	English/Language Arts Second Grade	
 are foundational skills necessary to the de Read, understand, and respond to informativith focus on textual evidence. Read and respond to works of literature witextual evidence. Write for different purposes and audience content. 	of print, phonological and phonemic awareness, and wil	onnections among ideas and between texts mong ideas and between texts with focus on a well-defined perspective and appropriate
PA Core Standards	Skills/Competencies	Content/Topics
1.1 Foundational Skills: Students gain a working knowledge of concepts of print, alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions.		<u>1.1 Foundational Skills</u>
 CC.1.1.2.D – Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills and decoding words. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words. Decode two-syllable words with long vowels and words with common prefixes and suffixes. Read grade-level high frequency words with inconsistent but common spelling sound correspondences. Read grade appropriate irregularly spelled words. 	 CC.1.1.2.D- Identify and isolate initial, final, and medial sounds in spoken words Blend sounds orally to make words or syllables Segment a word or syllable into sounds Count sounds in spoken words or syllables and syllables in words Manipulate sounds in words (add, delete, and/or substitute phonemes) Distinguish long and short vowel sounds in orally stated single-syllable words Know sound-letter relationships and match sounds to letters Read simple one-syllable and high frequency sight words. Generate sounds from letters and blend those sounds to decode Consonants, consonant blends, and consonant diagraphs Short and long vowels 	 Short vowels and Consonants Long vowels VCe Consonant Blends Inflected Endings Consonant Digraphs sh, th, ch R-controlled: ar, or, ore, oar Contractions R-controlled: er, ir, ur Plurals Vowel patterns a, ai, ay Vowel patterns e, ee, ea, y Vowel patterns i, ie,igh,y Comparative endings –er,-est Suffixes Prefixes Final syllable –le Vowel patterns ou, ou, ou, oy Syllable patterns

	 R-controlled vowels; vowel digraphs; dipthongs; common vowel patterns Phonograms/word families Decode multisyllabic words with common word parts and spelling patterns Base words and inflected endings; plurals Contractions and compound words Prefixes and suffixes Greek and Latin roots Apply knowledge of syllabication rules to decode words Recognize common abbreviations Blending strategy: apply knowledge of sound-letter relationships to decode unfamiliar words Apply knowledge of word structure to decode unfamiliar words Use context along with sound-letter relationships and word structure to decode Self-monitor accuracy of decoding and self-correct 	 Vowel digraphs oo,ue,ew,ui Consonant patterns kn,wr,gn,mb Consonant patterns ph, gh,ck,ng Vowel patterns aw,au,al Abbreviations Final syllables –tion, -ture-ion High frequency words Distinguish medial phonemes Blend and segment phonemes Substitute initial phonemes Substitute final phonemes Substitute final phonemes Word structure Handwriting
 CC.1.1.2.E - Read with accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary. 	 CC.1.1.2.E Read aloud grade level text fluently with accuracy, comprehension, appropriate pace/rate; with expression/intonation; with attention to punctuation and appropriate phrasing Practice fluency in a variety of ways including choral reading, partner/paired reading, Reader's Theater, repeated oral reading, and tape-assisted reading. Work toward appropriate fluency goals by the end of each grade Read regularly and with comprehension in independent-level material Read silently for increasing periods of time. 	 CC.1.1.2.E- Accuracy Rate Expression Appropriate Phrasing Intonation

1.2 Reading Informational Text Students read, understand, and respond to informational text—with an emphasis on comprehension, vocabulary acquisition, and making connections among ideas and between texts with a focus on textual evidence.		<u>1.2 Reading Informational Text</u>
CC.1.2.2.A- Identify the main idea of a multi- paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.	 CC.1.2.2.A- Identify main idea, facts, concepts, and ideas found in informational text. Summarize informational text as a whole. Identify author's purpose. 	 CC.1.2.2.A- Main Idea and supporting details Summarize Author's Purpose
CC.1.2.2.B- Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	 CC.1.2.2.B- Ask questions before, during and after reading. Make inferences when reading informational text. Answer who, what, when ,why and how questions about an informational text. Draw conclusions based on information from the text. 	 CC.1.2.2.B- Background Knowledge Ask and Answer Questions Monitor and Clarify Key Details Inferences Drawing Conclusions Text Structure
CC.1.2.2.C – Describe the connection between a series of events, concepts or steps in a procedure within a text.	 CC.1.2.2.C- Describe a series of events and how they impact the ending of a text. Use words that pertain to time, sequence, and cause/effect found in text. 	 CC.1.2.2.C Time and Order Words (first, next, finally, later, etc.) Cause and Effect Words (because, as a result of, ifthen)

