SWALLOW SCHOOL DISTRICT CURRICULUM GUIDE		
Curriculum Area: Writing Course Length: Full Year		
Grade: 2nd	Date Last Approved: April 13, 2016; Reviewed Spring 2021	
Stage 1: Desired Results		

Course Description and Purpose:

In second grade, students use the writing process to become independent writers. Students learn to write for different purposes or audiences and in various forms including creative, expository nonfiction, opinion writing, poetry, and friendly letters. Students will be expected to use word skills to show understanding of correct spelling and grammar. Writing will be used to clearly communicate thinking. Students will have the opportunity to share their work through written, oral and visual communication opportunities.

Swallow School Reading and Language Art Curriculum across all grade levels includes: Reader's Workshop, Spelling/Word Study, Disciplinary Literacy, Vocabulary, Keyboarding, Handwriting, and Writing

Enduring Understanding(s):

- 1. Writing expands understanding of the world, people and oneself.
- 2. Effective writers use strategies to construct and extend meaning.
- 3. Various types of texts and media are used to communicate ideas.
- 4. Knowledge and ideas are developed by evaluating multiple sources of text to gain information and create perspectives.
- 5. Effective written communication relies on choosing the proper form of writing to clearly communicate ideas.
- 6. Control of mechanics and proper grammar promote effective spoken and written communication.
- 7. Listening and speaking skills are critical for learning and communicating.
- 8. Writing across content areas strengthens the knowledge base of each area.

Essential Question(s):

- 1. How do writers generate ideas?
- 2. How do writers express their thoughts and feelings?
- 3. How does audience and purpose influence the format of my writing?
- 4. What is the purpose of applying correct grammar and mechanics to writing?
- 5. In what ways are ideas effectively communicated?
- 6. How do writers revise and edit their writing?
- 7. How do writers use feedback from others to improve their feedback?
- 8. How do writers publish and share their writing?

Learning Targets:

- 3. Students can create written work for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences. (Product) (W)
- 4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language. (Product) (W/S/L)
- 5. Students can organize and communicate ideas to others. (Product) (R/W/S/L)

R=Reading S=Speaking W=Writing L=Listening

Stage 2: Learning Plan

I. Narrative Writing

- A. Definition: A written story including actual events
- B. How to write effectively:
 - a. teacher modeling
 - b. classroom discussions
 - c. mentor texts
 - d. partner talk
- C. What tools can help us write:
 - a. graphic organizers
 - b. notes
 - d. writing samples
 - e. peer edits
- D. Student application and reflection

Standards:

CCSS: 2.W.3, 2.W.5, 2.W.6, 2.W.5, 2.W.6

CCRA: W.3, W.4, W.5, W.10 Learning Targets Addressed:

- 3. Students can create written work for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language.
- 5. Students can organize and communicate ideas to others.

Key Unit Resources

• Being a Writer implemented via the workshop model

Assessment Map:

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Туре	Level	Assessment Detail	
Practice	knowledge	Develop understanding of narrative	
Formative	knowledge reasoning product	 Brainstorming Graphic organizers Informal conferences Drafts Peer editing 	
Summative	Product	Focus: a narrative piece that recounts an event that includes a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and a closing sentence.	

II. Expository Nonfiction (or informational writing)

- A. Definition: Writing used to explain or describe something that is factual
- B. How to write effectively:
 - a. teacher modeling
 - b. classroom discussions
 - c. mentor texts
 - d. partner talk
- C. What tools can help us write:
 - a. graphic organizers
 - b. notes
 - c. outlines
 - d. writing samples
 - e. peer edits
- D. Student application and reflection

Standards:

CCSS: 2.W.5, 2.W.6, 2.W.5, 2.W.6, 2.W.7, 2.W.8

CCRA: W.2, W.3, W.4, W.5, W.6, W.7

Learning Targets Addressed:

- 3. Students can create written work for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language.
- 5. Students can organize and communicate ideas to others.

Key Unit Resources

• Being a Writer implemented via the workshop model

Assessment Map:

Type Level	Assessment Detail
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Practice	knowledge	 develop understanding of nonfiction elements develop understanding of proper language and grammar
Formative	knowledge Reasoning product	BrainstormingGraphic organizersInformal conferences
Summative	product	 Focus: a research based piece that includes: a topic sentence, facts to support the topic and a concluding statement.

