READINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT Second Grade English Language Arts Curriculum 2023

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Reviewed by:

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I. Purpose and Overview

The Readington School District literacy program provides a balanced instructional approach that includes four main categories: (1) reading, (2) writing, (3) phonics, and (3) speaking and listening. Second grade is a time of consolidating literacy skills in order to become a more fluent reader and writer. The second grade curriculum is designed to provide the instruction that students need to apply the skills and strategies that they learned in first grade to more challenging texts and with increasing sophistication. Typically, second grade students move from beginning readers to chapter books and from writing a few pages in a book with connected sentences to writing stories with a clear beginning, middle, and end. The second grade curriculum is a road map for this growth.

By the end of second grade, readers should be able to know the characteristics of a range of genres, including realistic fiction, simple fantasy, informational texts, traditional literature, and biography. Second graders should be able to read chapter books and be interested in special forms of chapter books such as longer series books and mysteries. At the end of second grade students should be able to read and comprehend fiction narratives that are straightforward but have elaborate plots and multiple characters that develop and show some change over time. Students at the end of second grade should be able to read shorter nonfiction texts, mostly on single topics and identify and use underlying structures (description, comparison and contrast, temporal sequence, problem and solution, cause and effect). An end-of-year second grader should be able to process sentences that are complex, contain prepositional phrases, introductory claims, and lists of nouns, verbs, or adjectives. Word solving is smooth and automatic in both silent and oral reading and students can read and understand descriptive words, some complex content-specific words, and some technical words. Students read silently and independently. In oral reading, second graders reflect all aspects of smooth, fluent processing.

Students write daily for a variety of writing experiences, generate ideas for writing through talking with the teacher and classmates. They also expand their prewriting skills, drafting and editing strategies, and learn more conventions of written language (mechanics) that are appropriate for their age and grade level. Students produce opinion, narrative, and information pieces of writing that demonstrate their growing knowledge of the structure of each genre. By June of second grade, students that are on benchmark as writers are able to produce a page or more of writing each day, the amount that would fill a piece of notebook paper. End-of-year second graders are able to revise their writing making large scale changes to better their pieces. They edit their writing for spelling, punctuation, and language usage. End-of-year second graders know how to draft correctly capitalizing proper nouns, using apostrophes for contractions and possessives, and employ correct end punctuation. Students are beginning to edit for comma usage in dialogue and correct capitalization of titles. Proficient end-of-year second grade writers know how to use available resources to them as writers (word walls, high-frequency words, etc.) to edit for and correct misspelled words. Second graders are true writers with craft, style, and fluency.

Embedded in writing instruction is continued handwriting practice. A review of the formation of letters and numbers is built upon the learning from first grade instruction. Some students may need additional practice with correct pencil grip, the formation of letters and numbers with a formalized handwriting program. Instruction occurs in the regularly scheduled second grade classroom, but with first grade materials.

Phonics and spelling instruction help students learn how to decode words, build vocabulary and spell words correctly. Students are taught to use strategies to decode words with regular and irregular patterns, to use context clues, and to look for known chunks of words in larger words. Word study includes developing sight word knowledge and spelling instruction. Students add to their sight word knowledge through word wall activities, guided reading activities, and repeated reading of familiar text. Students learn phonics through specific instruction in sound/symbol relationships, building word families, guided reading instruction, and repeated reading. In vocabulary, students develop an increasingly sophisticated store of words through broad reading, direct instruction from the teacher, and the use of tools like the dictionary on online Internet sources. Students acquire vocabulary through incremental, repeated exposure in a variety of contexts to the words they are trying to learn.

Speaking and listening instruction is integrated into the school day in a variety of instructional venues, including morning meetings, strategy groups, conferences, peer conferencing, and class or small group instruction. Students learn to listen and respond in a variety of instructional environments. Students learn that effective listeners and speakers can restate, interpret, respond and evaluate what others have said.

The second grade literacy program is designed to provide a developmentally appropriate learning guide for reading, writing, speaking and listening, and word study. The curriculum reflects the current research in early

childhood literacy education through its focus on developing oral language competence, concepts about books and print, and opportunities to express thoughts in writing. Second grade is a transformative year for students. They are ready to be more in control of their reading and writing lives, plan in more sophisticated ways, and set loftier goals. It is a time of huge growth and a time for children to meet high expectations as they ready themselves for the demands of third grade.

II. Goals

This curriculum is linked to the 2016 New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts. Each unit is connected directly to the Anchor Standards, Strands, and Progress Indicators outlined in the document. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the standards.

III. Assessment

Student learning will be assessed through

- Student/teacher conferences
- Running Record Assessment conducted at least three times a year for all students and more frequently for students not on benchmark
- Benchmark Assessments for Student Writing in Narrative, Opinion, and Information
- Writing samples and student writing portfolios
- Student presentations
- Writers Notebooks
- Readers Notebooks
- Student Performance Checklists for Writing
- Standards Based Writing Rubrics
- Writing Pathways Performance Assessments
- Learning Progressions
- Rubrics
- Snap word assessments
- Developmental spelling assessments

<u>Accommodations and modifications</u> are available for those students who demonstrate a need and can be located on the curriculum page of the district website.

IV. 2nd Grade Pacing Guide

	Reading	Phonics	Writers Writing
Unit 1 Sept./Oct. 8 weeks	 Second-Grade Reading Growth Spurt Reading Fiction (Unit 1) Readers get stronger by reading a lot Second grade readers roll up their sleeves to figure out tricky words, drawing on everything they know Readers think about how the whole book clicks together, noticing masterful writing 	 Growing into Second Grade Phonics (Unit 1) Learning long vowels and vowel teams from reading literature R-controlled vowels Becoming more careful spellers, especially with troublemaker words Spelling by patterns 	 Lessons from the Masters: Improving Narrative Craft (Unit 1) Strategies for choosing small moments from their lives so they can generate ideas for stories easily Learning to write in powerful ways: trying out craft moves learned from mentor authors Revise with purpose, consider craft and the effect different craft choices have on the way a story sounds to a reader
Unit 2	Becoming Experts: Reading	Big Words Take Big Resolve:	The How-To Guide for
Nov./Dec. 8 weeks	 Nonfiction (Unit 2) Nonfiction readers 	Tackling Multisyllabic Words (Unit 2)	Nonfiction Writing (IfThen Unit Book)
0 WEEKS	• notice, learn and	 Solving challenging 	 Writers try out craft

	 question Using context to build knowledge of unknown words Thinking and rethinking about how information is connected across books 	 words methodically, part by part Hard and soft sounds of C and G Spelling words with endings 	 moves from the experts when writing nonfiction Writers set goals and plan their writing carefully by writing out a sequence of steps in order to teach others Writers keep their audience in mind throughout the writing process
Unit 3 Jan./Feb. 6 weeks	 Reading and Role Playing: Fairy Tales, Folktales, Fables, and Fantasy Pay attention to how characters act: gestures, movement, dialogue tags, word choice, passages that exemplify character's motives Using storyteller voices; paying attention to volume, pauses, matching voices to the mood of the story, using different "extra-special" words Analyzing books to determine similar character types and listing the different roles characters play Fairy tales, like other stories they have read, often include a lesson 	Mini-Unit 1: Powerful Patterns: Using Rimes and Rhyming to Build Fluency • Review unit to develop automaticity	 Writing About Reading (Unit 3) Writers make their letters about books even better by retelling important parts Writers plan, research, and rehearse their opinions to make their reviews more persuasive Writers write in compelling ways in order to convince their audience
Unit 4 Feb./March 5 weeks	 Bigger Books Mean Amping up Reading Power (Unit 3) Using meaning to read fluently Recognizing literary language Holding on to stories even when books are long Self-assessing and setting goals 	 Word Builders: Construction, Demolition, and Vowel Power (Unit 3) Building bigger, longer, more complex words, syllable by syllable Using long-vowel patterns to build big words Using vowels to help decode big words 	 Poetry: Powerful Thoughts in Tiny Packages (Unit 4) Poets find poems in the strong feelings and concrete details of life Searching for honest, precise words: language matters Revising poems: Replacing feeling words with word pictures Editing poems: Reading aloud to find trouble spots
Unit 5 April 4 weeks	 Readers Can Read about Science Topics to Become Experts Identifying strategies for reading to learn Comparing and contrasting texts on the topic of choice Readers make observations, ask 	 Word Collectors (Unit 4) Collecting words from books, using context clues to discern meaning Using compound words to make new words Learning new prefixes Investigating how 	 Informational Writing: Lab Reports and Science Books (Unit 2) Authors share scientific ideas/conclusions Comparing results and reading more expert materials to consider new questions Drawing on all we know to

	questions, voice disagreements, and make additions to what they have read	suffixes affect the meaning of words	 rehearse and plan information books Writers use a small repertoire of revision strategies and know that there are ways that revision can pay off
Unit 6 May/June 6 weeks	 Series Book Clubs (Unit 4) Series book readers grow to understand the characters Authors use literary language to make the ordinary extraordinary When readers love a series, they can't keep it to themselves 	 Mini-Unit 2: Tackling Troublemakers, Once and for All Review unit to develop automaticity Mini-Unit 3: Yes, They Can: Exploring Parts of Speech Review unit to develop automaticity 	 Opinion Writing Using Persuasive Reviews Organize and plan opinion writing, angling reviews toward their audience Elaborate by using thought prompts, choosing relevant details, and including small moments Review writers have a logical, organizing structure to their writing Consider the audience when doing revision work
Unit 7 June 1 week	 A Celebration of Reading: My Favorite Genres, Series, and Authors Assist students with goal setting Reflection on growth as a reader Identify fiction and nonfiction reading strategies that are personal favorites 		 Celebrating Writing Across the Genres Review a portfolio of writing work from this year and identify areas of growth Create writing goals for 3rd grade Choose a piece of unpublished writing and apply the strategies learned this year to polish and publish it

2nd GRADE READING Readers Workshop~ Unit 1 Second-Grade Reading Growth Spurt: Reading Fiction (8 weeks September/October)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points for Reading Skills:	Core Materials:
Strong readers make many	Bend 1: Taking Charge of Reading	Units of Study for Reading
decisions as they read.	Readers choose HOW to read	
,	• Second grade readers take a	Supplemental Materials:
Careful readers must remember	sneak peek to decide how a	Leveled Bookroom
to think about the story as they	book wants to be read	Classroom Libraries
read.	 Readers get stronger by 	
	reading a lot	<u>Shared Reading:</u>
Good readers are careful,	• Readers read in longer phrases,	<i>Mercy Watson to the Rescue</i> by Kate
flexible, and persistent word	scooping up snap words	DiCamillo
solvers.	 Keeping tabs on 	Song of your choice - e.g., <i>There</i>
	comprehension	Was an Old Lady Who Swallowed a
Readers collect all they have	 Identifying theme or message 	Fly
learned as writers and apply it to	 Readers track characters and 	