	 Describe the beginning, middle, and end of an informational text. Identify text structure (nonfiction-such as cause/effect,chronologicalorder , compare/contrast, description) 	 Procedural Text/Steps in a Process Sequence Events Make Connections Text Structure Compare and Contrast
CC.1.2.2.E – Use various text features and search tools to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.	 CC.1.2.2.E- Use headings, sub-headings, captions, bold print, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, and icons to locate information. Use electronic Web navigation, online resources, databases and keyword searches. Use graphics (diagrams, illustrations with labels, maps, charts, picture captions) to locate key facts or information. 	 CC.1.2.2.E- Text Features Text Structure Key Details Electronic Media
CC.1.2.2.F – Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.	 CC.1.2.2.F- Use knowledge of word structure to figure out meanings of words. Use context clues for meanings of unfamiliar words, multiple-meaning words, homonyms, homographs. Use grade-appropriate reference sources to learn word meanings Use picture clues to help determine word meanings. Create and use graphic organizers to group, study, and retain vocabulary. Identify and distinguish fact and opinion 	 CC.1.2.2.F- Affixes Root word (use to clarify unknown words) Context Clues Dictionary/Thesaurus Graphic Organizers for Word Study Monitor and Clarify Reread/read on Fact and Opinion
CC.1.2.2.G – Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.	 CC.1.2.2.G- Use graphic sources to create meaning (illustrations, photos, maps, charts, graphs, font styles etc.) Use picture clues to help determine word meaning. 	 CC.1.2.2G- Illustrations/visual aids Text Features

CC.1.2.2.H – Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.	 CC.1.2.2.H- Describe and connect the essential ideas, arguments, and perspectives of a text. Discuss main ideas and supporting details contained within a text. Identify important ideas that provide clues to an author's meaning. 	 CC.1.2.2.H- Main Idea and Key Details Identify Author's Purpose Author's Viewpoint
CC.1.2.2.I – Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.	 CC.1.2.2.I- Compare and contrast points within two texts. Create and use graphic and semantic organizers to compare and contrast main points. 	 CC.1.2.2.I- Make Connections (text to text) Compare and Contrast Graphic Organizers
CC.1.2.2.J – Acquire and use grade-appropriate conversational, general academic and domain-specific words and phrases.	 CC.1.2.2.J- Use grade-level content vocabulary when reading informational text. Recognize and understand selection vocabulary. Understand content-area vocabulary and specialized, technical, or topical words. Develop vocabulary through direct instruction, concrete experiences, reading, listening to text read aloud. 	 CC.1.2.2.J- Grade Appropriate Vocabulary Conversational Vocabulary/Oral Discussions Content SpecificVocabulary Word Structure
CC.1.2.2.K – Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple meaning words and phrases based upon grade-level reading and content, choosing from a range of strategies and tools.	 CC.1.2.2.K- Use knowledge of word structure to figure out meanings of words. Use context clues for meanings of unfamiliar words, multiple-meaning words, homonyms, homographs. Use grade-appropriate reference sources to learn word meanings. Use picture clues to help determine word meanings. 	CC.1.2.2.K- Context Clues Multiple-meaning Words Homonyms Homographs Knowledge of Words Structure Prefixes and Suffixes Root Word Picture Clues/illustrations

	 Develop vocabulary through direct instruction, concrete experiences, reading, listening to text read aloud Use new words in a variety of contexts 	Reread, Read onSynonyms and Antonyms
CC.1.2.2.L – Read and comprehend literary nonfiction and informational text on grade level, reading independently and proficiently.	 CC.1.2.2.L- Demonstrate comprehension of grade-level non-fiction and informational text. Identify different genres of informational text (biography, autobiography, informational text, reference materials, expository text) Identify the main idea and details contained within a non-fiction text. 	 CC.1.2.2.L Genres Practice Independent Reading with Increase Time Intervals Main Idea and Details
 1.3 Reading Literature Students read and respond to works of literature—with emphasis on comprehension, vocabulary acquisition, and making connections among ideas and between texts with focus on textual evidence. CC.1.3.2.A – Recount stories and determine their central message, lesson or moral. 	 CC.1.3.2.A- Summarize text Recall and retell stories Identify central theme found in text as a whole 	CC.1.3.2.A- • Retell • Paraphrase and summarize • Story Structure • Lesson/Moral • Theme

CC.1.3.2.B – Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	 CC.1.3.2.B- Ask questions before, during and after reading. Make inferences when reading literary text Answer who, what, when ,why and how questions about literary text Draw conclusions based on information from the text 	 CC.1.3.2.B- Background Knowledge Questioning Monitor and Clarify Inferences Drawing Conclusions Key Details Text Structure
CC.1.3.2.C – Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.	 CC.1.3.2.C- Recognize and describe traits, actions, feelings and motives of characters Analyze characters' relationships, changes, and points of view Analyze characters' conflicts Identify the speaker or narrator in a selection 	 CC.1.3.2.C- Characterization (traits, actions, motives, relationships, etc.) Graphic Organizers (character maps) Point of view Analyze Story Structure Problem/Solution Monitor and Clarify
CC.1.3.2.D – Acknowledge differences in the points of views of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.	 CC.1.3.2.D- Explain the points of view found within a literary text Recognize and describe traits, actions, feelings, and motives of characters Perform oral readings of literary text using different voices to demonstrate character difference 	 CC.1.3.2.D- Dialogue Point of View Characterization
CC.1.3.2.E – Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.	 CC.1.3.2.E- Describe the elements of a story's beginning, middle and end Identify goal and outcome or problem and solution/resolution Identify characteristics of fiction genres (drama, fantasy, fables, folktales, fairy tales, and realistic fiction.) Relate setting to problem/solution 	 C.C1.3.2.E- Story Structure (setting, problem/solution) Sequence of events Plot (beginning, middle, and end) Summarize Genres (fictional)

