# Second Grade 

## ELA

Reading - Fiction Writing - Personal Narrative Phonics - Unit 3



# Second Grade 

## Reading - Fiction



## TYPES OF FICTION

## Traditional Literature - stories that are passed down from one group to another throughout history. They include:

- Folktales - stories passed down orally from one generation to the next by different cultural groups
- Fairy tales - like folktales, have roots in the oral tradition but also include magical elements (e.g., the presence of witches, dragons, trolls, magic spells, etc.)
- Tall tales - originate from American folk stories with unbelievable elements told as if they were true
- Legends - stories related as facts to explain historical events and describe historical figures from a specific time and place
- Fables - similar to folktales, but the characters are animals and there is a moral or lesson
- Myths - stories based on tradition to explain how the world and humankind came to be

Fantasy - make-believe stories including elements that are impossible, such as talking animals or magical powers.

Science Fiction - fantasy stories that use science and technology.
Realistic Fiction - stories using made-up characters having experiences that could actually happen in real life.

Historical Fiction - fictional stories that take place in a particular time period in the past. Often the setting is real, but the characters are made up.

Mystery - suspenseful stories about puzzling events that are not solved until the end of the story; the problem is solved by following clues.

## Exploring Fiction

| Traditional Literature | Realistic Fiction | Fantasy Fiction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Stories from around <br> the world <br> - Passed down <br> from generation <br> trom generation to generation <br> - Often told orally |  | - Fanciful story that <br> stretches the <br> - Cannot possibly <br> be real <br> - Unrealistic characters (talking animals) or settings (living on Mars) |

$\qquad$
Story Structure

| Purt of the Story | Story Elements | Our Story Title: |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | Introduction of characters: Who <br> is the story about? <br> Beginning <br> Description of setting: Where <br> and when does it happen? <br> Presentation of the problem: <br> What is wrong? |  |
| Middle | Plot action, or events that move <br> the story along: What do the <br> characters do to try to resolve <br> the problem? |  |
| End | Resolution of the problem: How <br> is the problem worked out? <br> Conclusion of the action: What <br> happens in the end? |  |

## Elements of Folktales

| Folktale element | Examples from Tony's Bread | Other examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Literary Language: language that lets us know this is a folktale | Once, a long time ago . . | Once upon a time . . . <br> A long, long time ago . . . |
| Cultural Language: words specific to the part of the world where the story comes from | Italian words: una piccola bambina, una principessa, dolci, che bella donna, zia | Prairie words in Little Red Riding Hood: A Newfangled Prairie Tale: scorcher, feed store, crops, country bumpkins, off her rocker, etc. |
| Characters or events in threes | The three sisters | Three little bears, three evil stepsisters, three pigs, three Billy Goats Gruff, three wishes from the genie, three guesses for the troll under the bridge, etc. |
| Use trickery to complete a quest or resolve a problem | The nobleman devises a plan with the three sisters to get Tony the baker to allow the nobleman to marry his daughter. | Little pig tricks bad wolf into boiling pot, Cinderella tricks stepsisters by showing up to the ball beautifully disguised, etc. |
| Folktales usually have a happy ending | Serafina and Angelo marry, Tony becomes a famous baker, "Brava Serafina, bravo Angelo, bravo Tony!" | "And they lived happily ever after." <br> Cinderella and the prince, the three pigs, Goldilocks, etc. |

Name:

## The Movie in My Mind

Text Title: $\qquad$
Use your imagination to create illustrations that show the movie that has unfolded in your mind.

$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Common Themes in Traditional Literature

| Folktale, Fairy Tale, or Fable | Theme or Lesson | Evidence From the Text |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The Ugly Duckling | Appearances can be deceptive. <br> Kindness is found within. <br> Never give up on yourself. | The duckling stays strong and kind. In the <br> end he transforms into a beautiful swan. |
| Little Red Riding Hood | Don't talk to strangers. <br> Things aren't always what they seem. | Wolf gets eaten. In the newfangled version <br> he has to learn manners. |
| Tony's Bread | Explain the world's creation or how <br> something came to be. | Tony's bread became famous and loved all <br> over Italy because of Serafina and Angelo's <br> love. |
| Cinderella | Harmful acts sow harmful results. <br> Never give up on yourself. <br> Kindness is found within. | The evil stepfamily loses the royal favor. <br> Kind Cinderella becomes a princess. |
| The Tortoise and the Hare | Slow and steady wins the race. | By continuing forward, the tortoise wins the <br> race. |
| The Lion and the Mouse | One good turn deserves another. <br> Kindness is a good investment. <br> Strength has many forms. | The lion allows the mouse to live and is <br> later saved from the hunter's nets by the <br> tiny mouse's teeth. |
|  |  |  |
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## Let's Infer

| A reader might say . . . | Inferring . . . | Concluding . . . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I notice . . . | This shows that . . . | The character is/will . . . |
| I see . . . | This suggests . . | . . . is going to happen. |
| I believe . . | Because . . | . . . will happen. |
| I think... | This must mean that. . . | The moral of the story is ... |

$\qquad$

## Getting to Know the Character

Text Title:


## Let's Compare!



## Moving Back and Forth in Time!

The following transition and temporal words, phrases, and clauses signal to readers when time is changing or passing in the story:

Every week, the kid came . . .

The day it happened . . .

Then I scooted back . . .

When I got back . . .
Then the kid came in . . .