.1 . 1.		
their reading.	notice what challenges them	Read Alouds:
Casta	• Second graders can mark their	Those Darn Squirrels! by Adam
Goals:	thinking with a Post-It	Rubin
RL.2.1. Ask and answer such	Dend 2. Menling Handte Colue	Gooney Bird Greene by Lois Lowry
questions as who, what, where,	Bend 2: Working Hard to Solve	(A chapter book read-aloud)
when, why, and how to	Tricky Words	A Chair for My Mother by Ezra Jack
demonstrate understanding of	 Second grade readers roll up 	Keats
key details in a text.	their sleeves to figure out	A Letter to Amy by Ezra Jack Keats
RL.2.2. Recount stories, including	tricky words, drawing on	<i>The Important Book</i> by Margaret
fables and folktales from diverse	everything they know	Wise Brown
cultures, and determine their	Readers use more than one	A Quiet Place by Douglas Wood
central message/theme, lesson,	strategy at a time; figuring out	Boundless Grace by Mary Hoffman
or moral.	what makes sense and	<i>Chicken Sunday</i> by Patricia Polacco
RL.2.3 . Describe how characters	checking the first letters	Daddy Makes the Best Spaghetti by
in a story respond to major	 Some beginnings and ending 	Anna Hines
events and challenges using key details.	can be read in a snap	<i>Everybody Needs a Rock</i> by Byrd
	• Don't forget the middle!	Baylor Fireflice/Py Julie Prinklee
RL.2.4. Describe how words and	Readers are flexible when they	<i>Fireflies!</i> By Julie Brinkloe <i>The Bear that Heard Crying</i> by
phrases (e.g., regular beats,	encounter tricky vowel teams	
alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and	in tricky wordsReaders have strategies for	Natalie Kinsey Warnock <i>Wolf!</i> by Becky Bloom
		<i>I Hate to Read</i> by Rita Marshall
meaning in a story, poem, or	figuring out brand new words, too	<i>The Best Place to Read</i> by Debbie
song. RL.2.5. Describe the overall	 Readers check themselves and 	Bertram
structure of a story, including	• Readers check themselves and their reading	If You Were a Writer by Nixon
describing how the beginning	their reading	Into the Sea by Guiberson
	Bond 2: Paying Close Attention to	<i>Julius, The Baby of the World</i> by
introduces the story and the	Bend 3: Paying Close Attention to Authors	Kevin Henkes
ending concludes the action	Authors have intentions	
identifying how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	 Authors follow a story 	<i>Kitchen Dance</i> by Maurie J. Manning
RL.2.7. Use information gained	structure	My Rotten Redheaded Older
from the illustrations and words	 Authors create rhythm with 	Brother by Patricia Polacco
in a print or digital text to	their writing, even in stories	Pet Show! By Ezra Jack Keats
demonstrate understanding of its	 Readers don't just notice craft 	Peter's Chair by Ezra Jack Keats
characters, setting, or plot.	moves - they try them	<i>The Recess Queen</i> by Alexis O'Neil
RF.2.3. Know and apply	 Readers think about how the 	<i>Shortcut</i> by Donald Crews
grade-level phonics and word	whole book clicks together,	The Leaving Morning by Angela
analysis skills in decoding words.	noticing masterful writing	Johnson
B . Decode regularly spelled	 Readers think, "What does the 	<i>The Other Way to Listen</i> by Byrd
two-syllable words with long	author want to teach me?"	Baylor
vowels.	Celebrate how much readers	<i>The Pain and The Great One</i> by Judy
RF.2.4. Read with sufficient	have grown	Bloom
accuracy and fluency to support		<i>A Story A Story</i> by Gail E. Haley
comprehension.	Phonics:	Bigmama's by Donald Crews
A. Read grade-level text with	Growing into Second Grade	<i>Night in the Country</i> by Cynthia
purpose and understanding.	Phonics	Rylant
B. Read grade-level text orally	Bend I: Professor of Phonics	<i>Miss Tizzy</i> by Libba Moore Gray &
with accuracy, appropriate rate,	Second-graders become	Jada Rowland
and expression.	professors of phonics	Click Clack Moo: Cows That Type
C. Use context to confirm or	 Revisiting silent -e 	by Doreen Cronin
self-correct word recognition	 learning long vowels and 	<i>My Little Sister Ate One Hare</i> by Bill
and understanding, rereading as	vowel teams from reading	Grossman
necessary.	literature	<i>Let's Get a Pup! Said Kate</i> by Bob
SL.2.1. Participate in collaborative	 introducing the "my snap 	Graham
conversations with diverse	words book"	
partners about grade 2 topics and	 r-controlled vowels 	Teacher Resources:
texts with peers and adults in	• practicing all of the spelling	Fluency Instruction Toolkit
small and larger groups.	patterns	Second-Grade Reading Growth
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SL.2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

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.

SL.2.4. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

L.2.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.

A. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

L.2.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or juicy).

•	a celebration and a recap of
	all we've learned

Bend II: Becoming second-graders means doing second-grade work

- second-graders are more careful spellers, especially with troublemaker words
- second-graders don't wait to punctuate
- ĥow do second-graders use capitals?
- exploring homophones
- second-graders tackle important homophones that are troublemakers
- sharing help for troublemaker words

Bend III: reading and writing words by analogy using patterns and rhymes

- spelling by pattern
- learning everything you need to know about phonics from rhyming books
- looking and listening for rhymes-noticing when spelling doesn't match
- using rhyming patterns to read smoothly
- writing silly rhyme books
- a celebration of rhymes

High Frequency Words (Snap Words Sessions):

- Session 8: said, they, where, first, friend, girl, when, went, your
- Session 11: eight, ate, see, sea, bare, bear, eye, I, hear, here
- Session 12: two, too, to, your, you're, there, their, they're
- Session 13: about, school, with, was, could, what, very

Spurt: Reading Fiction, Unit 1, Reading Units of Study The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching Written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Daily Café by Gail Boushey and Joan Moser Conferring with Readers by

Jennifer Serravallo

The Art of Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins

Reading with Meaning Teaching Comprehension in the Primary Grades by Debbie Miller Word Journeys Assessment Guided Phonics, Spelling, and Vocabulary Instruction by Kathy Ganske

Significant Studies for Second Grade by Karen Ruzzo and Mary Anne Sacco

Strategies That Work by Anne Goudvis and Stephanie Harvey Units of Study for Phonics: Growing into Second Grade Phonics (Unit 1) by Lucy Calkins and Teachers College

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessments: Formative:

- Student/teacher conferences
- Readers Notebooks
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Rubrics

Benchmark:

Running Record Beginning of the Year Assessment Expectations: Below Expectations: Level H or below Approaching Expectations: Level I Meets Expectations: Level J/K Exceeds Expectations: Level L Reading Rate

85-120 words per minute by the end

	of the academic school year. (*Any student that enters 2 nd grade with a sight vocabulary less than 150 words needs to direct focus paid towards increasing their sight-word fluency which will therefore increase their reading rate.)
	Help Gus Write a Picture Book: The Tall Slide (Developmental Spelling) <i>A Guide to the Phonics Units of Study</i> p. 124 5-6 in each category Alternative: Presentation jigsaw

Social Studies: 6.1.2.HistoryUP.3: Use examples from the past and present to describe how stereotyping and prejudice can lead to conflict. Activity: Read fiction and identify actions that are unfair. Discuss how these actions caused conflict in the story.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.5.2.Cn10a: Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community. Activity: Study art and identify the subject or theme. Discuss how this process is similar to finding the subject or theme in reading.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.2.DC.7: Describe actions peers can take to positively impact climate change (e.g., 6.3.2.CivicsPD.1). 9.4.2.IML.3: Use a variety of sources including multimedia sources to find information about topics such as climate change, with guidance and support from adults (e.g., 6.3.2.GeoGI.2, 6.1.2.HistorySE.3, W.2.6, 1-LSI-2). 9.4.2.TL.7: Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6., 8.2.2.ED.2). Activity: Reflect on reading history and set goals for the year. Students will discuss the impact of reading about topics to become more aware about current events.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. **9.4.2.CI.1:** Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives. Activity: Confer with the teacher and discuss ways to achieve reading goals for the year. Discuss how goal setting is an important job skill.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.DA.1: Collect and present data, including climate change data, in various visual formats. Activity: Create a spreadsheet to keep a reading log of favorite book titles, authors, or topics.

Reading Unit 2 ~ Becoming Experts: Reading Nonfiction (8 weeks November/December)

	Teaching Points	
Understandings	(Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points for Reading Skills:	Core Materials:
Readers notice, learn from, and	Bend 1: Thinking Hard and Growing	Units of Study for Reading
question when reading traditional	Knowledge	

and nontraditional nonfiction texts.

Readers must work hard and be flexible in their strategy choice as they solve tricky words, concepts, and domain-specific vocabulary in their nonfiction texts.

Books can be put together to make text sets. Good readers will preview a topic by thinking about how the books will teach and what information is likely to be found inside.

Goals :

RI.2.1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RI.2.2. Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.

RI.2.3. Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text. **RI.2.4.** Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area. **RI.2.5.** Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

RI.2.6. Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

RI.2.7. Explain how specific illustrations and images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.

RI.2.8. Describe and identify the logical connections of how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.

RI.2.9. Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.

RI.2.10. Read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at grade level text

- Nonfiction readers notice and learn
- Nonfiction readers notice, learn and question
- Nonfiction readers ask, "What is this book teaching me?"
- Nonfiction readers ask, "How does this book go?"
- Celebrate the gift of learning something new

Bend 2: Learning the Lingo of a Topic

- Anticipating and using the lingo of a nonfiction topic
- Using text features to notice and understand keywords
- Using context to build knowledge of unknown words
- Solving words takes strategic and flexible thinking
- Rereading like experts
- Using lingo to teach others
- Using common prefixes and suffixes to understand topic specific words
- Root words give clues
- Decoding compounds words
- Dictionaries and glossaries are tools for the word detective

Bend 3: Reading Across a Topic

- Growing knowledge across books! Getting ready to read and learn a bunch
- Nonfiction readers add information across books
- Thinking and rethinking about how information is connected across books
- Finding, thinking and talking about what is the same and what is different
- Readers retell topics, not just books
- Getting ready for the celebration
- Celebration: Pay it forward by teaching others

Phonics:

Big Words Take Big Resolve: Tackling Multisyllabic Words

Bend I: Moving Methodically Across Multisyllabic Words from Tip to Tail

Tackling challengesSolving challenging words

Supplemental Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries

Shared Reading:

Tigers by Laura Marsh Songs, such as *I Just Can't Wait to be King* from *The Lion King*

Read Aloud:

Knights in Shining Armor by Gail Gibbons *Pumpkins* by Gail Gibbons *Recess at 20 Below* by Cindy Aillaud

Teacher Resources:

Fluency Instruction Toolkit Units of Study for Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins, Unit 2, Becoming Experts: Reading Nonfiction The Continuum of Literacy

Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching Written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Daily Café by Gail Boushey and Joan Moser

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Strategies That Work by Anne Goudvis and Stephanie Harvey Big Words Take Big Resolve: Tackling Multisyllabic Words (Unit 2) by Lucy Calkins and

Teachers College **Technology:**

Google Classroom Google Docs

Document camera

Assessments: Formative:

• Student/ teacher conferences

complexity proficiently with scaffolding as needed. RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. A. Know spelling-sound correspondences for common vowel teams. **B.** Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels. C. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes. **D**. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences. E. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. **RF.2.4.** Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. **B**. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression. C. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. SL.2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. 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. SL.2.4. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. L.2.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. A. Use sentence-level context as a

A. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

methodically, part by part

- Breaking words into parts between two consonants in the middle
- When double consonants signal a short-vowel sound
- Breaking up challenging words with consonant le
- Tackling challenging words carefully, slowly, methodically

Bend II: Camouflaged consonants across words

- Hiding in plain sight
- The hard and soft sounds of c and g
- soft c and g with silent e at the end of words
- Writing words ending in ge
- The master of disguise
- Celebration

Bend III: Tails:Spelling Words with Endings

- Adding -ing and -ed to words ending with silent e
- Doubling consonants before adding endings
- making words plural with -s or -es
- Changing Y to I before adding -es or -ed
- The commotion around -tion
- Celebration

High Frequency Words (Snap Word Sessions):

- Session 4, Extension 2: better, follow, happen, different
- Session 5, Extension 2: people, trouble, terrible
- Session 7, Extension 1: answer
- Session 8, Extension 1: special
- Session 11: enough, through
- Session 15, Extension 1: goes, does
- Session 17, Share: question
- Session 17, Extension 1: slowly, suddenly, probably

- Readers Notebooks
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Rubrics

Benchmark:

Running Record 1st Interval Assessment Expectations: Below Expectations: Level I or below) Approaching Expectations: Level J

Meets Expectations: Level K Exceeds Expectations: Level L

Reading Rate

85-120 words per minute by the end of the academic school year. (*Any student who has not acquired 150 words needs to have direct focus paid towards increasing their sight-word fluency. which will therefore increase their reading rate.)

Checking Your Word Box (Snap Words) *A Guide to the Phonics Units of Study* p. 131

Alternative:

Create an infographic

 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). C. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional). D. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; 	
birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly;	
bookshelf, notebook, bookmark). E. Use glossaries and beginning	
dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning	
of words and phrases.	

Social Studies: 6.1.2.Geo.HE.3: Identify cultural and environmental characteristics of different regions in New Jersey and the United States. Activity: Read a nonfiction text about major cities and explain how nonfiction text features help to explain information as well as connect to what we know about NJ.

Science: 2-LS4-1 Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats. Activity: Read a variety of nonfiction texts about plants and animals and their habitats.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.2.DC.6: Identify respectful and responsible ways to communicate in digital environments. 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.6: Illustrate and communicate ideas and stories using multiple digital tools (e.g., SL.2.5.). Activity: Explore a variety of topics for nonfiction reading.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. Activity: Explore a variety of topics for nonfiction reading and discuss personal likes and dislikes. Discuss how this relates to job selection.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.CS.1: Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences. Activity: Use digital tools and online resources to explore a topic related to nonfiction reading and share interesting facts learned with a partner.

Reading Unit 3
Reading and Role Playing: Fairy Tales, Folktales, Fables, and Fantasy
(6 weeks January/February)

	Teaching Points			
Understandings	(Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources		
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points for Reading	Core Materials:		
Good readers step into the world of	<u>Skills:</u>	Units of Study for Reading		
the story, walking in different	Bend 1: Stepping Into the magical	Units of Study for Phonics		
characters' shoes, feeling, thinking,	world of fairy tales, folktales,			
and acting as they do, in order to	fables and fantasy	Supplemental Materials:		
gain a deeper understanding of	 Invite children to bring 	Leveled Bookroom		

who	they	are.
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Good readers grow their thinking about the predictable roles characters play and note when characters behave with more complexity. Then they apply these skills as they study all types of literature.

