

# What will my student learn in grade 2?

Alaska's public schools now have higher expectations in English and math. These parent guides help you understand what your child will learn. For more information, see <http://education.alaska.gov>



## English Language Arts

In Grade 2 your child will think, talk, and write about a variety of texts, such as literary, historical, and scientific. Students will develop a topic and learn to revise their writing. Students will continue to practice rules for matching sounds to letters, but they will learn new concepts that help them figure out the meaning of new words.



### YOUR CHILD WILL:

- Know who, what, where, when, and why in a story or informational text. Describe the beginning, middle, and end of a story. Retell stories. Pay attention to details. Identify words that supply rhythm, sensory images, and meaning. Explain how specific images, such as a diagram or illustration, add to a text.
- Distinguish long and short vowels in regularly spelled one-syllable words. Read and pronounce words with common vowel teams like *ie* and *ea*. Pronounce words with common prefixes like *un-* and suffixes like *-er*. Identify words with inconsistent spelling-sound correspondences. Read irregularly spelled words.
- Write and revise short opinion pieces, informative texts, and narratives with details. Use linking words and provide a conclusion. Use digital tools to produce and publish writing. Participate in shared research and writing projects.
- Converse with peers and adults using agreed-upon rules of discussion. Describe ideas from a text read aloud. Talk about what a speaker says. Tell a story with details, speaking audibly. Create audio recordings of stories or poems. Add drawings or other visual displays to stories.
- Use standard grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. Use collective nouns such as *group*. Use common irregular plural nouns such as *feet*. Use the past tense of common irregular verbs such as *was*.

## Help Your Child Learn at Home

**Parent Tips** Try to create a quiet place for your child to study, and carve out time every day when your child can concentrate. You should also try to sit down with your child at least once a week for 15 to 30 minutes while he or she works on homework. This will keep you informed about what your child is working on, and it will help you be the first to know if your child needs help with specific topics.



### English Language Arts— Second Grade

- Read at home every day and assist your child by reading every other paragraph.
- Have your child write a thank you note or letter to family members or friends.

# What will my student learn in grade 2?



Alaska's public schools now have higher expectations in English and math. These parent guides help you understand what your child will learn. For more information, see <http://education.alaska.gov>

## Math

In Grade 2 your child will add and subtract two-digit numbers, understand place value in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, and ones), and build expertise in solving addition and subtraction word problems.



### YOUR CHILD WILL:

- Estimate and solve word problems that involve comparing, adding to, taking from, putting together, and taking apart, with unknowns in any position.
- Fluently add and subtract using numbers up to 100. Know from memory all the sums of two one-digit numbers. Add up to four two-digit numbers. Mentally add or subtract 10 or 100 to or from a given number from 100 to 900.
- Determine whether a group of objects is odd or even. Model an even number as two equal groups of objects, then write an equation as a sum of two equal addends.
- Model and identify place value for three-digit numbers. Know that 100 can be thought of as ten 10s and is called a hundred.
- Count up to 1,000. Skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s. Read, write, and order up to 1,000 using numerals, number names, and expanded form (147 is  $100 + 40 + 7$ ).
- Compare two three-digit numbers based on the meanings of 100s, 10s, and 1s, and use symbols for greater than, equal, and lesser than to record the results.
- Measure the length of an object using rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, and measuring tapes. Solve addition and subtraction problems involving length. Write an equation with a symbol for the unknown to represent the problem. Represent whole numbers as lengths on a number line.
- Tell and write time to the nearest five minutes using a.m. and p.m. from analog and digital clocks. Solve word problems involving dollar bills and coins.
- Collect and describe data in a table, graph or line plot. Draw a picture graph and bar graph. Solve problems presented in a bar graph.
- Identify and draw shapes. Partition circles and squares into shares, describing the shares with words such as halves and thirds, and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, and so on.

## Help Your Child Learn at Home

**Parent Tips** Try to create a quiet place for your child to study, and carve out time every day when your child can concentrate. You should also try to sit down with your child at least once a week for 15 to 30 minutes while he or she works on homework. This will keep you informed about what your child is working on, and it will help you be the first to know if your child needs help with specific topics.



### Math—Second Grade

- Look for “word problems” in real life. Some 2nd-grade examples might include: When saving for a purchase, compare the cost of the item to the amount of money you have; then ask your child to determine how much more money he or she needs to buy the item.
- Play “draw the shape.” For example, ask your child to draw a hexagon with one side longer than the others, or ask him or her to shade in a quarter of a rectangle.