

Harrison County Schools
Reading/Language Arts Curriculum Map
Grade 2 – 5th Six Weeks

5th Marking Period	CSOs	
Genre Choice	2.1.5e 2.1.5i	FICTION: 2.1.5e Poems and chapter books are required. Fairy Tales / Folk Tales / Poems / Fantasy / Realistic Fiction Legends / Fables / Chapter Books NONFICTION: 2.1.5i Informational chapter books are required. Environmental Print / Written Directions / Signs / Captions / Labels Informational Chapter Books
Text Comprehension	2.1.6h 2.1.6f 2.1.8g	2.1.6h: TSW use comprehension to summarize chapter books. 2.1.6f: TSW draw conclusions while reading. 2.1.8g: TSW use story topic to aid comprehension.
Strategies	2.1.7 2.1.4a, b,c 2.1.9a	Comprehension: 2.1.7 TSW answer interpretive questions after reading Word Attack/Decoding: 2.1.4a,b, c TSW use variety of context clues to decode unknown words Prior knowledge / Read ahead / Reread 2.1.9a: TSW search for cues / Meaning / Structural / Visual
Phonics/ Word Study	2.1.2b	2.1.2b: TSW use prefixes-suffixes-root words.
Vocabulary	2.1.3c	2.1.3c: TSW identify and use homographs.
Fluency	2.1.10 2.1.3a	2.1.10: TSW read passages fluently. 2.1.3a : TSW read complete list of sight words fluently.
Writing Process	2.2.3 b,c,d,e ,f,g,h,i 2.2.2	Continue from 4 th six weeks. 2.2.3b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i; 2.2.2 TSW write poetry using the five-step writing process.
Grammar Mechanics	2.2.8c	2.2.8c TSW recognize and use quotation marks.
Handwriting	2.2.1a, b	2.2.1a, b: TSW maintain proper handwriting and paper position for cursive writing.
Spelling	2.2.6c, d	2.2.6c, d: TSW spell phonetically irregular words and make transition from invented to conventional spelling.
Ongoing	2.2.6a 2.1.15	2.2.6a: TSW read and spell high frequency words. 2.1.15: TSW read independently 15 minutes per day.
Speaking / Listening Viewing	Continue skills from previous marking periods.	Continue skills from previous marking periods.
Glossary of Terms		

Glossary of Terms

Fiction- The purpose is to entertain and involve readers or listeners in stories of life.

1. **Realistic Fiction-** Imaginative writing that accurately reflects life as it could be lived today. Everything in the story can conceivably happen to real people in a real natural physical world. It focuses on the problems of living today or universal human problems. They may address growing up and finding a place in the family, among peers, and in modern society. Its elements include characters, plot with a problem and solution, and setting. It can be in a picture book, chapter book, short story, novel or play format.
2. **Fairy Tales-** Imaginative writing that showcases magical characters and objects; begins with "Once upon a time..." and "Long ago..." ; has characters such as kings and queens; takes place in faraway places; characters may have unusual names; characters may be turned into animals; animals may talk; has a good and bad character; uses numbers such as 3 or 7; and ends with "They lived happily ever after."
3. **Folk Tales-** Defined as "all forms of narrative, written or oral, which have come to be handed down through the years." It is literature that comes from oral tradition. Folk tales include cumulative tales, which involve telling a story again and again form the beginning with elements added each time (*The House That Jack Built*); pourquoi tales, which provide explanations for natural phenomena (*Why the Sun and the Moon Live in the Sky*); beast tales, which have animals that have human characteristics (*The Three Little Pigs*); noodlehead or numbskull tales, which are humorous stories about people who bumble about (*The Sillies*); trickster tales, which involve a clever character who outsmarts others and especially those more powerful (*Anansi*); and realistic tales, which may have grown out of actual events (*The Empty Pot*).
4. **Fantasy-** Fiction that contains unrealistic or unworldly elements. It has the elements of fiction but the author uses craft to create belief in the unbelievable. Sometimes it starts in reality and moves into fantasy. There is animal fantasy (*The Mouse and the Motorcycle*), the world of toys and dolls (*Winnie-the-Pooh*), eccentric characters and preposterous situations (*Mr. Popper's Penguins*), extraordinary worlds (*Alice in Wonderland*), magical powers (*Time Warp Trio*), suspense and the supernatural (*A Christmas Carol*), time-shift (*Tuck Everlasting*), imaginary kingdoms, and science fiction.
5. **Legends-** Portray a hero/heroine figure, supposedly based on a real person but often exaggerated (*John Henry, The Legend of the Bluebonnet*)
6. **Fables-** Stories that involve animals with human traits and always include a moral or lesson (*The Lion and the Mouse*)

Non-fiction

1. **Informational-** Provide ideas, facts, and principles that are related to the physical, biological, or social world. Forms include picture books, photo essays, chapter books, articles and essays, letters, diaries and journals, observation notes, factual references (almanacs, books of statistics, books of world records), brochures and manuals. The primary purpose is to communicate information. Print features to be taught include font, bold print, colored print, bullets, titles, headings, subheadings, italics, labels and captions. Graphic aids that children need instruction in how to read within the text include diagrams, sketches, graphs, figures, maps, charts, tables, and timelines. Organizational aids for nonfiction include table of contents, index, glossary, preface, pronunciation guide, and appendix. Illustrations include colored photographs and drawings, black and white photos and drawings, labeled drawings, enlarged photographs, and acrylic, watercolor, or oil paintings. Non-fiction structural patterns include description, sequence, comparison/contrast, cause/effect and problem/solution.

Poetry

Poetry brings together sounds and words in unique, intriguing ways that evoke intense imagery and profound meaning. It may contain meaning and emotions, figurative language (metaphor, simile, and personification), rhythm (the ordered application of stress from one syllable to the next or the beat of poetry), rhyme, alliteration (repeat of consonant sounds), assonance (the repetition of vowel sounds), onomatopoeia (the use of words to imitate sounds). There are different forms of poetry that include shape poems, free verse (no rhyme and no rhythm), lyric (personal and descriptive that conveys a sense of song), narrative (tells a story or a sequence of events), limericks (humorous poems that have five lines with lines 1 and 2 rhyming and lines 3 and 4 rhyming and line 5 has a surprise ending or humorous statement that rhymes with the first two lines), cinquain (five lines respectively have 2, 4, 6, 8, and 2 syllables), haiku (three lines with no rhyme and has a syllable structure of 5,7, and 5 for each respective line), list poem, and formula poems.

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