



August 2008

Dear Educator:

The Carolina First Center for Excellence is proud to bring you the attached list of Essential Facts for Grade 2. We thank you in advance for using this material.

Please understand that a great deal of time and effort has been put into the development of these materials. You will find Essential Facts lists and corresponding Capacity Matrices for the subjects of English/language arts, math, science, and social studies. All material has been designed and written to correspond to the South Carolina State Standards. By accepting this, you are agreeing to not reproduce or use this material in any way other than as intended.

The Carolina First Center for Excellence has invested to bring you this *Essential Facts System*[™] for grades K – 8. Consistent with our belief in continuous quality improvement, we invite you to share your experiences and results with us so that we may continue to provide you with services that meet your needs and enhance student achievement. Please consider the suggestions listed below:

- a. Classroom data and aggregated grade-level data. Please provide both classroom and grade-level data that records results from the start of the *Essential Facts System*[™] to the end of the school year.
- b. Comments (plus/delta). Please provide information about the components of this packet that are “good” and/or “needs to be improved.” This information is essential to the successful expansion of the product.
- c. Anecdotes. Please share stories about what happened throughout the year while using the *Essential Facts System*[™]. Stories and photos are welcome.
- d. Questions and suggestions for improvement, including typographical or content errors. Please communicate with us.

The CFCE is willing and able to provide professional development services that support the effective use of the *Essential Facts System*[™] of learning in your classroom and school. Components will include: Essential Facts; Capacity Matrices; Random Sampling System; Scatter Diagram; Data and Decision Making; and Student and Classroom Data. Please do not hesitate to contact CFCE staff with questions.

Sincerely,

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Essential Facts System TM

2nd Grade

Language Arts, Math, Science, Social Studies

Created using the
South Carolina Academic Learning Content

Essential Facts may be used to review and preview student knowledge of the content area through a random sampling process. Class and individual data should be graphed throughout the year.

The Carolina First Center for Excellence, a program of the Greenville Chamber Foundation, brings Continuous Quality Improvement strategies to more than 30 schools in and out of Greenville County, affecting more than 15,000 students. For more information about CFCE, contact Michele Brinn at 864-239-3727 or Tami Miller at 864-239-3743, or visit www.greenvillechamber.org.

Second Grade ELA Essential Facts

Reading Process and Comprehension

1. **Fluency** is the smoothness, accuracy, and ease with which a person speaks, writes, or reads a particular language.
2. A **title** is an identifying name given to a book.
3. The **author** is the writer of the book.
4. The **illustrator** is the person who draws the pictures in a book.
5. The **text** is the words of something written.
6. **Retelling** is the process telling the story again by describing what happens in it.
7. **Details** are the important events in a story.
8. A **prediction** is a guess about what will happen next in the story based on what you already know.
9. To **categorize** is to put into a category.
10. To **classify** is to arrange or organize according to class or category.
11. **Summarizing** is the telling of a brief statement that contains the essential ideas of a particular passage.
12. The **main idea** is the key point made in a written passage.
13. The **cause** is the event or what is happening in a story.
14. The **effect** is the result of what happens.
15. A **fact** can be proven by observation, statistics, or research.
16. **Graphic representation** is the use of charts, graphs, and pictures in text to serve as a source of information.
17. A **graphic organizer** is a visual organizer such as a map, web, chart, or diagram that shows relationships.
18. A **character** is the person in the story.
19. The **setting** of the story is the time and place the story takes place.
20. The **plot** is the pattern of events that tells the story.
21. **Fiction** is a story in which the events could not happen in real life.
22. **Drama** is a play or story that has no narrator and is written to be performed by actors.
23. **Point of view** is a story told from a single vantage point from which the reader is told the story.
24. Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using **figurative language**.
25. A **simile** makes a comparison. Similes usually use words such as *like* or *as* between two things that are dissimilar.
26. A **metaphor** is a figure of speech in which two things are compared by saying one thing *is* another.
27. **Alliteration** is the repetition of the same or similar sounds (usually consonants) that are close to one another (e.g., the timid, tiny tadpole).
28. **Nonfiction** is a true story.
29. **Genre** is the type or category of a story.
30. **Poetry** is characterized by rhythm and meter. A poem has concentrated words expressing strong feeling.
31. A **theme** is a general topic or subject of a story.
32. **Word choice** is the element of style and tone in writing and speaking that is related to correctness, clarity, or effectiveness in the use of words.
33. **Structure** is the order or arrangement of the parts of a piece of writing to form a whole.

