Trait: Organization	Trait: Word Choice	Trait: Conventions	
	Conventions: Predicates	Conventions: Declarative and	Conventions: Imperative and Exclamatory	
	Listening and Speaking: Media Literacy:	Interrogative Sentences	Sentences	
	Purposes of Media	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Narrate a Story	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Present and Dramatic	
	Research Skills: Personal Sources	in Sequence	Interpretation	
		Research Skills: Parts of a Book	Research Skills: Maps	
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MONTH		UNIT DETAILS		NJSLS
	Main Selection: Tara and Tiree, Fearless	Main Selection: Abraham Lincoln	Main Selection: Scarcity	RL.2.1
NOVEMBER	Friends	O Paired Selection: Lincoln	O Paired Selection: Goods and	RL.2.3
	Paired Selection: Rescue Dogs	(Unit 2.2)	Services (Unit 2.2)	RL.2.4
Literary	(Unit 2.2)	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	RL.2.10
Nonfiction	Get Ready to Read:	Genre: Informational Text & Poetry	Genre: Expository Text & Informational	RI.2.1
	Genre: Literary Nonfiction & Expository Text	Phonemic Awareness: Segment and	Text	RI.2.4
Expository	Phonemic Awareness: Substitute Initial	Count Phonemes	Phonemic Awareness: Substitute Initial	RI.2.5
Text	Phonemes	Phonics: Target- Contractions	Phonemes	RI.2.6
	Phonics: Target- Vowels: r-controlled ar, or,	Review- Consonant Blends	Phonics: Target- r-Controlled er ,ir, ur,	RF.2.2
Informational	ore, oar, Review- Short Vowels	Spelling: Contractions	Review- Short Vowels e, i, u	RF.2.3
Text	Spelling: Vowels: r-Controlled ar, or, ore		Spelling: r-Controlled er, ir, ur	RF.2.4
		Read and Comprehend:		W.2.2
Poetry	Read and Comprehend:	High-Frequency Words: certainly, either,	Read and Comprehend:	W.2.3
	High-Frequency Words: break, family, heard,	great, laugh, second, worst, you're	High-Frequency Words: above, ago,	W.2.6
	listen, once, pull	Comprehension:	enough, toward, whole, word	W.2.7
	Comprehension:	o Skill: Author's Purpose	Comprehension:	SL.2.2
	 O Skill: Cause and Effect 	 O Strategy- Text Structure 	o Skill: Facts and Details	SL.2.3
	O Strategy- Summarize	o Review Skill- Fact and Details	o Strategy- Background Knowledge	L.2.1
	 Review Skill- Fact and Opinion 	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Dictionary/Glossary; Guide	o Review Skill- Cause and Effect	L.2.2
	Vocabulary: Unfamiliar Words	Words	Vocabulary: Time and Order Words for	L.2.6
	Fluency: Accuracy and Appropriate Rate	Fluency: Read with Expression	Sequence	
			Fluency: Appropriate Phrasing	
		Language Arts:		
	Language Arts:	Writing/ Grammar: Biography	Language Arts:	
	Writing/ Grammar: Narrative Nonfiction	Trait: Focus/Ideas	Writing/ Grammar: Expository Nonfiction	
	Trait: Voice	Conventions: Proper Nouns	Trait: Word Choice	
	<u>Conventions</u> : Nouns	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Recognize and	Conventions: Singular and Plural Nouns	
	Listening and Speaking: Give and Follow	Explain Purposes of Media	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Ask and Answer	
	Instructions	Research Skills: Timeline	Questions	
	Research Skills: Notes		Research Skills: Chapter Headings	

MONTH	UNI	Γ DETAILS	NJSLS
	Main Selection: The Bremen Town Musicians	Main Selection: One Good Turn Deserves Another	RL.2.1
	O Paired Selection: A Fool Goes Fishing (Unit 2.2)	O Paired Selection: The Lion and the Mouse (Unit 2.2)	RL.2.2
DECEMBER	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	RL.2.9
	Genre: Drama/Fairy Tale & Folk Tale	Genre: Folk Tale & Fable	RL.2.10
Drama/ Fairy	Phonemic Awareness: Substitute Initial Phonemes	Phonemic Awareness: Substitute Final Phonemes	RF.2.2
Tale	Phonics: Target- Plurals	Phonics: Target- Vowel Patterns a, ai, ay	RF.2.3
	Review- Inflected Endings	Review- Plurals	RF.2.4
Folk Tale	Spelling: Plurals	Spelling: Vowels Digraphs ai, ay	W.2.3
			SL.2.1
Fable	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	SL.2.2
	High-Frequency Words: bought, people, pleasant, probably,	High-Frequency Words: behind, brought, door, everybody, minute,	SL.2.3
	scared, shall, sign	promise, sorry	L.2.1
	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	L.2.2
	o Skill: Cause and Effect	o Skill: Compare and Contrast	L.2.6
	o Strategy- Story Structure	O Strategy- Inferring	
	 Review Skill- Compare and Contrast 	o Review Skill- Author's Purpose	
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Homophones	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Unfamiliar Words	
	Fluency: Read with Expression	Fluency: Read with Accuracy	
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	
	Writing/ Grammar: Fairy Tale	Writing/ Grammar: Folk Tale	
	Trait: Organization	Trait: Sentences	
	Conventions: Plural Nouns that Change Spelling	<u>Conventions</u> : Possessive Nouns	
	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Recognize/Explain Purposes of Media	Listening and Speaking: Give and Follow Instructions	
	Research Skills: Encyclopedia	Research Skills: Read a Web Page	

MONTH	UNIT D	ETAILS	NJSLS
	Main Selection: Pearl and Wagner: Two Good Friends	Main Selection: Dear Juno	RL.2.1
JANUARY	O Paired Selection: Alberto, the Scientist	O Paired Selection: Many Ways to Be a Soldier	RL.2.2
	(Unit 2.3)	(Unit 2.3)	RL.2.4
Fantasy	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	RL.2.5
,,	Genre: Fantasy & Autobiography	Genre: Realistic Fiction & Historical Fiction	RL.2.6
Autobiography	Phonemic Awareness: Substitute Final Phonemes	Phonemic Awareness: Substitute Medial Phonemes	RL.2.7
	Phonics: Target-Vowel Patterns e, ee, ea, y	Phonics: Target-Vowel Patterns o, oa, ow	RL.2.10
Realistic Fiction	Review- Vowel Patterns a, ai, ay	Review- r-Controlled ar, or, ore, oar	RF.2.2
	Spelling: Vowel Patterns ee, ea, y	Spelling: Vowel Patterns o, oa, ow	RF.2.3
Historical Fiction			RF.2.4
	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	W.2.3
Folk Tale	High-Frequency Words: guess, pretty, science, shoe, village,	High-Frequency Words: answer, company, faraway,	SL.2.1
	watch, won	parents, picture, school, wash	SL.2.3
Poetry	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	SL.2.4
•	O Skill: Author's Purpose	o Skill: Draw Conclusions	SL.2.5
Fable	O Strategy- Questioning	O Strategy- Visualize	SL.2.6
	O Review Skill- Plot and Theme	o Review Skill- Sequence	L.2.1
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Antonyms	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Prefixes	L.2.2
	Fluency: Appropriate Rate	Fluency: Accuracy and Appropriate Rate	L 2.4
			L.2.5
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	L.2.6
	Writing/ Grammar: Animal Fantasy	Writing/ Grammar: Friendly Letter	
	Trait: Voice	Trait: Focus/ Ideas	
	<u>Conventions</u> : Verbs	<u>Conventions</u> : Verbs with Singular and Plural Nouns	
	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Make Introductions	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Solve Problems	
	Research Skills: Picture Graph	Research Skills: Newspapers and Periodicals	
	Main Selection: Anansi Goes Fishing	Main Selection: Rosa and Blanca	1
	O Paired Selection: Do Spiders stick to their own	O Paired Selection: The Crow and the Pitcher	
	webs? & Do Turtles Leave their Shells?	(Unit 2.3)	
	(Unit 2.3)	Get Ready to Read:	
	Get Ready to Read:	Genre: Realistic Fiction & Fable	
	Genre: Folk Tale & Poetry	<u>Phonemic Awareness</u> : Substitute Final Phonemes	
	Phonemic Awareness: Segment and Count Phonemes	<u>Phonics:</u> Target-Vowel Patterns I, ie, igh, y	
	Phonics: Target-Compound Words	Review- Long I (VCe)	
	Review- Consonant Blends	Spelling: Vowel Patterns I, igh, y	
	Spelling: Compound Words		

Read and Comprehend:

<u>High-Frequency Words</u>: been, believe, caught, finally, today, tomorrow, whatever

Comprehension:

o Skill: Compare and Contrast

o Strategy-Summarize

O Review Skill- Draw conclusions

<u>Vocabulary</u>: Antonyms <u>Fluency</u>: Expression

Language Arts:

Writing/ Grammar: Narrative Poem

Trait: Conventions

<u>Conventions</u>: Verbs for Past, Present, and Future <u>Listening and Speaking</u>: Summarize Information