Anyway, thanks for listening.
$\qquad$
Story Structure

| Purt of the Story | Story Elements | Our Story Title: |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | Introduction of characters: Who <br> is the story about? <br> Beginning <br> Description of setting: Where <br> and when does it happen? <br> Presentation of the problem: <br> What is wrong? |  |
| Middle | Plot action, or events that move <br> the story along: What do the <br> characters do to try to resolve <br> the problem? |  |
| End | Resolution of the problem: How <br> is the problem worked out? <br> Conclusion of the action: What <br> happens in the end? |  |

## Dear Families,

We are studying fiction and have just finished reading a Norwegian folktale titled "The Most Valuable Treasure." Folktales are a special type of story, as they have been passed down over the generations through oral storytelling as a means of teaching the next generation important life lessons and values.

Your child has been practicing his or her own storytelling skills. Please take a moment to listen as he or she shares this beautiful, short tale with you about a young boy on his quest to help his mother.

After listening to the story, take a moment to discuss the values that the hero learned, and share a life lesson or value that you would like to pass on to your child and, if possible, a tale that accompanies it.

Thank you for your time and participation in this fun and fabulous journey of fiction!

Kind regards,

## A Hero's Journey

## Text Title:

Who is the hero (main character)?

What is his or her challenge (problem)?

Where does his or her journey take him or her?

What adventure awaits?

What happens in the adventure?

How does the journey end?

How is the problem resolved?

What is the lesson or moral of the story?

## Did the Character Change?

## Beginning

## Facts

What does he or she look like?

How old is he or she?

## Facts

Character $\qquad$

Beginning

## Actions and Thoughts

What does he or she do?

What does he or she think or feel?

What does he or she look like?

How old is he or she?

## Actions and Thoughts

What does he or she do?

What does he or she think or feel?
$\qquad$

## I Think It Means

| New word | Have I heard this <br> word before? | Are the words <br> around it helpful? | Does the punctuation <br> give clues? | Are there clues in <br> the illustrations? | I think it means ... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## Connect to the Text

Write about your connection to the text by filling in the blanks and describing what the text made you think about.

## Text Title:

I connected this text with something in $\qquad$ (another text, my own life, the world).

My text connection made me think about
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
I connected this text with something in $\qquad$ (another text, my own life, the world).

My text connection made me think about
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Describing Tone and Mood

Book title: $\qquad$

The word(s) $\qquad$ best describe(s) the author's tone.

Use examples and evidence from the text to show how the author creates this tone.

In this book the author creates a $\qquad$ tone by:

When I read this book, it made me feel $\qquad$ which describes the mood.

## Words to Describe Tone and Mood

| The Author's Tone <br> The attitude the author has about his or her subject |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cheerful, light | Amused, playful |
| Angry, urgent | Neutral |
| Sad, gloomy | Serious, formal |
| Funny, humorous |  |

## The Reader's Mood

The emotions that the readers feel while reading the text

Happy, excited
Angry, scared
Sad, nervous

Confused
Bored, relieved

Frustrated

Embarrassed

## Recognizing Different Points of View

Text Title: "Abigail, Enough!"
Author: Wendi Silvano

| Text clues | What it means | Examples from the story |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punctuation marks <br> (e.g., quotation marks, exclamation points) | Quotation marks show when a character is speaking in his or her own voice. They appear at the beginning and end of what is said. The exclamation point indicates that the character is saying something in a louder, more dramatic voice. | "Abigail, enough!" cried her father. "You have to find someplace else to do your gymnastics." |
| Text language | Words can describe the character's tone of voice. | . . . yelled her brother <br> . . . moaned her mother <br> . . . cried her father |
| Illustrations | Thought bubbles and facial expressions can reveal characters' points of view. | The opening illustration shows Abigail happily jumping, but her mother, father, and brother all have angry and frustrated expressions. |

$\qquad$

## Getting to Know the Character

Text Title:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## The Functions of Dialogue

Text Title:
Author: $\qquad$

| How dialogue contributes to the story |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shows the characters' opinions, feelings, and points of view. |  |
|  |  |
| Makes the characters' relationships come to life. Shows how thext |  |
| they interact. |  |
| Creates a sense of time. Shows what is happening in a <br> specific moment. |  |
| Moves the plot forward by changing scenes and conversations. |  |

## Drama Vocabulary

Character-the person whom each actor or puppet pretends to be

Narrator-the person who is telling the story

Stage directions-messages from the writer of the play to the actors/puppeteers, telling them what to do and how to act

Script-written version of a play or drama

Dialogue-a conversation between two or more characters

# Comparing Narrative Fiction Texis and Drama Scripts 

| Narrative Fiction Text | Drama Script <br> (written version of a play) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Story elements: The text has a structure with a beginning, <br> middle, and end, setting, characters, plot with problem to <br> resolve, and a theme or lesson. | Story elements: The text has a structure with a beginning, <br> middle, and end, setting, characters, plot with problem to <br> resolve, and a theme or lesson. |
| Narration: The writer tells the story from the point of view <br> of someone outside the story or one of the characters and <br> uses descriptive language to help readers visualize the events <br> in the story. | Narration: A narrator helps the readers know what is going on <br> and has a speaking part. Readers visualize the actors acting out <br> the events in the story. |
| Dialogue: The writer uses quotation marks to indicate who is |  |
| talking. | Dialogue: The writer lists who is speaking on the left side of <br> the page followed by a colon. <br> For example: "Abigail, Enough!" |
| Illustrations: Help tell the story and set a tone. | For exple: Narrator: Once upon a time, there were three <br> little socks. |
| Stage Directions: Tell the readers how to say the words or act. |  |
| They are written in italics and placed inside parentheses. |  |
| For example: (They giggle.) |  |

## Questions Lead to Predictions

Text:
Author:

| My Questions | Clues From the Text | My Predictions |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## Common Figurative Language Expressions

Idioms (phrases that have a different meaning from the actual words used):

- It's raining cats and dogs.
- Let the cat out of the bag.
- Give me a break.
- The coast is clear.
- He got cold feet.
- He feels down in the dumps.

