



Hawthorn School District 73

Curriculum Guide for Parents: Second Grade

What you can expect your child to learn and be able to do.

This guide shares important information about Hawthorn Learning Standards, which are aligned with the Illinois Learning Standards. These standards outline state requirements for your child's learning program and what students across the state should be able to do in certain subjects.

A good educational system provides many tools that help children learn. Curriculum standards are useful for making sure:

- ★ teachers know what is to be taught;
- ★ children know what is to be learned; and
- ★ parents and the public can determine how well the concepts are being learned.

The following pages provide information about learning standards for English language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, technology, physical development and health, and fine arts for Second Grade. For a more comprehensive list, which includes all of the performance indicators, you may view our Curriculum Guide online at www.hawthorn73.org.

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Second Grade students released the butterflies they had been studying.

English Language Arts

Through the study of the language arts, students will learn to read fluently and understand a broad range of written materials. They must be able to communicate well and listen carefully and effectively. They should develop a command of the language and demonstrate their knowledge through speaking and writing for a variety of audiences and purposes. In addition, students must be able to study, retain, and use information from many sources.

Big Idea/Topic: Understanding Patterns of Communication.

By the end of second grade, students will be able to...

Literacy

Reading

- ★ Read high-frequency and irregularly spelled words in appropriate grade-level materials.
- ★ Use a variety of word-referencing materials.
- ★ Use letter-sound knowledge of consonants and vowels to decode new words.
- ★ Ask questions when reading is not understood.
- ★ Use context clues and phonics skills.
- ★ Use information in illustrations, charts, and graphs to help understand a reading passage.
- ★ Locate information using graphic organizers.
- ★ Distinguish the main ideas and supporting details in informational text.
- ★ Differentiate between fact and fiction.
- ★ Draw conclusions from information in maps, charts, and graphs.
- ★ Identify an author's purpose for writing a fiction or nonfiction text.
- ★ Identify the literary elements of character, setting, and plot.
- ★ Determine what characters are like by how the author or illustrator portrays them.
- ★ Identify and compare characters' attributes in a story.
- ★ Identify various forms and genres of writing.

Listening

- ★ Actively listen and participate in group discussions.

Speaking

- ★ Speak clearly for an audience.

Writing

- ★ Use the writing process to create a final product.
- ★ Use technology to present information appropriate for the intended purpose and audience.
- ★ Use appropriate types of writing for the intended purpose and audience.
- ★ Produce a variety of written work.
- ★ Compose writing that is clear and organized.
- ★ Use correct capitalization and punctuation.
- ★ Reflect personality in writing.

Mathematics

Mathematics is a language we use to identify, describe, and investigate the patterns and challenges of everyday living. It deals with numbers, quantities, shapes, and data, as well as numerical relationships and operations. Mathematics is a way of approaching new challenges through investigating, reasoning, visualizing, and problem solving with the goal of communicating the relationship observed and problems solved to others.

Big Idea/Topic: Using Math Concepts and Skills.

Number Sense

- ★ Use place value to read, write, and describe whole numbers to 999 using multiple methods.
- ★ Order whole numbers up to 999.
- ★ Recognize odd and even numbers.
- ★ Describe numeric relationships using the terms and symbols greater than, less than, equal to, between, and operations.
- ★ Translate a fraction into pictorial representation and vice versa (halves, fourths, and thirds).
- ★ Solve two-step addition and subtraction number sentences and word problems.
- ★ Demonstrate fluency with basic addition and subtraction facts.
- ★ Demonstrate the relationships between addition and subtraction.

Estimation and Measurement

- ★ Solve simple problems that involve working with money.
- ★ Estimate and measure objects using standard and non-standards units of length.
- ★ Use instruments such as a thermometer or scale to recognize the difference between two measurements.

- ★ Give the elapsed time between a start and end time.
- ★ Show and represent time: to the hour and half hour using analog, digital, and written.
- ★ Select an appropriate unit and tool for measurement.

Algebra and Analytical Methods

- ★ Recognize, describe, and extend geometric and numeric patterns.
- ★ Determine the values of the missing number in simple equations ($5 = \underline{\quad} + 2$ and $\underline{\quad} - 1 = 3$).

Geometry

- ★ Investigate and predict the results of putting together and taking apart two- and three- dimensional shapes.
- ★ Perform slides (translations), flips (reflections), and turns (rotations) with concrete objects.
- ★ Create and complete shapes that have line symmetry.

- ★ Identify objects that are congruent.
- ★ Compare and contrast attributes (such as face, corner, sides) of two- and three- dimensional objects using appropriate vocabulary.

Data Analysis and Probability

- ★ Organize and interpret simple data displays such as pictographs, tallies, tables, and bar graphs.
- ★ Make predictions from simple data.

- ★ Classify events as certain, more likely, or less likely.

Science

The goal of science education is to develop in learners an understanding of the inquiry process as it is related to key concepts and principles of the life, physical, and earth/space sciences. The curriculum addresses the integration of the sciences with technology and society as students learn to connect the importance of scientific knowledge to its application in everyday life.