CC.1.3.2.F – Describe how words and phrases supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem or song.	 CC.1.3.2.F- Identify an author's use of sound devices and poetic elements Alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia Rhyme, rhythm, repetition, and cadence Word choice Identify figurative language found in a literary text Idiom, jargon, metaphor, simile, slang Identify exaggeration/hyperbole within a literary text 	 CC.1.3.2.F- Word choice Sound devices Poetic Elements Synonyms Figurative Language
CC.1.3.2.G – Use information from illustrations and words, in print or digital text, to demonstrate understanding of characters, setting, or plot.	 CC.1.3.2.G- Use graphic sources to create meaning (illustrations, photos, maps, charts, graphs, font styles etc.) Use picture and context clues to help determine word meaning. Use visual and nontextual features of online resources. 	 CC.1.3.2.G- Story Structure Context Clues Picture Clues
CC.1.3.2.H – Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story by different authors or from different cultures.	 CC.1.3.2.H- Identify similarities and differences of characters, events, and settings within or across selections/cultures Comprehend basic plots of classic tales from around the world Compare and contrast tales from different cultures Compare language and oral traditions (family stories) that reflect customs, regions, and cultures 	 CC.1.3.2.H Compare and Contrast text Graphic Organizers Story Structure Plot Structure Make Connections Cultural Awareness

CC.1.3.2.I – Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple meaning words and phrases based upon grade-level reading and content, choosing from a range of strategies and tools.	 Recognize themes that cross cultures and bind them together in their common humanness CC.1.3.2.I – Use glossaries, dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify meaning of words and phrases Use context clues to determine the meaning of a word or phrase found in literary text Use known root words to determine the meaning of an unknown word with the same root Use known words to predict the meaning of compound words Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix or suffix is added Demonstrate use of grade level content vocabulary when reading literary text 	 CC.1.3.2.I Root Words Prefixes Suffixes Dictionary/Glossary skills Context Clues Reread/read on Compound Words Knowledge of Word Structure Vocabulary (oral, academic, selection)
CC.1.3.2.J – Acquire and use grade-appropriate conversational, general academic and domain- specific words and phrases.	 CC.1.3.2.J – Recollect, talk, and write about books Reflect on reading and responding to text Ask and answer questions about text Write about what is read Use evidence from the text to support opinions, interpretations, or conclusions Support ideas through reference to other texts and personal knowledge Locate materials on related topic, theme, or idea Make connections: text to self, text to text, text to world Offer observations, react, speculate in response to text 	 CC.1.3.2.J Oral Vocabulary Selection Vocabulary Academic Vocabulary

CC 132 K Read and comprehend literature	CC 132 K	CC 1 3 2 K
CC.1.3.2.K – Read and comprehend literature on grade level, reading independently and proficiently.	 CC.1.3.2.K - To demonstrate comprehension of gradelevel literary text Predict and set purpose to guide reading Use background knowledge before, during, and after reading To ask and answer questions about the text To identify story structure/text structure Story structure (fiction – such as plot, problem/solution) Text structure (nonfiction – such as cause/effect, chronological, compare/contrast, description) Monitor and clarify by using fix-up strategies to resolve difficulties in meaning: adjust reading rate, reread and read on, seek help from references sources and/or other people, skim and scan Inferring Questioning before, during, and after reading Visualize-use mental imagery Summarize text Recall and retell stories Identify plot, setting, and character traits in a literary text Text structure (nonfiction – such as cause/effect, chronological, compare/contrast, description) Story structure (nonfiction – such as plot, problem/solution) Story structure (nonfiction – such as cause/effect, chronological, compare/contrast, description) Story structure (fiction – such as plot, problem/solution) Read regularly and with comprehension in independent-level material 	CC.1.3.2.K Make predictions Background Knowledge Monitor and Clarify Story Structure Text Structure Making Inferences Questioning Draw Conclusions Important Ideas Visualize Facts and Details Genre Summarizing Reading accuracy and rate

 1.4 Writing Students write for different purposes and audiences. Students write clear and focused text to convey a well-defined perspective and appropriate content. CC.1.4.2.A – Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. 	 CC.1.4.2.A – The Writing Process Prewrite using various strategies Develop first drafts of single and multiple paragraph compositions Revise drafts for varied purposes, including to clarify and to achieve purpose size of audience, improve focus and coherence, precise word choice, vivid images, and elaboration Edit and proofread for correct conventions (spelling, grammar, usage, and mechanics) Publish own work Write a paragraph or multi-paragraph expository paper (such as comparison and contrast, problem and solution, essays, direction, explanations, news stories, research reports, summaries) Write a paragraph or multi-paragraph descriptive paper (such as labels, captions, lists, plays, poems, response logs, songs) 	 CC.1.4.2.A- Informative/Explanatory Writing Focus (one specific topic) Content (2 or more facts/descriptors) Organization (logical order – beginning, middle, end) Style (precise language, sentences of varying length) Conventions (spelling/grammar/punctuation)
CC.1.4.2.B – Identify and introduce the topic.	 CC.1.4.2.B – Construct a topic sentence to introduce the topic of a paragraph or multi-paragraph essay State a clear purpose and maintain focus; sharpen ideas 	CC.1.4.2.B- • Topic sentence • Main Idea • Facts • Focus
CC.1.4.2.C – Develop the topic with facts and/or definitions.	 CC.1.4.2.C – State a clear purpose and maintain focus using facts, definitions, and details that develop topic Use sensory details and concrete examples; elaborate Delete extraneous information Combine, elaborate, and vary sentences 	CC.1.4.2.C- • Graphic Organizer • Main Idea or Topic • Facts and Details • Focus • Organization • Content