Authors can explore similar morals in very different ways. Readers will consider the lessons characters learn and determine if they agree with these lessons and morals.

Goals:

RL.2.2 Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral RL.2.3. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges using key details. RL.2.6. Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud. RL.2.7. Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot. RL.2.9 Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures. RL.2.10 Read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, at grade level text complexity or above with scaffolding as needed. RF.2.3.B Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams. **RF.2.3.C** Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.

RF.2.4B Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.

RF.2.4C Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and rereading understanding, as necessary.

L.2.5.B. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related books to life by role-playing the characters

- Teach children to pay attention to a character's feelings to learn even more
- Challenge children to ask big questions about characters so as to come up with even bigger ideas
- Teach students to envision the setting, the world of the story
- Encourage students to capture their thinking by jotting
- Invite children to direct each other, in order to see the big picture.
- Pay attention to how characters act: gestures, movement, dialogue tags, word choice, passages that exemplify character's motives

Bend 2: Literary Language and Vocabulary

- Using storyteller voices; paying attention to volume, pauses, matching voices to the mood of the story, using different "extra-special" words
- Comparing different things together (similes and metaphors) within a story and asking what would make sense
- Using playful language or words that can mean different things

Bend 3: Discovering Predictable Roles Characters Play

- Authors make deliberate choices about what types of character types to include in stories; heroes and villains, sidekicks, the wise advisor, the trickster, and others
- Analyzing books to • determine similar character types and listing the different roles characters play
- Looking for patterns, making predictions; thinking about whether the

Classroom Libraries

Mentor Texts:

I'm in Charge of Celebrations by Byrd Baylor Ponyella by Laura Numeroff The Boy Who Cried Wolf by B.G. Hennessey The Wolf Who Cried Boy by Bob Hartman The Three Little Pigs by Paul Galdone The True Story of the Three Little Pigs by Jon Scieszka The Three Little Pigs by Steven Kellogg Little Red Riding Hood by Lisa Campbell Erns Pretty Salma: A Little Red Riding *Hood Story from Africa* by Niki Daly Cinder Edna by Ellen Jackson Cinder-Elly by Frances Minters The Stinky Cheeseman by Jon Scieszka The Princess Knight by Cornelia Funke The Dutchess of Whimsy: An Absolutely Delicious Fairy Tale by Randall de Sève and Peter de Sève *Clever Jack Takes the Cake* by Candace Fleming Mebela the Clever by Margaret Read Macdonald Mirror Mirror by Marilyn Singer Spells by Emily Gravett Fairy tales by Brothers Grimm Fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen Cinderella by Marcia Brown The Paper Bag Princess by Robert Munsch Princess Smartypants by Babette Cole Prince Cinders by Babette Cole Fables by Arnold Lobel King Midas and the Golden Touch A Greek Myth retold by Laura Layton Strom The Ugly Duckling A Fairy Tale retold by Laura Layton Strom The Fox and the Racoon-Dog: A Japanese Trickster Tale retold by Cynthia Swain Pandora A Greek Myth retold by Laura Layton Strom The Dog and The Wolf A fable retold by Laura Layton Strom *Little Red Riding Hood* A Fairy Tale retold by Laura Layton Strom Belling the Cat A fable retold by Laura Layton Strom Keelboat Annie A tall tale retold by Laura Layton Strom Pecos Bill and Sluefoot Sue A tall tale

verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).

Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.4.2.Crla: Propose potential character choices and plot details in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama).

1.4.2.Crlb: Collaborate with peers to conceptualize props, costumes and scenery in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama).

1.4.2.Crlc: Identify ways in which voice, gestures, movements, and sounds may be used to create or retell a story in guided drama experiences (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama).

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas. 1.4.2.Cr2a:

Contribute to the development of a sequential plot; collaborate with peers to devise a meaningful dialogue in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama). **1.4.2.Cr2b:** Contribute original ideas and make decisions as a group to advance a story in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama).

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products. 1.4.2.Cr3a: With prompting and support, contribute to the adaption of plot and dialogue in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama).

1.4.2.Cr3b: Identify similarities and differences in sounds and movements in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama). **1.4.2.Cr3c:** Independently imagine multiple representations of an object in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama) and collaboratively create multiple representations of an object in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama).

character is teaching a lesson or learning one

- Compare and contrast . different versions of the same story and explore authors' varying viewpoints
- Comparing character types in a new book with those in an old book

Bend 4: Comparing and Contrasting Lessons that Stories Convey

- Thinking about the lessons • authors' hope readers will learn
- Understanding various • points of view
- Many folktales and fairy tales have similarities: good triumphs over evil, selfish or lazy characters learn a lesson
- Fairy tales, like other stories ٠ they have read, often include a lesson
- Learning from fairy tales about our own life lessons
- Rereading for a full understanding and to gather a deeper meaning

Phonics:

Mini-Unit 1: Powerful Patterns: Using Rimes and Rhyming to **Build Fluency**

- Practicing and performing rhyming poems, songs, and books
- Listening for the rhythm of rhyming patterns to read even more fluently
- Rereading to bring out ٠ the feelings in a text
- Using patterns as powerful tools for spelling
- Spelling long words using patterns
- Performing poems and songs for a real audience
- Utilize small group • lessons from the Small Groups to Support Phonics book to support your instruction during this unit

retold by Laura Layton Strom Kanchil and the Crocodiles A Malaysian Trickster Tale retold by Jeffrey B. Buerst Why Hummingbirds Drink Nectar A Hitchiti Indian Pourquoi Tale retold by Cynthia Swain How Rabbit Lost His Tail A Pourquoi Tale retold by Cynthia Swain

Teacher Resources:

Fluency Instruction Toolkit The Units of Study for Teaching *Reading* by Lucy Calkins, If..Then...Curriculum, Reading and **Role Playing** The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching Written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Daily Café by Gail Boushey and Joan Moser Conferring with Readers by Jennifer Serravallo The Art of Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins Reading with Meaning Teaching Comprehension in the Primary Grades by Debbie Miller Word Journeys Assessment Guided Phonics, Spelling, and Vocabulary Instruction by Kathy Ganske Significant Studies for Second Grade by Karen Ruzzo and Mary Anne Sacco *Strategies That Work* by Anne

Goudvis and Stephanie Harvey Second-Grade Mini-Units in Phonics by Michael Rae-Grant

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessments:

Formative:

- Student/teacher conferences
- **Readers Notebooks** .
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- **Rubrics**

Alternative:

Reader's theater performance and

High Frequency Words

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting,	Provide time to practice with	practice
analyzing, and interpreting work.	partners or in small groups.	practice
1.4.2.Pr4a: With prompting and	partifiers of in sinan groups.	
support, demonstrate the physical		
movement, voice and sound which		
are fundamental to creating drama		
experiences (e.g., process drama,		
story drama, creative drama).		
1.4.2.Pr4b: Explore and experiment		
with various technical elements in a		
guided drama experience (e.g.,		
process drama, story drama,		
creative drama).		
Anchor Standard 5: Developing and		
refining techniques and models or		
steps needed to create products.		
1.4.2.Pr5a: With prompting and		
support interpret story elements		
(e.g., character, setting) in a guided		
drama experience (e.g., process		
drama, story drama, creative		
drama).		
1.4.2.Pr5b: Utilize body and facial		
gestures with a change in voice to		
communicate character traits		
and emotions in a guided drama		
experience (e.g., process drama,		
story drama, creative drama).		
Anchor Standard 6: Conveying		
meaning through art. 1.4.2.Pr6a: Use		
voice, sound, movement, and		
gestures to communicate emotions		
in a guided drama experience;		
informally share guided drama		
experiences (e.g., process drama,		
story drama, creative drama) with		
peers. Anchor Standard 7: Dereciving and		
Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products. 1.4.2.Re7a:		
Express emotional responses to		
characters to recall and recognize		
when artistic choices are made in a		
guided drama experience (e.g.,		
process drama, story drama,		
creative drama).		
Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting		
intent and meaning. 1.4.2.Re8a:		
With prompting and support,		
actively engage and build on		
others' ideas in dramatic play		
or a guided drama experience (e.g.,		
process drama, story drama,		
creative drama).		
1.4.2.Re8b: Identify and use props		
and costumes that might be used in		
a guided drama experience		
(e.g., process drama, story drama,		
creative drama).		

142 Defet Company on desertions	
1.4.2.Re8c: Compare and contrast	
how characters respond to	
challenges in a guided drama	
experience (e.g., process drama,	
story drama, creative drama).	
Anchor Standard 9: Applying	
criteria to evaluate products.	
1.4.2.Re9a: With prompting and	
support, identify and explain	
preferences and emotions in a	
guided drama experience (e.g.,	
process drama, story drama, creative drama), or theatre	
performance, and explain how	
personal preferences and emotions	
affect an observer's response in a	
guided drama experience (e.g.,	
process drama, story drama,	
creative drama), or theatre	
performance.	
1.4.2.Re9b: With prompting and	
support, name and describe	
settings and identify causes of	
character actions in a guided drama	
experience (e.g., process drama,	
story drama, creative drama).	
1.4.2.Re9c: Explain or use text and	
pictures to describe how personal	
emotions and/or others'	
emotions and choices compare to	
the emotions and choices of	
characters in a guided drama	
experience. (e.g., process drama,	
story drama, creative drama).	
Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing	
and relating knowledge and	
personal experiences to	
create products. 1.4.2.Cn10a: With	
prompting and support, identify	
similarities between characters in	
dramatic play or a guided drama	
experience and relate character	
emotions and experiences to	
personal experiences of self and	
peers (e.g., process drama, story	
drama, creative drama).	
Anchor Standard 11: Relating	
artistic ideas and works within	
societal, cultural, and	
historical contexts to deepen	
understanding. 1.4.2.Cnlla: With	
prompting and support, identify	
similarities and differences in	
stories and various	
art forms from one's own	
community and from multiple	
cultures in a guided drama (e.g.,	
process drama, story drama,	

creative drama) experience about global issues, including climate change. 1.4.2.Cn11b: Collaborate on the creation of a short scene based on	
personal perspectives and	
understandings.	

Theatre: 1.4.2.Pr5a: With prompting and support interpret story elements (e.g., character, setting) in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama). Activity: Rehearse and perform a reader's theater fairy tale or folktale.

Social Studies: 6.1.2.HistorySE.1: Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history. Activity: Read fairy tales, folktales, fables, and fantasy and discuss how events may be interpreted differently by characters with different perspectives.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence. 9.4.2.DC.4: Compare information that should be kept private to information that might be made public. 9.4.2.IML.4: Compare and contrast the way information is shared in a variety of contexts (e.g., social, academic, athletic) (e.g., 2.2.2.MSC.5, RL.2.9). 9.4.2.TL.7: Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6., 8.2.2.ED.2). Activity: Discuss the skills needed to work creatively and productively in a group.

9.1.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. **9.4.2.CI.1:** Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives. Activity: Discuss how learning to work productively with others will help individuals achieve future academic and career success.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.CS.1: Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences. Activity: Use digital tools to illustrate and communicate a fairy tale written from a different character's point of view.

Reading Unit 4 ~ Bigger Books Mean Amping Up Reading Power (5 weeks February/March)

	Teaching Points	
Understandings	(Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points for Reading Skills:	Core Materials:
Good readers pay attention to their		Units of Study for Reading
own reading voice but also listen to	Bend 1: Reading with Fluency	
those of the characters, reading	 Rehearsing reading voices 	Supplemental Materials:
those voices the way the author	 Scooping up words into 	Leveled Bookroom
intended.	phrases	Classroom Libraries
	 Noticing dialogue tags 	
Authors use figurative language to	 Using meaning to read 	Shared Reading: Happy Like Soccer
establish nuance, mood, and tone,	fluently	by Maribeth Boelts
and to convey meaning and feeling.	 Reading at a just-right pace 	Poem or song, such as <i>You Are My</i>
Readers use strategies to ensure	 Using common prefixes and 	<i>Sunshine</i> by Jimmie Davis or
what they are reading with their	suffixes to read fluently and	<i>Chicken Soup with Rice</i> poems by
eyes is registering and making	for meaning	Maurice Sendak

sense in their brains.

Readers coach and support each other as they strive to meet reading goals.

Goals:

RL.2.10. Read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, at grade level text complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.

RL.2.1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RL.2.2. Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message/theme, lesson, or moral.

RL.2.3. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges using key details.

RL.2.5. Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action identifying how each successive part builds on earlier sections.

