



LANGUAGE ARTS

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FOR FAMILIES

YOU ARE your child's first teacher. Learn how to support the goals of Oklahoma's academic standards and why they are important for your child. Please be in regular communication with your child's teachers and ask how you can support language arts learning at home. When schools and families work together as partners, it helps your child achieve academic excellence!

SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as their learning continues to grow. Second-graders are increasingly independent listeners, speakers, readers and writers. They read more challenging books and write longer stories. At this grade level, children read a variety of texts, including newspapers, magazine articles, stories and technology-based reading materials. They are able to focus their writing around a central topic and include details.

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade ELA. For a complete set of ELA academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Become an increasingly independent reader.
- Identify the main parts of a story, including details about the characters, setting, beginning, middle and end.
- Read a book and describe the main idea and details about the people, places or things in it.
- Explain how and why something happens in a story your child reads independently or hears read aloud.
- Write about a topic, including sentences about that topic.

What to do at home:

- Listen to your child read aloud.
- Help your child learn new words by sounding them out, looking at the sentences around them and thinking about what makes sense.
- Discuss why the author may have written a book and what happened in the story.
- Talk with your child about the information he or she learned from a book about real people, places or things.
- Learn and use new words. Challenge yourself to use these words in conversations with your child.
- Write stories or observations about the world around your child in a notebook.



LANGUAGE ARTS

FOR FAMILIES

Fostering Curiosity

Children are naturally curious and motivated to learn about things that interest them. Since curiosity contributes to success in the classroom, it is important to encourage it at home. Play is a wonderful way to nurture curiosity in young children, so be sure to allow plenty of playtime. Encourage your child to ask questions, discover answers and explore his or her world.

Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- What do you notice or wonder about in your community?
- What new words or new things have you discovered?
- How can you solve the problems you see?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't have the answer every time. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Increase vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions that make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one idea on a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others. This acceptance fosters positive relationships with peers and strong self-image.

Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- If you switched places with your teacher tomorrow, what would you teach the class?
- What was the best thing that happened today? What was the worst?
- Did you learn something that challenged you today or was there something you didn't understand?

Fostering Comprehension

As children continue to strengthen their reading skills, they benefit from reading independently and with adults. Exposing children to a variety of print materials such as books, magazines, etc., allows them to explore new words and ideas. Use the following questions to help your child better understand what he or she is reading.

BEFORE READING

- What do you think this book is about?
- What do you think will happen?
- What kind of book is this?

DURING READING

- What do you think will happen next?
- Where and when does the story take place?
- What do you notice about the characters?

AFTER READING

- Why do you think the author wrote this book?
- What happened in the beginning, middle and end?
- What was your favorite part of the book?

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MATH

2

FOR FAMILIES

YOU ARE your child's first teacher. Learn how to support the goals of Oklahoma's academic standards and why they are important for your child. Please be in regular communication with your child's teachers and ask how you can support math learning at home. When schools and families work together as partners, it helps your child achieve academic excellence!

SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children are developing their math skills by applying new knowledge to what they already know. They are learning how to make a plan for solving a problem by trying different approaches when the problem seems difficult or they do not know the solution.

At this age, children begin to understand how numbers and tools come together to create learning experiences. They can now explain how to solve a problem and why the solution works.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade mathematics. For a complete set of mathematics academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Read and write numbers to 1,000.
- Add and subtract one- and two-digit numbers.
- Create and describe growing and shrinking patterns of shapes and numbers.
- Read and write time on a traditional and digital clock.
- Write and illustrate fractions for halves, thirds and fourths.
- Use a ruler to measure lengths to the nearest inch and centimeter.

What to do at home:

- Create math problems about things happening at home. For example: "We started dinner with 10 slices of pizza but have eaten 3, so how many are left?"
- Determine the value of coins up to one dollar.
- Write two different three-digit numbers on a piece of paper and ask your child which one is greater or less than.
- Ask your child to tell you what time it is.
- Practice using a ruler to measure household items.



MATH

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SCIENCE?

FOR FAMILIES

SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as they broaden their knowledge of the world. Science education plays an important role in supporting the development of language and literacy skills by exposing your child to words connected to classroom observations. Science education helps second-graders formulate answers to questions like: “How does land change, and what causes it to change?” and “What do plants need to grow?”

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade science. For a complete set of science academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Develop an understanding of what plants need to grow and how they depend on animals for seed dispersal and pollination.
- Develop an understanding of observable properties of materials through study and classification of them. Students might observe color, texture, hardness and flexibility, study the similar properties different materials share or investigate ice and snow melting or frozen objects thawing.
- Understand that wind and water can change the shape of the land and compare possible solutions that could slow or prevent such change.
- Use information and models to identify and represent shapes and kinds of landforms (plains, hills, mountains) and bodies of water. Using maps, be able to locate where water is found on Earth.

What to do at home:

- Grow plants in a box garden or in planters and ask your second-grader to discuss things that will help the plants grow.
- Go on a nature walk in the neighborhood or a park and write down the different plants, insects and animals you see. Then go to a different neighborhood or park and find out if the same plants, insects and animals are present. Write down what you find.
- Go on a scavenger hunt in the kitchen and ask your child to put all the bowls, utensils, pots and pans in groups based on similarities and differences.
- Be on the lookout for how things change outside after a windy day or a strong rain. Ask your child to describe those differences and how the wind or water might have caused the change.

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SOCIAL STUDIES

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SECOND GRADE

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In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as their learning continues to grow. New and exciting learning experiences in the classroom take shape as they learn about citizenship, economics, geography and history by asking questions about the world around them. They are interested in how things work and do well with hands-on tasks. Second-graders also enjoy learning through games. Their listening skills are growing, which increases their ability to participate in class discussions.

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Summarize the five key individual rights and liberties protected by the First Amendment.
- Identify the roles of national leaders including the President of the United States and members of Congress.
- Describe the relationship between taxes and community services.
- Research examples of honesty, courage, patriotism, self-sacrifice and other positive character traits in citizens and leaders from history (for example, Abigail Adams, Abraham Lincoln and Rosa Parks).
- Locate the state of Oklahoma, its major cities and the states bordering it on a map.
- Identify landforms and bodies of water in the community and on a map.

What to do at home:

- Discuss community services like fire stations and schools that are paid by taxes.
- Find examples of First Amendment rights in current events.
- Read short biographies with your child.
- Visit bodies of water and landforms like plateaus, valleys and hills.
- Discuss ways people pay for goods and services: cash, credit or trade.
- Locate Oklahoma and bordering states on a map.



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