

Parent Roadmap to Common Core Standards

English Language Arts

America's schools are working to provide higher quality instruction than ever before.

The way we taught students in the past simply does not prepare them for the higher demands of college and careers today and in the future. Your school and schools throughout the country are working to improve teaching and learning to ensure that all children will graduate high school with the skills they need to be successful.

In English language arts and literacy, this means three major changes. Students will continue reading and writing. But in addition to stories and literature, they will read more texts that provide facts and background knowledge in areas including science and social studies. They will read more challenging texts and be asked more questions that will require them to refer back to what they have read. There will also be an increased emphasis on building a strong vocabulary so that students can read and understand challenging material.

Grade Level Expectations

In grade two, students will continue to build important reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. They will think, talk, and write about what they read in variety of texts, such as stories, books, articles, and other sources of information including the Internet. In their writing, students will learn how to develop a topic and strengthen their skills by editing and revising. Activities in these areas will include:

- Reading stories, including fables and folktales from different cultures, and identifying the lesson or moral of the story
- Reading texts about history, social studies, or science and identifying the main idea
- Answering *who, what, where, when, why,* and *how* questions about stories and books
- Describing the reasons that an author gives to support a point
- Learning and using new words
- Learning the rules of spoken and written English
- Participating in class discussions by listening and building on what others are saying
- Describing in their own words information learned from articles or books read aloud
- Working together to gather facts and information on a topic
- Writing about a short series of events and describing actions, thoughts, and feelings
- Writing about opinions on books using important details and examples to support a position

Adapted by Prairie-Hills Elementary School District 144 Curriculum Department

For more information on the Common Core State Standards, go to <http://www.corestandards.org> or <http://www.commoncoreworks.org>.

In second grade, students will read stories and poems. Additionally, they will read to learn information about history, the world, science, and other areas. Here are just a few examples of how your child will develop important reading skills across grade levels.

READING LITERATURE

<p>Grade One Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students retell stories, including key details, and show that they understand the lesson or moral of a story. • Students identify who is telling the story at various points in a text. 	<p>Grade Two Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students retell stories and determine their central message, lesson, or moral. • Students acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud. 	<p>Grade Three Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students recount stories and determine the central message, lesson, or moral, explaining how it is developed in the text. • Students distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.
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READING FOR INFORMATION

<p>Grade One Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students ask and answer questions about key details in a text. • Students use the illustrations and details in a text to describe key ideas. 	<p>Grade Two Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why,</i> and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. • Students explain how specific images or illustrations (such as a diagram of how a machine works) are useful. 	<p>Grade Three Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students ask and answer questions about what they read by referring directly to parts of the text. • Students use information gained from images or illustrations.
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Writing tasks in second grade may include stories, essays, reports, and persuasive papers. Here are just a few examples of how your child will develop important writing skills across grade levels.

<p>Grade One Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students name a topic and supply some facts about the topic.• Students provide some sense of closure.	<p>Grade Two Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students introduce a topic and use facts and definitions to develop points.• Students provide a concluding statement or section.	<p>Grade Three Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students introduce a topic and use facts, definitions, and details to develop points.• Students provide a concluding statement or section.• Students group related information together.• Students use linking words and phrases to connect ideas, such as <i>also</i>, <i>another</i>, and <i>but</i>.
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Some writing guidelines may seem similar from year to year. However, with practice at each grade level, students continue to learn and apply the rules of standard written English and to strengthen and expand their vocabulary, use of language, and organization of ideas.

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Partnering with your child's teacher:

Don't be afraid to reach out to your child's teacher—you are an important part of your child's education. Ask to see a sample of your child's work or bring a sample with you. Ask the teacher questions like:

- Is my child reading on grade level?
- How is my child doing in writing?
- What are my child's strengths and weaknesses?
- What can I do at home to make sure that my child is successful?

Helping Your Child Learn Outside of School

1. Provide time and space for your child to read independently. This reading time should be free from distractions such as television.
2. Ask your child what topics, events, or activities he or she likes. Then look for books, magazines, or other materials about those topics that would motivate your child to read.
3. It is also helpful when your child sees other people reading at home. You could share what you have read.
4. Start a family book club. Let different members of the family pick the book. This could be a good way to enjoy quality family time while experiencing the joy of reading together!
5. Be sure your child has a library card. Children should select books in which they are interested to develop a passion for reading. Many libraries have book clubs and family activities that make reading fun for the entire family.
6. Use technology to help build your child's interest in reading. There are several websites where students can read books or articles online. The computer will help with words the student cannot read independently. Libraries also have computers students can use to access those sites. Feel free to ask a librarian or teacher for suggestions.

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Mathematics

America's schools are working to provide higher quality instruction than ever before.

In mathematics, teachers will concentrate on teaching a more focused set of major math concepts and skills. This will allow students time to master key math concepts and skills in a more organized way throughout the year and from one grade to the next. It will also call for teachers to use rich and challenging math content and to engage students in solving real-world problems in order to inspire greater interest in mathematics.