RL.2.6. Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

RL.2.7. Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.

RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

C. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.

E. Recognize and read

grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

RF.2.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

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.

Bend 2: Understanding Literary Language

- **Recognizing literary** language
- Understanding comparisons •
- Noticing when authors play with words
- Reading as a writer focusing • on special language

Bend 3: Meeting the Challenges of Longer Books

- Setting up routines for • same-book partners
- Holding on to stories even • when books are long
- Using story structure to stay on track
- Staying on track when books get tricky
- Using writing to solve reading problems
- Using context clues to bring • meaning to unfamiliar words

Bend 4: Tackling Goals in the Company of Others

- Self-assessing and setting goals
- Organizing goal clubs •
- Giving Feedback to group members
- Celebration •

Phonics:

Word Builders: Construction, Demolition, and Vowel Power

Bend I: Becoming Word **Builders:Writing Big Words**

- word builders wanted
- building bigger, longer, more complex words, syllable by syllable
- checking for vowels in • every syllable
- using analogy to spell big words accurately
- using spelling strategies to • check and fix up really important words
- learning to spell the words • you love

Bend II: Becoming Vowel Experts: Using Long-Vowel Patterns to **Build Big Words**

Read Aloud: Minnie and Moo Go Dancing by Denys Cazet *Lilly's Purple Plastic Purse* by **Kevin Henkes**

Houndsley and Catina by James Howe Pinky and Rex by James Howe

Teacher Resources:

Units of Study for Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins, Unit 3, Bigger Books Mean Amping Up Reading Power The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching Written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Daily Café by Gail Boushey and Joan Moser *Conferring with Readers* by Jennifer Serravallo The Art of Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins Reading with Meaning Teaching Comprehension in the Primary Grades by Debbie Miller Word Journeys Assessment Guided Phonics, Spelling, and Vocabulary Instruction by Kathy Ganske Significant Studies for Second Grade by Karen Ruzzo and Mary Anne Sacco Strategies That Work by Anne Goudvis and Stephanie Harvey Word Builders: Construction, Demolition, and Vowel Power (Unit 3) by Lucy Calkins and **Teachers College**

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessments:

Formative:

- Student/ teacher ٠ conferences
- **Readers Notebooks**
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations •
- **Rubrics**

SL.2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. SL.2.4. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. **L.2.4.** Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.

A. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

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). **C**. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).

L.2.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or juicy).

- what looks right?
- discovering and sorting ways to spell words with long a
- listen for where you hear the vowels
- from little words to big words
- using long I spelling patterns to spell words more and more words
- adding inflected endings to words with long vowels
- studying and sorting long o spelling to help you write big words
- listening for long u spelling patterns in words you know to spell new words

Bend III: Becoming Experts in Word Demolition: Using Vowels to Help Decode Big Words

- Word Demolition
- Keeping vowel teams together when decoding words
- reading like a pirate
- Getting to know the word part -ture to help read and write complex words
- Trying -schwa, "the frustrated sound" to solve tricky words
- Let's Celebrate!

High Frequency Words (Snap Words Sessions):

- Session 1, Extension 2: themselves, maybe, really
- Session 3, Extension 2: favorite, together, several
- Session 7, Extension 1: begin, before, great
- Session 10, Extension 2: either
- Session 12, Extension 2: excited, while
- Session 13, Extension 1: old
- Session 14, Extension 1: usually
- Session 15, Extension 1: again, against, being
- Session 16, Extension 1: ready

Benchmark: Running Record Second Interval Expectations: Below Expectations: Level J or below Approaching Expectations: Level K Meets Expectations: Level L

Exceeds Expectations: Level M

Reading Rate

85-120 words per minute by the end of the academic school year. (Any student that still has a sight vocabulary less than 150 words needs to direct focus paid towards increasing their sight-word fluency, which will therefore increase their reading rate.)

Help Gus Write a Picture Book: The Butterfly Exhibit (Developmental Spelling) *A Guide to the Phonics Units of Study* p. 128 5-6 in each category

Alternative:

Explain a concept using two modalities

Social Studies: 6.1.2.HistoryUP.2: Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture. Activity: Read books about traditions and discuss why it is important to understand the perspectives of other cultures in an interconnected world.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.3A.2.Cn11a: Demonstrate understanding of relationships between music and the other arts, other disciplines, varied contexts, and daily life. Activity: Listen to music and identify the elements of dynamics, timbre, and rhythm. Compare this to the sound of fluent reading.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.2.DC.2: Explain the importance of respecting the digital content of others. 9.4.2.IML.4: Compare and contrast the way information is shared in a variety of contexts (e.g., social, academic, athletic) (e.g., 2.2.2.MSC.5, RL.2.9). 9.4.2.TL.1: Identify the basic features of a digital tool and explain the purpose of the tool (e.g., 8.2.2.ED.1). Activity: Reflect on reading goals from the beginning of the year. Set new goals as needed to amp up reading power. Discuss how goals are set and their importance. When making goals how can you keep track of them using a digital platform.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. 9.4.2.CT.2: Identify possible approaches and resources to execute a plan. Activity: Confer with the teacher about reading goals. Discuss ways to achieve goals and why they are an important job skill.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.CS.1: Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences. Activity: Record the fluent reading of a short text (eg. poem) and share it with students in another class.

(4 weeks April)		
Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points for Reading Skills:	Core Materials:
Good readers study a topic with	5 6	Units of Study for Reading
determined focus and flexibly	Bend 1: Science Readers Build Up a Base	, 0
apply nonfiction reading	Knowledge on a Topic by Reading	Supplemental Materials:
strategies.	Deeply about the Topic	Leveled Bookroom
	Identifying strategies for reading to	Classroom Libraries
Readers compare and contrast	learn	
information they learn about the	• Beginning a book on a shared topic	Mentor Texts:
same topic in different texts.	with book club members to be able	What is the World Make Of? All
	to collaborate together and explore	<u>About Solids, Liquids, and Gases</u>
Cross-text work is essential for	a topic	(Let's-Read-and-Find Science,
generating questions about a	 Science readers deliberate over the 	<u>Stage 2)</u> by Kathleen Weidner
topic and developing theories.	cover blurb and table of contents,	Zoehfeld
	study the organization of the book,	<u>Solids, Liquids, And Gases</u>
Goals:	and examine the details of	<u>(Rookie Reader)</u> by Ginger
RI.2.1. Ask and answer such	illustrations and the accompanying	Garrett
questions as who, what, where,	captions to learn all they can about	<u>What is Matter (Rookie</u>
when, why, and how to	the book's topic.	<u>Read-About Science)</u> by Don L.

Reading Unit 5 ~ Readers Can Read about Science Topics to Become Experts

demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RI.2.2. Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.

RI.2.3. Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

RI.2.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.

RI.2.5. Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

RI.2.6. Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

RI.2.7 Explain how specific illustrations and images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.

RI.2.8Describe and identify the logical connections of how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text RI.2.9. Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic. RI.2.10. Read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at grade level text complexity proficiently with scaffolding as needed.

RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

A. Know spelling-sound correspondences for common vowel teams.

B. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.

D. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.E. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

- Noticing and using words written in bold print, italics, all-about or informational writing not included in the main part of the text, and sidebars in order to gain control over all that the book has to offer
- Using sentence starters to build conversations
- Using chunks of text such as section headings and subheadings to gather big ideas of the topic
- Collecting domain-specific words and using them in discussions in book club conversations and during writing workshop while writing about the topic

Bend 2: Science Readers Compare and Contrast Different Texts on the Same Topic

- Reading a second book on a topic and bringing all that we know from the first book and thinking *"How is the information in this new book the same or different from the first book?"*
- Reading a third book on the same topic and doing the same thing—bringing all that we know from the first two books to the third reading
- Comparing and contrasting texts on the topic of choice
- Jotting thoughts and articulating thoughts while defending ideas to a small group
- Jotting thoughts focused on a main idea rather than random facts
- Jotting ideas from the text related to deep and meaningful questions

Bend 3: We Learn by Asking Questions

- Applying the scientific method to information learned about a topic: ask a question, formulate a hypothesis, and design an experiment
- Ask and answer questions in systematic ways using words such as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of details in a text
- Readers make observations, ask questions, voice disagreements, and make additions to what they have read
- Science readers jot quick notes on Post-its about questions that occur

Curry Change it!: Solids, Liquids, Gases and You (Primary Physical Science) by Adrienne Mason and Claudia Davila In Search of the Fog Zombie: A Mystery About Matter (Summer *Camp Science Mysteries*) by Lynda Beauregard and Der-Shing Helmer) States of Matter: A Question and Answer Book by Ted Williams and Anne McMullen Solid, Liquid, or Gas? (Rookie <u>Read-About Science</u>) by Ray Robinson Solids (States of Matter) by Jim Mezzanotte All About Matter (Science **Builders**) by Mari Schuh Matter (Science All Around Me) by Mir Tamim Ansary The Scoop About Measuring Matter (My Science Library) by Tracy Nelson Maurer Various non-fiction texts on a topic of choice for student inquiry

Teacher Resources:

Fluency Instruction Toolkit The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A <u>Guide to Teaching Written by</u> Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Daily Café by Gail Boushey and Joan Moser <u>Conferring with Readers</u> by Jennifer Serravallo The Art of Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins Reading with Meaning Teaching Comprehension in the Primary Grades by Debbie Miller Word Journeys Assessment Guided Phonics. Spelling. and Vocabulary Instruction by Kathy Ganske Significant Studies for Second Grade by Karen Ruzzo and Mary Anne Sacco <u>Strategies That Work</u> by Anne Goudvis and Stephanie *Word Collectors (Unit 4)* by Lucy Calkins and Teachers

RF.2.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
B. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.

C. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary

while they read

• Science readers think about how the information from one text helps them understand information from another text more deeply, and then they ask a question about what they still want to know

Phonics: Word Collectors

Bend I: Fostering Word Consciousness

- Becoming word collectors
- Collecting words from books, using context clues to discern meaning
- Learning words requires doing things with those words
- Sorting and organizing word collections
- Creating word thermometers
- Sharing our word collections with the world

Bend II: Growing Our World Collections with Compound Words

- Learning compound words-and the words that constitute them
- Using compound words to make new words
- Learning a new set of compound words- with more independence
- Making more and more words
- Common compound words
- Compound creations

Bend III: Growing our word collections with affixes

- Prefixes change meanings of words
- Learning new prefixes: pre, re, and in
- Checking the meaning of words using the words around them
- Noticing with letter combinations act as a prefix and when they don't
- Investigating how suffixes affect the meaning of words
- Learning new suffixes: -ful and -less
- Using our word collections as we write

High Frequency Words (Snap Words Sessions):Session 8, Extension 3:

College

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessments:

Formative:

- Student/ teacher conferences
- Readers Notebooks
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Rubrics

Alternative:

Create an infographic

sometimes, everybody, understand Session 11: Common Compound Words: somewhere, anyone, everything, nobody, outside Session 18, Extension 2: beautiful, cousin	
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Social Studies: 6.1.2.HistoryCA.1: Make an evidence-based argument how and why communities change over time (e.g., locally, nationally, globally). Activity: Read about advances in science and technology and discuss ways they may address environmental concerns and other issues that arise as communities change over time.

Science: K-2-ETS1-1 Ask questions, make observations, and gather information about a situation people want to change (e.g., climate change) to define a simple problem that can be solved through the development of a new or improved object or tool. Activity: Read about an environmental issue. Ask questions, make observations and gather information to discuss possible solutions.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.2.DC.7: Describe actions peers can take to positively impact climate change (e.g., 6.3.2.CivicsPD.1). 9.4.2.IML.2: Represent data in a visual format to tell a story about the data (e.g., 2.MD.D.10). 9.4.2.TL.5: Describe the difference between real and virtual experiences. Activity: Discuss how decisions can positively or negatively impact the environment.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. **9.4.2.CT.1:** Gather information about an issue, such as climate change, and collaboratively brainstorm ways to solve the problem. Activity: Discuss an individual's role in helping to protect the environment and potential job choices that would relate to this work.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.IC.1: Compare how individuals live and work before and after the implementation of new computing technology. Activity: Use digital tools and online resources to explore a science topic. Discuss how technology and research have changed over time.

Reading Unit 6		
Series Book Clubs		
(6 weeks May/June)		
	Teaching Points	
Understandings	(Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points for Reading Skills:	Core Materials:
Good readers study the	Bend 1: Becoming Experts on	Units of Study for Reading
characters in their books. In a	Characters	Units of Study for Phonics
series, the things readers find to	 Series book readers collect 	
be true about characters in one	information about the main	Supplemental Materials:
book often are true across the	characters	Leveled Bookroom
entire series.	 Series book readers pay 	Classroom Libraries
	attention to how characters	
Readers can become an expert on	respond to problems	Mentor Texts:
an author of a series and	 Series book readers notice 	Read Aloud: The Stories Julian Tells
investigate the craft techniques	similarities in their characters	by Ann Cameron

an author uses for language and structure.

