



LANGUAGE ARTS

FOR FAMILIES

YOU ARE your child's first teacher. Learn how to support the goals of Oklahoma's academic standards and why they are important for your child. Please be in regular communication with your child's teachers and ask how you can support language arts learning at home. When schools and families work together as partners, it helps your child achieve academic excellence!

PRE-KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Learning is important in Pre-Kindergarten because children at this age have a natural curiosity about the world around them and a willingness to learn and be taught.

Language development leads to reading development, and children need to be exposed to various print, illustrated and written "stories" and to opened-ended discussions. These opportunities allow them to explore language, which in turn supports reading skills as they learn to read.

This information is a snapshot of learning in Pre-K ELA. For a complete set of ELA academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Identify his/her first name.
- Understand the correct way to hold a book.
- Understand that print carries meaning.
- Recognize familiar signs and print in his or her surroundings and community.
- Identify most letters and be able to connect some letters to sounds.
- Begin to understand rhyme.
- Show interest in reading and writing.

What to do at home:

- Make time for conversations that allow your child to have a voice and explore new information.
- Explore print in various forms like labels, magazines or books.
- Schedule time to share literature and stories.
- Identify common themes in print in the real world and discuss what they mean. For example, your child could explain that the big yellow "M" represents McDonald's.
- Provide opportunities to attempt writing and reading.



LANGUAGE ARTS

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Fostering Curiosity

Children are naturally curious and motivated to learn about things that interest them. Since curiosity contributes to success in the classroom, it is important to encourage it at home. Play is a wonderful way to nurture curiosity in young children, so be sure to allow plenty of playtime. Encourage your child to ask questions, discover answers and explore his or her world.

Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- When you look around, do you see things that are alike or different?
- What do you see when you look outside?
- What do you like to do?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't have the answer every time. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Increase vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions that make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one idea on a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others. This acceptance fosters positive relationships with peers and strong self-image.

Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- What fruit would you like to eat for lunch?
- Do you think you will need a jacket today?
- What was the best part of the day and why?
- How did you help someone today?

Fostering Comprehension

It is important to give young children the opportunity to explore books. As you sit down to read together, allow your child to flip through the pages and discuss what he or she sees. Use the following questions as a guide as you talk about the books you are reading together.

BEFORE READING

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- What do you think the book will be about?

DURING READING

- Who is in the book?
- What has happened so far?

AFTER READING

- Did you like reading this book? Why or why not?
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MATH

PK

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PRE-KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Learning is particularly important in Pre-K because at this age, children have a natural curiosity about the world around them and a willingness to learn and be taught.

Take advantage of this natural curiosity by encouraging them to make guesses, use their reasoning skills and solve problems. Pre-K-aged children are developmentally ready to learn mathematical concepts like quantity, patterns, measurement and data.

This information is a snapshot of learning in Pre-K mathematics. For a complete set of mathematics academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Know number names and be able to count to 20.
- Count the number of objects in a group up to 10.
- Recognize and duplicate patterns such as red, yellow; red, yellow; red, yellow.
- Identify common shapes.
- Compare two objects.
- Describe, sort and compare real-world objects.

What to do at home:

- Count common household objects (toys, coins, lamps, etc.).
- Create simple patterns with sounds, movements and everyday objects, such as snap, clap; snap, clap; snap, clap.
- Identify circles, squares, rectangles and triangles from everyday life.
- Identify groups of objects as same or different and as more or less.



MATH

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PRE-KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Science learning is particularly important in Pre-K because at this age, children have a natural curiosity about the world around them and a willingness to learn and be taught.

Children in Pre-K should be encouraged to make observations and describe how they are interacting with their surroundings. Provide positive responses when they say things like "A plastic spoon feels different than a metal spoon," "I am warmer when I put on a coat" and "A puddle splashes when I jump in it."

This information is a snapshot of learning in Pre-K science. For a complete set of science academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Express curiosity about the natural environment through observation and active play.
- Begin to participate in simple investigations like predicting what might happen next and testing observations.
- Start putting items that are important in a child's world (toys, pets and foods, for example) into categories based on observable features.
- Talk about major features of the earth's surface (streams, hills, etc.) found in your daily natural environment.

What to do at home:

- Ask questions about the things your child is interested in and what he or she observes about the world.
- Describe where to find familiar plants and animals in your neighborhood or area.
- Talk about things your child observes about the different seasons.
- Encourage questions and make time for problem-solving to help your child find answers to questions.



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SOCIAL STUDIES

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PRE-KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Learning is particularly important in Pre-K because at this age, children have a natural curiosity about the world around them and a willingness to learn and be taught. Children in Pre-K are developmentally able to begin learning about aspects of citizenship, economics, geography and history. They enjoy discussing what they are learning about social studies at home, in their community and at school.

This information is a snapshot of learning in Pre-K social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Recognize the importance of rules and responsibilities.
- Identify the United States flag, the bald eagle, the Statue of Liberty and the Liberty Bell as symbols of our country.
- Learn the Pledge of Allegiance.
- Explain how various members of the community impact the child's life.
- Understand and be able to explain that a map is a drawing of a place and the globe is a model of Earth.
- Describe family customs and traditions.