III. Opinion Writing

- A. Definition: Writing that establishes a supported position on a topic
- B. How to write effectively:
 - a. teacher modeling
 - b. classroom discussions
 - c. mentor texts
 - d. partner talk
- C. What tools can help us write:
 - a. graphic organizers
 - b. notes
 - c. writing samples
 - d. peer edits
- D. Student application and reflection

Standards:

CCSS: 2.W.1, 2.W.5, 2.W.6 CCRA: W.1 W.4, W.5, W.7, W.10 Learning Targets Addressed:

- 3. Students can create written work for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language.
- 5. Students can organize and communicate ideas to others.

Key Unit Resources

• Being a Writer implemented via the workshop model

Assessment Map:

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Туре	Level	Assessment Detail
Practice	knowledge	 develop knowledge of what an opinion is develop understanding of fact vs. opinion
Formative	knowledge reasoning product	brainstorminggraphic organizersinformal conferences
Summative	product	 Focus: an opinion piece that includes a topic sentence, reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (because, and, also) to connect opinions and reasons and provide a concluding statement.

IV. Poetry

A.Definition: Writing that uses

Standards:

CCSS: 2.L1, 2.L.3, 2.L.5, 2.L.6 **CCRA**: W.4, W.5, W.10, L.5, SL.6 aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language

- B. How to write effectively:
 - a. teacher modeling
 - b. classroom discussions
 - c. mentor texts
 - d. partner talk
- C. What tools can help us write:
 - a. graphic organizers
 - b. notes
 - c. writing samples
 - d. peer edits
- D. Student application and reflection

Learning Targets Addressed:

- 3. Students can create written work for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language.
- 5. Students can organize and communicate ideas to others.

Key Unit Resources

Being a Writer implemented via the workshop model

Assessment Map:

Assessment Map.		
Туре	Level	Assessment Detail
Practice	knowledge	 develop understanding of each writing genre develop understanding of proper language and grammar
Formative	knowledge reasoning product	 brainstorming graphic organizers informal conferences drafts
Summative	product	Focus: Write a variety of different kinds of poetry

V. Letter Writing

- A. Definition: Writing that requires explanation or direction
- B. How to write effectively:
 - a. teacher modeling
 - b. classroom discussions
 - c. mentor texts
 - d. partner talk
- C. What tools can help us write:
 - a. graphic organizers
 - b. notes
 - c. outlines
 - d. writing samples
 - e. peer edits
- D. Student application and reflection

Standards:

CCSS: 2.L1, 2.L.2, 2.L.3, 2.L.4, 2.L.5, 2.L.6

CCRA: W.4, W.5,W.10, L.6 Learning Targets Addressed:

- 3. Students can create written work for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
- 4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language.
- 5. Students can organize and communicate ideas to others.

Key Unit Resources

Being a Writer implemented via the workshop model

Assessment Map:

Туре	Level	Assessment Detail	
Practice	knowledge	 develop understanding of letter writing develop understanding of proper language and grammar 	
Formative	knowledge	brainstorming	

	reasoning product	 graphic organizers note cards informal conferences drafts
Summative	product	Focus: Write a friendly letter for an authentic purpose.

VI. Grammar

- A. Definition: The study of English language structures
- B. How to use Grammar effectively
 - a. teacher modeling
 - b. classroom discussions
 - c. mentor texts
 - d. daily practice
- C. What tools can help us write:
 - a. daily lesson materials
 - b. Word Wall Words
 - c. practice (provided by teacher)
 - d. writing samples
 - e. peer edits
- D. Student application and reflection

Standards:

CCSS:2.W.1, 2.W.2, 2.W.3, 2.L.1, 2.L.2, 2.L.3, 2.L.4, 2.L.5, 2.L.6

CCRA: L.1, L.2, L.3

Learning Targets Addressed:

4. Students can produce language that demonstrates knowledge of conventions, grammar, and the basic foundations of language.

Key Unit Resources

• Being a Writer implemented via the workshop model

Assessment Map:

Туре	Level	Assessment Detail
Practice	knowledge	 develop understanding of each convention develop understanding of proper language and usage
Formative	knowledge reasoning product	 daily lessons journal assessments informal conferences drafts
Summative	product	Focus: Assessment of conventions within student writing, parts of speech, sentence structure and punctuation. Unit assessments through Being a Writer Skills.