34. The **author's purpose** is the reason the author wrote the story. The author's purpose could be to inform, entertain, explain, or describe.

Phonics and Word Study

35. To **alphabetize** is to put in ABC order.
36. A **polysyllabic word** is a word that has more than one syllable.
37. An **onset** is the first part of a syllable or any consonants.
38. A **rime** is the second part of a syllable or the vowel and any consonants that follow.
39. **Word families** are groups of words sharing a common phonetic element or root.
40. A **base word** is a word to which affixes may be added to make related words.
41. An **affix** is a word element such as a prefix or suffix that can function only when it is attached to a base word.
42. An **inflectional ending** is a suffix that changes either the case or number.
43. A **suffix** is an affix attached to the end of a base word that changes the meaning.
44. An **idiom** is an expression in a given language that is unique in its expression and meaning and cannot be understood on the basis of what it actually says.
45. An **analogy** is a similarity between two things that are otherwise different.
46. A **compound word** is a combination of two or more words that function as a single word.
47. A **synonym** is a word whose meaning is the same or almost the same as that of one or more other words (e.g., funny, comical, and humorous).
48. An **antonym** is a word whose meaning is the opposite of another word.
49. A **homonym** is a word with a different meaning, but the spelling and the pronunciation are the same.

The Writing Process

50. **Prewriting** is the initial creative stage of the writing process.
51. **Revising** is the reworking of a written draft to improve it by adding or taking out information.
52. **Editing** is the preparing of written material for publication or presentation. In editing, you check for spelling, punctuation, and grammar.
53. A **friendly letter** is a letter written to a friend or acquaintance.
54. An **informational piece** is written to tell the reader about a subject.

Speaking

55. **Intonation** is the distinctive pattern in pitch of the voice that contributes to the meaning of a spoken phrase or sentence.

Nonprint Sources

56. A **nonprint source** is a source of information such as television, radio, films, movies, videotapes, live performances, and the Internet.

Second Grade Capacity Matrix for ELA Essential Facts

Reading Process and Comprehension	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify the title , author , illustrator , and text in a book.					
I can read with fluency .					
I can retell a story or paragraph.					
I can list the important details in a story or paragraph.					
I can predict what will happen in a story.					
I can categorize and classify ideas according to what is common.					
I can identify the main idea in a story or paragraph.					
I can identify cause and effect in a story or paragraph.					
I can identify fact or opinion .					
I can use a graphic organizer .					
I can identify character , plot , and setting in a story.					
I can identify the difference between fiction and nonfiction .					
I can identify point of view in a story or paragraph.					
I can identify figurative language in a story or paragraph.					
I can identify the differences between similes , metaphors , and alliterations in a story or paragraph.					
I can identify the different types of genre .					
I can identify the theme of a story.					

Reading Process and Comprehension (continued)	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify the author's purpose for writing a story or paragraph.					
Phonics and Word Study	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can alphabetize to the third letter.					
I can identify polysyllabic words .					
I can identify the onset and rime in a word.					
I can identify word families .					
I can identify base words .					
I can identify an affix , suffix , and inflectional ending .					
I can identify an idiom in an expression.					
I can identify an analogy .					
I can identify synonyms , antonyms , and homonyms in a word.					
The Writing Process	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can use the writing process: prewriting , writing , revising , and editing .					
I can write a friendly letter .					
I can write an informational piece of writing.					

Speaking	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can use intonation when I speak in public.					
Nonprint Sources	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can use nonprint sources such as the television or Internet to gain information.					

Second Grade Math Essential Facts

Mathematical Processes

1. **Problem solving** is working out the answer to a problem.
2. **Reasoning** is when you arrive at an answer based upon several observations.
3. **Proof** is when you show your work to a problem.
4. To **analyze** is to look at something carefully and in detail.
5. A **pattern** is a repeated design or sequence of numbers.
6. **Representations** are pictures or symbols that stand for something else.

