

2nd Grade Essential Standards

For students
completing 2nd grade.

More about the Standards

Essential standards are a carefully selected subset of the total list of the grade-specific and course-specific standards within ELA and Math that students must know and be able to do by the end of each school year to be best prepared to enter the next grade level. These standards are deeply emphasized in the learning environment throughout the school year and addressed in multiple Math and ELA units of study. Throughout the year, teachers provide support for students who haven't yet mastered these essential standards and extend learning for those who already have. Essential Standards do **not** represent all that is taught during the school year. They do, however, represent the **most critical standards** a student must know and be able to do in preparation for the next school year.

ELA Essential Standard



Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

Practice this standard by reading a text and labeling who, what, where, when, why, and how.

Example: Read “The Recess Queen” together. Label 5 Post-its with the 6 different question words. Place them on the page that answers the question. An example is When? is on the page that says “at recess”.

In real life: Choose a book to read together. Label 5 Post-its with the 6 different questions and put them on the page that it matches.

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ELA Essential Standard



Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

Practice this standard by asking questions throughout a book.

Example: Read “The Day the Crayons Quit”. Ask a question before you read, two times while you read, and one more at the end.

In real life: Choose a picture book to read and get Post-its. Write one question on the first Post-it and put it on the cover. Add two more questions while reading and one last one at the end. Reread the questions at the end to see how many you can now answer.

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ELA Essential Standard



Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

Practice this standard by filling out a Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then (SWBST) chart.

Example: Read “Ada Twist Scientist”. Afterwards, answer somebody (who was the main character?), wanted (what did they want?), but (what was the problem?), so (what was the solution?), and then (what happened in the end?).

In real life: Choose a picture book to read. Afterwards, tell a family member the Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then and show them in the book where you can find the answers to these questions.

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ELA Essential Standard



Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.

Practice this standard by sharing the beginning, middle, and end of a story, which would include the lesson.

Example: Read “The Tortoise and the Hare”. Write out the beginning, middle, end, and lesson of the story.

In real life: Choose a fable, folktale, or picture book to read. Use 4 Post-its to write the beginning, middle, end, and lesson of the story. Read these to a family member.

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ELA Essential Standard



Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.

Practice this standard by writing your own fable or folktale with a clear lesson.

Example: Write and illustrate a fable or folktale about a character that learns a lesson. Think of lessons you have learned from reading fables and folktales. Does the character learn to always treat others the way they want to be treated? Does the character learn to always try their best?

In real life: Write and illustrate a fable or folktale. Share the fable with a family member and ask them to tell you the lesson. Retell the story to the family member and tell them what you wanted the lesson to be in your story.

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ELA Essential Standard



Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.

Practice this standard by pointing out the elements that make a book a fable or folktale.

Example: Read Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Put a Post-it on the pages with the elements throughout the book. For example, a Post-it should be on the page where they introduce the 3 bears because characters are often grouped in 3 or 7.

In real life: Choose a fable or folktale to read. While you are reading, put a Post-it on the page where an element of a fable or folktale is shown. Go back and explain to a family member why you put the Post-its where you did.

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Math Essential Standard



Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method.

Practice this standard by creating word problems.

Example: There are 638 students at the school. 343 take the bus to school and the rest walk. How many students walk?

In real life: Create a journal of word problems that you can add a new one to daily.

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Math Essential Standard



Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method.

Practice this standard by rolling a die 6 times to get two 3-digit numbers to add and subtract.

Example: I rolled a 6, 4, and 1. Then I rolled a 2, 3, and 5. First I will add $641+235$. Next I will subtract $641-235$.

In real life: Roll the die 6 times to get two 3-digit numbers. Add and subtract the two numbers and show your work with an equation or drawing.

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Math Essential Standard



Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method.

Practice this standard by adding and subtracting multiples of ten and hundred.

Example: Start with 34 add 100. 134 add 600. 734 subtract 100. 634 subtract 10. 624 subtract 300. 324 add 60. 384 is the final answer.

In real life: Create a maze with different spots similar to a Candy Land game board. Label each spot “add 10” or “subtract 100”. Choose one number to start and work along the maze until you reach a final answer at the end.

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Math Essential Standard



Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions.

Practice this standard by comparing the different ages of family members.

Example: A mom is 46 years old and her son is 18 years old. How much older is the mom compared to the brother?

In real life: Use the different ages of family members to come up with different word problems to solve.

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Math Essential Standard



Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions.

Practice this standard by adding the prices of different menu or food items.

Example: I am getting a salad for \$14 and a pasta for \$19. What is the total cost of this meal?

In real life: When you are at a restaurant or grocery store, ask your child to add up two to three different items to find the total price. (round prices to a whole number)

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Math Essential Standard



Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems involving situations of adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing, with unknowns in all positions.

Practice this standard by figuring out the total distance someone will travel by knowing how much they have so far and how much is left.

Example: Sarah walked 12 blocks. She still has 5 more blocks to walk to get to the library. How many total blocks will Sarah have walked when she reaches the library?

In real life: We are on our way to Michigan. We have traveled 43 miles. There are 59 miles to go. How many total miles will it take to get to Michigan?

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Math Essential Standard



Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies. By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Practice this standard by stating all the double facts.

Example: You say "4". Your student says "4+4=8"

In real life: You say a number 1-10 and your student will put that number in a number sentence with the answer. Repeat until you have completed all numbers 1-10.

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Math Essential Standard



Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies.² By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Practice this standard by writing out all the near doubles facts for numbers 1-20.

Example: Write out $1+2=3$, $2+3=5$, $3+4=7$

In real life: Use chalk outside to write out all the near doubles facts. To help, you can write the doubles fact next to it.

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Math Essential Standard



Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies.² By end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Practice this standard by quizzing your child during the day.

Example: What is $6+3$? What is $19-4$?

In real life: Ask 10 addition problems in the morning. Ask 10 subtraction problems at lunch. Ask a mixture of 10 addition and subtraction problems at night. Make note of any problems that need to be repeated the next day.

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Learn more about the D105 Essential Standards by visiting the Summer Learning for All website.

<https://bit.ly/D105CONNECT>



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