Scientific Inquiry and Technological Design

- ★ Based on observations, describe the process of a scientific event and identify the cause and effect.
- ★ Collect data for investigations, choosing and using appropriate instruments and units, and recording data on classroom charts, tables, journals.

Life Science: Life Cycles

- ★ Identify stages of simple life cycles.
- ★ Compare and contrast the stages of life cycles.

- ★ Identify the needs of living things in different cycles.
- ★ Report data using observations over time intervals.

Physical Science: Sound and Light

- ★ Identify sound as a vibration.
- ★ Recognize how to make a sound.
- ★ Discriminate between pitch and volume.
- ★ Describe why light is important to us.
- ★ Distinguish between reflection and refraction.
- ★ Compare how light travels through solids and liquids.

Earth /Space Science: Weather and Air

- ★ Observe, measure, and record weather data.
- ★ Identify and use the tools of a meteorologist.
- ★ Describe how to stay safe during severe weather.

- ★ Conduct fair tests to investigate the impact of heat on states of matter.
- ★ Identify the stages of the water cycle.

Science, Technology, and Society

- ★ Apply appropriate safety principles in classroom and home situations (e.g., refrain from tasting unknown substances, mapping pathways at home/school in case of fire).
- ★ Generate questions for further investigations.

Safety and Practices of Science

- ★ Identify and reduce potential hazards in science activities.
- ★ Identify and demonstrate proper use of safe science practices in the classroom.

Social Studies

The study of social studies helps students develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good. Students are preparing to become citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world. The curriculum integrates the disciplines of social science to promote civic competence.

Big Idea/Topic: The Community

Political Science/Government

- ★ Discuss a situation in their home, school, town/village that illustrates people being responsible in their duties or jobs.

- ★ Tell how a student should express ideas in a respectful manner to another student or to teachers.
- ★ Identify an example of behavior that shows someone showing good citizenship (i.e., recycling, being honest when questioned).
- ★ Identify leaders and the services they provide.

Economics

- ★ Match workers in the community to the goods they produce and services they perform.
- ★ Identify public goods and services that students or families use.

History

- ★ Explain how people from the past influence the establishment of a community.
- ★ Identify a local historical monument or place.
- ★ Describe how people within our community made a living in the past.
- ★ List examples of past traditions found within the local community.

Geography

- ★ Compare physical and human features of different places in a community.
- ★ Identify land and water areas of a community on a map and a globe.

- ★ Create a map of the community which identifies the student’s residence, and shows its physical and human characteristics (i.e., titles, proportion, and key).
- ★ Locate places on a map using a key, cardinal directions, and a grid.

Social Science

- ★ Describe aspects of our community that reflect its cultural heritage.

Technology

Technology is one of many tools that students have at their disposal as they engage in the learning process. Educational technology is the application of technology to the learning process. Technologically literate students access and acquire knowledge, exchange ideas and opinions, solve problems, and create, innovate, and express themselves through the skillful use of a variety of technologies. Technology is integrated into the classroom through regular planned activities and is used by

students when its use will increase understanding and enhance learning.

Tools, Knowledge, and Skills

- ★ Identify system hardware basics independently (CD ROM, computer disk).
- ★ Use input devices (mouse, keyboard) and output devices (monitor and printer).
- ★ Utilize keyboarding software to enhance typing skills.
- ★ Recognize system software basics (menus, scrollbar).

- ★ Demonstrate basic word processing skills (save as, print).
- ★ Produce text and pictures using a word processing or drawing program.
- ★ Use multimedia resources to support learning (interactive books, educational software, Internet).
- ★ Use online resources for research.
- ★ Know and model ethical, legal, and responsible behavior using technology.

Physical Development and Health

Physical development programs offer students the opportunity to enhance the capacity of their minds and bodies. Healthy minds and bodies are basic to academic success and, later in life, to enhancing the ability to contribute to a productive work environment. The health curriculum focuses on health promotion, safety, and understanding the human body and how it grows and develops. Problem solving, communication, responsible decision mak-

ing, and team-building skills are major emphases, as well. More specific goals are outlined in the curriculum guide in the following areas: movement skills, physical fitness, team-building, principles of health promotion, human body systems, and promoting health and well-being.

Exercising Healthy Habits

- ★ Know there are a variety of ways to move their bodies.

- ★ Understand how personal exercise choices affect one’s physical fitness.
- ★ Identify individual behavior that affects whole group success.
- ★ Understand how choices have an impact on their health and environment.
- ★ Know the components needed for successful group participation.

Fine Arts

In addition to their intrinsic value, the arts contribute to children’s development and enrich the quality of life. The fine arts—dance, drama, music, and visual arts—are fundamental ways of knowing and thinking. The fine arts curriculum addresses the language of the fine arts, sensory elements, organizational principles, expressive qualities, and how the arts are similar, different, or related to

one another. Students also learn how to interpret visual images, sounds, movement, and story. The creation and performance of the arts is emphasized along with the role of the arts in civilization.

The Arts Around Me

- ★ Incorporate a variety of elements in their art.

- ★ Understand the importance of using the principles in the arts appropriately.
- ★ Use tools and processes appropriately to create their own original expressions of the arts.
- ★ Show differences in art creations by other cultures.