Part of the joy of reading is sharing books and opinions about books with others.

Goals:

RL.2.1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

RL.2.2. Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message/theme, lesson, or moral.

RL.2.3. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges using key details. **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.

RL.2.5. Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action identifying how each successive part builds on earlier sections. **RL.2.6.** Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

RL.2.7. Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot. RL.2.10. Read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, at grade level text complexity or above with scaffolding as needed. RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. D. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences. E. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

across a series

- Series book readers grow to understand the characters
- Series book readers use what they know about the characters to predict
- Series book readers learn about characters from their relationships with other characters

Bend 2: Becoming Experts on Author's Craft

- Authors paint pictures with words
- Authors use precise words
- Authors use literary language to make the ordinary extraordinary
- Authors think about how whole stories - and series - will go
- Authors have ways to bring stories to life
- Authors plan their story endings

Bend 3: Sharing Opinions With the World

- When readers love a series, they can't keep it to themselves
- Planning the very best way to share a book
- Readers share books they love with friends; a book swap
- Sharing opinions by debating
- Celebration: Supporting reasons with examples to strengthen debate work

Phonics:

Mini-Unit 2: Tackling Troublemakers, Once and for All

- Playing games to learn tricky troublemaker words, once and for all
- Play more to learn more troublemaker words
- Setting small, realistic goals
- to achieve big goals
- Using a growth mindset to learn even more troublemaker words
- Troublemaker word celebration
- Utilize small group lessons from the *Small Groups to*

Shared Reading: *My Very Strange Teeth* from *The Stories Julian Tells* Song or poem, such as *Magic Penny* by Malvina Reynolds

Read Alouds or Book Club Books: *Chester's Way* by Kevin Henkes Cam Jansen series by David Adler The Zack Files series by Dan Greenburg A-Z Mysteries series by Ron Roy & John Steven Gurney Danger Guys series by Tony Abbott Horrible Harry series by Suzy Kline Ready Freddy series by Abby Klein Junie B. Jones series by Barbara Park *Pony Crazed Princess* series by **Diana Kimpton** Wayside School series by Louis Sachar Stink series by Megan McDonald Flat Stanley series by Jeff Brown Nate the Great series by Marjorie Weinman Sharmat

Marvin Redpost series by Louis Sachar

The Polk Street Kids series by Patricia Reilly Giff

Williamina series by Valerie Wilson Wesley

The Stories That Julian Tells by Ann Cameron

Iris and Walter book series by Elissa Haden Guest

Amber Brown series by Paula Danziger

Fluffy the Guinea Pig book series by Kate McMullan

The Magic Tree House series by Mary Pope Osborne

The Amazing Monty by Johanna Hurwitz

Encyclopedia Brown series by Donald J. Sobol

Poppleton by Cynthia Rylant Pinky and Rex by James Howe

Nate the Great series by Marjorie Weinman Sharmat

George and Martha series by James Marshall

Dogs Don't Wear Sneakers by Laura Numeroff

*A chapter book read aloud is highly suggested from a series that no one in the class is reading that is more complex than most second

 RF2.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support provinstruction accuracy and fluency to support provinstruction during this unit SL2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented action information inf			
 comprehension. SL22. Record or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information present additional information and the set of careforms and a speaker asys in a propriate to clarify comprehension, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue. SL2.4. Fold a stroy or recount an experience with appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibility from an array of strategies. A Use sentence l-vel context as a due to the meaning of the new word formed when a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell). L2.5. Denometate understanding of the new words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are spicy or jury). B. Distinguish shades of meaning and mances in word meanings. A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are spicy or jury). B. Distinguish shades of meaning and nutances in word meanings. A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are spicy or jury). B. Distinguish shades of meaning and nutances in word meanings. A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are spicy or jury). B. Distinguish shades of meaning and nutances in word meanings. A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are spicy or jury). B. Distinguish shades of meaning and its conventions of standard final constrate command of the conventions of standard final spice and generations in the resentions of standard final spice and there curves (e.g. thin, slender, skinny, scrawny). L3. Use Nonweldge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. Mini-Unit S. Weak and the stander conventions of standard final spice and the spicy or jury).	RF.2.4. Read with sufficient		graders can read independently.
 SL-24. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented or information presented or ally or through other media. SL-24. 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. SL-24. Field a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. Cheltering and categorizing and categorizing and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. Crowing collections of nours. Yerbs, and adjectives with word explosions. Procise nours, verbs, and adjectives with word explosions. Procise nours, verbs, and adjectives with word explosions. Procise nours, verbs, and adjectives. Creating a new alphabet chart. Utilize small group lessons from the <i>Small Groups to</i> symptomize to support your instruction during this unit. High Prequency Words and heir use (e.g., descriptive deta do to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/refel). B. Determine the meaning of the new words and their use (e.g., descriptive dato a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/refel). L.23. Detonstrate understanding of the row ords and their use (e.g., descriptive dato a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/refel). L.23. Detonstrate understanding of the new words and their use (e.g., descriptive dato also word or phrase. A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., descriptive language, word relations) reparking. A. Identify real-life connections between words and heir use (e.g., descriptive language, word related sciptive language, word relation spiny, tell/refel). L.23. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Identify real-life connections between words and heir use (e.g., de			(Ex: <i>Time Warp Trio)</i>
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For students not previously on benchmark: Help Gus Write a Picture Book: The Butterfly Exhibit (Developmental Spelling) <i>A Guide to the Phonics</i> <i>Units of Study</i> p. 128 5-6 in each category
 Alternative: Sharing information learned with Book Clubs Make bins with some of the cross-genre club materials. Share with each other the information learned and how it helped them to better understand their book series Choose a few of their best ideas from jots and share ideas with members of the class Recommend favorite series, giving a brief summary & explaining why it is so great

Social Studies: 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2: Use examples from a variety of sources to describe how certain characteristics can help individuals collaborate and solve problems (e.g., open-mindedness, compassion, civility, persistence). Activity: Read books in a series and discuss themes related to persistence and compassion.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.2.2.Re7b: Identify, share and describe a variety of media artworks created from different experiences in response to global issues including climate change. Activity: Discuss ways that artists use contextual clues embedded in works of art to communicate a message. Compare this with the way writers use craft and language in stories.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Use technology to enhance productivity, increase collaboration, and communicate effectively. 9.4.2.DC.6: Identify respectful and responsible ways to communicate in digital environments. 9.4.2.IML.3: Use a variety of sources including multimedia sources to find information about topics such as climate change, with guidance and support from adults (e.g., 6.3.2.GeoGI.2, 6.1.2.HistorySE.3, W.2.6, 1-LSI-2). 9.4.2.TL.7: Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6, 8.2.2.ED.2). Activity: Discuss the communication skills needed in order to share ideas clearly.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. Activity: Discuss how good communication skills help individuals achieve future academic and career success.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.DA.1: Collect and present data, including climate change data, in various visual formats. Activity: Use a digital tool to share books you love with others.

Reading Unit 7 ~ A Celebration of Reading: My Favorite Genres, Series, and Authors (1 week June)

 Present summer reading book suggestions and summer reading Assist students with goal setting 	Mentor Texts/Resources Core Materials:
Assist students with goal settingReflection on growth as a readerIdentify fiction and nonfiction	Units of Study for Reading Supplemental Materials: Leveled Bookroom
reading strategies that are personal favorites	Classroom Libraries Mentor Texts: Suggested Summer Reading Lists
	Lists Teacher Resources: The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching Writing by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Daily Café by Gail Boushey and Joan Moser Conferring with Readers by Jennifer Serravallo The Art of Teaching Reading by Lucy Calkins Reading with Meaning Teaching Comprehension in the Primary Grades by Debbie Miller Word Journeys Assessment Guided Phonics. Spelling. and Vocabulary Instruction by Kathy Ganske Significant Studies for Second Grade by Karen Ruzzo and Mary Anne Sacco Strategies That Work by Anne Goudvis and Stephanie Technology: Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera Assessments: Formative: • Student/ teacher conferences

Rubrics Alternative: Poster	•	mative: Student presentations Rubrics
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Social Studies: 6.1.2.CivicsCM.3: Explain how diversity, tolerance, fairness, and respect for others can contribute to individuals feeling accepted. Activity: Discuss how reading can help us to understand the perspectives of other cultures in an interconnected world.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.2.2.Re7b: Identify, share and describe a variety of media artworks created from different experiences in response to global issues including climate change. Activity: Identify aesthetic qualities of art and characteristics of the artists who created them and discuss your favorites. Compare this process with sharing favorite books and authors with others.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.2.DC.2: Explain the importance of respecting the digital content of others. 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.6: Illustrate and communicate ideas and stories using multiple digital tools (e.g., SL.2.5.). Activity: Students create a presentation using a digital platform to share a book they read.

9.1.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. Activity: Explain how reading skills will help achieve future academic and career success.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.NI.1: Model and describe how individuals use computers to connect to other individuals, places, information, and ideas through a network. Activity: Create a document and outline reading goals for next year. How are your goals similar or different from the goals of a second grade student? Share them digitally with your peers for discussion.

2nd GRADE WRITING

Writing Unit 1 Lessons From the Masters: Improving Narrative Writing September/October (8 weeks)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points:	Core Materials:
Writers stretch out and magnify	Bend 1: Studying the Masters for	Units of Study for Writing
small moments.	Inspiration and ideas	
	 Strategies for choosing small 	Supplemental Materials:
Writers set goals for themselves	moments from their lives so	Leveled Bookroom
and name their intention for what	they can generate ideas for	Classroom Libraries

they want	their re	ader to	feel.
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Writers understand why authors use particular craft moves and replicate them in their own writing.

Goals:

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.

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.

SL.2.4. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

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

L2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

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. L.2.1.F

Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by stories easily

- Capturing story ideas: tiny topic notepads
- Writing with detail: Magnifying a small moment
- Creating powerful endings
- Think of story idea, sketch "twin sentences", say the story aloud, and write it page by page. (1 or 2 days)
- Working hard: Setting goals and making plans for writing time. Producing at least four to five pages per day, with three or more sentences per page (between twelve and fifteen sentences a day).

Bend 2: Noticing Author's Craft: Studying Imagery, Tension, and Literary Language in <u>Owl Moon</u>

- Revising with intent
- Close Reading: Learning writing moves from a text
- Learning to write in powerful ways: trying out craft moves learned from mentor authors
- Emulating authors in ways that matter; revising in meaningful ways
- Mining texts for word choice: studying and revising precise and specific language

Bend 3: Study Your Own Authors to Revise

- Learning craft moves from any mentor text
- Being Bold: Trying new craft moves
- Writers can help each other: Partners offer feedback
- Editing and preparing for publication
- Revise with purpose, consider craft and the effect different craft choices have on the way a story sounds to a reader
- Reread work to find mistakes in capitalization, ending punctuation, and spelling
- Use available resources (word wall) to correct some of these mistakes
- Selecting one of their many small moment stories and engage in major revision of

Mentor Texts (Instructional Read Aloud):

Chapter book read aloud: <u>Mercy Watson to the Rescue</u> by Kate diCamillo (This read aloud should be completed before unit 3.) Or

<u>Gooney Bird Greene</u> (A chapter book read-aloud)

*<u>*Owl Moon*</u> by Jane Yolen

*<u>The Leaving</u> Morning by Angela Johnson <u>Arthur Writes a Story</u> by Marc Brown

<u>A Chair for My Mother</u> by Ezra Jack Keats

<u>A Letter to Amy</u> by Ezra Jack Keats <u>The Important Book</u> by Margaret Wise Brown

<u>A Quiet Place</u> by Douglas Wood <u>Boundless Grace</u> by Mary Hoffman <u>Chicken Sunday</u> by Patricia Polacco <u>Daddy Makes the Best Spaghetti</u> by Anna Hines

Everybody Needs a Rock by Byrd Baylor *Fireflies!* By Julie Brinkloe

<u>The Bear that Heard Crying</u> by Natalie Kinsey Warnock

Wolf! by Becky Bloom

<u>I Hate to Read</u> by Rita Marshall <u>The Best Place to Read</u> by Debbie

Bertram

If You Were a Writer by Nixon

<u>Into the Sea</u> by Guiberson <u>Julius, The Baby of the World</u> by Kevin Henkes

<u>Kitchen Dance</u> by Maurie J. Manning <u>My Rotten Red Headed Older Brother</u>

by Patricia Polacco <u>Pet Show!</u> By Ezra Jack Keats <u>Peter's Chair</u> by Ezra Jack Keats

<u>The Recess Queen</u> by Alexis O'Neil <u>Shortcut</u> by Donald Crews <u>The Leaving Morning</u> by Angela