Research Skills: Interview

Read and Comprehend:

High-Frequency Words: alone, buy, daughters, half, many,

their, youngest

<u>Comprehension:</u>
O Skill: Fact and Opinion

o Strategy-Inferring

o Review Skill- Sequence

<u>Vocabulary</u>: Words from Other Languages

Fluency: Appropriate Phrasing

Language Arts:

Writing/ Grammar: Writing for Tests: Realistic Fiction

Trait: Word Choice

Conventions: More about Verbs

Listening and Speaking: Give a Description

Research Skills: Index

MONTH	UNIT	T DETAILS	NJSLS
	Main Selection: A Weed is a Flower	Main Selection: A Froggy Fable	RI.2.1
FEBRUARY	O Paired Selection: What's made from Corn?	O Paired Selection: Ben the Bullfrog (Unit 2.4)	RI.2.8
	(Unit 2.3)	Get Ready to Read:	RF.2.2
Biography	Get Ready to Read:	Genre: Fable & Tall Tale	RF.2.3
	Genre: Biography & Informational Text	Phonics: Target-Final Syllable -le	RF.2.4
Informational Text	Phonemic Awareness: Blend and Segment Phonemes	Review- Comparative Endings –er, -est	W.2.1
	Phonics: Target-Comparative Endings	Spelling: Final Syllable -le	W.2.2
Fable	Review- Inflected Endings		W.2.5
	Spelling: Comparative Endings –er, -est		SL.2.1
Tall Tale			SL.2.2
	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	L.2.1
	High-Frequency Words: clothes, hours, money, neighbor,	Selection Vocabulary: clearing, crashed, perfect, pond,	L.2.2
	only, question, taught	spilling, splashing, traveled	L.2.3
	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	L.2.4
	o Skill: Fact and Opinion	o Skill: Draw Conclusions	L.2.5
	O Strategy-Inferring	O Strategy-Background Knowledge	L.2.6
	o Review Skill- Sequence	O Review Skill-Character and Setting	
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Synonyms	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Multiple- Meaning Words	
	Fluency: Expression and Intonation	Fluency: Accuracy and Appropriate Rate	
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	
	Writing/ Grammar: Review	Writing/ Grammar: Friendly Letter	
	Trait: Organization	Trait: Organization	
	Conventions: Verbs Am, Is, Are, Was, Were	Conventions: Adjectives and Our Senses	
	Listening and Speaking: Media literacy; Describe Media	Listening and Speaking: Media literacy; Describe Media	
	Techniques	Techniques	
	Research Skills: Internet	Research Skills: Thesaurus	

MONTH		UNIT DETAILS		NJSLS
	Main Selection: Life Cycle of a Pumpkin	Main Selection: Soil	Main Selection: The Night the Moon Fell	RL.2.1
MARCH	O Paired Selection: How do Seeds	O Paired Selection:	O Paired Selection: A New House	RL.2.2
	Know Which Way is UP? (Unit	<i>Burrowing</i> (Unit 2.4)	(Unit 2. 4)	RL.2.4
Expository	2.4)	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	RL.2.5
Text	Get Ready to Read:	Genre: Expository Text	Genre: Myth & Informational Text	RL.2.10
	Genre: Expository Text & Poetry	Phonics: Target- Diphthongs ou, ow, oi,	<u>Phonics:</u> Target- Syllable Patterns	RI 2.1
Poetry	Phonics: Target- Vowel Patterns oo, u	oy	Review- Final Syllable -le	RI.2.2
,	Review- Short u	Review- Vowel Patterns oo, u	Spelling: Syllable Patterns	RI.2.3
Myth	Spelling: Vowel Patterns oo, u	Spelling: Diphthongs ou, ow oi, oy		RI 2.5
,				RI 2.6
Information	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	RI 2.7
Text	Selection Vocabulary: bumpy, fruit,	Selection Vocabulary: grains, materials,	Selection Vocabulary: balance, canyons,	RI 2.10
	harvest, root, smooth, soil, vine	particles, seeps, substances, texture	coral, rattle silvers, sway, whisper	RF.2.3
	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	RF.2.4
	o Skill: Sequence	o Skill: Fact and Opinion	o Skill: Plot and Theme	W.2.2
	o Strategy-Important Ideas	O Strategy-Questioning	O Strategy-Visualize	W.2.3
	o Review Skill-Fact and Opinion	o Review Skill-Facts and	o Review Skill-Draw Conclusion	W.2.6
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Antonyms	Details	Vocabulary: Multiple Meaning Words	SL.2.1
	Fluency: Read with Accuracy	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Suffixes	Fluency: Read with Expression	SL.2.4
		Fluency: Read with Appropriate		L.2.1
	Language Arts:	Phrasing	Language Arts:	L.2.2
	Writing/ Grammar: Expository Nonfiction		Writing/ Grammar: Narrative Poem	L.2.3
	Trait: Word Choice	Language Arts:	Trait: Voice	L.2.4
	<u>Conventions</u> : Adjectives for Number, Size,	Writing/ Grammar: Short Expository	Conventions: Adverbs that Tell When and	L.2.5
	and Shape	Report	Where	L.2.6
	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Make an	Trait: Sentences	<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Media Literacy:	
	Announcement	<u>Conventions</u> : Comparative and	Describe Media Techniques	
	Research Skills: Personal Sources	Superlative Adjectives	Research Skills: E-mail	
		<u>Listening and Speaking:</u> Speak Well		
		Research Skills: Diagram		

MONTH	UNIT	DETAILS	NJSLS
	Main Selection: The First Tortilla	Main Selection: Firefighter!	RL.2.2
APRIL	o Paired Selection: Wind (Unit 2. 4)	o Paired Selection: Firefighting Teamwork (Unit 2. 5)	RL.2.5
	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	RL.2.7
Legend	Genre: Legend & Expository Text	Genre: Literary Nonfiction & Drama	RL.2.10
	Phonics: Target- Vowel Digraphs oo, ue, ew, ui	<u>Phonics:</u> Target- Suffixes –ly, -ful, -er, -or, -ish	RI.2.1
Expository	Review- oo/u/	Review- Comparative Endings —er, -est	RI.2.6
Text	Spelling: Vowel Digraphs oo, ue, ew, ui	Spelling: Suffixes –ly, -ful, -er, -or	RF.2.3
			RF.2.4
Literary	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:	W.2.1
Nonfiction	Selection Vocabulary: awaken, cliffs, mountain, prize, rainbow,	Selection Vocabulary: building, burning, masks, quickly, roar,	W.2.3
	suffer, volcano	station, tightly	W.2.5
Drama	Comprehension:	<u>Comprehension:</u>	SL.2.1
	o Skill: Plot and Theme	o Skill: Fact and Opinion	SL.2.2
	o Strategy-Monitor and Clarify	O Strategy-Important Ideas	SL.2.4
	o Review Skill-Main Idea and Details	o Review Skill-Author's purpose	L.2.1
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Prefixes	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Suffix -ly	L.2.2
	Fluency: Expression and Intonation	Fluency: Accuracy	L.2.3
			L.2.4
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	L.2.6
	Writing/ Grammar: Thank-You Note	Writing/ Grammar: Narrative Nonfiction	
	Trait: Focus/ Ideas	Trait: Word Choice	
	<u>Conventions</u> : Adverbs that Tell How	<u>Conventions</u> : Pronouns	
	<u>Listening and Speaking</u> : Give an Oral Summary	<u>Listening and Speaking</u> : Media Literacy: Identify Cultural	
	Research Skills: Natural and Personal Sources	Characteristics in Media	
		Research Skills: Online Directory	