Numbers and Operations

7. **Base-ten** blocks show the tens number system (ones, tens, hundreds, thousands).
8. **Place value** is the value of a digit based upon its place in a number, such as the ones, tens, or hundreds place.
9. **Addition** is to join two or more numbers together to get a sum.
10. **Subtraction** is to take away one number from another.
11. **Sum** is the answer to an addition problem.
12. **Addends** are any of the numbers that are added.
13. A **subtrahend** is a number in a subtraction problem.
14. A **whole number** is a counting number from zero and above.
15. To **approximate** is to estimate a number usually to the nearest ten.
16. **Quantity** is the amount or number of something.
17. When one number is **less than** a second number, the first one is smaller than the second.
18. When one number is **greater than** a second number, the first one is bigger than the second.
19. When two things are **equal**, they are exactly the same in number, quality, or amount.
20. To **interpret** means to explain in your own words.
21. **Multiplication** is repeated addition or when a number is added to itself a number of times.
22. **Division** is grouping a number into equal groups or repeated subtraction.
23. An **array** is an arrangement that shows objects in rows and columns.
24. When you **round** a number, you estimate to the closest ten.

Algebra

25. **Numeric patterns** are number patterns.
26. **Skip counting** is counting forward or backward by a given number.
27. An **equation** is a math sentence with an equal sign.

Geometry

28. **Three-dimensional shapes** are shapes that have length, width, and height.
29. A **sphere** is a solid figure that is perfectly round.
30. A **cube** is a solid figure that has six square faces of equal size.
31. A **cylinder** is a solid shape with a long tube-like body and two circular bases.
32. A **rectangular prism** is a solid figure with six faces that are rectangles.
33. A **triangular prism** is a solid figure with six faces that are triangles.

34. A **pyramid** is a solid figure that has a flat base and triangular sides that meet at a point on the top.
35. A **cone** is a shape with a circular base and a curved surface that ends in a point.
36. A **face** is a flat surface of a three-dimensional shape.
37. An **edge** is a where two faces join.
38. The **corner** or vertex is the point where two surfaces meet.
39. The **base** is the bottom of a geometric figure.
40. **Symmetry** is when one half of an object or shape is exactly like the other half.
41. **Congruent** means having the same shape and the same size.
42. A **polygon** is a plane shape having three or more sides.
43. A **circle** is a plane shape with no sides.
44. **Length** is how long something is.
45. **Weight** is how heavy an object is.
46. **Time** is the time between two events, usually measured with a clock.
47. **Temperature** shows how hot or how cold something is.
48. The metric unit for measuring temperature is **Celsius**.
49. The customary unit for measuring temperature is **Fahrenheit**.
50. A **centimeter** is a metric unit for measuring length.
51. A **foot** is a unit for measuring length. (12 inches = 1 foot)
52. A **yard** is a unit for measuring length. (3 feet = 1 yard)
53. **Volume** is the amount of space taken up by an object.
54. A **cup** is a unit for measuring capacity. (2 cups = 1 pint)
55. A **quart** is a unit for measuring capacity. (1 quart = 4 cups)
56. A **gallon** is a unit for measuring liquid. (1 gallon = 4 quarts)
57. An **ounce** is a unit for measuring weight. (8 ounces = 1 cup)
58. A **pound** is a unit for measuring weight. (1 pound = 16 ounces)
59. **Common measurement referents** are common objects, such as a finger width, that match the measurement of a centimeter, foot, or a yard.
60. An **analog clock** is a clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the hours, minutes, and seconds.
61. A **digital clock** is a clock that uses only numbers to show the time.
62. **A.M.** is any time in the morning between midnight and midday.
63. **P.M.** is any time in the afternoon and evening between noon and midnight.

Data Analysis and Probability

64. **Data** is a collection of information.
65. A **line graph** is used to show changes over time.
66. A **bar graph** is used to compare data about different groups or events.
67. **Probability** is the chance of an event occurring.
68. A **survey** is a way of collecting data by asking people questions.
69. A **pictograph** or picture graph is a way to show data using pictures.
70. A **table** is a way to organize data in rows or columns.
71. **Random** is a chance pick.