Johnson <u>The Other Way to Listen</u> by Byrd Baylor <u>The Pain and The Great One</u> by Judy

Bloom <u>A Story A Story</u> by Gail E. Haley <u>Bigmama's</u> by Donald Crews <u>Night in the Country</u> by Cynthia Rylant <u>Miss Tizzy</u> by Libba Moore Gray & Jada

Rowland <u>Click Clack Moo: Cows That Type</u> by Doreen Cronin

<u>My Little Sister Ate One Hare</u> by Bill Grossman

Gooney Bird Greene by Lois Lowry

the little boy). L2.2.D. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil). L.2.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Compare formal and informal uses of English. 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).	 that one story. (If finished, they choose yet another story to revise) Bend 4: Celebration Celebrate the revision they have attempted Grammar/Punctuation Correctly capitalize dates and names of people Use ending punctuation in sentences Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. Nouns Capitalize proper nouns 	Let's Get a Pup! Said Kate by Bob Graham *Required unit texts for this unit of study. Teacher Resources: The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades Prek-& A Guide to Teaching written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Units of Study for Narrative. Opinion. and Information Writing written by Lucy Calkins and colleagues at The Reading and Writing Project Grade 2, Unit 1 Lessons from the Masters Published by Heinemann Writing Pathways Performance Assessments and Learning Progressions by Lucy Calkins http://readingandwritingproject.com/ Technology: Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera Assessment: Formative: Student/teacher conferences Writing samples Writers Notebooks Student Performance Checklists for Writing Learning Progressions Summative: Student presentations Student writing portfolios Standards Based Writing Rubrics Writing Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Writing Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Writing Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Muriting Pathways Performance Assessments by Lucy Calkins Alternative: Create a timeline for your narrative

Social Studies: 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2: Use examples from a variety of sources to describe how certain characteristics can help individuals collaborate and solve problems (e.g., open-mindedness, compassion, civility, persistence). Activity: Flash draft a narrative about an action that was unfair and how this problem was solved.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.2.2.Cn10a: Use personal experiences, interests, information and models in creating media artworks. Activity: Study a piece of art and flash draft a story based on the emotion or feeling you had.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.2.DC.6: Identify respectful and responsible ways to communicate in digital environments. 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.2: Create a document using a word processing application. Activity: Students create narrative writing pieces using a digital platform.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. **9.4.2.CT.3:** Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive). Activity: Confer with the teacher to determine ways to achieve writing goals for the year. Discuss how goal setting is an important job skill.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.CS.1: Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences. Activity: Use digital tools to make plans for story writing.

	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points:	Core Materials:
Writers gather information	Bend 1: Writing Lots of Nonfiction	Units of Study for Writing
about their topic through a	Books Quickly	8
variety of ways.	• Launching the big work of	Supplemental Materials:
	nonfiction writing in	Leveled Bookroom
Writers grow knowledge by	accessible ways	Classroom Libraries
thinking like scientists.	• Learning from the experts:	
0	Noticing, naming, and trying	Mentor Texts:
Informational writers use	out craft moves in nonfiction	<u>Apples</u> by Gail Gibbons
mentor texts to emulate an	books	<u>Cats</u> by Gail Gibbons
author's ideas or approach.	 Nonfiction writers squeeze 	<u>From Seed to Plant</u> by Gail Gibbons
	their brains: Writing long to	<u>The Pumpkin Book</u> by Gail Gibbons
Goals:	teacher readers a lot of	<u>Olivia's Birds Saving the Gulf</u> by Olivia
W.2.2 Write	information	Bouler
informative/explanatory texts	 Writers set goals and make 	<u>The Cheetah Fast as Lightnin</u> g by
in which they introduce a	plans	Philippe Dupont
topic, use facts and definitions	A trip to the editor	How to Be a Friend: A Guide to Making
to develop points, and provide	-	<i><u>Friends and Keeping Them</u></i> by Laurie
a concluding statement or	Bend 2: Writing for an Audience	Krasny Brown & Marc Brown
section. W.2.5 With guidance	 Nonfiction writers consider 	<u>Have You Seen Bugs?</u> by Oppenheim
and support from adults and	what information their	Aillaud
peers, focus on a topic and	audience wants to know	<u>The Snowy Day</u> by Ezra Jack Keats
strengthen writing as needed	 Helping readers picture 	<u>The Butterfly</u> by Anna Milbourne

Writing Unit 2 ~ The How-To Guide for Nonfiction Writing November/December (8 weeks)

by revising and editing. **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.2.1a Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).

SL.2.1b Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. **SL.2.1c:** Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.

L.2.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

B. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., *feet, children, teeth, mice, fish*).

E. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.

L.2.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing

C. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. **D.** Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage \rightarrow badge; boy \rightarrow boil).

E. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings. L.2.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. L.2.6: Use words and phrases information

- Nonfiction writers aim to hook and audience's interest right from the start
- Writers do more than one thing at a once
- Clearing up confusion: Answering readers' questions
- Setting goals to make nonfiction books better
- Editing nonfiction writing: Fixing up spelling mistakes for readers
- Fancying up nonfiction books for an audience

Bend 3: Writing Nonfiction Books of All Kinds

- Writing nonfiction books of all kinds
- Leaning on authors as mentors
- Writers use reminders to craft new books
- Partners lend a hand: Offering feedback from one nonfiction writer to another
- Holding a learning expo

Grammar/Punctuation

- Use apostrophes to create possessives
- Multiple meaning words
- Plural nouns and irregular plural nouns
- Adjectives

<u>Caterpillar to Butterfly</u> by Gilda Berger Melvin <u>Recess at 20 Below</u> by Cindy Lou <u>Let's Go Rock Collecting</u> by Roma Gans

Teacher Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching written by Pinnell and Fountas The How-To Guide for Nonfiction Writing (If..Then Unit book) Writing Pathways Performance Assessments and Learning Progressions by Lucy Calkins The Writing Strategies Book by Jennifer Serravallo

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessment: Formative:

- Student/teacher conferences
- Writing samples
- Writers Notebooks
- Student Performance Checklists for Writing
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Student writing portfolios
- Standards Based Writing Rubrics
- Writing Pathways Performance Assessments
- Rubrics

Benchmark:

 Information writing benchmark assessment scored with Teachers College Rubric Reference <u>Writing Pathways</u> <u>Performance Assessments and</u> <u>Learning Progressions</u> by Lucy Calkins

Alternative: Create an infographic

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).		
	Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies: 6.1.2.Geo.HE.3: Identify cultural and environmental characteristics of different regions in New Jersey and the United States. Activity: Flash draft an information piece about an environmental issue experienced in NJ. Science: 2-LS4-1 Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats. Activity: Flash draft an informational piece about topics related to plants and animals and their habitats.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Ready Practice: Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence. 9.4.2.TL.2: Create a document using a word processing application. 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.5: Describe the difference between real and virtual experiences. Activity: Discuss strategies that help individuals research topics. 9.1.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. Activity: Discuss ways in which research strategies help an individual achieve academic and career success.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
8.1.2.NI.1: Model and describe how individuals use computers to connect to other individuals, places, information, and ideas through a network. Activity: Use digital tools to explore a nonfiction topic.		

Writing Unit 3 ~ Writing About Reading January/February (6 weeks)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points:	Core Materials:
Writers write about their reading	Bend 1: Letter Writing: A Glorious	Units of Study for Writing
by closely evaluating their books	Tradition	
and keeping their audience in	Writers use mentor texts to understand	Supplemental Materials:
mind.	how to express opinions. (Immersion	Leveled Bookroom
	Phase)	Classroom Libraries
Writers raise the level of their	• Writing letters to share ideas about	
opinion writing through deeper	characters	Mentor Texts:
analysis of texts and the use of	• Getting energy for writing by talking	Chapter book read aloud: <u>Mercy</u>
more sophisticated elaborative	Writers generate more letters:	<u>Watson to the Rescue</u> by Kate
techniques.	developing new opinions by looking	diCamillo (Book should be read
	at pictures	aloud previous to beginning unit, if
Goals:	Writers make their letters about	possible.)
W.2.1 Write opinion pieces in	books even better by retelling	<i>Frankly, Frannie Check, Please!</i> by

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 concluding statement or section. W.2.5 With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing. 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. W.2.7. Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).

W.2.8. Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question. 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. A. Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). B. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their explicit comments to the remarks of others.

C. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.

SL.2.2 Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. 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.

SL.2.4. Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate

important parts

- Keeping the audience in mind
- Using a checklist to set goals for ourselves as writers
- Writers note what to include in a persuasive book (and restaurant) review
- Students notice (and later use) transitions and phrases reviewers use to state opinions and persuade others

Bend 2: Raising the Level of Our Letter Writing

- Writing about more than one part of a book
- Writers plan, research, and rehearse their opinions to make their reviews more persuasive
- Reading closely to generate more writing
- Gathering more evidence to support each of our opinions
- Why is the author using a capital here?
- Planning each section of their review
- Elaborating using reasons for their opinions
- Using quotes from the books in their reviews
- Publishing our opinions for all to read

Bend 3: Writing Nominations and Awarding Favorite Books

- Writers write in compelling ways in order to convince their audience
- Writers connect parts of a piece using words such as *also, another,* and *because*
- Writers craft endings in which the reader is reminded of their opinion
- And the nominees are...
- Prove it! Adding Quotes to Support Opinions
- Good. Better. Best. Using micro progressions as a tool for improving writing
- Giving readers signposts and rest stops
- Writing introductions and conclusions to captivate
- Using a checklist to set "writerly" goals
- Writing reviews in an organized way by paying attention to the structure they planned
- Using voice and the special language of reviewers

Click. Clack. Moo by Doreen Cronin <u>I Wanna Iguana</u> by Karen Orloff Henry and Mudge by Cynthia Rylant *Harry the Dirty Dog* by Gene Zion I Wanna New Room by Karen Orloff Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus! by Mo Willems <u>Don't Let the Pigeon Stay Up Late!</u> by Mo Willems <u>Pinky and Rex</u>by James Howe *Ruby the Copycat* by Peggy Rathmann Dear Mrs. LaRue: Letters from Obedience School by Mark Teague Earrings by Judith Viorst The Day the Crayons Ouit by Drew Daywalt Should We Have Pets?: A Persuasive Text by Sylvia Lollis One Word from Sophia by Jim Averbeck and Yasmeen Ismail The Perfect Pet by Margie Palatini Book reviews

Restaurant Reviews

AJ Stern

Teacher Resources:

<u>Writing About Reading</u>. Book 3, Teachers College Units of Study for Writing

The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Units of Study for Narrative. Opinion, and Information Writing written by Lucy Calkins and colleagues at The Reading and Writing Project <u>Writing About</u> <u>Reading</u> Unit 3 Opinion Writing Grade 2 Published by Heinemann Writing Pathways Performance Assessments and Learning Progressions by Lucy Calkins <u>The Writing Strategies Book</u> by Jennifer Serravallo

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessment: Formative:

- Student/teacher conferences
- Writing samples

facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

L.2.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. **A.** Use collective nouns (e.g., group).

L.2.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when

writing

A. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. B. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.

C. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.

D. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage \rightarrow badge; boy \rightarrow boil). **E.** Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct

spellings. L.2.3: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or

listening. **A.** Compare formal and informal uses of English.

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).

- Keeping the elaboration going
- Awarding our favorites: A Book Fair Celebration

Grammar/Punctuation

- To spell a word the writer used what he knew about spelling patterns (*tion, er, ly,* etc.)
- Spelled all the words on the word wall correctly and used the word wall to help spell other unknown words
- Used quotation marks to show what characters said
- Use apostrophes when writing contractions
- Collective nouns
- Proper use of commas in greetings and closings of letters
- Formatting of friendly letters vs. formal letters

- Writers Notebooks
- Student Performance Checklists for Writing
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Student writing portfolios
- Standards Based Writing Rubrics
- Writing Pathways
 Performance Assessments
- Rubrics

Alternative:

Create a timeline

Interdisciplinary Connections

Social Studies: 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2: Use examples from a variety of sources to describe how certain characteristics can help individuals collaborate and solve problems (e.g., open-mindedness, compassion, civility, persistence). Activity:

Flash draft a letter about your book and explain why it is important to understand the author's perspective and message.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.2.2.Cn11a: Discuss and demonstrate how media artworks, messages, environments, and ideas relate to everyday and cultural life, such as daily activities, popular media, and connections with family and friends. Activity: Critique a piece of art and discuss how it is similar to writing about reading.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management. 9.4.2.DC.3: Explain how to be safe online and follow safe practices when using the internet (e.g., 8.1.2.NI.3, 8.1.2.NI.4). 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.7: Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6., 8.2.2.ED.2). Activity: Discuss the importance of conventions, word choice, and organization in writing in order to effectively communicate ideas. Students will watch videos of various authors reading to hear word choice, tone, and mood.