MONTH		UNIT DETAILS		NJSLS
	Main Selection: Carl the Complainer	Main Selection: Bad Dog, Dodger!	Main Selection: Horace and Morris	RL.2.1
MAY/JUNE	Paired Selection: Fisherman	Paired Selection: How to Train	but Mostly Dolores	RL.2.3
	(Unit 2. 5)	<i>Your Puppy</i> (Unit 2. 5)	O Paired Selection: Good	RL.2.4
Realistic	Get Ready to Read:	Get Ready to Read:	<i>Kicking</i> (Unit 2. 5)	RL.2.5
Fiction	Genre: Realistic Fiction & Poetry	Genre: Realistic Fiction & Procedural Text	Get Ready to Read:	RL.2.7
	<u>Phonics:</u> Target- Prefixes un-, re, pre-, dis-	Phonics: Target- Consonant Patterns kn, wr,	Genre: Fantasy & Magazine Article	RL.2.10
Poetry	Review- Suffixes –ly, -ful, -er, -or, -ish	gn, mb	Phonics: Target- Consonant Patterns pg,	RF.2.3
	Spelling: Prefixes un-, re, pre-, dis-	Review- Consonant Digraphs	gh, ck, ng, Review- Consonant Blends	RF.2.4
Procedural		Spelling: Consonant Patterns kn, wr, gn, mb	Spelling: Consonant Patterns, ph, gh, ck,	W.2.3
Text			ng	W.2.5
	Read and Comprehend:	Read and Comprehend:		SL.2.1
	Selection Vocabulary: annoy, complain,	Selection Vocabulary: chased, chewing,	Read and Comprehend:	SL.2.2
	mumbles, P.M., shrugs, signature	dripping, grabbed, practice, treat, wagged	<u>Selection Vocabulary</u> : adventure,	SL.2.5
	Comprehension:	Comprehension:	climbed, clubhouse, exploring, greatest,	SL.2.4
	o Skill: Cause and Effect	o Skill: Plot and Theme	truest, wondered	L.2.1
	o Strategy-Visualize	 O Strategy-Background Knowledge 	Comprehension:	L.2.2
	o Review Skill-Facts and Details	o Review Skill-Sequence	o Skill: Character and Setting	L 2.3
	<u>Vocabulary</u> : Dictionary Skills	Vocabulary: Classify/ Categorize	o Strategy-Story Structure	L.2.4
	Fluency: Accuracy and Appropriate Rate	Fluency: Expression and Intonation	o Review Skill-Plot and Theme	L.2.5
			<u>Vocabulary</u> : Compound Words	L 2.6
	Language Arts:	Language Arts:	Fluency: Expression	
	Writing/ Grammar: Realistic Fiction	Writing/ Grammar: Journal Entry		
	Trait: Organization	Trait: Voice	Language Arts:	
	<u>Conventions</u> : Singular and Plural Pronouns	Conventions: Using I and Me	Writing/ Grammar: Animal Fantasy	
	<u>Listening and Speaking</u> : Organize and Give a	<u>Listening and Speaking</u> : Listen for Facts and	<u>Conventions</u> : Different Kinds of Pronouns	
	Demonstration	Opinions	<u>Listening and Speaking</u> : Maintain Focus	
	Research Skills: Bar Graph	Research Skills: Online Reference Sources	in A Narrative Presentation	
			Research Skills: Table	

ASSESSMENT GUIDE: GENERAL CURRICULUM ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS: GRADE 2

SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
<u>Baseline</u>	Weekly Tests:	Weekly Tests:	Weekly Tests:	Weekly Tests:
Reading Street Baseline	Henry and Mudge and the	Tara and Tiree, Fearless Friends	The Bremen Town Musicians	Pearl and Wagner: Two
Group Test	Starry Night			Good Friends
		<u>Abraham Lincoln</u>	One Good Turn Deserves	
Weekly Tests:	A Walk in the Desert		<u>Another</u>	<u>Dear Juno</u>
The Twin Club		Scarcity		
RF.2.3.F, RF.2 .3.A, RL.2.3,	The Strongest One		RL.2.1, RL.2.2, RL.2.9, RL.2.10,	Anansi Goes Fishing
RL.2.1, RL.2.7, L.2.1, L.2.2, L.2.3		RL.2.1, RL.2.3, RL.2.4, RL.2.10,	RF.2.2, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W.2.3,	
	RL.2.3, RL.2.10, RI1, RI.2.2,	RI.2.1, RI.2.4, RI.2.5, RI.2.6,	SL.2.1, SL.2.2, SL.2.3, L.2.1,	Rosa and Blanco
Exploring Space with an	RF.2.2, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W.2.2,	RF.2.2, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W.2.2,	L.2.2, L.2.6	
<u>Astronaut</u>	W.2.3, W.2.5, W.2.7, W.2.8,	W.2.3, W.2.6, W.2.7, SL.2.2,		RL.2.1, RL.2.2, RL.2.4,
RF.2.3.F, RF.2.3.A, RI.2.1, RI.2.2,	SL.2.1, SL.2.4, L.2.1, L.2.2,	SL.2.3, L.2.1, L.2.2, L.2.6	Benchmark Assessment	RL.2.5, RL.2.6, RL.2.7,
W.2.2, RI.2.3, L.2.1, L.2.2, L.2.3	L.2.4, L.2.6		<u>Unit 2 Benchmark</u>	RL.2.10, RF.2.2, RF.2.3,
				RF.2.4, W.2.3, SL.2.1,
	Benchmark Assessment			SL.2.3, SL.2.4, SL 2.5,
Formative Assessment:	<u>Unit 1 Benchmark</u>			SL.2.6, L.2.1, L.2.2, L 2.4,
Developmental Reading				L.2.5, L 2.6
Assessment (DRA)-				
1 st Administration				Formative Assessment:
				Developmental Reading
				Assessment (DRA)-
				2 nd Administration

FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY/JUNE
Weekly Tests: A Weed is a Flower	Weekly Tests: Life Cycle of a Pumpkin	Weekly Tests: The First Tortilla	Weekly Tests: Carl the Complainer
	<u>Soil</u>		Bad Dog, Dodger!
Benchmark Assessment Unit 3 Benchmark A Froggy Fable RI.2.1, RI.2.8, RF.2.2, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W 2.1, W.2.2, W.2.5, SL.2.1, SL 2.2, L.2.1, L.2.2, L.2.3, L.2.4, L.2.5, L.2.6	The Night the Moon Fell RL.2.1, RL.2.2, RL.2.4, RL.2.5, RL.2.10, RI.2.1, RI.2.2, RI.2.3, RI.2.5, RI.2.6, RI.2.7, RI.2.10, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W.2.2, W.2.3, W.2.6, SL.2.1, SL.2.4, L.2.1, L.2.2, L.2.3, L.2.4, L.2.5, L.2.6	Benchmark Assessment Unit 4 Benchmark Fire Fighter! RL.2.2, RL.2.5, RL.2.7, RL.2.10, RI.2.1, RI.2.6, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W.2.1, W.2.3, W.2.5, SL.2.1, SL.2.2, SL.2.4, L.2.1, L.2.2, L.2.3, L.2.4, L.2.6	Horace and Morris but Mostly Dolores RL.2.1, RL.2.3, RL.2.4, RL.2.5, RL.2.7, RL 2.10, RF.2.3, RF.2.4, W.2.3, W.2.5, SL.2.1, SL.2.2, SL.2.5, SL.2.4, L.2.1, L.2.2, L 2.3, L.2.4, L.2.5, L.2.6
			End-of-Year Benchmark

INTERVENTION CURRICULUM

<u>Introduction:</u> The following curriculum adheres to the Essential Elements for English Language Arts developed as part of the Dynamic Learning Maps[™] (DLM®) project. The five domains of English Language Arts that form the foundation of this curriculum are: Reading Literature, Foundational Skills, Writing, Speaking and Listening, and Language. A progression of skills in these areas is represented throughout this district's K-12 English Language Arts curricula.

Essential Elements: English Language Arts

The Dynamic Learning Maps[™] (DLM®) Essential Elements (EEs) are specific statements of knowledge and skills linked to the grade-level expectations identified in college and career readiness standards. EEs build a bridge from content standards to academic expectations for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities.

Reading Intervention Programs:

In order to address the wide range of English Language Arts needs which exist among our population of students, the district employs the use of various intervention-based reading programs. These programs reflect two approaches to reading intervention instruction: sight word-based reading and phonics-based reading.

Sight Word-Based Programs:

• Edmark Reading Program

Widely regarded as the "one that works," the Edmark Reading Program has long helped students who need an alternative to phonics. The key to this success is the program's use of a carefully sequenced, highly repetitive word recognition method combined with errorless learning. This approach eliminates incorrect responses and helps students view themselves as readers.

Reading Milestones

Reading Milestones is the most popular reading program of its kind. This successful alternative, language-controlled program is designed to take readers to approximately a fifth grade reading level. It is especially effective for students with hearing impairments and language delays and is also widely used with others who have special language and reading needs, including individuals with learning disabilities, developmental disabilities, and English Language Learners (ELL). These students are aided by reading materials designed to match their language levels and which progress in steps small enough to ensure continued success in reading.

Phonics Based Programs:

Preventing Academic Failure (PAF)

Preventing Academic Failure (PAF) is an early intervention program for teaching reading, spelling, and handwriting in grades K-3. It prevents or addresses reading failure in learning disabled and struggling readers. PAF is based on the latest scientific research and is consistent with the findings of the National Reading Panel. PAF is the most effective classroom adaptation of Orton-Gillingham instruction and the only one coordinated with a comprehensive reading series. Orton-Gillingham was designed specifically for teaching reading to dyslexic students.

The Wilson Reading System

Based on Orton-Gillingham principles, The Wilson Reading System (WRS) is a highly-structured remedial program that directly teaches the structure of the language to students and adults who have been unable to learn with other teaching strategies, or who may require multisensory language instruction. Appropriate for students in grade 2 and beyond, WRS is widely used with notable success in public and private schools, clinics, adult education classes, family literacy programs, and correctional facilities. This step-by-step program gives teachers the tools and confidence they need to work with even the most challenged reader—and their confidence and expertise grows exponentially by attending classes, achieving certification, and taking advantage of Wilson Academy's extensive online resources and support.