CC.1.4.2.D – Group information and provide a concluding statement or section.	 Write topic sentence, supporting sentences with facts and details, and concluding sentence Use correct word order CC.1.4.2.D – To use graphic organizers to group ideas To construct a paragraph that develops a main idea and include topic sentence and facts and details Organize ideas in a logical progression, such as chronological order or beginning, middle, and end Create a closing statement for expository text 	CC.1.4.2.D- Graphic Organizers Main Idea and Key Details Sequence/Chronological Order Transition Words Facts and Details Concluding statement
CC.1.4.2.E – Choose words and phrases for effect.	 CC.1.4.2.E – Use clear, precise, appropriate language/vocabulary specific to topic Use figurative language and vivid words Use sensory details, imagery characterization Select effective vocabulary using word walls, dictionary or thesaurus 	 CC.1.4.2.E- Figurative Language Word Choice Voice Imagery/Sensory Words Dictionary/Thesaurus
 CC.1.4.2.F – Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation and spelling. Capitalize proper nouns Use commas and apostrophes appropriately Spell words drawing on common spelling patterns. Consult reference material as needed. 	 CC.1.4.2.F – Uses correct spelling and grammar; capitalize and punctuate correctly Correct sentence fragments and run-ons Use correct paragraph indentation Grammar and Usage in Speaking and Writing Sentences Correct word order in written sentences Types (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative) 	CC.1.4.2.F- • Conventions Spelling Grammar Punctuation Capitalization Sentence structure Paragraph structure

 Structure (complete, 	
incomplete, simple,	
compound, complex,	
compound-complex)	
 Parts (subjects/predicates: 	
complete, simple,	
compound; phrase; clauses)	
 Fragments and run-on 	
sentences	
 Combine and rearrange 	
sentences; use appositives,	
participial phrases,	
adjectives, adverbs, and	
prepositional phrases	
 Transitions and 	
conjunctions to connect	
ideas; independent and	
dependent clauses	
 Parts of speech: nouns 	
(singular and plural), verbs	
and verb tenses, adjectives,	
adverbs, pronouns and	
antecedents, conjunctions,	
prepositions, interjections,	
articles	
• Contractions	
o Usage	
 Subject-verb agreement 	
 Pronoun 	
agreement/referents	
Mechanics in Writing	
• Capitalization (first word in	
sentence, proper nouns and	
adjectives, pronoun I, titles, months,	
days of the week, holidays, and so	
on)	
• Punctuation (period, question mark,	
exclamation mark, apostrophe,	
comma, quotation marks,	
parentheses, colon, and so on)	
-	
• Spelling	

	 Spell independently by using pre- phonetic knowledge, knowledge of 	
	letter names, sound of the alphabet	
	• Consonants: single, double, blends,	
	digraphs, silent letters, and unusual	
	consonant spellings)	
	• Vowels: short, long, r-controlled,	
	digraphs, diphthongs, less-common	
	vowel patterns, schwa	
	• Use knowledge of word structure to	
	spell	
	 Base words and affixes 	
	(inflections, prefixes,	
	suffixes), possessives,	
	contractions, and	
	compound words	
	• Greek and Latin roots,	
	syllable patterns, multisyllabic words	
	• Spell high-frequency, irregular	
	words	
	• Spell frequently misspelled words	
	correctly, including homophones or	
	homonyms	
	• Use meaning relationships to spell	
CC.1.4.2.G – Write opinion pieces on familiar	CC.1.4.2.G –	CC.1.4.1.G
topics.	The Writing Process	
	• Prewrite using various strategies	Opinion Writing
	• Develop first drafts of single and	• Focus (one specific topic/opinion)
	multiple paragraph compositions	• Content (2 or more reasons)
	• Revise drafts for varied purposes,	Organization (logical order –
	including to clarify and to achieve	opinion, reasons, closure)
	purpose size of audience, improve	• Style (precise language, sentences of
	focus and coherence, precise word	varying length)
	choice, vivid images, and elaboration	• Conventions
	• Edit and proofread for correct	(spelling/grammar/punctuation)
	conventions (spelling, grammar,	Graphic Organizers
	usage, and mechanics)	
	• Publish own work	