Personification (giving an animal or object human-like characteristics):

- Time flew and, before we knew it, it was time for me to go home.
- The thunder clapped angrily in the distance.
- The news took me by surprise.
- When the movie went on sale, it flew off the shelves.

Similes (comparing two nouns (persons, places, or things) that are unlike with "like" or "as"):

- She was as busy as a bee.
- He eats like a bird.
- Her hand was as cold as ice.
- She was as quiet as a mouse.
$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$


## Figurative Language in Our Reading

| Type of Figurative <br> Language | Text Title | Example | What It Really Means |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Idiom <br> a phrase that has a <br> different meaning from <br> the actual words used | The Wolf's Story | "We hit it off from the beginning." | The wolf and Grandma became good friends and got along <br> well together. |
| Personification <br> giving an animal or object <br> human-like characteristics | The Ugly Duckling | "Every morning it grew colder and colder ... his legs <br> moved so slowly that the ice crept closer and closer." <br> "The lilacs bent their boughs down to the water before him, <br> and the bright sun was warm and cheering." | The ice seemed to move like a person, surrounding the <br> duckling's legs. <br> The flowers and sun acted like humans to show how <br> everyone, even nature, was happy and proud of the <br> ugly duckling. |
| Simile <br> comparing two nouns <br> (persons, places, or things) <br> that are unlike with "like" <br> or "as" | The Ugly Duckling | "One day he heard a sound of whirring wings, and up in <br> the air he saw a flock of birds flying high. They were as <br> bright as the snow that had fallen during the night . . ." | The birds were very white. |
|  |  |  |  |

Name
Free Writing Page!
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$\qquad$

# Second Grade 

Writing - Personal Narrative


Dear Families,

We are beginning a unit of study on personal narrative writing, which is all about telling the stories of our lives and our cultures. Personal narrative is a life-enriching genre of writing that is a natural fit for many children because they truly enjoy telling their stories and making connections with other storytellers. We will be reading exemplary books to explore the features and craft of personal narrative writing throughout the study, and the students will write and publish their own stories.

As we progress through this unit, your child may find extra enjoyment in sharing familiar family stories and ask you to share some stories of your own that may be new to him or her as he or she grows as both a listener and observant writer. Students will be asked to bring a couple of photographs or memories to class that remind them of important times in their lives. They can also bring an object that has special significance to them. Please have your child gather these things for class as soon as possible.

All of the diverse, beautifully written books that we are using to ground our personal narrative study are listed below.

Dancing in the Wings by Debbie Allen
The Day of Ahmed's Secret by Florence Parry Heide and Judith Heide Gilliland
How My Parents Learned to Eat by Ina R. Friedman
The Keeping Quilt by Patricia Polacco
Looking Back by Lois Lowry
Ma Dear's Aprons by Patricia C. McKissack
My Abuelita by Tony Johnston
Up North at the Cabin by Marsha Wilson Chall
Owl Moon by Jane Yolen
Snapshots from the Wedding by Gary Soto
We hope that this unit of study will be a wonderful opportunity to slow down in our busy lives to share the stories that bring us together as people, and for your child to write deeply and specifically about the stories that mean the most to him or her.

Sincerely,

## Writers on Writing

What inspires some of our favorite authors of personal narrative books to write? Where do they get their ideas? What helps them to write? Here are some interesting words of wisdom from some of our authors about their writing lives.

Jane Yolen reflects on her writing process.
". . . I have learned to trust those intuitive moments when stories seem to leak from my fingertips."

Lois Lowry discusses writing.
"Reading is the best way to learn to write well. Read as much as you can. Think about what you readhow the author made it interesting, or funny, or suspenseful. And write as much as you can, too. Keep a journal. Get together with friends who enjoy writing, and read things aloud to each other and talk about them."

Lois Lowry talks about where ideas for stories come from.
"Ideas come from the imagination. What triggers your imagination? Things that you read, see, overhear, dream, or wonder about. Anything that makes you think, 'What if . . . ?' is the start of a story."

Patricia Polacco writes honestly and boldly illustrates the stories of her life and her family.
"Where do I get my ideas? I turn off my T.V. and listen to my inner voice. Try it yourself sometime."

Tony Johnston talks about her writing style.
"I have no typical style. If you read a bunch of my books, you'd probably think they were written by a bunch of different people. Every story is different. It starts as something that needs to get out from inside of you; it shows you the best way to say it."

Tony Johnston discusses the most gratifying aspect of writing for children.
"Hearing from a young person that you have made him (or her) laugh or cry or think or try to write his own story or to follow some other dream (Hold fast!) - in short, that you have connected."

Patricia C. McKissack declares that she came from a family of storytellers, which often inspires her writing.
"Sometimes we'd get a real treat when my grandfather would dramatize an episode from his childhood, told in the rich and colorful dialect of the Deep South."

Patricia C. McKissack also writes stories inspired by her own life experiences and by the research she does on topics that are interesting to her.
"Long before I became a writer, I was a listener and an observer."