PACING GUIDE: INTERVENTION CURRICULUM ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS: GRADE 2

PROGRAM	LESSON DETAILS	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
	Pre-Reading: Students gain a basic understanding of visual discrimination through matching activities.	N/A
	Word Recognition: Students systematically progress through the identification of sight words by pairing spoken words with the printed words. Based on the student's form of communication, words are identified verbally or through the use of a communication device.	
Edmark Reading	Direction Cards: Students learn the meanings of words by selecting Illustration Cards that correctly depict the words and phrases that are presented.	EE.RF.2.4
Program	Picture/Phrase Cards: Students pair word, phrase and sentence cards with simple illustrations of items, situations or activities to gain a broader understanding of the meaning of words.	
	Story Reading: Students are presented with mastered sight words in a story format providing a bridge from program materials to the types of text students will encounter daily.	EE.RL.2.1 – EE.RL.2.10 EE.RI.2.1 – EE.RI.2.10

PROGRAM	LESSON DETAILS	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
	Pre-Reading Activities: • Develop and activate prior knowledge	N/A
Reading	Present new concepts and sight words Establish a purpose for reading	
Milestones	Story Reading: Students draw upon knowledge of previously mastered and newly acquired sight words to read text aloud in a story format. • During reading activities, such as questioning, used to monitor student comprehension	EE.RL.2.1 – EE.RL.2.10 EE.RI.2.1 – EE.RI.2.10
	Post-Reading Activities: Student develop an understanding of story structure, fluency and story retelling.	
	Spelling: Students receive instruction focusing on phonological awareness and sound-spelling correspondence to improve word recognition, automaticity and spelling accuracy.	EE.RF.2.3, EE.RF.2.4

PROGRAM	LESSON DETAILS	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
	Review: Students review previously learned sound/symbol associations, non-phonetic words and suffixes.	
	Introduction of New Material: A new concept is taught from one of the following areas:	
	1. Sound/Symbol Associations (Phonograms)	
	2. Non-phonetic Words (Red Words)	EE.RF.2.3, EE.RF.2.4
Preventing	3. Suffixes	
Academic	4. Syllable Types and Syllable Division	
Failure	5. Spelling Rules	
	Spelling Dictation: Students apply the new concept to the spelling of words in isolation and in sentences.	
	Reading: Student read word, phrase and sentence lists to develop accuracy and fluency. Students read decodable	EE.RL.2.1 – EE.RL.2.10
	text with an adult to develop comprehension skills.	EE.RI.2.1 – EE.RI.2.10
	Reinforcement: Students work independently for additional practice.	All EE's Listed Above

PROGRAM		LESSON DETAILS	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
		Quick Drill	FF DF 2 2 FF DF 2 4
Reading		Teach and Review Concepts for Reading	EE.RF.2.3, EE.RF.2.4
NA/:La a ia		Read Aloud: Word Cards, Word List and Sentence Reading	
Wilson		Quick Drill (Reverse)	55 D5 2 2 55 D5 2 4
Reading	Spelling	Teach and Review Concepts for Spelling	EE.RF.2.3, EE.RF.2.4
System		Written Work: Dictation- sounds, words and sentences	
	Comprehension Controlled Passage Reading		EE.RL.2.1 – EE.RL.2.10
	& Fluency Listening Comprehension EE.		

ASSESSMENT GUIDE: INTERVENTION CURRICULUM ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS: GRADE 2

PROGRAM	BASELINE ASSESSMENTS	PROGRESS MONITORING	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
Edmark	Placement Test Review Sight Words	Pre and Post Tests Computer-based tracking software Monthly data reporting	EE.RF.2.4
Reading Milestones	Placement Test Review Sight Words	End of Book Assessment - Word Recognition and Comprehension	
Preventing Academic Failure	Placement Test Single Word Test Review Sounds	Mastery Tests - Word Recognition - Encoding (spelling) - Comprehension	EE.RL.2.1 – EE.RL.2.10 EE.RI.2.1 – EE.RI.2.10 EE.RF.2.3, EE.RF.2.4
Wilson	Placement Test Review Sounds and Syllable Patterns	Post-Tests - Reading - Spelling	

Supplemental Instruction

The implementation of these reading programs does not fulfill all Grade 2 expectations outlined in the ELA Essential Elements. In order to address all Grade 2 standards for Writing, Speaking/Listening and Language, instruction must also incorporate the progression of skills outlined below.

	OOMAIN	SKILLS	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS
	Texts Types and Purposes	EE.W.2.1 Select a book and write, draw, or dictate to state an opinion about it. EE.W.2.2 Select a topic and use drawing, dictating, or writing to compose a message with one fact about the topic. EE.W.2.3 Select an event or personal experience and use drawing, writing, or dictating to compose a message about it.	EE.W.2.1- EE.W.2.3
Writing	Production and Distribution	EE.W.2.5 With guidance and support from adults and peers, add more information to own drawing, dictation, or writing to strengthen the message. EE.W.2.6 With guidance and support from adults and peers, use technology (including assistive technologies) to produce and publish writing.	EE.W.2.5-EE.W.2.6
	Research	EE.W.2.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects. EE.W.2.8 Identify information related to personal experiences and answer simple questions about those experiences.	EE.W.2.7- EE.W.2.9
Speaking and Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration	EE.SL.2.1 Participate in conversations with adults and peers. a. Engage in multiple-turn exchanges with peers with support from an adult. b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion. EE.SL.2.2 During shared reading activities, ask and answer questions about details presented orally or through other media. EE.SL.2.3 Answer	EE.SL.2.1-EE.SL.2.3
	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	EE.SL.2.4 Identify a photograph or object that reflects a personal experience and tell one detail about it. EE.SL.2.5 Select visual, audio, or tactual representations to depict a personal experience. EE.SL.2.6 Combine words when communicating to provide clarification.	EE.SL.2.1-EE.SL.2.6
Language	Conventions of Standard English	EE.L.2.1 Demonstrate understanding of letter and word use. a. Produce all upper case letters. b. Use common nouns (e.g., mom, dad, boy, girl) in communication. c. Use frequently occurring pronouns to refer to self and others (e.g., we, they, him, her, them). d. Use frequently occurring verbs. e. Use frequently occurring adjectives. f. Combine two or more words together in communication.	EE.L.2.1-EE.L.2.2

	EE.L.2.2 Demonstrate emerging understanding of conventions of standard English. a. With guidance and support, capitalize the first letter of familiar names. b. Not applicable c. Not applicable d. Identify printed rhyming words with the same spelling pattern. e. Consult print in the environment to support reading and spelling.	
Knowledge of Language	EE.L.2.3 Use language to achieve desired outcomes when communicating. a. Use symbolic language when communicating.	EE.L.2.3
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	EE.L.2.4 Demonstrate knowledge of word meanings. a. Demonstrate knowledge of new vocabulary drawn from reading and content areas. b. Not applicable c. Not applicable d. Identify the words comprising compound words. e. Not applicable EE.L.2.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and use. a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., happy: "I am happy."). b. Demonstrate understanding of the meaning of common verbs. EE.L.2.6 Use words acquired through conversations, being read to, and during shared reading activities.	EE.L.2.1-EE.L.2.6

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUM Grade 2

Created in conjunction with the SBJC Curriculum Consortia - 2012

The following curriculum adheres to the New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts for Grade 2. Below is a list of assessment tools that are recommended for tracking student progress in these areas. In addition, resources that can be used in conjunction with instruction of these standards are provided but not limited to the list below.

Assessment:

Reading Literature and Informational Text
End of story tests (multiple choice, open ended)

End of Unit/Theme Assessments

End of Book Activities Running Records Book reports

Written activities i.e. graphic organizers

Sequencing activities

Read alouds

Researching sources

Comprehension: illustrations, sentences

Writing and Language

Journal Entries
Writing Process Pieces

End of Book Activities Persuasive: Writing a letter Narrative: Story Writing

Expository: "How-to"

Book reports

Proofreading Editing

Written activities i.e. graphic organizers

Writing samples

Foundational Skills
Running records

Spelling Tests/Dictations

Sorting activities Building words

Resources:

Graphic Organizers Sequencing cards Writers checklist Chart Paper Leveled readers Letter manipulatives
Student Journals Sentence strips Audio books Center Games Word rings Classroom library
Flannel Boards Proofreading chart Retelling props

Websites:

www.brainpop.comwww.spellingcity.comwww.brainpopjr.comwww.tumblebooks.com

<u>www.starfall.com</u> <u>http://www.storylineonline.net</u>

<u>www.studyisland.com</u> <u>www.scholastic.com</u> <u>www.readwritethink.org</u> <u>www.puzzlemaker.com</u>

English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 2 Reading Standards for Literature

Essential Question(s): How do readers use text to support an interpretation?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Literature

Anchor Standard: Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

Standard: RL.2.1

Vocabulary: "wh" guestions

vocabulary: Will questions	vocabulary: will questions			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
RL.2.1. Ask and answer such questions	Answer "wh" questions	 Ask "wh" questions during and after a reading 		
as who, what, where, when, why, and	about the text	 Provide opportunities for students to answer "wh" questions 		
how to demonstrate understanding of	Develop "wh" questions	Use graphic organizer (i.e. Story Map)		
key details in a text.	about the text			

Essential Question(s): How do readers determine the message the author is trying to convey?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Literature

Anchor Standard: Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

Standard: RL.2.2

Vocabulary: theme, genre (fable, folktale, etc.) moral, lesson, message, supporting details

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar
RL.2.2. Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message/theme, lesson, or moral.	 Identify genre Read fables from diverse cultures Determine the author's message, lesson or moral 	 Introduce literary genres (i.e. Aesop's Fable-Fable) Teach genre through personal connections (music and movies) Paraphrase the central message, lesson or moral - "What is the author trying to say?" Read same stories from different country (i.e. Cinderella- U.S. and Yeh-Shen- China) 	Students read fables and folktales from diverse cultures that represent various origin tales, such as Rudyard Kipling's "How the Camel Got His Hump" and Natalie Babbitt's <i>The Search for Delicious</i> , and paraphrase their central message, lesson or moral.