Second Grade Capacity Matrix for Math Essential Facts

Mathematical Processes	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can use problem solving to solve two-step word problems.					
I can use reasoning to solve math problems.					
I can show proof of my answers to a math problem.					
I am able to justify my answers to math problems.					
I am able to analyze a pattern.					
I can identify a pattern .					
I can use representations to solve math problems.					
Numbers and Operations	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can use base-ten blocks to solve problems.					
I know what place value means.					
I know what addition means.					
I know what subtraction means.					
I can identify the sum in an addition problem.					
I can identify the addends in an addition problem.					
I can identify the subtrahends in a subtraction problem.					
I can identify a whole number .					
I can approximate a number.					
I can determine quantity .					

Numbers and Operations (continued)	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I know what less than means.					
I know what greater than means.					
I know what equal means.					
I know what multiplication means.					
I know what division means.					
I understand what an array means.					
I know what rounding a number means.					
Algebra	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can find numeric patterns .					
I can skip count .					
I can identify an equation .					
Geometry	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify three-dimensional shapes .					
I can explain why a shape is a sphere .					
I can explain why a shape is a cube .					
I can explain why a shape is a cylinder .					
I can explain why a shape is a rectangular prism .					

Geometry (continued)	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can explain why a shape is a triangular prism .					
I can explain why a shape is a pyramid .					
I can explain why a shape is a cone .					
I can identify a face .					
I can identify an edge .					
I can identify a corner .					
I can identify a base .					
I can identify shapes that are symmetrical .					
I can identify shapes that are congruent .					
I can identify polygons .					
I can identify a circle .					
I can identify the length of an object.					
I can determine the weight of an object.					
I can tell time .					
I can determine temperature in Celsius and Fahrenheit .					
I can measure in centimeters , feet , and yards .					
I can determine the volume of an object.					
I can measure and convert cups , quarts , and gallons .					
I can measure and convert ounces and pounds .					
I can use common measurement referents to measure.					

Geometry (continued)	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can read an analog and digital clock.					
I can determine if a time is A.M. or P.M.					
Data Analysis and Probability	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I understand what data means.					
I can read and create a pictograph , line graph , and bar graph .					
I can determine the probability of an event.					
I can use a survey to collect data.					
I can read and create a table for data.					

Second Grade Science Essential Facts

Scientific Inquiry

1. An **experiment** is a test to find out something.
2. **Procedures** are the step-by-step directions of an experiment.
3. The **results** are what actually happened in the science experiment.
4. **Data** is a collection of information.
5. **U.S. customary units of measurement** are ways to measure an object, such as in inches, feet, yards, pounds, cups, quarts, and gallons.
6. **Metric units of measurement** are ways to measure an object, such as in centimeters, millimeters, meters, ounces, grams, and liters.
7. A **line graph** is used to show changes over time.
8. A **bar graph** is used to compare data about different groups or events.
9. A **pictograph** or picture graph is a way to show data using pictures.
10. A **table** is a way to organize data in rows or columns.
11. An **observation** is the gathering of information by noticing what you see, hear, taste, touch, or smell.

Animals

12. Animals need **air**, **water**, **food**, and **shelter** in order to survive.
13. Animals are divided into six groups: **mammals**, **birds**, **amphibians**, **reptiles**, **fish**, and **insects**.
14. **Mammals** are warm-blooded, covered in hair or fur, have backbones, feed their babies milk, and breathe with lungs.
15. **Birds** are warm-blooded, covered in feathers, have backbones, lay eggs, and have wings and beaks.
16. **Amphibians** are cold-blooded, have backbones, and are covered with a moist smooth skin. They lay jelly-like eggs and live part of their lives in water and part on land. Amphibians breathe with gills when they are young and with lungs as adults.
17. **Reptiles** are cold-blooded, have backbones, breathe with lungs, and are covered with dry, rough scales. Most lay and abandon their eggs.
18. **Fish** are cold-blooded, have backbones, are covered in scales, lay eggs, and breathe with gills.
19. **Insects** are cold-blooded, covered in an exoskeleton, have three body parts, and have six legs.
20. A **habitat** is a place where plants and animals live.
21. A **woodland forest** is a habitat that gets enough rain and sunlight for trees to grow well.
22. A **rainforest** is a habitat where it rains almost everyday. Many kinds of plants and animals live there. The trees are very tall and evergreen.
23. A **desert** is a dry habitat that gets very little rain.
24. The **arctic** is a very cold place near the North Pole.
25. An **ocean** is a large body of salt water.
26. A **pond** is a small body of fresh water that does not flow.
27. An **adaptation** is a body part or a way an animal acts that helps it stay alive.
28. **Camouflage** is a way that animals blend into their surrounds.
29. A **life cycle** is how a living thing grows, lives, has young, and dies.