Name: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Where Do My Personal Story Ideas Come From?

Directions: Tape this running checklist of your ideas into your Writer's Notebook. Add to it whenever you think of something new, and use it as a tool for writing if you are looking for ideas.

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## Where Do My Personal Story Ideas Come From? (Adapted)

Directions: Tape this running checklist of your ideas into your Writer's Notebook. Add to it whenever you think of something new, and use it as a tool for writing if you are looking for ideas.


## My Celebrations!



My Traditions!

$\qquad$

## Important Events: The Stories of My Life

Directions: In the boxes on the left, sketch an important event you experienced in your life. On the lines next to your sketch, write the details of the important event. Think about what was happening. What were you feeling? Thinking? What were others doing?


Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Looking Back

Briefly share the story inspired by this photo.

Name: $\qquad$

## Date:

$\qquad$

## That's a Great Idea!

Directions: Now that you've decided which entry or idea you would like to turn into a personal narrative, what else can you write about this story? What other thoughts are coming to mind? Jot down your thoughts on the lines below.

## Topic:

$\qquad$


## Thoughts:

- $\qquad$
$\bullet$ $\qquad$
- $\qquad$
$\bullet$ $\qquad$
- $\qquad$
$\bullet$ $\qquad$
- $\qquad$
- $\qquad$
$\bullet$ $\qquad$
- $\qquad$


## Who Can I Ask?

Directions: Write the things you're wondering or need more information about (your questions) in the "Question" column. Then think about someone you might be able to ask who could answer your question and write your ideas in the "Who Can I Ask?" column. Once you find or get the answer to your question, write what you learned in the "Answer" column.

| Question | Who Can I Ask? | Answer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## Runaway Dogs

Every Fourth of July is exciting at our house, but last year was more exciting than usual. Our friends and family arrived in the afternoon, as they always do, to enjoy a picnic in the backyard before watching the fireworks at night. Pat and Bruce even brought their dog Max to play with our dog Holly. Everyone was really looking forward to a good time.

We were having so much fun that the afternoon passed quickly. It was beginning to grow dark when people around the neighborhood started to set off firecrackers that sizzled and popped loudly. All of a sudden both Max and Holly bolted through the front yard and down the street. They must have been startled by the noise of the firecrackers.

Before we knew it, all of our friends and family were running down the street wildly chasing Max and Holly. Both dogs turned to look at this group of people yelling and running after them. Fortunately, they slowed down just enough so our friend Bruce could grab their collars. We marched Max and Holly back home and hugged them with sighs of relief as we put them safely in the house.

## What's the Sense?

## (Example)

My personal narrative idea: Going owling at night with my family in the winter
Directions: Go back in your memory and think about your senses at the time you experienced this event. Jot down notes about everything you remember feeling, seeing, hearing, smelling, and tasting.
Remember that it is okay if you do not have notes for every sense.

| What did it feel like? | Describing Words |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | no wind, cold |
| What did it look like? | bright moon |
| What did it sound like? | still, giant trees |

Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## What's the Sense?

## My personal narrative idea:

$\qquad$
Directions: Go back in your memory and think about your senses at the time you experienced this event. Jot down notes about everything you remember feeling, seeing, hearing, smelling, and tasting. Remember that it is okay if you do not have notes for every sense.

| What did it feel like? | Describing Words |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| What did it look like? |  |
| What did it sound like? |  |

## Time Line of My Abuelita

|  | Point 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| How the narrative begins | The little boy describes where he lives, with whom he lives (his abuelita), and Abuelita's "wake up" routine. |
| Next Point | Point 2 <br> Abuelita takes a shower and makes breakfast. |
| Middle Point | Point 3 <br> Abuelita gets ready for work by putting on her work clothes and gathering the things she needs to bring with her. |
| Next Point | Point 4 <br> Abuelita and the little boy drive to work and arrive at the brick building. |
| How the narrative ends or concludes | Point 5 <br> Abuelita gets on the stage and tells her stories to an audience. The little boy shares his dream of being a storyteller just like his Abuelita. |

$\qquad$

## Timing Is Everything



| Next Point |
| :---: |

How your narrative ends or concludes

# Transition Words and Phrases for Narrative Writing 

AfterAfter all of thatAfterward
Along the way
An hour later
As soon as
At last
At that very moment
Before
Before long
During all of this
Earlier
Eventually
Finally
Immediately
In the meantime
Later
Later on

Meanwhile
Next
Not a moment too soon
Not long after
Now
Once
One day
Shortly after that
Soon
Subsequently
Tomorrow
Until
When
While
While this was happening
Yesterday

## Timing Is Everything Discussion Card

- What is the setting? Where does the story take place?
- Who is there? Who is with you?
- What are you feeling?
- What do you see?
- What happens next?
- What happens after that?
- What happens last?

Name: Date: $\qquad$

## Story Organizer

Beginning (Point 1 from time line):

Supporting Detail 1: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Supporting Detail 2: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Middle (Point 2 from time line): $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 1: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 2: $\qquad$
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$\qquad$
Middle (Point 3 from time line): $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 1: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Supporting Detail 2: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Middle (Point 4 from time line): $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 1: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 2: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Ending or Conclusion (Point 5 from time line): $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 1: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Supporting Detail 2: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## The Whole Story Discussion Card

- What does the setting look like?
- What does it feel like?
- What sounds do you hear?
- What does it smell like?
- Is there any action going on?
- Can you describe the characters?