Essential Question(s): How do readers determine how characters, events and ideas develop and interact?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Literature

Anchor Standard: Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Standard: RL.2.3

Vocabulary: character, sequence, events, cause, effect

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar
RL.2.3. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges using key details.	 Identify how character responds to a situation (cause and effect) Link personal experiences to text Answer guided open ended questions 	 Use pictures to show character development (sequence, illustrations, magazines photographs) Use character maps Have students complete journal entries 	Students describe how the character of Bud in Christopher Paul Curtis' story <i>Bud, Not Buddy</i> responds to a major event in his life of being placed in a foster home.

Essential Question(s): How do readers interpret the author's use of language?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Literature

Anchor Standard: Craft and Structure

NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

Standard: RL.2.4

Vocabulary: rhythm, beats, rhyme, alliteration, repetition, phrases

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar
RL.2.4. Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.	 Ask/show why the author chose to use repeated words or phrases Demonstrate rhythm through physical movement (clapping, stomping, etc.) Use inflection and intonation when reading aloud to stress rhythm 	 Listen to audio versions of different stories, poems, and songs with rhythm. After reading/ listening to a story, poem, or song have students illustrate the meaning Sing words of a poem to tune you know (or make up a tune) Model using inflection and intonation when reading aloud to stress rhythm Use rhyming books (i.e. Dr. Seuss) 	Students describe the overall story structure of <i>The Thirteen Clocks</i> by James Thurber, describing how the interactions of the characters of the Duke and Princess Saralinda introduce the beginning of the story and how the suspenseful plot comes to an end.

Essential Question(s): How do readers use text structure to understand meaning? 21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving **Reading Literature Anchor Standard: Craft and Structure** NJSLSA.R5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole. Standard: RL.2.5 Vocabulary: story structure, beginning, middle, end, plot, conflict, solution **Grade Specific Standard Skills Procedures and Examples** • Identify events that occurred at the • Use graphic organizers (sequencing) RL.2.5. Describe the overall structure of a story, including • Chart story (what happened first, next, last) beginning, middle, and end of a story describing how the beginning • Examine basic story elements at each • Group retelling: "Can someone tell me what happened at the _____ introduces the story and the point in the story (ex. plotending concludes the action conflict/solution) (beginning/middle/end)"? identifying how each

Essential Question(s): How do readers analyze point of view and/or purpose?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Literature

earlier sections.

successive part builds on

Anchor Standard: Craft and Structure

NJSLSA.R6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Standard: RL.2.6

Vocabulary: point of view, dialogue

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
RL.2.6. Acknowledge	 Distinguish between characters in a 	Model how to distinguish between characters in a story
differences in the points of	story	Change intonation and inflection when reading aloud based on
view of characters, including	 Change intonation and inflection 	characters
by speaking in a different voice	when reading aloud based on	- Dramatize readings (acting, puppets, masks)
for each character when	characters	Ask questions to determine characters differing points of view
reading dialogue aloud.	 Dramatize readings (acting, puppets, masks) 	 Provide visuals to demonstrate characters' different points of view (i.e. cartoon thought bubbles)
	 Answer questions to determine 	Conduct role play (speaking from the point of view of different)
	characters differing points of view	characters)

Essential Question(s): How do re	aders use illustrations to understand the	e text?		
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinkin	g and Problem Solving			
Reading Literature				
Anchor Standard: Integration of	Knowledge and Ideas			
NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evaluat	e content presented in diverse media ar	nd formats, includ	ing visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.	
Standard: RL.2.7				
Vocabulary: illustration, characte	r, setting, plot, text			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills		Procedures and Examples	
RL.2.7. Use information gained	Refer to illustrations and text	t when	Conduct a picture walk (prediction making)	
from the illustrations and words	answering questions about cl	haracters,	 Ask questions to connect illustrations and the text 	
in a print or digital text to	setting, or plot		- "What words and pictures describe the	
demonstrate understanding of	 Use illustrations or phrases fr 	om the text to	(character, setting, plot) and	
its characters, setting, or plot.	describe the character, settin	gs, or plot	how?"	
Essential Question(s): How do re	aders determine and make meaning of t	the arguments/cla	aims presented in a text?	
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinkin	ng and Problem Solving			
Reading Literature				
Anchor Standard: Integration of				
NJSLSA.R8. Delineate and evalua	te the argument and specific claims in a	text, including th	e validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the	
evidence.				
Standard: RL.2.8				
Vocabulary:				
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and	Examples	
(Not applicable to literature)				
Essential Question(s): How do re	aders make connections between texts?)		
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinkin	ng and Problem Solving			
Reading Literature				
Anchor Standard: Integration of	Knowledge and Ideas			
NJSLSA.R9. Analyze and reflect o	n how two or more texts address similar	themes or topics	in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors	
take.				
Standard: RL.2.9				
Vocabulary: Venn-diagram, comp	pare, contrast	<u>.</u>		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Proce	edures and Examples	

more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors	story, answer questions about the similarities and differences	 Illustrate and describe in writing the differences between the stories Use graphic organizer (i.e. Venn-Diagram) 			
or from different cultures.	between the stories	 Have students sort details from both stories (sentence strips) 			
Essential Question(s): How do readers us	e comprehension strategies to improve un	derstanding of text?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Pro	oblem Solving				
Reading Literature	Reading Literature				
Anchor Standard: Range of Reading and	Anchor Standard: Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity				
NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.					
Standard: RL.2.10	Standard: RL.2.10				
Vocabulary: N/A					
Grade Specific Standard Skills Procedures and Examples					
RL.2.10. Read and comprehend	 Read a variety of genres 	Expose students to a variety of genres			
literature, including stories and poetry,	 Read literature varying in 	 Expose students to literature varying in complexity 			
at grade level text complexity or above	at grade level text complexity or above complexity • Scaffold reading and comprehension as needed				

• After reading two versions of a

Read different versions of the same story

RL.2.9. Compare and contrast two or

with scaffolding as needed.

English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 2 Reading Standards for Informational Text

Essential Question(s): How do readers use text to support answers to questions?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Informational Text

Anchor Standard: Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

Standard: RI.2.1

Vocabulary: "wh" questions

vocabalary: will questions	Vocabulary: Will questions			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar	
RI.2.1. Ask and answer such	Answer "wh" questions about	 Ask "wh" questions during and after a 	Students use Aliki's description of A	
questions as who, what,	the text	reading	Medieval Feast and demonstrate their	
where, when, why, and how to	Develop "wh" questions about	 Provide opportunities for students to 	understanding of all that goes into such	
demonstrate understanding of	the text	answer "wh" questions	an event by asking questions pertaining	
key details in a text.		 Graphic organizer (i.e. KWL chart) 	to who, what, where, when, why and	
			how such a meal happens and by	
			answering using key details.	

Essential Question(s): How do readers us key details from the text to support the main idea?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Informational Text

Anchor Standard: Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

Standard: RI.2.2

Vocabulary: main idea, key details

vocabulary. Illam luca, key uctai	113	
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
RI.2.2. Identify the main topic	 Determine the main idea 	Teach annotating
of a multiparagraph text as	 Identify key details 	- Highlight or underline main idea and
well as the focus of specific		key details
paragraphs within the text.		 Instruct and model how to identify main idea and connect details of a text

Connect key details to	
determine main topic of the	
text	

Essential Question(s): How do re	eaders make connections between concepts in a text?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking	ng and Problem Solving			
Reading Informational Text				
Anchor Standard: Key Ideas and	d Details			
NJSLSA.R3. Analyze how and wh	ny individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over t	he course of a text.		
Standard: RI.2.3				
Vocabulary: sequence, time ord	Vocabulary: sequence, time order, timeline			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
RI.2.3. Describe the	Recognize relationships between events or order	 Model strategies to determine connections in a text 		
connection between a series	of steps in a process	 Use graphic organizers (i.e. timeline, sentence strips) 		
of historical events, scientific	 Recognize and use time order words/transitions 	 Complete activities in which students must follow a set of 		
ideas or concepts, or steps in	to determine sequence	directions (i.e. science experiment)		
technical procedures in a text.				

