

## Glossary of Terms for Second Grade Standards

### READING

#### ***vocabulary and word concepts***

Second grade students learn the following:

**antonyms** – words that mean the opposite *up, down*

**synonyms** – words that mean about the same thing *joyful, happy*

**compound words** – words made up of two smaller words *sunflower*

**prefix** – a syllable or syllables at the beginning of a word that carry specific meaning *re- means again, as in remake and revisit*

**suffix** – a syllable or syllables at the end of a word that carry specific meaning *-ly means how something is done, as in slowly, happily*

**multiple meaning words** – words that have more than one meaning

*The boy hit the ball with the bat. The bat hung upside down in the cave.*

#### ***structural features of informational text***

Specialized pages, sections, headings, or bolded text such as:  
*titles, tables of contents, chapter headings*

#### ***strategies to comprehend text***

Students think as they read to make sure they understand the story. They can: tell what information is sought; ask clarifying questions; restate facts and details; recognize cause and effect; interpret information from charts and graphs; follow two-step written instructions.

#### ***plot***

Sequence of actions in a story

#### ***setting***

Where and when a story takes place  
*On a ranch in the Old West*

### WRITING

#### ***writing process***

Planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing a piece of writing

#### ***narrative***

A sequenced story of actual or fictional events

#### ***complete and incomplete sentences***

All complete sentences have a naming part and an action part. Without either part, a sentence is incomplete:

*The boy (naming part) + ran away (action part) = The boy ran away.*

#### ***capitalization***

At second grade this includes all proper nouns, words at the beginning of sentences, greetings, months and days of the year, titles, and initials of people.

*The dog is old. Dear John, February, Mr. Smith, Dr. M. Brown*

#### ***punctuation***

In second grade this includes commas in the greeting and closing of a letter, in dates, with items in a series, and the correct use of quotation marks

*Sincerely, April 14, 2006, Common pets are cats, dogs, fish, and birds.*

#### ***spells grade level words***

In second grade, spelling includes frequently used irregular words, basic short vowel words, long vowel words, r-controlled words, and consonant blend words

*was, were, says, said, who, why, because, backpack, dig, jump, like, hole, play, shirt, bark, close, pride, brick*

## **MATH**

### ***expanded notation***

Writing numbers as the sum of each place value  
 $3,872 = 3,000 + 800 + 70 + 2$

### ***inverse relationship of addition and subtraction***

Addition and subtraction facts are related to one another  
 $3 + 4 = 7$     $4 + 3 = 7$     $7 - 3 = 4$     $7 - 4 = 3$

### ***sum***

The answer to an addition problem  
 $3 + 8 = 11$ . *11 is the sum of 3 and 8.*

### ***difference***

The answer to a subtraction problem  
 $8 - 5 = 3$ . *3 is the difference between 8 and 5*

### ***commutative rule***

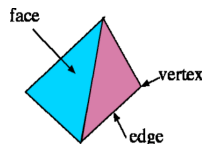
Number order can be reversed in addition and multiplication  
 $2 \times 5$  is the same as  $5 \times 2$

### ***associative rule***

Numbers can be regrouped in addition so long as order remains the same  
 $3 + (2 + 2)$  is the same as  $(3 + 2) + 2$

### ***geometric shapes: faces, edges and vertices***

Used to describe and classify plane and three-dimensional figures



## **Science**

### ***Physical Science***

In second grade, topics may include: objects in motion; magnetic and gravitational forces; vibrating waves produce sound.

### ***Life Science***

In second grade, topics may include: life cycles of plants and animals.

### ***Earth Science***

In second grade, topics may include: rocks and minerals; fossils; Earth's natural resources provide food, fuel and building materials.

### ***Other genre***

Different types of texts such as fiction, non-fiction, poetry, etc.