## Great Revelations Discussion Card

- What is an important idea you want the person reading your story to find out?
- Have you learned something about yourself?
- Why do you want to write this story?
- Did something special or surprising happen?
- Do you want others to learn something from your story?

Name: $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Say What?

Directions: While reading through your story, jot down any ideas you have for dialogue between your main character and another character. What could they say in a conversation that would help readers better understand your main character?


## Conversation between ... What are they saying to each other?

## A Way With Words

Directions: Sometimes authors put words together in interesting ways to help them write more precise descriptions. If you come across an interesting way that an author has put words together while reading, jot down what you notice.

| Title and Author |  | Words Put Together in an Interesting Way |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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## Student Writing Sample

my favorite place is my Grandpa's house. I lik his fulffy bed with lots of pillows and the soft blue quilt. I hlpe him rak leaves in the forntyard. His house is cozy when it ranes.

That's way I like my Grandpa's house the best.

# CUPS Editing Checklist 

$\checkmark C \quad$ Write CUPS on the corner of your paper, like $\checkmark$ U this example. Check off each letter after $\checkmark$ P you ask yourself the following questions and $\checkmark$ S complete any necessary editing.

Capitalization: Have you remembered to capitalize the first word in each sentence and all the proper nouns?

U
sage: Have you used words correctly? Do they make sense? Are they in the correct order? Have you left out any words? Have you written complete sentences?

Punctuation: Is there punctuation (period, question mark, exclamation point) at the end of every sentence? Have you used commas carefully? Do possessives and contractions have apostrophes in the correct place? Have you used correct dialogue punctuation?

Spelling: Have you done your best to spell all words correctly? Remember to use strategies such as stretching the word out to hear all the sounds, asking a friend for help, and using the print around you for help.
$\qquad$

## How Do I Spell . . . ?

## Spelling Strategies to Use During Editing

If you aren't sure how to spell a word, you can always find the correct spelling somewhere if you just look for it!

1. Look Around: Do you see the word somewhere around you in the room? Just look around you.
2. Look Back: Do you remember seeing the word in a book that you've read? Find that book.
3. Look It Up: Use the dictionary.
4. Look Electronically: Use a spell checker, either on a hand-held device or on the computer, but be sure to read all of the definitions to find the correct word.
5. Look to Someone in the Room: Ask a friend, a parent, or a teacher for help.


Name:
Date:

## Author's Note

Dedication

## My Writing Life

Directions: Ask yourself the following questions. Think carefully about how you feel as a writer and then answer the questions on the lines below each one. Look back through all of your writing, from the beginning to the end of our personal narrative study, to help you reflect on how you have grown as a writer and your future goals for writing.

1. What have I learned about writing personal narratives? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. What do I like about my writing? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. What do I want to work on to make my writing better? (This is your goal.) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. What can I do to help me achieve my goal? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Name
Free Writing Page!
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## Second Grade Phonics Unit 3



Name
Free Writing Page!
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## Build It! Spell It!

Use big parts


Check for vowels in each syllable

## caution



Record each syllable

## determination

Use words you know

toughest

Doesn't look right?
Check it!
*Ask a friend
*Find it in a book
*Look it up 布


## WANTED: One Amazing Team of Word Builders

The BLC Construction and Demolition Company is looking for a team of experienced word builders to tackle some exciting new projects. We're searching for people who love challenges, are willing to work hard, and can stick with it when times are tough.

## Qualifications:

$\square$ Must be efficient and able to build words quickly
Need to be able to hear and write ALL of the syllables in words
$\square$ Be able to recognize and record vowels in each part of a word
$\square$ Have the ability to use known words to solve wordbuilding problemsHave strategies to check that words are spelled right

Some job training will be provided. Please apply as a team. Send proof of your qualifications to BLC Construction and Demolition Company along with a letter explaining why you are the right team for this job. Only serious applicants need apply.

Applications due: $\qquad$

Pictures to Label, G2 U3 S1 Units of Study in Phonics (© 2019 by L. Calkins and colleagues; Heinemann, Portsmouth NH)


# BLC Construction and Demolition Company 



Welcome to our website. We have been recognized as a leader in the field of building BIGGER, LONGER, and more COMPLEX words. No word is too big for our well-trained word builders.

Word builders employed by our company have proven that they have the necessary skills to not only build BLC words butto also demolish them.

Our company is always on the lookout for aspiring word builders. We look for builders that are prepared to grow and develop their skills. If your team believes that you would make a good addition to our company, look for our job posting.


Troublemaker words
Sung to the ture of "She'll be coming "Round the Mountain'

There are troublemaker words in second grade.
There are troublemaker words in second grade.
They are tricky in our reading.
They are tricky in our writing.
There are troublemaker words in second grade!
we can tackle all these troublemaker words!
"YEE-HAW!"
we can tackle all these troublemaker words!
"YEE-HAW!"
we can figure out the hard parts, Then use All our phonics smarts, or invent a trick to learn how to spell them!

We're gonna write these troublemakers in a snap!
"YEE-HAW!"
we're gonna write these troublemakers in a snap!
"YEE-HAW!"
we can chant them.
we can write them.
we now own them,
And we like them.
They're not trouble any more in second grade... YEE-HAW!"


Tackle a Word!

Study The Word

- Try to spell it

- Figure out the hard part


Think . . .

- Can phonics help?


If not

- Can I invent a trick to help me?



Cover


Write


Check it

If you need to practice it . . .


Chant it



Take a mind picture


Consonant Digraphs


## Consonant Blends



## Consonant End Blends


gift



Tiny Bug
Hi little beetle, Crawling slowle,
Past branch, Puddles,
(5) And crumple paper.