Essential Question(s): How do readers determine the meaning and use of content specific vocabulary?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Informational Text

Anchor Standard: Craft and Structure

NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

Standard: RI.2.4

Vocabulary: text features, glossary, context clues,

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar
RI.2.4. Determine the meaning	 Access prior knowledge and 	Model use of text features, glossaries and context	Students determine the
of words and phrases in a text	experiences to determine and	clues	meanings of words and
relevant to a <i>grade 2 topic or</i>	clarify meaning of words and	 Use graphic organizer (i.e. Fill in the blank 	phrases encountered in
subject area.	phrases in a text	sentences)	Sarah L. Thomson's Where
		 Have students use words in context 	Do Polar Bears Live?, such as

 Use text features to determine 	cub, den, blubber, and the
and clarify meaning of words	Arctic.
and phrases	
 Locate and define vocabulary 	
using glossary and context	
clues	

Essential Question(s): How do readers use text features to locate information?				
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinkin	ng and Problem Solving			
Reading Informational Text				
Anchor Standard: Craft and Stru	cture			
NJSLSA.R5. Analyze the structure	e of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and la	rger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza)		
relate to each other and the who	ole.			
Standard: RI.2.5				
Vocabulary: text features: caption	ons, bold print, subheadings, sidebars, glossaries, indexes, elec	ronic menus, icons		
Grade Specific Standard Skills Procedures and Examples				
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
RI.2.5. Know and use various	O Identify the purpose of text features	Procedures and Examples Teach students how to locate key facts and information		
•		•		
RI.2.5. Know and use various	O Identify the purpose of text features	Teach students how to locate key facts and information		
RI.2.5. Know and use various text features (e.g., captions,	O Identify the purpose of text features O Identify text features to gather information	Teach students how to locate key facts and information using text features		

Essential Question(s): How do readers analyze point of view and/or purpose?				
21st Century Skill: Critical Thin	21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving			
Reading Informational Text				
Anchor Standard: Craft and Structure				
NJSLSA.R6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.				
Standard: RI.2.6				
Vocabulary: purpose, audience				
Grade Specific Standard Skills Procedures and Examples Exemplar				

questions about the text

facts or information in a text

efficiently.

RI.2.6. Identify the main	 Identify author's purpose of a 	O Ask questions:	Students read Selby Beeler's
purpose of a text, including	text	- "What is the author's purpose?"	Throw Your Tooth on the
what the author wants to	o Identify the intended	- "Why did the author write the text?"	Roof: Tooth Traditions Around
answer, explain, or describe.	audience	- "Who is the audience?"	the World and identify what
	 Explain the context in which 	- "How can you use this information?"	Beeler wants to answer as
	this text can be used		well as explain the main
			purposes of the text.

Essential Question(s): How do readers use information from illustrations and text to demonstrate understanding?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinkir	ng and Problem Solving		
Reading Informational Text			
Anchor Standard: Integration of	Knowledge and Ideas		
NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evalua	te content presented in diverse media a	nd formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as	in words.
Standard: RI.2.7			
Vocabulary: illustration, diagram	n, graph, map		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar
RI.2.7. Explain how specific illustrations and images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.	 Locate and describe images used in the text Answer questions based on images (i.e. illustrations, diagrams, maps, graphs) Identify commonalities between text and text features and explain how they support each other 	 Teach students how images contribute to a text Teach students how to make connections between images and text 	Students explain how the specific image of a soap bubble and other accompanying illustrations in Walter Wick's A Drop of Water: A Book of Science and Wonder contribute to clarify their understanding of bubbles and water.

Essential Question(s): How do readers determine and make meaning of the arguments/claims presented in a text?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Reading Informational Text

Anchor Standard: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

NJSLSA.R8. Delineate and evalua	ate the argument and specific claims in a	text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the	relevance and sufficiency of the
evidence.			
Standard: RI.2.8			
Vocabulary: reason, author's po	int		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	Exemplar
RI.2.8. Describe and identify the logical connections of how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text	 Identify reasons that support the author's point Evaluate reasons to determine if they support the author's point 	 Teach students to identify reasons within a text Ask questions to evaluate reasons "Do you think that is a good reason? Why or why not?" 	Students describe the reasons behind Joyce Milton's statement that bats are nocturnal in her Bats: Creatures of the Night and how she supports the points she is making in the text.

Essential Question(s): How do r	eaders make connections or determine differences and	/or similarities among texts of the same topic?
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinki	ng and Problem Solving	
Reading Informational Text		
Anchor Standard: Integration o	f Knowledge and Ideas	
NJSLSA.R9. Analyze and reflect	on how two or more texts address similar themes or to	pics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors
take.		
Standard: RI.2.9		
Vocabulary: compare and contr	ast, Venn-Diagram	
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
RI.2.9. Compare and contrast	Identify the key points of a text	Model how to identify key points in a text
the most important points	 Compare and contrast the key points in two 	 Present multiple texts on the same topic
presented by two texts on the	texts on the same topic	 Teach how to compare and contrasts two texts
same topic.		 Use graphic organizers (i.e. Venn-Diagram)

Essential Question(s): How do readers understand information texts in all subject areas?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving			
Reading Informational Text			
Anchor Standard: Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity			
NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.			
Standard: RI.2.10			
Vocabulary: N/A			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	

RI.2.10. Read and comprehend informational texts,	Comprehend informational text at	Expose students to a variety of grade level
including history/social studies, science, and	grade level proficiency	informational text
technical texts, at grade level text complexity		 Scaffold reading and comprehension as needed
proficiently with scaffolding as needed.		

English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 2 <u>Foundational Skills</u>

Essential Question(s): How do readers apply phonics to decode words?		
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinki	ng and Problem Solving	
Foundational Skills		
Area: Phonics and Word Recogn	nition	
Standard: RF.2.3		
Vocabulary: short vowel, long vo	owel, diphthong, syllable, root, affix, prefix, suf	fix
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-le	vel phonics and word analysis skills in decoding	g words.
RF.2.3.A. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.	 Identify common vowel teams (diphthongs) Apply spelling rules for vowel teams 	 Teach vowel teams Regular: Ex-Long A: a-e, ai, ay Irregular: Ex-oi, oo, oy Match vowel team to picture Ex: Picture of "boy" Index cards with: "oi" and "oy" Personal list of words (Word Study Journal) Spelling dictations
RF.2.3.B. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.	 Identify two syllable words Divide words into syllables (pattern of syllables used to determine vowel sound) 	 Clapping Divide and mark syllables Ex: "Hotel" 1st Syllable: ho- (Long vowel O) 2nd Syllable: -tel (Short vowel E)

Born on August 23, 2017 by the South Bergen Jointure Commission Board of Education

RF.2.3.C. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.	 List prefixes and suffixes and their meanings Determine parts of a word (root, prefix, suffix) 	 Create prefix and suffix meaning charts (i.e. re-, pre-, -ly, -ing, etc.) Teach how affixes affect the meaning of a root word
RF.2.3.D. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.	 List common irregular spelling-sound correspondences Ex: Kn- Know, Knot, Knock Ph- Phone, phonics 	Personal list of words (Word Study Journal)
RF.2.3.E. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.	Identify commonly misspelled words	 Word wall Word rings Personal list of words (Word Study Journal)

Essential Question(s): How do r	eaders improve fluency to support comprehension?	
21st Century Skill: Critical Think	ing and Problem Solving	
Foundational Skills		
Area: Fluency		
Standard: RF.2.4		
Vocabulary: fluency, accuracy, e	xpression, rate, context clues	
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
RF.2.4. Read with sufficient accu	racy and fluency to support comprehension.	
RF.2.4.A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.	 Employ reading strategies while reading independently and aloud Pre-reading: prediction making, setting a purpose During reading: ask/answer questions, make connections After reading: summarize 	 Model strategies good readers use (i.e. questioning, re-reading, using context clues) Practice a variety of reading formats: student guided reading peer reading teacher read-aloud
RF.2.4.B. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.	Read text with:AccuracyAppropriate rateExpression	 Model fluent reading with proper pacing, emphasis, and expression Administer running records and fluency tests
RF.2.4.C. Use context to confirm or self-correct word	 Use context clues when decoding and determining word meaning 	 Discuss strategies to confirm word recognition or self-correct miscues

recognition and	 Using context clues
understanding, rereading as	- Rereading
necessary.	 Model rereading to correct errors
	 "How can the other words in the sentence help us identify new
	words?"