	 Compose opinion pieces that state an opinion and provide reasons to support the opinion Create an ad, poster, or letter persuading the reader to do or believe something 	
CC.1.4.2.H – Identify the topic and state an opinion.	 CC.1.4.2.H – Construct a sentence that identifies a topic and states an opinion State a clear purpose and maintain focus; sharpen ideas 	 CC.1.4.2.H- Focus (one specific topic/opinion) Content (2 or more reasons) Organization (logical order – opinion, reasons, closure
CC.1.4.2.I – Support the opinion with reasons that include details connected to the opinion.	 CC.1.4.2.I – Compose an opinion piece that has a topic sentence, supporting sentences with reasons and details, and concluding sentence that restates the opinion State a clear purpose and maintain focus; sharpen ideas Use sensory details and concrete examples; elaborate Delete extraneous information 	 CC.1.4.2.I- Focus (one specific topic/opinion) Content (2 or more reasons) Organization (logical order – opinion, reasons, closure)
CC.1.4.2.J – Create an organizational structure that includes reasons and includes a concluding statement.	 CC.1.4.2.J – Use graphic organizers to group ideas Write coherent paragraphs that develop a central idea and have topic sentences and facts and details Organize ideas in a logical progression, such as chronological order or order of importance 	 CC.1.4.2.J- Graphic Organizers Organization (logical order – opinion, reasons, closure)
CC. 1.4.2.K – Use a variety of words and phrases to appeal to the audience.	 CC.1.4.2.K – Develop personal, identifiable voice and an individual tone/style Use clear, precise, appropriate language Use figurative language and vivid words 	CC.1.4.2.K-

 CC.1.4.2.L – Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation and spelling. Capitalize proper nouns Use commas and apostrophes appropriately Spell words drawing on common spelling patterns. Consult reference material as needed. 	 Use sensory details, imagery characterization Select effective vocabulary using word walls, dictionary or thesaurus CC.1.4.2.L – Uses correct spelling and grammar; capitalize and punctuate correctly Correct sentence fragments and run-ons Use correct paragraph indentation Grammar and Usage in Speaking and Writing Sentences Correct word order in written sentences Types (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative) 	CC.1.4.2.L • Conventions Spelling Grammar Punctuation Capitalization Sentence structure Paragraph structure
	 Structure (complete, incomplete, simple, compound, complex, compound-complex) Parts (subjects/predicates: complete, simple, compound; phrase; clauses) Fragments and run-on sentences Combine and rearrange sentences; use appositives, participial phrases, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases Transitions and conjunctions to connect ideas; independent and dependent clauses Parts of speech: nouns (singular and plural), verbs and verb tenses, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns and antecedents, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections, articles Contractions Subject-verb agreement 	

 Pronoun agreement/referents Mechanics in Writing Capitalization (first word in sentence, proper nouns and adjectives, pronoun I, titles, months, days of the week, holidays, and so on) Punctuation (period, question mark, exclamation mark, apostrophe, comma, quotation marks, parentheses, colon, and so on) Spelling Spelling Spell independently by using prephonetic knowledge, knowledge of letter names, sound of the alphabet Consonants: single, double, blends, digraphs, silent letters, and unusual consonant spellings) Vowels: short, long, r-controlled, digraphs, diphthongs, less-common vowel patterns, schwa Use knowledge of word structure to spell Base words and affixes (inflections, prefixes, suffixes), possessives, contractions, and compound words Greek and Latin roots, syllable patterns, multisyllabic words Spell high-frequency, irregular words Spell frequently misspelled words correctly, including homophones or homonyms Use meaning relationships to spell 	

CC.1.4.2.M. – Write narratives to develop real	CC.1.4.2.M –	CC.1.4.2.M-
or imagined experiences or events.	 The Writing Process Prewrite using various strategies Develop first drafts of single and multiple paragraph compositions Revise drafts for varied purposes, including to clarify and to achieve purpose size of audience, improve focus and coherence, precise word choice, vivid images, and elaboration Edit and proofread for correct conventions (spelling, grammar, usage, and mechanics) Publish own work Write single or multi-paragraph narrative papers (such as personal narratives, stories, biographies, autobiographies) that describes an experience or event. 	 Narrative Writing Focus (one specific topic) Content (2 or more details) Organization (logical order – beginning, middle, end) Style (precise language, sentences of varying length) Conventions (spelling/grammar/punctuation)
CC.1.4.2.N – Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters.	 CC.1.4.2.N – Write a narrative that tells a story about a character or characters who face a problem State a clear purpose and maintain focus; sharpen ideas Use sensory details and concrete examples; elaborate Delete extraneous information 	 CC.1.4.2.N- Graphic Organizers Topic /Story Idea Narrative Text Character (traits) Problem/Solution Plot
CC.1.4.2.O. – Include thoughts and feelings to describe experiences and events to show the response of characters to situations.	 CC.1.4.2.O – Write a narrative that tells a story using details to describe actions, thoughts and feelings of a character in a story State a clear purpose and maintain focus; sharpen ideas Use sensory details and concrete examples; elaborate Delete extraneous information 	 CC.1.4.2.0 Narrative Text Graphic Organizers Character Traits Sequence of Events