Life must be interesting when your so very tiny.

## The water Cycle



## Down at the site

Sung to the tune, 'Down by the Bay'

Down at the site
Where the word builders build.
There are big words, with syllables.

So here's a little tip.
I heard a builder say,
"If you know the word $\qquad$
You can spell $\qquad$ !"


Learning to Spell the words You Love!

1. Choose a word you love. Find the correct spelling.
2. write it.

3. Clap it. Underline the syllables.

4. Study the Parts. zoom in on the troublemaker parts.

5. Ask: "Do I know something about Phonics to help with hard parts?"

6. Spell it without peeking! Then, Check it.

live Been working as a Builder
sung to the tune of 'I've Been working on the Railroad'
I've been working as a builder, all the live long day.

I've been busy building bigger words to read and write my way.

When I come to a big word, I use everything I know!

I'm a word building master, watch how my skills grow!

(


| threw | haul | threw |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rows haul |  |  |
| toe blew | rows | blew |
| wood | toe | wood |
| grown | flew | grown |

hall through hall through
blue rose blue rose
would tow would tow
flu groan flu groan

Saturday Escape
Start the week.
Radio alarm
wake up early,
Shovel in breakfast, bus ride to school, Reading, writing, science, math, social studies! After school, soccer practice, Piano lessons, homework, homework, homework Repeat, repeat, repeat, all week long! ARG!

But then...
A Saturday escape!
Wake up s-1-0-w-l-y. Bacon in the kitchen. Cartoons on TV.

The couch.





Yummy


Stomach rumbles... I am HUNGRY!
What should I eat?

A pancake stack
Dripping with maple syrup?
OR
A milkshake full of vanilla flavor lay cold and sweet?

OR
A bacon cheeseburger Covered in gooey ketchup?
"Eat an apple or you'll ruin your dinner!".



## Long vowel Tips For Teacher Reference

## Long A Session 9

- Try AY when you hear long A at the END of a word.
- Try A on its own when you hear long A at the end of a syllable.
- Listen for patterns you know like -AIN and -AKE.

Long E Session 10

- Try Y when you hear long $E$ at the END of a word.
- Try E on its own when you hear it at the end of a syllable.
- Listen for patterns you know like -EAT and -EED.


## Long I Session 11

- Try Y when you hear long I at the END of a word.
- Try 1 on its own when you hear it at the end of a syllable.
- Listen for patterns you know like -ICE, -IDE, -INE, And -IGHT.


## Long 0 Session 13

- Listen for patterns -ONE and -ODE in words with silent e.
- Try Ow when you hear /oh/ at the end of a word.
- Listen for Patterns like -OAT in words with the OA spelling.
- Try $O$ all on its own when you hear long 0 at the end of a syllable.

Long $U$ Session 14

- Listen for Patterns like -OON and -USE.
- Try EW or UE, if you hear long $U$ at the very end of a word.
- Try $U$ if you hear the long $U$ sound at the end of a syllable.
- You might need to try a couple spellings and pick the one that looks right!.

Name
Free Writing Page!
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$\qquad$

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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ${ }^{093}$ |


| Long Vowel A Picture cards, G2 U3 S9 <br>  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Long Vowel A Picture cards, G2 U3 S9 | Long Vowel A Picture cards, G2 U3 S9 |  |
| Long Vowel A Picture cards, G2 U3 S9 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{094}$ |  |

Become an Expert in Spelling words with Long vowels


1. Collect lots of words with the same long vowel sound.

2. Study how the vowel sound is spelled and sort the words.


Pancake
wait
stay
basic
bacon
3. Find spelling tips! Look at one column and think, "Is this spelling...

- used at the end of a word?
- used at the end of a syllable? bacon
- used inside a Pattern I know? Pancake



# Build Big words Today 

 sung to the tune of 'Shake My Sillies Out' by RaffiI'm gonna build, build, Build big words today. Build, build. Build big words today. Build, build Build big words today
 Using everything that I know!


| freedom | beetle | dream | behind |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| agreed | heater | screaming | remind |
| needle | cheater | athlete | hero |
| sheets | cleats | complete | equal |


| i_e | igh | i | y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mice | high | giant | my |
| nice | light | pilot | try |
| advice | right | friday | shy |
| hide | delight | lion | sky |
| ride | brighter | tidy | July |
| inside | flights | final | supply |
| line |  | silent | multiply |
| mine |  |  |  |
| sunshine |  |  |  |
| like |  | idea |  |
| drive |  |  |  |
| mile |  |  |  |
| wise |  |  |  |
| kite |  |  |  |

## FIG. 11-1 Joey's Story



My friend Mil invited me to so on rides with him at the fair.

When we sot there, it was hard to decid what ride to go on first. They looked brit, loud, fast, fun and...scaryl


Mik wanted to so on the pierate ride! It went down a slid into a dark tunnel. I didn't want to tell him I was scared. "This is going to be the best" yelled Mik. "Yes!" I said, but I was just being his.

We got to the front of the lin and stepped insid a small boat. I held on tite. I was fritned, but I told myself to try.


The rid began to move. We flew down the slide and everything went black. I wanted to erich. I screamed with every twist and turn.
suddenly, there was a flash of lite. The ride slowed down and everything became brighter. We were in a cave full of treasure. Mike sat besid me with the biggest soil on his face. I save him a hifin.
"I didn't think I was going to surviv that ride." I said, "but this turned out to be the best Frieda night ever!"

