PREPARING FLORIDA’S CHILDREN FOR A SUCCESSFUL FUTURE

The B.E.S.T. Standards for English Language Arts (ELA) are literacy standards for Florida students that will shape their education and make Florida the most literate state in the nation. The B.E.S.T. Standards will pave the way for Florida students to receive a world-class education and prepare them for a successful future.

Education leaders across the state of Florida improved the academic content standards, creating new expectations for what students need to know and be able to do. These benchmarks are goals that students are expected to achieve by the end of the school year. The B.E.S.T. Standards are designed to ensure that ALL students reach their greatest potential.

Preparing your child for success begins in Kindergarten and continues as your child moves up through each grade. This guide will support parents and families with children in second grade by helping you:

LEARN about the B.E.S.T. Standards and why they matter for your child.

TALK with your child’s teachers about what he/she will be learning in the classroom.

LOCATE activities and resources to support your child’s learning in practical ways at home.

UNDERSTAND important educational (academic) words that you will see in your child’s grade-level standards.

YOUR CHILD WILL EXPLORE THE WORLD THROUGH TEXT BY:

- Decoding words with complex vowel combinations (e.g., oo, ea, ou, oi, oy, ow).
- Decoding words with common prefixes and suffixes.
- Writing narrative, opinion and expository texts that follow rules of standard English grammar, punctuation, capitalization and spelling.

IN READING AND WRITING, YOUR CHILD WILL BE ABLE TO:

- Retell stories, including characters, setting and sequence of events.
- Retell informational texts, including the topic and the important details.
- Demonstrate understanding of the topic of the informational text by using the text features.
- Figure out the meaning of unknown words using picture clues, context clues and background knowledge.
- Compare and contrast two texts on the same topic.
LOCATE ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

EVERYDAY ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT LEARNING:

- Listen to your child read and reread a text at their reading level to build their automaticity.
- Read aloud with your child for 20 minutes each day. Find books based on topics that your child is interested in and that they would like to become an expert on. Talk about what is happening in the text. Ask what they are learning.
- Have fun with the stories you read! Use different voices. Make sound effects and funny faces. Act out the stories.
- Be frequent visitors to your local public library. Let him or her see you choosing, checking out and enjoying books.
- Be a reading role model. If your child sees you reading, he/she will want to learn to read.
- Everywhere you go, tuck at least one little book in your bag. Pull it out to enjoy together anytime you can.
- Have your child engage in real-world writing. Write a letter to a family member, write a short story or have them keep a daily journal.
- Encourage your child to give detailed responses during conversations. Ask your child questions about what he/she sees and experiences. Be sure your questions call for sentence answers (more than yes/no answers).

SECOND GRADE SUGGESTED BOOK LIST

Gathering Leaves by Robert Frost
Eleanor by Barbara Cooney
One Morning in Maine by Robert McCloskey
The Runaway Piggy by James Luna
The Crocodile by Lewis Carroll
Father of the Constitution: A Story about James Madison by Barbara Mitchell
Seven Blind Mice by Ed Young
Vote! by Eileen Christelow
The Fieldmouse by Cecil Frances Alexander
Four Famished Foxes and Fosdyke by Pamela Duncan
Susan B. Anthony: Fighter for Freedom and Equality by Suzanne Slade
Wanted Dead or Alive: The True Story of Harriet Tubman by Ann McGovern
The Swing by Robert Louis Stevenson
Give Bees a Chance by Bethany Barton

The Coastal Dune Drama: Bob, the Gopher Tortoise by Katherine Seeds Nash
We the Kids: The Preamble of the Constitution of the United States by David Catrow
A More Perfect Union: The Story of Our Constitution by Betsy Maestro
In a Pickle and other Funny Idioms by Marvin Terban
The Congress of the United States by Christine Taylor-Butler
Winnie the Pooh by A.A. Milne
Bears on Hemlock Mountain by Alice Dalgliesh
Living or Nonliving? by Kelli Hicks
The Gingerbread Man by Jim Aylesworth
Bee Dance by Rick Chrustowski
Living or Nonliving? by Kelli Hicks
Mango, Abuela, and Me by Meg Medina
The Patchwork Quilt by Valerie Flournoy

SUPPLEMENTAL READING OPTIONS

A Child’s Garden of Verses by Robert Louis Stevenson
A First Book of the Sea by Nicola Davies
Little House in the Big Woods by Laura Ingalls Wilder
The Lion and the Mouse by Aesop

The Emperor’s New Clothes by Hans Christian Andersen
The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle
Love You Forever by Robert Munsch
The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter

Stellaluna by Janel/Cannon
The Ugly Duckling by Hans Christian Andersen
Goodnight Moon by Margaret Wise Brown
The Kissing Hand by Audrey Penn
Remember, you are your child’s first teacher. Think about a conference as a “team meeting” in which you will discover the special contributions each of you can bring to your second grader’s success. Here are some questions you could ask to prompt discussions:

**Where is my child struggling and how can I help?**

**What phonics skills should my child have mastered at this point? Has my child mastered them? Can I see an example of a phonics task that my child is working through?**

**What topics in connection to science and social studies is my child learning about through reading?**

**Can my child show you that they understand what they are reading and learning about through drawing, talking and writing? If not, what challenges are they facing?**

**In the area of literacy, what are my child’s strengths? How are those strengths supported during instruction?**

**What types of books is my child reading during independent reading? Are they limited to a specific reading level? Can I see an example of the type of texts my child is reading independently?**

**Inventive spelling** refers to the practice of children using incorrect and unusual spellings for words. It is also sometimes called “invented spelling.” Typically, inventive spelling is used by students who are just learning to put sounds together to make words.

**Educational (Academic) Words to Know**

**Automaticity**
When reading, it is the ability to read words quickly and accurately.

**Background Knowledge (Prior Knowledge)**
Information that is important to understanding a situation or problem; what you already know from experience.

**Decoding**
Translating a word from print to speech by using knowledge of letter-sound relationships; also, the act of reading a new word by sounding it out.

**Explicit Instruction**
Teacher/parent-led interactive instruction that is direct and includes a clear explanation of the targeted skill.

**High-Frequency Words**
A small group of words (300-500) that regularly appear in print. Often, they are referred to as “sight words” as students should be able to recognize these words at a glance.

**Inventive Spelling**
Inventive spelling refers to the practice of children using incorrect and unusual spellings for words. It is also sometimes called “invented spelling.” Typically, inventive spelling is used by students who are just learning to put sounds together to make words.

**Phonics**
Teaches students how to connect sounds of letters or groups of letters in order to read words.

**Phonological Awareness**
The foundation for learning to read. Refers to the ability to work with words orally (the spoken sound) and does not involve print.

**Reading Level**
Independent reading level is the highest level at which a reader has adequate background knowledge for the topic and can read text very quickly and with very few errors.

**Systematic Instruction**
A carefully thought out and planned sequence of instruction.

**Text Features**
The parts of a story or article that are not the main body of the text; includes the title, headings and illustrations.