9.4.2.CI.1: Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives. Activity: Discuss why it is important for writers to communicate ideas clearly.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.IC.1: Compare how individuals live and work before and after the implementation of new computing technology. Activity: Explain how individuals use technology to write and share books with others.

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** 1 . 1	Teaching Points	
Understandings	(Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Bend 1: Seeing with a Poet's Eyes	Core Materials:
Poetry elicits feelings through the	 Listening for line breaks 	Units of Study for Writing
reading of poems aloud, in groups,	 Putting powerful thoughts in 	
with partners and alone.	tiny packages	Supplemental Materials:
	 Poets find poems in the strong 	Leveled Bookroom
Poets choose precise words,	feelings and concrete details	Classroom Libraries
specific structures, and use	oflife	
repetition to convey feelings and	 Editing poetry 	Mentor Texts:
mood.		<u>Old Elm Speaks Tree Poems</u> by
	Bend II: Delving Deeper:	Kristine O'Connell George
Goals:	Experimenting with Language and	<u>"Pencil Sharpener"</u> by Zoe Ryder
W.2.3 Write narratives in which	Sound to Create Meaning	White
they recount a well-elaborated	• Searching for honest, precise	<u>"Ceiling"</u> by Zoe Ryder White
event or short sequence of events,	words: language matters	<u>"Aquarium"</u> by Valerie Worth
include details to describe actions,	• Patterning through repetition	<u>"Between Two Tires"</u> by Kristine
thoughts, and feelings, use	Poems are moody	O'Connell
temporal words to signal event	• Using comparisons to clarify	"Valentine for Ernest Mann"
order, and provide a sense of	feelings and ideas	(excerpt) by Naomi Shabib Nye
closure.	• Stretching out a comparison	<i>"Fly Fishing in the Crystal River"</i> by
W.2.5 With guidance and support		Kristin O'Connell George
from adults and peers, focus on a	Bend III: Trying Structures on for	<u><i>"Maples in October"</i></u> by Amy
topic and strengthen writing as	Size	Ludwig VanDerwater
needed through self-reflection,	 Studying structure 	<u>"Destiny"</u> by Kristine O'Connell
revising and editing.	• Studying a mentor text with a	<u>"Lullaby"</u> by Kristine O'Connell

Writing Unit 4 ~ Poetry: Powerful Thoughts in Tiny Packages February/March (5 weeks)

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.

W.2.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

W.3.3b Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.

W.3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection,

metacognitions/self-correction and revision) and shorter timeframes (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

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.2.2 Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud of information presented orally or through other media. 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.

SL.2.4 Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive comments detail, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

L.2.1 Demonstrate command of the conversations of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

E. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.

F. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., *The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy*).

L.2.2 Demonstrate command of the

poet's eyes

- Matching structures to feelings
- Playing with point of view
- Revising poems: Replacing feeling words with word pictures
- Editing poems: Reading aloud to find trouble spots
- Presenting poems to the world: An author's celebration

Grammar/Punctuation

- Expand and rearrange simple and complex sentences
- Reflexive pronouns

<u>*"Inside My Heart"*</u> by Zoe Ryder White And other poems selected by the teacher

Teacher Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann *Units of Study for Narrative*. *Opinion, and Information Writing* written by Lucy Calkins and colleagues at The Reading and Writing Project Grade 2 Unit 4 *Poetry Big Thoughts in Small Packages* Published by Heinemann

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessment:

Formative:

- Student/teacher conferences
- Writing samples
- Writers Notebooks
- Student Performance Checklists for Writing
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Student writing portfolios
- Standards Based Writing Rubrics
- Writing Pathways
 Performance Assessments
- Rubrics

Alternative:

Create a poster

conventions of standard English		
capitalization, punctuation, and		
spelling when writing		
D. Generalize learned spelling		
patterns when writing words (e.g.,		
cage \rightarrow badge; boy \rightarrow boil).		
E. Consult reference materials,		
including beginning dictionaries,		
as needed to check and correct		
spellings.		
L.2.3. Use knowledge of language		
and its conventions when writing,		
speaking, reading, or listening.		
A. Compare formal and informal		
uses of English.		
L.2.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word		
relationships and nuances in word		
meanings.		
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.		
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).		
happy that makes me happy).		
	Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies: 6.1.2.CivicsDP.3 Explain	n how historical symbols, monuments	and holidays reflect the shared
values, principles, and beliefs of the A	merican identity. Activity: Flash draft	a poem about a historical symbol,
monument, or holiday and how it aff	ects the American Identity.	
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Science: 2-ESS2-2 Develop a model to represent the shapes and kinds of land and bodies of water in an area. Activity: Flash draft a poem about an object using notes from an investigation regarding its observable properties.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Use technology to enhance productivity, increase collaboration, and communicate effectively. 9.4.2.DC.1: Explain differences between ownership and sharing of information. 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.1: Identify the basic features of a digital tool and explain the purpose of the tool (e.g., 8.2.2.ED.1). Activity: Discuss the elements of poetry needed in order for a writer to communicate ideas clearly.

9.2.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. **9.4.2.CI.1:** Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives. Activity: Identify different kinds of writing and the purpose for each. Discuss how poetry can communicate ideas and feelings and how communication is an important job skill.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.CS.1: Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences. Activity: Use navigation skills in a virtual environment to learn more about topics for poetry writing.

Writing Unit 5 ~ Informational Writing: Lab Reports and Science Books

April (4 weeks)		
Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Bend 1: Writing as Scientists Do	Core Materials:
Writers gather information about their	 Learning to write about 	Units of Study for Writing
topic through a variety of ways.	science—writers write in a	
	certain way in a lab report	Supplemental Materials:
Writers grow knowledge by thinking like	format	Leveled Bookroom
scientists.	 Studying a mentor text: Procedural writing 	Classroom Libraries
Writers know that it is important in	 New wonderings, new 	Mentor Texts:
informational writing to use mentor texts	experiments	<u>What Is Matter?</u> by Lola M.
to emulate an author's ideas or approach.	 Authors share scientific 	Schaefer
to emalate un addition of actual of approach.	ideas/conclusions	<u>Liquids and Gases</u> by Erin Ash
Goals:	Scientists learn from other	Sullivan
W.2.2. Write informative/explanatory	sources as well as from	<u>Discover Gases</u> by Barbara Bannon
texts in which they introduce a topic, use	experiments	<u>Discover Liquids</u> by Barbara
evidence-based facts and definitions to	 Student self-assessment and 	Bannon
develop points, and provide a	plans	<u>Discover Solids</u> by Barbara Bannon
conclusion.	 Writers produce a page or 	Measuring Matter: Solids, Liquids,
W.2.5. With guidance and support from	more of writing every day, the	and Gases by Rebecca Matos
adults and peers, focus on a topic and	amount that would fill a piece	Matter is Everywhere: Solids.
strengthen writing as needed through	of notebook paper. They	Liquids and Gases by Rebecca
self-reflection, revising and editing.	write an entry or two in class	Matos
W.2.6. With guidance and support from	each day, each a page or more	This is Matter: Solids, Liquids, and
adults, use a variety of digital tools to	in length, and, at times, an	<u>Gases</u> by Rebecca Matos
produce and publish writing, including	additional entry at home.	<u>Does it Sink or Float</u> by Susan
in collaboration with peers.	Remain engaged for forty	Hughes
W.2.7. Participate in shared research and	minutes	<i>Engineers Solve Problems</i> by
writing projects (e.g., read a number of	minutes	Reagan Miller and Crystal Sikkens
books on a single topic to produce a	Bend 2: Writing to Teach Others	<u>Changing Materials</u> by Chris
report; record science observations).	about Our Discoveries	Oxlade
W.2.8. Recall information from	Remember all you know about	Oxiace
experiences or gather information from	science and about scientific	Teacher Resources:
provided sources to answer a question.	writing for new experiments	The Continuum of Literacy
L.2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or	 Studying a mentor text: the 	Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide
details from a text read aloud or	"results" page	
information presented orally or through	 Comparing results and 	to Teaching written by Gay Su
other media.	reading more expert materials	Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and
SL.2.3. Ask and answer questions about	to consider new questions	Published by Heinemann
what a speaker says in order to clarify	 Designing and writing a new 	<u>Units of Study for Narrative.</u>
comprehension, gather additional	experiment	Opinion, and Information Writing
information, or deepen understanding of	 Writers make significant 	written by Lucy Calkins and
a topic or issue.	large-scale changes and then	colleagues at The Reading and Writing Project Grade 2 Unit 2
SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add drawings or	write a second draft outside of	Writing Project Grade 2 Unit 2,
other visual displays to stories or	the notebook	Lab Reports and Science Books
recounts of experiences when	 Writers use a small repertoire 	Published by Heinemann
appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts,	• writers use a small repertone of revision strategies and	
appropriate to clarify lucas, inoughts,	טו וביוזוטוו זוומוכצובז מווע	

 when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested L.2.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. L.2.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. D. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil). E. Consult print and digital resources, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings. L.2.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing. A. Compare formal and informal uses of English. 	 revision can pay off (i.e., revising beginnings, revising endings, key parts, rethinking audience, topic, etc.) Editing: Domain specific language Bend 3: Writing about Matter in Information books Drawing on all we know to rehearse and plan information books Tapping information know-how for drafting Studying mentor texts: Integrating scientific information Using comparisons to teach readers Showing hidden words with science writing Introductions and conclusions: Addressing an audience Editing: Aligning expectations to the New Jersey Learning Standards Writers edit work for spelling, punctuation, and language usage. They draft correctly capitalizing proper nouns, using apostrophes for contractions and possessives, and employ correct end punctuation. 2nd Grade writers begin to edit for correct comma usage in dialogue and addresses as well as correct quotation mark usage in dialogue and correct capitalization of titles Celebrating: Writing and Science Exhibition 	Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera Assessment: Formative: • Student/teacher conferences • Writing samples • Writers Notebooks • Student Performance Checklists for Writing • Learning Progressions Summative: • Student presentations • Student writing portfolios • Standards Based Writing Rubrics • Writing Pathways Performance Assessments • Rubrics Alternative: Make an ABC book
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Social Studies: 6.1.2.Geo.HE.2: Describe how human activities affect the culture and environmental characteristics of places or regions (e.g., transportation, housing, dietary needs). Activity: Outline the steps one can take to address an environmental concern (e.g., steps for recycling).

Science: 2-PSI-4 Construct an argument with evidence that some changes caused by heating or cooling can be reversed and some cannot. Activity: Compose an argument with evidence to explain changes caused by heating or cooling and why some can be reversed and some cannot.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence. 9.4.2.TL.7: Describe the benefits of collaborating with others to complete digital tasks or develop digital artifacts (e.g., W.2.6., 8.2.2.ED.2). 9.4.2.IML.3: Use a variety of sources including multimedia sources to find information about topics such as climate change, with guidance and support from adults (e.g., 6.3.2.GeoGI.2, 6.1.2.HistorySE.3, W.2.6, 1-LSI-2). 9.4.2.DC.7: Describe actions peers can take to positively impact climate change (e.g., 6.3.2.CivicsPD.1). Activity: Discuss ways an individual can investigate a problem.

9.4.2.CT.1: Gather information about an issue, such as climate change, and collaboratively brainstorm ways to solve the problem. Activity: Discuss the research collected regarding individuals in a community who can work together to identify problems and solve them. Identify the jobs required to implement the solution.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.DA.1: Collect and present data, including climate change data, in various visual formats. Activity: Enter scientific findings into a spreadsheet.