30. A **larva** is a stage in the life cycle of some animals after they hatch from an egg.
31. A **pupa** is a stage in a butterfly life cycle when a caterpillar makes a hard case around itself.
32. **Metamorphosis** is when an animal goes through complete changes in form during its life cycle.

Weather

33. **Weather** is what the air outside is like.
34. **Temperature** is how hot or cold something is.
35. **Precipitation** is water that falls from the Earth from clouds.
36. There are four types of precipitation: **rain**, **snow**, **sleet**, and **hail**.
37. **Wind speed** is how fast the wind is blowing.
38. **Wind direction** is the direction in which the wind is blowing.
39. There are four seasons: **winter**, **spring**, **summer**, and **fall**.
40. **Winter** is a season that is very cold and often has snow.
41. **Spring** is a season with lots of rain, when the flowers and trees bloom.
42. **Summer** is a season when it is very hot.
43. **Fall** is the season where the leaves change color and fall to the ground.
44. A **wind sock** or **wind vane** is a tool used to measure the direction in which the wind is blowing.
45. An **anemometer** is a tool that is used to measure wind speed.
46. **Cumulus clouds** are small, white puffs.
47. **Cirrus clouds** are thin clouds very high in the sky.
48. **Stratus clouds** are low in the sky and look like they cover the entire sky.
49. During severe weather, **safety precautions** should be taken.

Matter

50. **Matter** is anything that takes up space and has mass.
51. **Mass** is the amount of matter in an object.
52. **Properties of matter** are how matter looks, feels, smells, tastes, or sounds.
53. A **solid** is a kind of matter that has a shape of its own.
54. A **liquid** is a kind of matter that takes the shape of its container.
55. A **gas** is a kind of matter that spreads to fill the space in which it is.
56. A **physical change** is the change of the shape of matter. This might be due to cutting, tearing, bending, or stretching.
57. Matter can **change states** due to a physical change or a change in heat.
58. To **evaporate** is to change from a liquid to gas.
59. To **condense** is to change from a gas to a liquid.
60. A **mixture** is two or more things put together.
61. A **solution** is a mixture that is hard to take apart.
62. Mixtures can be separated by **filters**, **magnets**, and **evaporation**.

Magnets

63. A **magnet** is something that attracts iron.
64. **Poles** are the two ends of a magnet. Every magnet has a north and south pole.
65. To **attract** is to pull toward something.

66. To **repel** is to push away or apart.

Process Skills

67. To **observe** is to watch or to use one or more of the senses to learn a fact.

68. To **communicate** is to share information with another person.

69. To **classify** is to put items into groups in ways that they are alike.

70. To **measure** is to find the size, amount, or weight of something.

71. To **predict** is to make a guess about what you think will happen.

Second Grade Capacity Matrix for Science Essential Facts

Scientific Inquiry	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can do an experiment .					
I can use tools such as thermometers, rain gauges, balances, and measuring cups to gather data in U.S. customary and metric units of measurement .					
I can show data in drawings, tables, pictographs, bar graphs, and in writing.					
I can use safety procedures during investigations.					
Animals	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can name the basic needs of animals.					
I can name the animal groups .					
I can identify the characteristics of mammals .					
I can identify the characteristics of birds .					
I can identify the characteristics of amphibians .					
I can identify the characteristics of reptiles .					
I can identify the characteristics of fish .					
I can identify the characteristics of insects .					
I can explain why an animal is adapted to its environment.					
I can identify animal habitats .					