English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 2 Writing

Essential Question(s): How do writers use valid evidence to support claims?		
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking	and Problem Solving	
Writing		
Anchor Standard: Text Types and P	Purpose	
NJSLSA.W1. Write arguments to sup	pport claims in an analysis of substantive topics	or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
Standard: W.2.1		
Vocabulary: linking words, opinion,	, opening sentence, supporting detail, evidence,	concluding statement, paragraph
Grade Specific Standard Sk	kills	Procedures and Examples
W.2.1. 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., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a conclusion.	 Develop a clear, focused topic sentence that states an opinion Brainstorm reasons that support an opinion Identify and write valid reasons Use linking words and phrases when drafting body Draft a conclusion to support an opening statement 	 Provide blank template for organizational structure (includes: opinion, valid reasons) Model drafting writing Use graphic organizers (i.e. KWL chart, Pro/Con List, Venn Diagram, Web, Opinion/Supporting Evidence) Create word wall (i.e. linking words) Introduce writing rubric

Essential Question(s): How do writers explore topics and convey ideas?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Writing

Anchor Standard: Text Types and Purpose

NJSLSA.W2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Standard: W.2.2

Vocabulary: explanatory, informative, web, brainstorm, opening sentence, supporting details, facts/opinions, concluding statement

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	
W.2.2. Write	Brainstorm topics	 Model use of a web when brainstorming 	
informative/explanatory texts	 Sort and choose relevant information 	 Teach students how to take notes: post-its, note cards, etc. 	
in which they introduce a	 Write opening statement 	 Use graphic organizers (i.e. topic/supporting details and facts vs. 	
topic, use evidence-based	 Add supporting details 	opinion)	
facts and definitions to	 Distinguish between fact and opinion 	Create word wall	
develop points, and provide a	 Use linking words/phrases when drafting 	Introduce writing rubric	
conclusion.	body to connect ideas		
	Draft a conclusion		

Essential Question(s): How do writers develop effective narratives?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Writing

Anchor Standard: Text Types and Purpose

NJSLSA.W3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Standard: W.2.3

Vocabulary: narrative, conflict/resolution, plot, characters, setting

Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
W.2.3. 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.	 Brainstorm basic story elements (setting, plot, character, conflict and resolution) Draft narrative (Include descriptions, thoughts and feelings into draft) Write a conclusion that resolves the narrative 	 Conduct mini lesson on story elements Use graphic organizers for brainstorming Model strategies to develop strong openings and closings (provide examples) Teach how to integrate descriptions, thoughts, and feelings into writing (provide examples) Introduce transition words

Essential Question(s): How do writers create effective pieces of writing?				
21st Century Skill: Critical Thir	21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving			
Writing				
Anchor Standard: Production	Anchor Standard: Production and Distribution of Text			
NJSLSA.W4. Produce clear and	NJSLSA.W4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.			
Standard: W.2.4				
Vocabulary:				
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Skills Procedures and Examples		
(Begins in grade 3)				

Essential Question(s): How do v	Essential Question(s): How do writers use the writing process to improve text?		
21st Century Skill: Critical Think	ing and Problem Solving		
Writing			
Anchor Standard: Production a	nd Distribution of Text		
NJSLSA.W5. Develop and streng	then writing as needed by planning, revising, editi	ng, rewriting, or trying a new approach.	
Standard: W.2.5			
Vocabulary: writing process, bra	Vocabulary: writing process, brainstorm, prewrite, draft, revise, edit, peer edit, rubric		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills Procedures and Examples		
W.2.5. With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed through self-reflection, revising and editing.	 Complete the following stages of the writing process: brainstorm, draft, revise/edit Peer edit 	 List and model steps of the writing process Mini-lessons as needed Use writing scoring rubric Teach rules/strategies for peer editing Conduct writing conferences 	

Essential Question(s): How do writers use technology to facilitate writing and collaboration?

21st Century Skill: Information Literacy, Communication and Collaboration

Writing

Anchor Standard: Production a	Anchor Standard: Production and Distribution of Text			
NJSLSA.W6. Use technology, inc	luding the Internet, to produce and publish writing and	to interact and collaborate with others.		
Standard: W.2.6				
Vocabulary: publish, blog, wiki,	Vocabulary: publish, blog, wiki, web page, collaborate, peer edit			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
W.2.6. With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.	 Use technology to record and organize information With guidance, use technology to publish writing in a variety of formats (blogs, wikis, web pages, etc.) Collaborate with others 	 Access computer lab Demonstrate how to use various publishing technologies Provide opportunities for peer collaboration 		

21st Century Skill: Critical Think	king and Problem Solving, Information Literacy	
Writing		
Anchor Standard: Research and	Build Present Knowledge	
NJSLSA.W7. Conduct short as w	rell as more sustained research projects, utilizing ar	n inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating
understanding of the subject ur	nder investigation.	
Standard: W.2.7		
Vocabulary: research, sources,	evaluate, annotate, organize	
Grade Specific Standard	Skills Procedures and Examples	
W.2.7. Participate in shared	 Explore subject using various sources 	Provide lesson on basic researching skills
research and writing projects	 Take notes to record information from 	Provide multiple sources on topics
(e.g., read a number of books	sources	 Teach annotating/ note taking
on a single topic to produce a	 Determine if source is appropriate in 	- Highlight or underline main idea and details
report; record science	relation to topic	 Have students complete information sorting activities
observations).	 Evaluate and organize information 	 Model how to evaluate information for writing (what to include vs.
	 Draft research writing project 	what not to include)

Essential Question(s): How do writers evaluate and use sources?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Information Literacy

Writing

Anchor Standard: Research and Build Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.W8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism..

Standard: W.2.8

Vocabulary: sources			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	
W.2.8. Recall information from	 Access prior knowledge to answer questions 	Provide multiple sources on topics	
experiences or gather	 Answer questions by referring to information 	 Model how to use sources to answer questions 	
information from provided	from a given source		
sources to answer a question.			

Essential Question(s): How do writers apply evidence from text to support conclusions?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Writing

Anchor Standard: Research and Build Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.W9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Standard: W.2.9

Vocabulary

vocabulary:		
Grade Specific Standard Skills		Procedures and Examples
(Begins in Grade 4)		

Essential Question(s): How do writers successfully create text based upon the established time frame, task, purpose and audience?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

Writing

Anchor Standard: Research and Build Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.W10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Standard: W.2.10			
Vocabulary:			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	
(Begins in Grade 3)			

English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 2 <u>Speaking and Listening</u>

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration				
Speaking and Listening				
Anchor Standard: Research and Build	l Present Knowledge			
NJSLSA.SL1. Prepare for and participa	te effectively in a range of conversations and colla	borations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing		
their own clearly and persuasively.				
Standard: SL.2.1	Standard: SL.2.1			
Vocabulary: discussion, conversation,	active listening, on topic			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
SL.2.1. Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.				
SL.2.1.A. Follow agreed-upon norms	 Follow determined rules during class 	Establish and model rules for discussion including: active		
for discussions (e.g., gaining the	discussions	listening, turn taking, respect opinions, establishing roles		
floor in respectful ways, listening to		Create classroom rules chart		

Essential Question(s): How do students express thoughts and ideas in an effective manner?

others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).		Practice large and small group discussions
SL.2.1.B. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their explicit comments to the remarks of others	 Contribute to the classroom conversations by active listening, asking questions, and linking comments within the discussion Demonstrate ability to stay on topic 	 Provide opportunities for classroom conversations Introduce how to link conversations Model "give and take" within a discussion Model characteristics of good conversation: Pose and respond to questions, avoid repetition, stay on topic, etc.
SL.2.1.C. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.	 Clarify discussion topics during classroom conversation 	 Introduce and model appropriate techniques for further explanation Practice large and small group discussions

Essential Question(s): How do readers use information presented in diverse formats to determine main ideas and supporting details?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinki	ing and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration		
Speaking and Listening			
Anchor Standard: Research and	Build Present Knowledge		
NJSLSA.SL2. Integrate and evaluation	ate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visu	ally, quantitatively, and orally.	
Standard: SL.2.2			
Vocabulary: key idea, detail, me	dia, active listening		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples	
SL.2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.	 Listen for and identify key ideas and details in a text read aloud or information presented orally Listen for and identify information presented in a variety of formats Retell a text or information using key ideas and/or details 	 Teach/review strategies for active listening Present information through various media formats Model how to identify key ideas and details in media presented orally 	

Essential Question(s): How do li	Essential Question(s): How do listeners evaluate speakers?		
21st Century Skill: Critical Think	ing and Problem Solving, Communication	n and Collaboration	
Speaking and Listening			
Anchor Standard: Research and	Build Present Knowledge		
NJSLSA.SL3. Evaluate a speaker's	s point of view, reasoning, and use of evi	dence and rhetoric.	
Standard: SL.2.3			
Vocabulary: N/A	Vocabulary: N/A		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills Procedures and Examples		
SL.2.3. 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.	 Ask and answer questions about information presented by a speaker Elaborate on the points made by the speaker 	 Teach effective questioning strategies to evaluate a speaker Teach students how to ask and answer higher level questions (Bloom's Taxonomy) 	