Writing Unit 6 ~ Opinion Writing Using Persuasive Reviews May/June (6 weeks)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Teaching Points:	Core Materials:
Writers progress from writing	Bend 1: Get Kids Started Writing Lots	Units of Study for Writing
opinions that are purely personal	and Lots of Reviews and Living	, 6
to ones that are more persuasive	Differently Because They Are Critics	Supplemental Materials:
and more universal.	 Involve students in the process 	Leveled Bookroom
	of gathering mentor texts - then	Classroom Libraries
Writers persuade others to	immerse them in reading	
believe what they believe and	persuasive reviews and noticing	Mentor Texts:
take action as a result of their	characteristics of the genre	Chapter book read aloud: <u><i>Mercy</i></u>
writing.	 Create a shared experience so 	<u>Watson to the Rescue</u> by Kate
	that students can practice	diCamillo (Book should be read aloud
Writers discover that they have a	coming up with, and then	previous to beginning unit, if possible.)
voice and that writing can be a	supporting, an opinion when	<i>Frankly, Frannie Check, Please!</i> by AJ
great vehicle for sharing what	faced with a differing opinion	Stern
they think with others.	• Go! Remind students of sources	<u>Click, Clack, Moo</u> by Doreen Cronin
	for review ideas, and then get	<u>I Wanna Iguana</u> by Karen Orloff
Goals:	started!	<u>Henry and Mudge</u> by Cynthia Rylant
W.2.1 Write opinion pieces in	• Live life as a reviewer: teach	<u>Harry the Dirty Dog</u> by Gene Zion
which they introduce the topic or	students to be aware of their	<u>I Wanna New Room</u> by Karen Orloff
book they are writing about, state	opinions and on the lookout for	Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus! by
an opinion, supply reasons that	facts to support them	Mo Willems
support the opinion, use linking	Go back to basics: teach students to argonize and plan opinion	<i>Don't Let the Pigeon Stay Up Late!</i> by Mo Willems
words (e.g. because, and, also) to	to organize and plan opinion	
connect opinion and reasons, and	writing, angling their reviews toward their audience	<u>Pinky and Rex</u> by James Howe
provide a concluding statement or section.	toward their addience	<u>Ruby the Copycat</u> by Peggy Rathmann Dear Mrs. LaRue: Letters from
W.2.5 With guidance and support	Bend 2: Make Reviews More	<u>Obedience School</u> by Mark Teague
from adults and peers, focus on a	Persuasive: Add Details and More	Earrings by Judith Viorst
topic and strengthen writing as	Specific Language and Use Mentor	<u>The Day the Crayons Quit</u> by Drew
needed by revising and editing.	Texts	Daywalt
meeded by revising and calting.	10100	Dujnat

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.	

W.2.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).
W.2.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

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.

A. Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).

B. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their explicit comments to the remarks of others.

C. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion. SL.2.2 Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. 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.

SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

L.2.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. **C.** Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., Plan a guided inquiry that allows students to examine and notice features of persuasive reviews

- Encourage students to come up with relevant details by using their senses and studying artifacts and mentor texts
- Introduce sticky notes as a tool to support revision work
- Teach students to elaborate by using thought prompts, choosing relevant details, and including small moments
- Teach children that review writers have a logical, organizing structure to their writing
- Teach students to consider the audience when doing revision work
- Push your students to even higher levels: teach counterargument and introduce lined paper

Bend 3: Get Ready To Share Your Reviews With The World

- Guide students as they select a persuasive review to publish.
 Which idea do they want to get out into the world? Which piece of writing can benefit from revision?
- Teach students to revise with the lens of making their writing as persuasive as it can be
- Teach strategies for making writing readable. Teachers can't be persuaded if they can't read what you have to say
- Publish the reviews
- Share reviews and collect feedback; building and linking to the comments of others

Grammar/Punctuation

- To spell a word, the writer used what he knew about spelling patterns (*tion, er, ly,* etc.)
- Spelled all the words on the word wall correctly and used the word wall to help spell other unknown words
- Used quotation marks to show what characters said
- Verbs and irregular verbs

<u>Should We Have Pets?: A Persuasive</u> <u>Text</u> by Sylvia Lollis <u>One Word from Sophia</u> by Jim Averbeck and Yasmeen Ismail <u>The Perfect Pet</u> by Margie Palatini Book reviews Restaurant Reviews

Teacher Resources:

If...Then...Curriculum, Teachers College Units of Study for Writing The Continuum of Literacy Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide to Teaching written by Gay Su Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and Published by Heinemann Units of Study for Narrative, Opinion, and Information Writing written by Lucy Calkins and colleagues at The Reading and Writing Project Writing <u>About Reading</u> Unit 3 Opinion Writing Grade 2 Published by Heinemann Writing Pathways Performance Assessments and Learning **Progressions** by Lucy Calkins The Writing Strategies Book by Jennifer Serravallo

Technology:

Google Classroom Google Docs Document camera

Assessment:

Formative:

- Student/teacher conferences
- Writing samples
- Writers Notebooks
- Student Performance Checklists for Writing
- Learning Progressions

Summative:

- Student presentations
- Student writing portfolios
- Standards Based Writing Rubrics
- Writing Pathways Performance Assessments
- Rubrics

Benchmark:

 Opinion writing benchmark assessment scored with Teachers College Rubric Reference <u>Writing Pathways</u> <u>Performance Assessments and</u>

myself, ourselves).	<i>Learning Progressions</i> by Lucy	
D. Form and use the past tense of	Calkins pgs. 82-123	
frequently occurring irregular	Calkins pgs. 02 125	
verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told).	Alternative:	
F. Produce, expand, and rearrange	Present opposite points of view	
complete simple and compound	r resent opposite points of view	
sentences (e.g., The boy watched		
the movie; The little boy watched		
the movie; The action movie was		
watched by the little boy).		
L.2.2: Demonstrate command of		
the conventions of standard		
English capitalization,		
punctuation, and spelling when		
writing		
D. Generalize learned spelling		
patterns when writing words (e.g.,		
cage \rightarrow badge; boy \rightarrow boil).		
E. Consult reference materials,		
including beginning dictionaries,		
as needed to check and correct		
spellings.		
L.2.3: Use knowledge of language		
and its conventions when writing,		
speaking, reading, or listening.		
A. Compare formal and informal		
uses of English.		
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).		
Interdisciplinary Connections		

Social Studies: 6.1.2.EconEM.2: Describe the goods and services that individuals and businesses in the local community produce and those that are produced in other communities. Activity: Flash draft a review on a product.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.2.2.Cn10b: Share and discuss experiences of media artworks, describing their meaning and purpose. Activity: Flash draft a review of a piece of art.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice: Use technology to enhance productivity, increase collaboration, and communicate effectively. 9.4.2.DC.2: Explain the importance of respecting the digital content of others. 9.4.2.IML.1: Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. 9.4.2.TL.6: Illustrate and communicate ideas and stories using multiple digital tools (e.g., SL.2.5.). Activity: Discuss strategies writers use to write persuasively.

9.1.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. Activity: Discuss ways in which persuasive writing and techniques are used in everyday life.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.NI.2: Describe how the Internet enables individuals to connect with others worldwide. Activity: Discuss how technology helps individuals read reviews and find books or other products of interest.

Writing Unit 7 ~ Celebrating Writing Across the Genres June (1 week)

Understandings	Teaching Points	Mandan Tarta (Dasarinasa
	(Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	Remind children of what they have	Core Materials:
Skilled writers have a repertoire of	learned about the writing process	Units of Study for Writing
genres in which they work, and	across the years and launch them	Supplemental Materiala
they have an awareness of how each genre is its own particular	into writingReview a portfolio of writing work	Supplemental Materials: Leveled Bookroom
tool to make a message strong and	from this year and identify areas of	Classroom Libraries
meaningful.	growth	
0	• Create writing goals for 3rd grade	Mentor Texts:
Writers will know their audience,	Choose a piece of unpublished	<u>Mercy Watson to the Rescue</u> by Kate
understand the purpose of their	writing and apply the strategies	diCamillo (This read aloud should
message, and be able to choose	learned this year to polish and	be completed before unit 3.)
the genre that best communicates	publish it	Or
their message.		<u>Gooney Bird Greene</u> (A chapter
Goals:		book read-aloud)
W.2.1. Write opinion pieces in		* <u>Owl Moon</u> by Jane Yolen
which they introduce the topic or		* <u>The Leaving</u> Morning by Angela Johnson
book they are writing about, state		<i><u>Frankly, Frannie Check, Please</u>!</i> by
an opinion, supply reasons that		AJ Stern
support the opinion, use linking		<u><i>Click, Clack, Moo</i></u> by Doreen Cronin
words (e.g., because, and, also) to		<u>I Wanna Iguana</u> by Karen Orloff
connect opinion and reasons, and		<u>I Wanna New Room</u> by Karen Orloff
provide a conclusion.		Don't Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus!
W.2.2. Write		by Mo Willems
informative/explanatory texts in		Don't Let the Pigeon Stay Up Late!
which they introduce a topic, use		by Mo Willems <u>Dear Mrs. LaRue: Letters from</u>
evidence-based facts and		<u>Obedience School</u> by Mark Teague
definitions to develop points, and		Earrings by Judith Viorst
provide a conclusion.		<u>Apples</u> by Gail Gibbons
W.2.3. Write narratives in which		<u>From Seed to Plant</u> by Gail Gibbons
they recount a well-elaborated		<u>The Pumpkin Book</u> by Gail Gibbons
event or short sequence of events,		<u>The Snowy Day</u> by Ezra Jack Keats
include details to describe		<u>Recess at 20 Below</u> by Cindy Lou
actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal		<u>I'm in Charge of Celebrations</u> by Byrd
event order, and provide a sense		Baylor
of closure.		<u>Ponyella</u> by Laura Numeroff The Box Who Cried Wolfby B. C
W.2.5 With guidance and support		<u>The Boy Who Cried Wolf</u> by B. G. Hennessey
from adults and peers, focus on a		<u>The Wolf Who Cried Boy</u> by Bob
topic and strengthen writing as		Hartman
needed by revising and editing.		<u>The Three Little Pigs</u> by Paul
SL.2.1 Participate in collaborative		Galdone
conversations with diverse		<u>The True Story of the Three Little</u>
partners about grade 2 topics and		<u>Pigs</u> by Jon Scieszka

texts with peers and adults in	<u>The Three Little Pigs</u> by Steven
small and larger groups.	Kellogg
SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add	<u>Little Red Riding Hood</u> by Lisa
drawings or other visual displays	Campbell Erns
to stories or recounts of	Pretty Salma: A Little Red Riding
experiences when appropriate to	<u>Hood Story from Africa</u> by Niki Daly
	Cinder Educ by Ellen Joelson
clarify ideas, thoughts, and	<u>Cinder Edna</u> by Ellen Jackson
feelings.	<u>Cinder-Elly</u> by Frances Minters
L.2.1 Demonstrate command of	<u>The Stinky Cheeseman</u> by Jon
the conventions of standard	Scieszka
English grammar and usage when	<u>The Paper Bag Princess</u> by Robert
writing or speaking.	Munsch
L.2.2 Demonstrate command of	<u>Fables</u> by Arnold Lobel
the conventions of standard	<u>Old Elm Speaks Tree Poems</u> by
English capitalization,	Kristine O'Connell George
punctuation, and spelling when	<u>"Pencil Sharpener"</u> by Zoe Ryder
writing.	White
8	<u>"Ceiling"</u> by Zoe Ryder White
	<u>"Aquarium"</u> by Valerie Worth
	What is the World Make Of? All
	<u>About Solids, Liquids, and Gases</u>
	(Let's-Read-and-Find Science.
	<u>Stage 2)</u> by Kathleen Weidner
	<u>Stage 27</u> Dy Kaulieen weldhei
	Zoehfeld
	<u>Solids, Liquids, And Gases (Rookie</u>
	<u>Reader</u>) by Ginger Garrett
	<u>There's a Nightmare in My Closet</u> by
	Mercer Mayer
	<u>Silly Lilly and the Four Seasons</u> by
	Agnes Rosenstiehl
	<u>Elephant and Piggie</u> series by Mo
	Willems
	willems
	Teacher Resources:
	<u>The Continuum of Literacy</u>
	Learning Grades PreK-8 A Guide
	<u>to Teaching</u> written by Gay Su
	Pinnell and Irene C. Fountas and
	Published by Heinemann
	Writing Pathways Performance
	Assessments and Learning
	<u>Progressions</u> by Lucy Calkins
	<u>The Writing Strategies Book</u> by
	Jennifer Serravallo
	Jernmer Serravano
	_ , ,
	Technology:
	Google Classroom
	Google Docs
	Document camera
	Assessment:
	Formative:
	Student/teacher conferences
	 Writing samples
	Writers Notebooks
	Student Performance
	Checklists for Writing
	 Learning Progressions

		 Summative: Student presentations Student writing portfolios Standards Based Writing Rubrics Writing Pathways Performance Assessments Rubrics Alternative: Portfolio
Interdisciplinary Connections		

Social Studies: 6.1.2.EconET.5: Describe how local and state governments make decisions that affect individuals and the community. Activity: Discuss how writing can help us to exercise our civic responsibilities at the community, state, national and global levels.

Visual and Performing Arts: 1.5.2.Re7a: Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world. Activity: Write a response describing the aesthetic qualities of exemplary works of art and identify characteristics of the artists who created them that you like best.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Ready Practice Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.2.DC.6: Identify respectful and responsible ways to communicate in digital environments. 9.4.2.TL.2: Create a document using a word processing application. Activity: Reflect on writing and set goals for next year.

9.1.2.CAP.1: Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job. Activity: Discuss how writing skills will help lay a foundation for future academic and career success.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.2.NI.2: Describe how the Internet enables individuals to connect with others worldwide. Activity: Reflect on writing this year and write goals for next year. Set goals that will use technology and communication globally.