Animals (continued)	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I understand what life cycle means.					
Weather	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I understand what weather means.					
I understand how moving air interacts with objects.					
I know weather terms such as temperature, wind direction, wind speed, and precipitation.					
I know the four types of precipitation.					
I can illustrate the four seasons.					
I can record weather conditions , including temperature, precipitation amounts, wind speed, and wind direction.					
I can record sky conditions such as types of clouds.					
I can tell safety precautions to take during severe weather.					
Matter	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify matter.					
I know the three states of matter.					
I know the properties of solids and liquids.					

Matter (continued)	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can explain how matter changes from a solid to a liquid and from a liquid to a solid.					
I can explain how matter can change states by heat and physical changes.					
I understand that materials can be mixed together and then separated again.					
Magnetism	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify a magnet.					
I can identify poles.					
I can show how to use a magnet to move an object without being touched.					
I can explain how the poles of magnets affect each other.					
I can compare how magnets affect different materials.					
I can identify everyday uses of magnets.					
Process Skills	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I know what it means to observe.					
I can communicate results.					
I can classify objects.					
I can conduct an experiment.					
I know what measure means.					
I know what predict means.					

Second Grade Social Studies Essential Facts

Communities Here and Across the World

1. A **rule** tells you what you should and should not do.
2. An **urban area** is a place where many people live and work close together. It is another name for a city.
3. A **suburb** is a community near a city.
4. A **rural area** has more open space and fewer people than a suburb or urban area.
5. A **group** is a number of people who live together, work together, or spend time together.
6. A **neighborhood** is a part of a city or town.
7. A **community** is a place where groups of people live.
8. A **market** is a place where people buy things for their own use.
9. A **continent** is a large body of land.
10. A **landform** is one of the shapes of land found on Earth.
11. **Climate** is the usual weather of a place over a long time.
12. A **natural resource** is something in nature that people use.
13. A **country** is a land where people have the same laws and leaders.
14. A **state** is a part of a country.
15. A **nation** is another word for country.
16. A **valley** is low land between mountains or hills.
17. An **island** is land with water all around it.
18. A **peninsula** is land that has water on three sides.
19. A **lake** is a body of water with land all around it.
20. A **river** is a long, moving body of fresh water.
21. **Weather** is what the air is like outside.
22. An **ocean** is a large body of salty water.
23. A **region** is an area that has some shared natural or human feature.
24. Areas with shared landforms are **landform regions**.
25. The natural world around you is called the **environment**.
26. **Culture** is the way of life of a group of people.
27. A **tradition**, such as Thanksgiving, is something that people do the same way year after year.
28. A **landmark** is something that helps people know a place.
29. A **memorial** honors a hero or an event.
30. A **custom** is something that people usually do at a certain time.
31. **Immigrants** are people who move from one country to live in another.
32. An **ancestor** is someone in your family who lived before you were born.
33. A **legend** is a story that people have passed along for years and years.
34. A **symbol** is a picture, place, or thing that stands for something else.
35. The leader of the United States of America is called the **President**.
36. A **monument** or **memorial** is a building or statue to honor heroes or events.
37. A **national holiday** honors someone or something that is important to the country.
38. A **religious holiday** is a special day that is important to people in a religion.
39. A **producer** is someone who provides a service or makes goods.
40. A **consumer** is someone who buys goods or services.
41. The money people earn when they work is their **income**.
42. **Price** is the amount of money you pay to buy something.
43. **Needs** are things that people must have to live.