Grade Level Expectations

In grade two, students will extend their understanding of place value to the hundreds place. They will use this place value understanding to solve word problems, including those involving length and other units of measure. Students will continue to work on their addition and subtraction skills, quickly and accurately adding and subtracting numbers up through 20 and also working with numbers up through 100. They will also build a foundation for understanding fractions by working with shapes and geometry. Activities in these areas will include:

- Quickly and accurately adding numbers together that total up to 20 or less or subtracting from numbers up through 20
- Solving one- or two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100
- Understanding what the different digits mean in a three-digit number
- Adding and subtracting three digit numbers
- Measuring lengths of objects in standard units such as inches and centimeters
- Solving addition and subtraction word problems involving length
- Solving problems involving money
- Breaking up a rectangle into same-size squares
- Dividing circles and rectangles into halves, thirds, or fourths
- Solving addition, subtraction, and comparison word problems using information presented in a bar graph
- Writing equations to represent addition of equal numbers

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Here are just a few examples of the skills and strategies students will develop as they solve word problems in grade two.

MATHEMATICS

Grade One Mathematics

- Solve word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 20
- Solve addition and subtraction problems for different unknown numbers (20- $?=15$, $9+4=?$)

Grade Two Mathematics

- Solve one- and two-step word problems by adding or subtracting numbers up through 100

Grade Three Mathematics

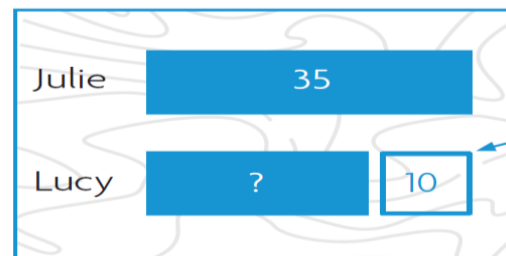
- Solve two-step word problems by adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing numbers up through 100

Examples of Second Grade Word Problems

Julie has 35 books. Julie has 10 more books than Lucy. How many books does Lucy have? How many books do they have together?

Step 1: If Lucy has 10 less books than Julie, students first need to figure out what 10 less than 35 is.

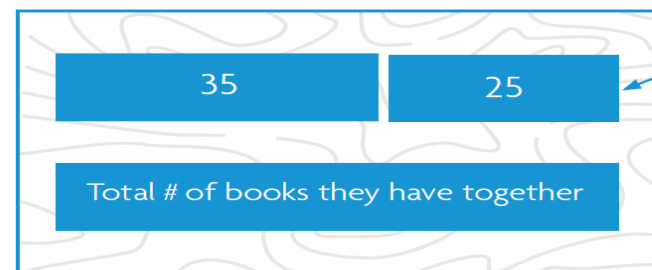
$$35 \text{ books} - 10 \text{ books} = 25 \text{ books}$$



$$25 + 10 = 35$$
$$35 - 10 = 25$$

Step 2: Students then have to add the number of books Julie has to the number of books Lucy has.

$$35 \text{ books} + 25 \text{ books} = 60 \text{ books}$$



$$35 + 25 = 60$$

In Second Grade your child will use a variety of pictures and models to understand and solve addition and subtraction problems.

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Here are just a few examples of how students will develop and use their understanding of place value in grade two.

Grade One Mathematics	Grade Two Mathematics	Grade Three Mathematics
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand that 10 can be thought of as a bundle of ten ones—called a “ten”• Understand that the two digits of a two-digit number represent amounts of tens and ones (place value)• Add and subtract numbers through 100 using what students have learned about place value	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand that 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens—called a “hundred”• Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones (place value)• Add and subtract numbers through 1000 using what students have learned about place value	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100• Quickly and accurately add and subtract numbers through 1000• Use place value understanding to multiply and divide numbers up through 100• Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 between 10 and 90. For example, 9×80 or 5×60

Students learn that 250 = 2 hundreds and 5 tens, 25 tens, or 250 ones.

Students apply their understanding that 5 tens + 5 tens = 10 tens, or 1 hundred, that can then be added to the hundreds place.

$$\boxed{250} = \boxed{2} + \boxed{5} + \boxed{0}$$

hundreds tens ones

$$\boxed{2} \boxed{5} \boxed{0} + \boxed{2} \boxed{5} \boxed{3} = \boxed{5} \boxed{0} \boxed{3}$$

hundreds tens ones hundreds tens ones hundreds tens ones

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- Is my child reading on grade level?
- How is my child doing in writing?
- What are my child's strengths and weaknesses?
- What can I do at home to make sure that my child is successful?

Helping Your Child Learn Outside of School

1. Play math games with your child. For example, "*I'm thinking of a number. It has 5 tens, 3 hundreds, and 4 ones. What is the number? 354.*" Or, using a deck of cards, deal two cards and ask your child to add the two numbers. You can also identify a target number and ask your child to either add or subtract to obtain that target number (use a target of 20 or less).
2. Have your child explain the relationship between different numbers without counting. For example, 147 is 47 more than 100 and three less than 150.
3. Encourage your child to stick with it whenever a problem seems difficult. This will help your child see that everyone can learn math.
4. Praise your child when he or she makes an effort and share in the excitement when he or she solves a problem or understands something for the first time.

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