## When Words End with Y

Sung to the tune, 'The Farmer in the Dell'

## ends with $Y$

ends with $Y$

## Drop the $Y$



Guess my pattern!

| I am the long vowel | I am the long vowel |
| :--- | :--- |
| spelling Pattern | spelling Pattern |
| found in the words... | found in the words... |
| - complain | - milkshake |
| - rainbow | - makeup |
| - container | - snowflakes |
| Guess my Pattern! | Guess my Pattern! |
| I am the long vowel | I am the long vowel |
| spelling Pattern | spelling Pattern |
| found in the words... | found in the words... |
| - trailing | - needle |
| - Pigtails | - agreed |
| - detail | - Speedway |
| Guess my Pattern! | Guess my Pattern! |


| I am the long vowel | I am the long vowel |
| :--- | :--- |
| spelling pattern | spelling pattern |
| found in the words... | found in the words... |
| - heater | - sidewalk |
| - treating | - divided |
| - repeat | - slide |
| Guess my pattern! | Guess my Pattern! |
| I am the long vowel | I am the long vowel |
| spelling pattern | spelling Pattern |
| found in the words... | found in the words... |
| - sunshine | - brighter |
| - outline | - delighted |
| - ninety | - flights |
| Guess my Pattern! | Guess my Pattern! |




| Long Vowel Words with Endings cards, G2 U3 S12 |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Long Vowel Words with Endings cards, G2 U3 S12 |  |  |
|  | 110 |  |

time light

| Long Vowel Words with Endings cards, G2 U3 S12 |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{i}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Long Vowel Words with Endings cards, G2 U3 S12 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{112}$ |  |


| skate | contain | skate | contain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| remind | ride | remind | ride |
| wise | trade | wise | trade |
| sweet | teach | sweet | teach |


Long O Word Cards

| stone | lonely | rode | explode | slope | hopefully |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| quote | remote | voted | joker | doze | boat |
| floating | coach | approach | soak | croak | grow |
| arrow | swallow | owner | rainbow | snow | robot |
| soda | open | yoga | donate | cozy | hello |
| rotate | moment |  |  |  |  |

## Dear Word Builders,

I hope I'm not being rude but I had to leave school.
BLC Construction said that because of how much I grew this month, they'd like me to join their demolition crew. It's true! I'll even get a uniform! How could I argue? Do you think they know I'm not human? I hope it's not an issue.

I wonder what kinds of tools I'll get to use. I bet there will be rules. Don't worry. I'll be a good student. I'll try to learn quickly and not look foolish.

I know you will continue without me and finish the manual. Maybe this letter will help with long U. Don't worry! I'll be back in the classroom very soon!

Gus

| U_£ | OO | EN | OE | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Name
Free Writing Page!
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| hailstone | pavement | grateful | skateboard |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| heatstroke | moonlight | escape | pinecone |
| hideaway | railroad | highlighter | toadstool |
| goalkeeper | sightsee | basement | toothpaste |



The Best Game

Only seconds remain. No time to hesitate. No time to daydream. I Pass to my teammate. She Passes back to me. One huge kick. GOAL!!!
The best game ever.


The Best Game poem, G2 U3 S15


## Keep Them Together

(Sung to the tune of The More We Get Together)

Keep __ together,
Together, together
Keep __ together,

## Don't break them apart!

Like $\qquad$ and
And ___ and ___

Keep __ together,
 Don't break them apart!




## Vowels with $R$



## Different Ways to Spell the R-Controlled Vowel



## Why Pirates Wore Eye Patches

Have you ever wondered why pirates wore eye patches? You might think it's because they injured their eyes in battle. But some historians think there might have been a different reason.

A pirate had to be able to quickly move from the top of the deck in the sunlight outside, to the darkness below the ship's deck. The human eye takes several minutes to adjust to a dark place. A pirate doesn't have that kind of time when they are boarding a ship and surprising them with an attack. By wearing an eyepatch, a pirate could get one eye ready to see in the dark. When they went below deck, they could just move the eye patch to the other eye and immediately be prepared to fight without light.

It turns out, covering one eye with an eye patch was a really cool way to get all geared up for hardest of battles.


The $R$ is in Charge

The $R$ is in charge,
The $R$ is in charge,
Can you figure out this word,
with $R$ in charge?


Hocus pocus stay in focus, change FART into ___ Shazoo, shazee, sharoo, shazam, change YARN into



| enough | dinosaur | balloon | freedom |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| some | mountain | ocean | contain |
| agree | sofa | oven | window |
| teammate | invite | explain | goat |



| cartwheel | highlighter | heatstroke | explained |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| agreed | hooray | rainbow | determination |
| beetle | mermaids | survived | sunshine |
| approach | lonely | donated | uniform |



## The Official BLC Vowel Manual



## Ways to spell Long Vowel A

## Ways to spell Long Vowel ت

## Ways to spell Long Vowel I

## Ways to spell Long Vowel 0

## Ways to spell Long Vowel U

## Second Grade Mini-Unit



Name
Free Writing Page!
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| about | any | because | been |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| could | enough | from | have |
| often | said | their | there |
| they | wery | was | were |
| ther |  |  |  |



## EXTRA TRICKY TROUBLEMAKER WORDS

about any because been could
were
what
where
your
you're
enough
from
have
often said
their there they very was

Tackle a Word!

Study The Word

- Try to spell it

- Figure out the hard part


Think . . .

- Can phonics help?


If not

- Can I invent a trick to help me?