CC.1.4.2.P – Organize a short sequence of events, using temporal words to signal event order; provide a sense of closure.	 Combine, elaborate, and vary sentences Write topic sentence, supporting sentences with facts and details, and concluding sentence Use correct word order CC.1.4.2.P – Use graphic organizers to group ideas Write coherent paragraphs that develop a central idea and have topic sentences and facts and details Organize ideas in a logical progression, such as chronological order or order of importance 	CC.1.4.2.P- • Graphic Organizers • Sequence of Events • Time Order Words • Conclusion
CC.1.4.2.Q – Choose words and phrases for effect. CC.1.4.2.R – Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English, usage, capitalization, punctuation and spelling	 CC.1.4.2.Q – Write a narrative text choosing words for effect Compose a poem that uses descriptive language to express feelings or ideas Develop personal, identifiable voice and an individual tone/style Use clear, precise, appropriate language Use figurative language and vivid words Use sensory details, imagery characterization Select effective vocabulary using word walls, dictionary or thesaurus 	 CC.1.4.2.Q- Types of Narrative Text Literary elements Poetic Devices Word Choice Descriptive Vocabulary
 Capitalize proper nouns Use commas and apostrophes appropriately Spell words drawing on common spelling patterns Consult reference material as needed 	 CC.1.4.2.R – Uses correct spelling and grammar; capitalize and punctuate correctly Correct sentence fragments and run-ons Use correct paragraph indentation Grammar and Usage in Speaking and Writing Sentences 	CC.1.4.2.R- • Conventions Spelling Grammar Punctuation Capitalization Sentence structure

 Correct word order in 	Paragraph structure
written sentences	
 Types (declarative, 	
interrogative, exclamatory,	
imperative)	
 Structure (complete, 	
incomplete, simple,	
compound, complex,	
compound-complex) Parts (subjects/predicates: 	
 Parts (subjects/predicates: complete, simple, 	
1 1	
compound; phrase; clauses)Fragments and run-on	
- Fragments and run-on sentences	
Combine and rearrange	
sentences; use appositives,	
participial phrases,	
adjectives, adverbs, and	
prepositional phrases	
 Transitions and 	
conjunctions to connect	
ideas; independent and	
dependent clauses	
 Parts of speech: nouns 	
(singular and plural), verbs	
and verb tenses, adjectives,	
adverbs, pronouns and	
antecedents, conjunctions,	
prepositions, interjections,	
articles	
 Contractions 	
0 Usage	
 Subject-verb agreement 	
 Pronoun 	
agreement/referents	
Mechanics in Writing	
• Capitalization (first word in	
sentence, proper nouns and	
adjectives, pronoun I, titles, months,	
days of the week, holidays, and so	
on)	

	• Punctuation (period, question mark,	
	exclamation mark, apostrophe,	
	comma, quotation marks,	
	parentheses, colon, and so on)	
	• Spelling	
	 Spell independently by using pre- 	
	phonetic knowledge, knowledge of	
	letter names, sound of the alphabet	
	 Consonants: single, double, 	
	blends, digraphs, silent	
	letters, and unusual	
	consonant spellings)	
	 Vowels: short, long, r- 	
	controlled, digraphs,	
	diphthongs, less-common	
	vowel patterns, schwa	
	•	
	spellBase words and affixes	
	(inflections, prefixes,	
	suffixes), possessives,	
	contractions, and	
	compound words	
	 Greek and Latin roots, 	
	syllable patterns,	
	multisyllabic words	
	 Spell high-frequency, irregular 	
	words	
	 Spell frequently misspelled words 	
	correctly, including homophones or	
	homonyms	
	• Use meaning relationships to spell	
CC.1.4.2.T – With guidance and support from	CC.1.4.2.T –	
adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen	• Prepare drafts for publication using the	
writing as needed by revising and editing.	wring process	CC.1.4.2.T-
	 Examine a piece of writing for logical flow 	Collaborate
	of information	Revise
		Edit
	• Evaluate own writing and the writing of others	
	others	Publish
	The Writing Process	

CC.1.4.2.U – With guidance and support, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing or in collaboration with peers.	 Prewrite using various strategies Develop first drafts of single and multiple paragraph compositions Revise drafts for varied purposes, including to clarify and to achieve purpose size of audience, improve focus and coherence, precise word choice, vivid images, and elaboration Edit and proofread for correct conventions (spelling, grammar, usage, and mechanics) Publish own work CC.1.4.2.U – Use simple word processing program to produce and publish writing Work cooperatively and collaboratively with others; follow acceptable-use policies Use electronic Web (nonlinear) navigation, online resources, databases, keyword searches Use visual and non-textual features of online resources Collaborate, publish, present and interact with others 	 CC.1.4.2.U Collaboration Use a variety of multimedia formats Text Features Use online resources(email, bulletin boards, news groups) Writing Process o Prewriting o Drafting o Revising o Editing o Publishing Determine when media is useful
CC.1.4.2.V – Participate in individual or shared research and writing projects.	 CC.1.4.2.V – Create ideas through conversation with peers and teacher Collect information from print and digital sources <u>The Research Process</u> Identify topics; ask and evaluate questions; develop ideas leading to inquiry, investigation, and research 	 CC1.4.2.V- Conducting Research Collaboration Formulating a research question Question words (who, what, when, where, why, how) Report topic Reference materials Print and Digital Sources

