

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS FOR

English Language Arts
&
Literacy in
History/Social Studies,
Science, and Technical Subjects

Grade 2

Introduction to the Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects

Grade-level version

Preparing Oregon’s Students

When Oregon adopted the Common Core in October 2010, our state joined other states in the pursuit of a common, standards-based education for our students, kindergarten through high school. Common standards can increase the likelihood that all students, no matter where they live, are prepared for success in college and the work place.

Because skillful reading, writing, language use, and speaking and listening are similar across the states, common standards make sense. They make possible common assessments, common achievement goals for grade level groups, and efficiencies of scale for instructional and professional development materials.

Instruction in the *Common Core State Standards (CCSS) for English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects*—“the Standards”—will prepare Oregon students and students in other CCSS states to be proficient in the four strands of the English language arts (ELA) skills—*Reading, Writing, Language, and Speaking and Listening*.

Utilizing Content Area Expertise

Because students need grade-level literacy skills to access full content in school, the emphasis in the Common Core is to *learn to read and write* in ELA and *to develop those skills*, specific to the content, in all other classes. The name of the standards reflects this expectation. The Standards for grade 6 and above are predicated on all teachers using their content area expertise to help students meet the particular challenges of reading and writing in their respective fields. For grades K-5, the ELA and subject-area literacy standards are integrated; for grades 6-11/12, they are separate but parallel.

Incorporating a Unique Design

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standards, the “backbone” of the Standards, describe the literacy skills which *all students need when they graduate*. The grade-specific standards describe the literacy skills, corresponding to the CCR Anchor Standards by number, which *all students need when they finish each grade*.

Keeping the college and career focus at the forefront of Kindergarten through grade 11/12 implementation is critical; that is why the CCRs are placed *before* the grade-specific standards in the CCSS. It is this unique design that supports the preparation of all students to be successful in school, from the beginning of school, and proficient in the Essential Skills of Reading, Writing, and Speaking and Listening required for an Oregon Diploma.

Using an Integrated Model of Literacy

- The Standards are *cross-referenced across all four strands*—Reading, Writing, Language, and Speaking and Listening—so they can be clustered for instruction.
- *Language Standards apply to the other three strands*—Reading, Writing, and Speaking and Listening.

Focusing on Key Features

- Reading: *Text complexity and the growth of comprehension**
- Writing: *Text types, responding to reading, and research**
- Speaking and Listening: *Flexible communication and collaboration**
- Language: *Conventions, effective use, and vocabulary**
- Appendices**
 - *Appendix A: Supplementary material on the four strands; glossary of key terms included*
 - *Appendix B: Text exemplars and sample performance tasks illustrating the complexity, quality, and range of reading appropriate for various grade levels*
 - *Appendix C: Annotated examples of student writing demonstrating at least adequate performance at various levels*

Reading this Document

Only in the grade-level versions for K-5 do the Reading Foundational Skills Standards, which have no CCR Anchor Standards, precede the CCR Anchor Standards for Reading.

Because the CCR Anchor Standards are the backbone of the Standards, with the exception of the Foundational Reading Skills Standards as noted above, the CCRs for each strand are featured on a separate page *before* the grade-specific standards for that strand; this placement underscores the importance of the CCR connection to every standard. Reading down the columns, the order is as follows:

Foundational Reading Skills Standards Reading CCRs

- Literature Standards
- Informational Text Standards

Writing CCRs

- Writing Standards

Language CCRs

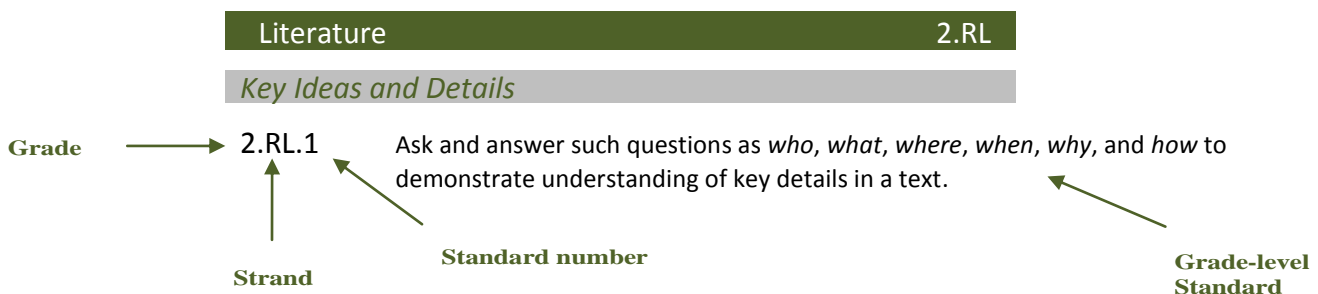
- Language Standards

Speaking and Listening CCRs

- Speaking and Listening Standards

Notation for grade-specific standards:

Individual grade-specific standards are identified by grade, strand, and number (or number and letter, where applicable); for example, **2.RL.1**, means *grade 2, Reading Literature, standard 1*.



*See [Appendix A](#) (from ODE homepage search [ccss](#) or add [go/commoncore](#) to address; then link to ELA).

**See [Appendices A, B, and C](#) (from ODE homepage search [ccss](#) or add [go/commoncore](#) to address; then link to ELA).

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills

These standards are directed toward fostering students’ understanding and working knowledge of concepts of print, the alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions of the English writing system. These foundational skills are not an end in and of themselves; rather, they are necessary and important components of an effective, comprehensive reading program designed to develop proficient readers with the capacity to comprehend texts across a range of types and disciplines. Instruction should be differentiated: good readers will need much less practice with these concepts than struggling readers will. The point is to teach students what they need to learn and not what they already know—to discern when particular children or activities warrant more or less attention.

Foundational Skills

2.RF

Print Concepts

2.RF.1 *(There is not a grade 2 standard for this concept. Please see preceding grades for more information.)*

Phonological Awareness

2.RF.2 *(There is not a grade 2 standard for this concept. Please see preceding grades for more information.)*

Phonics and Word Recognition

2.RF.3 Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

- Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.
- Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.
- Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.
- Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.
- Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

Fluency

2.RF.4 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
- Read grade-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.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading

The K-5 standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. Each grade-specific standard corresponds to the same College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Key Ideas and Details

1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Craft and Structure

4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.
6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.*
8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
9. Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.

Note on range and content of student reading

To build a foundation for college and career readiness, students must read widely and deeply from among a broad range of high-quality, increasingly challenging literary and informational texts. Through extensive reading of stories, dramas, poems, and myths from diverse cultures and different time periods, students gain literary and cultural knowledge as well as familiarity with various text structures and elements. By reading texts in history/social studies, science, and other disciplines, students build a foundation of knowledge in these fields that will also give them the background to be better readers in all content areas. Students can only gain this foundation when the curriculum is intentionally and coherently structured to develop rich content knowledge within and across grades. Students also acquire the habits of reading independently and closely, which are essential to their future success.

*Please see “Research to Build Knowledge” in Writing and “Comprehension and Collaboration” in Speaking and Listening for additional standards relevant to gathering, assessing, and applying information from print and digital sources.

Reading Standards: Literature

The following standards offer a focus for instruction and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. *Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Literature

2.RL

Key Ideas and Details

- 2.RL.1 Ask and answer such questions as *who, what, where, when, why, and how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
- 2.RL.2 Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.
- 2.RL.3 Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

Craft and Structure

- 2.RL.4 Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
- 2.RL.5 Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.
- 2.RL.6 Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- 2.RL.7 Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.
- 2.RL.8 (Not applicable to literature)
- 2.RL.9 Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

- 2.RL.10 By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

Reading Standards: Informational Text

Informational Text

2.RI

Key Ideas and Details

- 2.RI.1 Ask and answer such questions as *who, what, where, when, why, and how* to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
- 2.RI.2 Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
- 2.RI.3 Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.

Craft and Structure

- 2.RI.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 2 topic or subject area*.
- 2.RI.5 Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
- 2.RI.6 Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- 2.RI.7 Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.
- 2.RI.8 Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.
- 2.RI.9 Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

- 2.RI.10 By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing

The K-5 standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. Each grade-specific standard corresponds to the same College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Text Types and Purposes*

1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Production and Distribution of Writing

4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

*These broad types of writing include many subgenres. See Appendix A for definitions of key writing types.