Cover


Write


Check it

If you need to practice it . . .


Chant it



Take a mind picture


## How to Play "Mind Reader"

1. Choose a card from the deck, put it on your forehead.
2. Your partner reads you the word.
3. Try to spell it without looking at the word.
4. Check to see if you spelled it right.
5. If you did, keep the card as a point!
6. If you didn't, put the card in the trouble zone.
7. Switch roles and play again.
8. Keep playing until your deck runs out. Then, count up your score.
9. Study the words in the trouble zone before you start a new game!

## How to Play "Secret Word"

Guess the other player's secret word before they guess yours!

1. Each player chooses a card to be their secret word.
2. On your turn, ask one yes-or-no question to get a clue.
3. Use the clue to cross off words.
4. Take turns asking questions and crossing off words.
5. When you have enough clues, try to guess the other player's secret word.
6. If you get it right, you win! If not, then it's the other player's turn.

## THE LUCKY 13

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { he } \\
& \text { is } \\
& \text { in } \\
& \text { it } \\
& \text { of } \\
& \text { that } \\
& \text { the } \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { was } \\
& \text { you }
\end{aligned}
$$

## How Many in a Minute?

How to play round one:

1. Your partner draws troublemaker word cards and reads them to you.
2. Try your best to spell each word.
3. Stop when the timer goes off after one minute.
4. Check your spelling and give yourself one point for each word you spelled correctly.
5. Set aside words you misspelled in a personal pile, for round two.
6. Then it's your partner's turn to play round one. How to play round two:
7. Study your misspelled words.
8. Your partner reads your misspelled words to you.
9. Try again to spell them correctly.
10. Check your spelling and give yourself one point for each word you spelled correctly.
11. Then it's your partner's turn to play round two.

| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{c} \\ & \frac{d}{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \lambda \\ & \text { 入o } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{a} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{c} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{d} \\ & \frac{4}{4} \\ & \frac{9}{0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { é } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { عo } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{d} \\ & \ddagger \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \lambda \\ & \frac{\lambda}{d} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  |

## How to Play "Troublemaker Bingo"

Set up

## Draw a tic-tac-toe board.

Fill it with nine troublemaker words.
Check that you spelled them correctly!

1. Take turns drawing a troublemaker word card and reading it out loud.
2. If you have the word on your board, circle it.
3. If you get three words in a row, say "Bingo!"
4. Hand your board to another player.
5. That player reads your words and you spell them out loud.
6. If you spell all three correctly, you win! If not, play another round.

## How to Play Hollyword!

To play Hollyword, first choose a secret word.
Then, start the game by giving players clue 1.
Players write their guess after each clue.
Give players clues until they guess the secret word!

## CLUES

1. It's a troublemaker word on our list.
2. The hard part of this word is at the beginning / in the middle / at the end.
3. This word has a $\qquad$ (use a Phonics Professor word like blend, digraph, $R$-controlled vowel, vowel team) at the beginning / in the middle / at the end.
4. This word can help you spell the word $\qquad$ .
5. It starts / ends the same as the word $\qquad$ .
6. It means the opposite of $\qquad$ .
7. It means the same as $\qquad$ .
8. It rhymes with $\qquad$ .

## E <br> Grown-Up Writers...

Spell troublemaker words correctly.


Write with periods and capitals.

## $\rightarrow$ We walked to

Write capitals on purpose, not randomly.


My friend and I went to the Museum of Natural History to see the dinosaurs.

Spell words in parts and patterns, not letter by letter.

thr-ill

Troublemaker words
Sung to the ture of "She'll be coming "Round the Mountain'

There are troublemaker words in second grade.
There are troublemaker words in second grade.
They are tricky in our reading.
They are tricky in our writing.
There are troublemaker words in second grade!
we can tackle all these troublemaker words!
"YEE-HAW!"
we can tackle all these troublemaker words!
"YEE-HAW!"
we can figure out the hard parts, Then use All our phonics smarts, or invent a trick to learn how to spell them!

We're gonna write these troublemakers in a snap!
"YEE-HAW!"
we're gonna write these troublemakers in a snap!
"YEE-HAW!"
we can chant them.
we can write them.
we now own them,
And we like them.
They're not trouble any more in second grade... YEE-HAW!"

EXTRA TRICKY WARNING
about any because been could
were what where
your you're
enough their
from
have
often said
there
they
very was

| better | happen |
| :--- | :--- |
| different | people |
| does | probably |
| friend | suddenly |
| goes | through |


spiom palladss!ni hinommos or



goes

## Memory Mania

Give your partner ten seconds to study their word.
Then ask these questions:

1. How many letters are in the word $\qquad$ $?$
2. What's the first letter?

3 What's the last letter?
4. What's the third letter?
5. What's the letter after $\qquad$ ?
6. Can you spell it forwards and write it in the air at the same time?
7. Did you get it? (Show them the word and let them check.)

If they answer all seven questions correctly, they win the round!

If not, they can try again next round, using the same word.


## Learn MORE Troublemakers, Once and for All!

1. Make a list of five troublemakers.

2. Study your troublemakers.

3. Use your troublemakers.

4. Check your learning and celebrate your progress!



I saw a witch riding her broom across the night sky.

I saw two green backpacks, but I wasn't sure which one was mine.

# Make it a SNAP word! 

## 1. Read it! <br> 

2. Study it!

3. Spell it! \& $<$
4. Cover, write
and check it! 5. Use it!


Name
Free Writing Page!
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