	 Choose and evaluate appropriate reference sources Locate and collect information including using organizational features of electronic text Take notes/record findings Combine and compare information Evaluate, interpret, and draw conclusions about key information Paraphrase and summarize information Make an outine Organize content systematically Communicate information Select and organize visual aides 	 Supporting details Visual images Paraphrase and Summarize
CC.1.4.2.W – Recall information from experiences or gather information from a provided source to answer a question.	 CC.1.4.2.W – <u>Research Skills</u> Know and use organizational features and parts of a book to locate information Use alphabetical order Understand purpose, structure, and organization of reference sources (print, electronic, media, internet) Atlas Card catalog/library database Picture dictionary Dictionary/glossary Encyclopedia Magazine/periodical Newspaper and newsletter Technology (on and offline electronic media) Thesaurus 	 CC.1.4.2W- Recall and Retell Background Knowledge Answer Questions Formulating a research question Question words (who, what, when, where, why, how) Print and Digital Sources Reference Sources
CC.1.4.2.X – Write routinely over extended	CC.1.4.2.X –	
time frames (time for research, reflection and	• Write on a daily basis	CC.1.4.2.X
revision) and shorter time frames (a single	• Use writing as a tool for learning	Writing Journal
sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline	• Write independently for extended periods of	Writing Process
specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	time	Writing Portfolio

1.5 Speaking and Listening Students present appropriately in formal speaking situations, listening critically and respond intelligently as individual or in group discussions.		
CC.1.5.2.A – Participate in collaborative conversations with peers and adults in small and	CC.1.5.2.A –	1.5 Speaking and Listening
larger groups.	• Ask and answer question that pertain to topic	Appropriate Speaking
	 Listen to a variety of presentations attentively and politely Listen for a purpose Speak for a purpose 	 Collaborative discussion Rules for discussions Taking turns Ask and answer questions Audience Purpose Setting Complete sentences English conventions Volume Rate Phrasing Expression Projection
CC.1.5.2.B – Recount or describe key ideas or	СС.1.5.2.В –	Props/illustrations
details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.	• Retell main ideas and supporting details of text read aloud, oral presentations, or media	CC.1.5.1.B
	 Speaking skills and Strategies Paraphrase, retell, or summarize information that has been shared orally Speak for a purpose To retell, paraphrase, or explain information To participate in conversation and discussions 	 Recall main idea and details Clarify information Relate information to prior knowledge Summarize

CC.1.5.2.C – 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.	 To deliver oral responses to literature Support spoken ideas with details and examples CC.1.5.2.C – Ask specific questions to gain or clarify information Answer questions using adding appropriate details Listening Skills and Strategies Self-monitor comprehension while listening, using a variety of skills and strategies, e.g. ask questions Listen for a purpose Determine purpose of listening Listen critically to distinguish fact from opinion to analyze and evaluate ideas, information, experiences Paraphrase, retell, or summarize information that has been shared orally Speak for a purpose To ask and answer questions To participate in conversation and discussions To deliver oral responses to literature Support spoken ideas with details and examples 	 CC.1.5.1.C To ask and answer questions To retell, paraphrase, or explain ideas Monitor and clarify Emphasize key points to assist listener Use visual aids to clarify oral presentations.
CC.1.5.2.D – Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.	 CC.1.5.2.D – To tell stories with effective use of intonation and word stress to emphasize important, ideas and engage listener's interest. 	 CC.1.5.1.D Facts and Details Descriptive/Sensory Words Sentence Structure

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	 Oral Presentation Components: Organize ideas and convey information in a logical sequence or structure with a beginning, middle, and end and an effective introduction and conclusion Speak clearly, accurately, and fluently, using appropriate delivery for a variety of audiences, purposes; sustain audience interest, attention Use proper intonation, volume, pitch, modulation, and phrasing Speak with a command of standard English conventions Use appropriate language for formal and informal settings Speak for a purpose To deliver oral responses to literature 	• Intonation, volume, and pitch
CC.1.5.2.E – Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.	 CC.1.5.2.E – Use complete sentences and English language conventions while speaking Support spoken ideas with details and examples 	CC.1.5.1.EResponding in complete sentencesEnglish Conventions
CC.1.5.2.F – Add drawings or visual displays to presentations when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.	 CC.1.5.2.F – Use visual aids during oral presentations to communicate meaning and support opinions Select and organize visual aids 	CC.1.5.1.F • Visual Aids • Illustrations • Multimedia
CC.1.5.2.G – Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English when speaking, based on Grade 2 level and content.	 CC.1.5.2.G – Use appropriate English grammar when speaking 	CC.1.5.1.GSpeaking Skills and Strategies