Note on range and content of student writing

To build a foundation for college and career readiness, students need to learn to use writing as a way of offering and supporting opinions, demonstrating understanding of the subjects they are studying, and conveying real and imagined experiences and events. They learn to appreciate that a key purpose of writing is to communicate clearly to an external, sometimes unfamiliar audience, and they begin to adapt the form and content of their writing to accomplish a particular task and purpose. They develop the capacity to build knowledge on a subject through research projects and to respond analytically to literary and informational sources. To meet these goals, students must devote significant time and effort to writing, producing numerous pieces over short and extended time frames throughout the year.

Writing Standards

The following standards offer a focus for instruction to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. *Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.* The expected growth in student writing ability is reflected both in the standards themselves and in the collection of annotated student writing samples in Appendix C.

Writing 2.W

Text Types and Purposes

- 2.W.1 Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., *because, and, also*) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.
- 2.W.2 Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
- 2.W.3 Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.

Production and Distribution of Writing

- 2.W.4 (Begins in grade 3)
- 2.W.5 With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.
- 2.W.6 With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

- 2.W.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).
- 2.W.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
- 2.W.9 (Begins in grade 4)

Range of Writing

- 2.W.10 (Begins in grade 3)

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Language

The K-5 standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. Each grade-specific standard corresponds to the same College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Conventions of Standard English

1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Knowledge of Language

3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.
5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Note on range and content of student language use

To build a foundation for college and career readiness in language, students must gain control over many conventions of standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics as well as learn other ways to use language to convey meaning effectively. They must also be able to determine or clarify the meaning of grade-appropriate words encountered through listening, reading, and media use; come to appreciate that words have nonliteral meanings, shadings of meaning, and relationships to other words; and expand their vocabulary in the course of studying content. The inclusion of Language standards in their own strand should not be taken as an indication that skills related to conventions, effective language use, and vocabulary are unimportant to reading, writing, speaking, and listening; indeed, they are inseparable from such contexts.

Language Standards

The following standards offer a focus for instruction to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. *Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Language

2.L

Conventions of Standard English

- 2.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- Use collective nouns (e.g., *group*).
 - Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., *feet, children, teeth, mice, fish*).
 - Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., *myself, ourselves*).
 - Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., *sat, hid, told*).
 - Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
 - Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., *The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy*).
- 2.L.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
- Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.
 - Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.
 - Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.
 - Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., *cage* → *badge*; *boy* → *boil*).
 - Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.

Knowledge of Language

- 2.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening
- Compare formal and informal uses of English.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

- 2.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 2 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.
- Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
 - Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., *happy/unhappy, tell/retell*).
 - Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., *addition, additional*).
 - Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., *birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark*).

- e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.
- 2.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.
- a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are *spicy* or *juicy*).
 - b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., *toss*, *throw*, *hurl*) and closely related adjectives (e.g., *thin*, *slender*, *skinny*, *scrawny*).
- 2.L.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., *When other kids are happy that makes me happy*).

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Speaking and Listening

The K-5 standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. Each grade-specific standard corresponds to the same College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Comprehension and Collaboration

1. Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
2. Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
5. Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.
6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Note on range and content of student speaking and listening

To build a foundation for college and career readiness, students must have ample opportunities to take part in a variety of rich, structured conversations—as part of a whole class, in small groups, and with a partner. Being productive members of these conversations requires that students contribute accurate, relevant information; respond to and develop what others have said; make comparisons and contrasts; and analyze and synthesize a multitude of ideas in various domains.

New technologies have broadened and expanded the role that speaking and listening play in acquiring and sharing knowledge and have tightened their link to other forms of communication. Digital texts confront students with the potential for continually updated content and dynamically changing combinations of words, graphics, images, hyperlinks, and embedded video and audio.

Speaking and Listening Standards

The following standards offer a focus for instruction to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. *Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

2.SL

Comprehension and Collaboration

- 2.SL.1 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about *grade 2 topics and texts* with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
- Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
 - Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others.
 - Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.
- 2.SL.2 Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
- 3.SL.3 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.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- 2.SL.4 Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.
- 2.SL.5 Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
- 2.SL.6 Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. (See grade 2 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)