44. **Shelter** is something that protects or covers. Houses, trailers, homes, and apartments are kinds of shelter.
45. **Wants** are things that people would like to have.
46. **Goods** are things that people make or grow.
47. A **factory** is a building where people work to make goods.
48. **Services** are activities that people do to help other people.
49. A **bank** is a safe place where people keep their money.
50. A **human resource** is a person who helps make a product.
51. **Capital resources** are things such as tools, machinery, buildings, and trucks.
52. **Scarcity** means that there are not enough resources to produce all the goods and services that are wanted.
53. **Barter** takes place when people exchange goods or services without using money.
54. **Trade** is the buying and selling of goods and services.
55. Choosing to grow mainly one crop or to make only one main kind of product is to **specialize**.
56. An **explorer** is a person who travels to find new things and places.
57. A **colonist** is a person who lives in a colony.
58. **Independence** is freedom from the rule of another nation.
59. **Technology** is the use of science to make new things or to make things work better.
60. **History** is everything that can be known about the past.
61. Colonies began with small communities called **settlements**.
62. A **Pilgrim** was one kind of colonist at Plymouth. The Pilgrims came to America to find religious freedom.
63. A **hero** is someone who does something brave for the good of others.
64. An **invention** is something new of which someone makes or thinks.
65. **Transportation** is any way of moving things or people from one place to another.
66. **Communication** is any way of sharing information.
67. **Government** is a group of people who make and carry out laws.
68. A **citizen** is a member of a community, state, or country.
69. An **election** is a time when people vote.
70. The **Constitution** is a plan for making rules for the United States government.
71. A **capital** is the city where the people of the government work.
72. Governments collect money called **taxes**.
73. A **right** is something you may do. As a citizen, you have rights that the government protects.
74. A **responsibility** is something that you should do. A responsibility may be followed by a rule.
75. A **law** is a rule that everyone in a community, state, or country must follow.
76. A **judge** is someone who helps decide when people don't agree about laws.
77. A **democracy** is government by the people.
78. **Liberty** means freedom.
79. **Justice** means fairness.
80. A **globe** is a model of the earth.
81. A **world map** is a flat picture of the earth.
82. A **compass rose** shows directions.
83. **Symbols** are pictures that stand for real things.
84. A **grid** is a pattern of lines. The lines make columns and rows. Each column has a letter, and each row has a number.
85. The place on the Earth that is farthest north or south is a kind of **pole**. The North Pole and the South Pole are very cold.
86. The **equator** is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into its northern and southern halves.
87. A **hemisphere** is half the Earth.

88. **Distance** is how far one point is from another.
89. A **map scale** can tell you how far you have to go on a map.

Second Grade Capacity Matrix for Social Studies Essential Facts

Social Studies	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I know the difference between a rule and a law .					
I can identify a suburb .					
I can identify an urban area .					
I can identify a rural area .					
I can identify a group .					
I know what neighborhood means.					
I know what community means.					
I know what market means.					
I can identify a continent .					
I can identify different types of landforms such as a valley , island , peninsula , lake , and river .					
I know what climate means.					
I can list three natural resources .					
I can identify a country or nation .					
I can find my state on the map.					
I can identify the regions of the United States.					
I know what environment means.					
I can define culture .					
I can define tradition .					

Social Studies	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify a landmark .					
I can identify a custom .					
I know what immigrants are.					
I know what ancestors are.					
I can give an example of a legend .					
I can give examples of symbols for the United States.					
I know the role of the President .					
I know why a monument or memorial is special.					
I can name two national holidays .					
I can name two religious holidays .					
I know the difference between a producer and consumer .					
I can define price .					
I know the difference between needs and wants .					
I know why shelter is important.					
I know the difference between goods and services .					
I know what a factory is.					
I know what a bank is.					
I know the difference between human and capital resources .					
I know what scarcity means.					

Social Studies	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can give an example of bartering .					
I know what trade means.					
I know what it means to specialize .					
I know what an explorer does.					
I can define colonist .					
I know what independence means.					
I can give examples of technology .					
I can define history .					
I can define settlements .					
I can define Pilgrim .					
I can identify a hero .					
I know why inventions are important.					
I can name three forms of transportation .					
I can name three means of communication .					
I know the purpose of a government .					
I can define citizen .					
I know why we hold elections .					
I know what the Constitution is.					
I can identify a capital .					
I know why the government collects taxes .					
I know the difference between a law, right, and responsibility .					
I know how a judge helps people who do not agree.					
I know what democracy means.					
I can define liberty .					
I can define justice .					

Social Studies	I have not heard of this.	I can do or explain this with help.	I can do or explain this on my own.	I can teach this to someone else.	Documentation (Quiz, presentation, project, summary illustration, test)
I can identify a globe .					
I can identify a world map .					
I can identify a compass rose .					
I know how to use symbols .					
I know how to use a grid map .					
I can identify the poles on a globe.					
I can identify the equator .					
I can identify the hemispheres on a globe.					
I can use distance to tell how far away one point is from another on a map.					
I can use a map scale .					