

## ELA/Writing

Within this unit on communities, students will develop a general understanding of a community as a group of living things. Students will explore human communities – their own and those of fictional characters before learning the characteristics of communities developed by people. Students will engage in close reading and rereading of complex text to engage in collaborative discussion of text-dependent questions. Students will acquire and apply academic vocabulary in their speaking and writing. Students will engage in routine narrative, informative, and opinion writing throughout the unit. Through shared, guided, and independent writing, students will learn to construct a paragraph with key details about a topic.



## Science and Social Studies

- ★ We will continue learning about the importance of “parts” in a system. We will be moving into magnets in the “New Year”.
- ★ We are continuing our study of communities. We are going to look at other communities throughout our word and learn about their customs and holidays.

## IMPORTANT

- We go outside for recess every day. Please send a coat/jacket with your child.
- Unless you send a note with your child, they are allowed to buy multiple snacks during lunch.
- Watch for information to follow about special Thanksgiving and Grinch Day activities to come!

# Dowell Elementary Second Grade Second Quarter

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## Math

We are learning:

### Geometry

Shapes are alike and different by a variety of geometric properties (angles, faces, sides) Shapes can be decomposed into equal shares. Models can be used to solve contextual problems for all operations and to figure out what operation is involved in a problem regardless of the size of numbers. Models also can be used to give meaning to number sentences. Multiplication is related to addition and involves counting groups of like size and determining how many there are in all..

Place Value The concept of hundreds, tens, and ones is the foundational basis for our base-ten number system. Students should understand that the three digits in a three-digit number represent the number of hundreds, tens, and ones, and that 100 can be thought of as a hundred ones or as ten tens, or as a bundle called a "hundred". Sets of ten (and tens of tens) can be perceived as single entities. These sets can be counted and used as a means of describing quantities. For example, three sets of ten and two singles is a base-ten method for describing 32 single objects. The positions of digits in numbers determine what they represent. The groupings of ones, tens, and hundreds can be taken apart in different ways. For example, 256 can be 1 hundred, 14 tens, and 16 ones. Taking numbers apart (decomposing) and recombining (composing) them in flexible ways is significant skill for computation.