Essential Question(s): How do speakers vary their presentation of information dependent upon the established task, purpose and audience?		
21st Century Skill: Critical Think	ing and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration	
Speaking and Listening		
Anchor Standard: Presentation	of Knowledge and Ideas	
NJSLSA.SL4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.		
Standard: SL.2.4		
Vocabulary: relevant, irrelevant, time order words, transitions, non-verbal techniques, public speaking, communication, pace, volume, tone		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
SL.2.4. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant,	 Distinguish between relevant and irrelevant details Use time order words/transitions to sequence important event 	 Introduce and model basic public speaking skills Demonstrate the use of non-verbal techniques (posture, eye contact, facial expression and gesture) Create a public speaking checklist

descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.	 Use appropriate nonverbal techniques communication 	hniques to enhance Provide opportunities for students to practice public speaking skills		
,	Speak at an appropriate pace,	, c		
Essential Question(s): How do s	tudents enhance a presentation?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Think	ing and Problem Solving, Communication	n and Collaboration		
Speaking and Listening				
Anchor Standard: Presentation	of Knowledge and Ideas			
NJSLSA.SL5. Make strategic use	NJSLSA.SL5. Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.			
Standard: SL.2.5				
Vocabulary: presentation, visua	l display			
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add	 Read story or poem (original 	 Use a variety of technologies to record students individually reading aloud: 		
drawings or other visual	or previously published)	- Tape recorder		
displays to stories or recounts	aloud for recording	- Video camera		
of experiences when	 Use a variety of formats to 	- Podcast		
appropriate to clarify ideas,	enhance reading (visual	- iMovie		
thoughts, and feelings.	display)	- PowerPoint		
		- Recordable books		

Essential Question(s): How do students demonstrate command of formal English?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Think	ing and Problem Solving, Communication and Collabora	ation	
Speaking and Listening			
Anchor Standard: Presentation	of Knowledge and Ideas		
NJSLSA.SL6 Adapt speech to a va	NJSLSA.SL6 Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.		
Standard: SL.2.6			
Vocabulary: communicate, clarify, fragment, complete, and run-on sentences			
Grade Specific Standard	Grade Specific Standard Skills Procedures and Examples		
SL.2.6. Produce complete	Distinguish among fragment, complete and	Encourage students to speak in complete sentences	
sentences when appropriate	run-on sentences	Model the use of standard English	
to task and situation in order	 Speak in complete sentences 	Observe and document students' use of language	
	- Provide requested detail		

to provide requested detail or	or clarification	
clarification.		

English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 2 <u>Language</u>

Essential Question(s): How do students effectively use the conventions of standard English to convey a message?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration

Language

Anchor Standard: Conventions of Standard English

NJSLSA.L1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

Standard: L.2.1

Vocabulary: collective nouns, irregular plural nouns, reflexive pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, simple and compound sentences, conjunctions

Grade Specific Standard	Skills Proc	edures and Examples
L.2.1. Demonstrate command of the	conventions of standard English grammar and usage	when writing or speaking.
L.2.1.A. Use collective nouns (e.g., group).	Identify and define collective nouns	Provide examples of collective nounsProvide oral and written practice
L.2.1.B. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish).	 Identify and define frequently occurring irregular plural nouns Form the irregular plurals of frequently occurring singular nouns 	 Provide examples of irregular plural nouns Provide oral and written practice
L.2.1.C. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself, ourselves</i>).	 Identify and define reflexive pronouns Demonstrate the use of reflexive pronoun oral and written language 	 Provide examples of reflexive pronouns Provide oral and written practice
L.2.1.D. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told).	 Identify and define past tense of frequent occurring irregular verbs 	 Provide examples of past tense irregular verbs Provide oral and written practice
L.2.1.E. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.	 Identify and define adjectives and adverbs Distinguish between adjectives and adverb Use adjectives and adverbs correctly 	· _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ ·
L.2.1.F. 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>).	 Distinguish between a simple and compousentence Produce complete simple and compound sentences 	 Provide examples of complete simple and compound sentences (teach conjunctions) Provide oral and written practice

Essential Question(s): How do students effectively use the conventions of standard English mechanics to convey a message?			
21st Century Skill: Critical Thinki	21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration		
Language			
Anchor Standard: Conventions of	of Standard English		
NJSLSA.L2. Demonstrate comma	NJSLSA.L2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.		
Standard: L.2.2			
Vocabulary: capitalization, commas, apostrophe, contractions, possessive, parts of a letter: greeting and closing, reference materials			
Grade Specific Standard Skills Procedures and Examples			
L.2.2.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.			

L.2.2.A. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.	 Distinguish between common and proper nouns Demonstrate correct capitalization of holidays, product names, and geographic names in writing Use correct capitalization 	 Provide examples of correct and incorrect capitalization Provide written practice
L.2.2.B. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.	 Identify the components of a letter Demonstrate the correct use of commas when writing letters 	 Provide examples of letters Provide written practice Have students write a friendly letter
L.2.2.C. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.	 Identify and explain the purpose and formation of contractions and possessives. Demonstrate correct formation and use of contractions and possessives. Use apostrophes in contractions and possessives correctly. 	 Provide examples of correct use and formation of contractions and possessives. Provide written practice
L.2.2.D. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., $cage \rightarrow badge;$ $boy \rightarrow boil$).	 Identify common spelling patterns. Demonstrate use of learned spelling patterns when writing. 	 Provide examples of spelling patterns (i.e. word wall) Provide oral and written practice
L.2.2.E. Consult print and digital resources, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.	 Apply alphabet knowledge to use beginning dictionaries to check and correct spelling. Strengthen writing by using reference materials when drafting and editing. 	Model use of reference materials to check spelling

Essential Question(s): How do students use their knowledge of language to communicate effectively and increase understanding?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration

Language

Anchor Standard: Knowledge of Language

NJSLSA.L3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

Standard: L.2.3

Vocabulary: formal English, informal English		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples
L.2.3. Use knowledge of languag	e and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or lis	tening.
L.2.3.A. Compare formal and informal uses of English.	 Identify and distinguish between formal and informal English. Identify purposes, audiences, and environments that require formal and informal English. Adjust use of formal and informal English for purpose, audience, and environment. 	 Provide examples of formal and informal uses of English Listen to examples of formal/informal language Provide oral and written practice

Essential Question(s): How do students use context clues and word parts to clarify the meaning of unknown words?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration

Language

Anchor Standard: Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

NJSLSA.L4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

Standard: L.2.4		
Vocabulary: context clue, prefix, suff	x, root word, compound word, glossary, dictionary	
Grade Specific Standard Ski	ls Pi	rocedures and Examples
L.2.4. Determine or clarify the mean of strategies.	ng of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phra	ases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array
L.2.4.A. Use sentence-level context a a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	 Identify context clues that help determine or the meaning of a word or phrase. Access prior knowledge to help determine or the meaning of a word or phrase. Discuss word meanings as they are encountered. 	meaning of unknown words clarify Provide oral and written practice
L.2.4.B. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g happy/unhappy, tell/retell).	'	 Create a prefix meaning charts (i.e. re-, pre-, etc.) Teach how prefixes affect the meaning of a root word Provide written practice
L.2.4.C. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).	 Identify/define the root word in unknown wo Identify common suffixes and their meanings Use meaning of prefixes and suffixes to explain meaning of known root words. 	. unknown words to determine new word meaning
L.2.4.D. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark).	 Identify compound words presented orally an variety of texts. Combine meanings of individual words togeth determine meaning of new compound words Use compound words orally and in writing. 	identify which individual words would combine to create the compound word
L.2.4.E. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.	 Apply alphabet knowledge to use glossaries a dictionaries. Use guide words and text features to help fine information within a specific source. Strengthen writing by using glossaries and be dictionaries to determine word choice. 	vocabulary words are presented • Provide opportunities for practice

Essential Question(s): How do students demonstrate their understanding of word meaning when making connections between related words?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration

Language

Anchor Standard: Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

NJSLSA.L5. Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

Standard: L.2.5

Vocabulary: synonym, adjective, verb		
Grade Specific Standard	Skills Procedures and Examples	
L.2.5. Demonstrate understanding	of figurative language, word relationships and	nuances in word meanings.
L.2.5.A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or juicy).	 Access and connect to prior knowledge and experiences to make connections to words for meaning and application in real life 	 Model making connections between words and their uses (verbalize thinking process)
L.2.5.B. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).	 Identify synonyms for given verbs and adjectives Use context clues to distinguish intensity (nuances) of meaning among synonyms 	 Verb: Demonstrate different degrees of action Ex: The differences between tossing, hurling, and throwing a ball Adjectives: Using an illustration, have students determine adjectives to describe the picture. After creating the list of adjectives, determine which words are most accurate according to the context

Essential Question(s): How do student apply their knowledge of the English language to communicate most effectively?

21st Century Skill: Critical Thinking and Problem Solving, Communication and Collaboration

Language

Anchor Standard: Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

NJSLSA.L6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Standard: L.2.6

vocabulary: N/A				
Grade Specific Standard	Skills	Procedures and Examples		
L.2.6. 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., When other kids are happy that makes me happy).	 Use grade appropriate language and vocabulary at a level of proficiency Use standard English to communicate effectively 	 Provide strategies and examples of using standard English Provide speaking and writing opportunities during which students can strengthen command of standard English 		