9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts	• Speak clearly and fluently using appropriate volume, rate, pitch, phrasing, and expression	 Speaking technique in small group or audience Intonation
9.1.3. A – Know and use the elements of and principles of each art form to create works in the arts and humanities.	 Speaking Skills and Strategies: Speak clearly, accurately, and fluently, using appropriate delivery for a variety of audiences, purposes; sustain audience 	 Speak with English Conventions Formal and informal language setting
9.1.3.B – Recognize, know, use and demonstrate a variety of appropriate art elements and principles to produce, review, and revise original works in the arts.	 interest, attention Use proper intonation, volume, pitch, modulation, and phrasing Speak with a command of standard English conventions 	 Retell using appropriate grade level vocabulary 9.1.3.A
 9.1.3.E – Demonstrate the ability to define objects, express emotions, illustrate an action or relate an experience through creation of works of art. 9.1.3.H – Handle materials, equipment and tools safely at work performance spaces 	 Use appropriate language for formal and informal settings Use appropriate verbal and nonverbal elements (such as facial expression, gestures, eye contact, posture) 9.1 Production, Performance and Exhibition of Dance, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts 	 Elements Color Form/shape Line Space Texture Value Principles
 9.1.3.J – Know and use traditional and contemporary technologies for producing, performing and exhibiting works in the arts or the works of others. 9.2 Historical and Cultural Context 	 9.1.3.A Participate in teacher-guided music and movement activities Sing familiar songs, chants, and finger plays Improvise songs and rhythmic patterns Change words or tune of familiar songs to make new songs 	 Balance Contrast Emphasis/focal point Movement/rhythm Proportion/scale Repetition Unity/harmony
9.2.3.D- Analyze a work of art from its historical and cultural perspective	 Act out stories with the guidance of the adult Create voice inflections and facial expressions in play 	 9.1.3.B Know differences among materials, techniques, and processes
9.2.3.E- Analyze how historical events and culture impact forms, techniques and purposes of works in the arts	 Imitate roles of people, animals, or objects observed in life experiences Participate in teacher-guided visual arts activities Demonstrate an understanding of "color," "shape," and "line." 	 Select and use materials, techniques, and processes to communicate ideas, experiences, and stories Use art materials and tools in a safe and responsible manner

 9.2.3.F- Know and apply appropriate vocabulary used between social studies and the arts and humanities 9.2.3.G- Relate works of art to geographic 	• Create a picture using different colors, varying the intensity of strokes and combining colors	 9.1.3.E Select and use subject matter, symbols, and ideas to communicate meaning
 9.3.0.6 • Kente works of art to geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, Central America, North America, South America 9.3 <i>Critical Response to Works in the Arts</i> 9.3.3.F – Know how to recognize and identify similar and different characteristics among works in the arts (e.g., Amish and Hawaiian quilts, Navaho weavings and Kente cloth from Africa). 9.3.3.G – Know and demonstrate what a critic's position or opinion is related to works in the arts and humanities (e.g., I like patriotic songs because; the movie was enjoyed for its exceptional special effects). 	 9.1.3.B Participate in teacher-guided visual arts activities Use a variety of materials (e.g., chalk, paint, crayons, pencils, markers, wood, play dough) Draw to explore and extend themes in the classroom 9.1.3.E Participate in teacher-guided visual arts activities Draw a self-portrait Create a work of art to represent a real or imagined object, animal, or person Use a growing number of details and make more realistic representation Choose different art materials to represent different types of thoughts or feelings 9.1.3.H Know and understand that certain arts techniques and processes require practice and repetition for mastery Use art materials and tools in a safe abs responsible manner know about arts events taking place in the community Develop, use and retain an art vocabulary 	 9.1.3.J Know and use traditional technologies (e.g., charcoal, pigments, clay, needle/thread, quill, pens, stencils, tools for wood carving, looms, stage equipment) Know and use contemporary technologies (e.g., CDs/software, audio/sound equipment, polymers, clays, board-mixers, photographs, recorders) 9.1.3.H recognize some mechanical/electrical equipment Be able to research artists, cultures, techniques and processes with the help of librarian or teacher Know and use traditional technologies in the creation of works of art, e.g pencil, crayons, markers, paint, clay. Know and use contemporary technologies, eg CD's, software polymers, clays, cameras computers 9.2 Historical and Cultural Context 9.2.3.D,E,F,G Know what art is (creating things, showing beauty through visual images) and where it can be found(everyday objects, formal art, advertising, decorative element, building)

9.1.3.J

- Participate in teacher-guided visual arts activities
- Explore a variety of art materials and tools
- Use materials and tools as intended
- Manipulate materials in a variety of ways
- Use age-appropriate digital media applications to create works of art

9.2 Historical and Cultural Context

9.2.3.D,E,F,G-

- Identify works of art as belonging to particular cultures, times and places
- create art based on historical and cultural ideas
- 9.3 Critical Response to Works in the Arts

9.3.3.F

• Identify similar and different characteristics in works of art, like a photo, painting, drawing, dance, and songs

9.3.3.G

- Observe, applaud, or comment on the works of others
- Share an opinion about art work when asked, "What do you think this is about?"

- Recognize, share, and compare family traditions through visual arts
- Know that art is made all over the word and that art is produced by people of all cultures
- Understand how people of diverse cultures celebrate events by studying painting, prints drawing, ect
- Students will recognize and explore their own identities and cultures through visual arts
- Students will read stores of lives of famous artist
- Identify and describe traditional food, customs and forms of dress in one's cultural heritage
- Understand the special holidays, festivals, celebrations and ceremonies of specific culture that center around religious themes, births, deaths and seasonal celebrations such as fruits of the harvest celebrations, May Day, springfest, ect

9.3 Critical Response to Works in the Arts

9.3.3.F

• Recognize and name similarities and differences in a variety of art forms

9.3.3.G

• Formulate and share an opinion about others' art products

Assessments:

- DIBELS® Next
 - Beginning, Middle, and End of Year Benchmark
 - Progress Monitoring
- GRADE®
- Skills Inventory
- ELA Weekly Assessment
- ELA Unit Assessment
- ELA Unit Benchmark