Second Grade Reading Newsletter

Marking Period 1, Part 2

МТ	•	Learning Goals by Measurement Topic (MT) Students will be able to				
Informational Text	•	identify the main idea of an informational text. identify and use a variety of text features. compare important points in two texts on the same topic. ask and answer questions using who, what, when, where, why, and how.	Font Changes • siZe • bold • highlighted • hallos • color Caption The Eiffel Tower is found in France. Glossary Antenna: one of a pair of long, thin body parts, such as that on the head of an insect	Photograph Heading Eating Right Kids all over the world are learning to make healthy choices. Diagram	Index Nutrition 5, 7, 21 Snacks 4-6, 13, 19 Vegetables 6, 15-18 Illustration Label Eiffel Tower Chart/Graph Manual Facility Date Chart/Graph	
Language: Vocabulary	•	 use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify understanding, gather more information, or deepen understanding of a topic. use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root. 				

Thinking and Academic Success Skills (TASS)						
	<u>It is</u>	In reading, students will				
Fluency	generating multiple responses to a problem or idea.	 ask a variety of simple and complex questions about a text. answer open-ended questions in different ways, orally or in writing. use different strategies to find the meanings of unknown words. 				
Collaboration	working effectively and respectfully to reach a group goal.	 participate in collaborative conversations (work with pairs or small groups to discuss new information learned from a text). respect the comments and ideas of others. share responsibilities to reach a goal or carry out a plan of action. show a willingness to share and listen to multiple ideas. 				

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Learning Experiences by Measurement Topic (MT)							
MT	In school, your child will	At home, your child can					
Informational Text	 read and compare a variety of digital and print resources. discuss how authors support their points using reasons and examples. use various text features to ask and answer questions about a text. Keep going: think about an informational text How do text features help you better understand a text? What information can you learn from the map? What did the caption tell you about the picture? 	 read every day. Mix it up! Read stories, informational books, recipes, magazines, digital resources, etc. *check your school's website to find online resources to support learning* Become a fluent reader: Encourage your child to read familiar text multiple times focusing on reading smoothly, accurately, and with expression (three times is recommended). Model fluent reading to your child. Make a game of fluent reading by using a timer to time reading a passage aloud and then have your child try to beat his/her time. 					
Language: Vocabulary	 determine the meaning of unknown words by using the known root word. make connections through collaborative conversations between prior knowledge and new content to create meaning. Example: To define "landform," students may generate a list of words related to landform, such as "dirt, land, grass, mountains, the ground, earth, water." After discussion, students may conclude, "we think landforms are parts of the earth." 	 Vocabulary Development: Encourage your child to generate words with similar meanings. For example, instead of using "bad," use "horrible" or "poor." identify root words while reading. Use the known root to determine the meaning of the whole word.					

Glossary

main idea: in informational text, the central point the author wants the reader to know text features: parts of a text that help the reader find and understand information, such as: heading, table of contents, glossary, electronic menus, icons, bold print, labels, photographs, captions, etc. in a text

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