What to do at home:

- Discuss people your child might see in the community and what they do. Examples could include firemen, members of the military, police officers, teachers, principals and others who work in schools.
- Discuss family traditions.
- Cut something round, for example an orange peel, that can be made flat. Ask your child to examine what happens as the shape is changed and discuss the changes.
- Describe symbols that represent companies or teams, like the yellow "M" for McDonald's.



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LANGUAGE ARTS

K

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KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Kindergarten is when children begin to grow academically, socially and emotionally in a structured learning environment. Families play an important role as they model positive learning behaviors and become involved in school activities. Kindergartners are refining verbal communication skills and beginning to understand elements of written language. Age-appropriate technology can support literacy skills while children explore print in magazines, books, signs, menus and packaging.

This information is a snapshot of learning in kindergarten ELA. For a complete set of ELA academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Name and write all letters and their sounds.
- Recognize rhyming words and the sounds in words.
- Sound out simple three-letter words such as *cat, sit, hen, lot*.
- Read common words found in books such as *the, I, a, see, are*.
- Answer questions about a story that has been read aloud.
- Participate in a discussion by taking turns listening and speaking.
- Begin writing by sounding out words.
- Learn and use new words.
- Become interested in books and writing.

What to do at home:

- Write letters on cards and place them in alphabetical order.
- Give your child a word and ask him or her to respond with a word that rhymes with it.
- Read rhyming books like those written by Dr. Seuss.
- Pick a sound of the day and ask your child to find words that have that sound. For example, "What words start with the sound made by the letter 'T'?"
- Use letter cards to sound out and create small words like *cat, pig, not, can, etc*.
- Read simple, predictable stories with your child and ask him or her to notice common words like *me, I, is, it, like*.
- Point out and describe the meaning of words you and your child discover in books and other places. Use these words correctly in conversation and ask your child to do so.
- Encourage your child to spend time looking through books and exploring with writing materials including pencils, pens, markers, etc.



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Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- What do you wonder about?
- What patterns do you see when you look outside?
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Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- What is your favorite food and why?
- What rule have you followed today?
- What do community helpers do for people?
- How did you help someone today?

Fostering Comprehension

Kindergarten children are developing beginning reading skills and an enjoyment of reading. Make time to explore books, magazines and other types of print with them and encourage conversations as you read together. Use the following questions to help your child better understand what he or she is reading.

BEFORE READING

- What do you think this book is about?
- What does this book remind you of?

DURING READING

- What do you think will happen next?
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- What happened in the beginning, middle and end?
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MATH



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KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Kindergarten is when children begin to grow academically, socially and emotionally in a structured learning environment. Families play an important role in that growth as they model positive learning behaviors and become involved in school activities. Kindergartners begin to understand concepts that will become the building blocks for success in mathematics in later grades. The concepts that will form these building blocks are quantity, patterns, measurement and data. Explore these concepts through hands-on activities and by talking to children about what they notice and wonder about.

This information is a snapshot of learning in kindergarten mathematics. For a complete set of mathematics academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Count numbers in order to 100 by 1's and 10's.
- Separate a small group of objects into at least two equal sets.
- Identify pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters.
- Recognize, duplicate and extend patterns.
- Arrange up to 6 objects according to lengths.
- Use smaller shapes to form a larger shape.

What to do at home:

- Give children a group of objects and ask them to separate the objects into two equal groups.
- Say a number up to 10 and ask your child to tell you the number one more or one less than the original number.
- Collect random objects and then ask your child to sort them into groups based on color, size and shape.
- Ask your child to identify, name and describe shapes from inside your house, outside and in other familiar places.



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KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Kindergarten is when children begin to grow academically, socially and emotionally in a structured learning environment. Families play an important role in that growth as they model positive learning behaviors and become involved in school activities.

Science can encourage and expand this natural curiosity. Ask your kindergartner questions like “What happens if you push or pull an object harder?”, “Where do animals live, and why do they live there?” and “What is the weather like today, and how is it different than yesterday?”

This information is a snapshot of learning in kindergarten science. For a complete set of science academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Develop an understanding of patterns and changes in local weather and the purpose of weather forecasting to prepare for, and respond to, severe weather.
- Understand how different strengths or directions of pushes and pulls change the motion of an object.
- Develop an understanding of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive and the relationship between their needs and where they live.

What to do at home:

- Work with your child to draw what the weather looks and feels like several days in a row.
- Kick a soccer ball and talk about how a harder kick makes the ball go farther.
- Walk around your neighborhood or a local park and name the animals and plants you see, then talk about why the neighborhood or park is a good place for them to live.



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Kindergarten is when children begin to grow academically, socially and emotionally in a structured learning environment. Families play an important role in that growth as they model positive learning behaviors and become involved in school activities.

Through age-appropriate activities focused on citizenship, economics, geography and history, kindergartners begin to understand the idea of fairness and learn how to speak up for themselves and others.

This information is a snapshot of learning in kindergarten social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Recognize why rules and responsibilities are important.
- Identify the United States flag, the bald eagle, the Statue of Liberty and the Liberty Bell as symbols of our country.
- Learn the Pledge of Allegiance.
- Describe the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter that are common to all people.
- Locate the United States on a world map and a globe.
- Recognize holidays that honor people and events of the past.

What to do at home:

- Point out recognizable symbols, such as the swoosh for Nike or Rumble for the Oklahoma City Thunder. Compare them to the way we see the Statue of Liberty and associate it the United States.
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities that go along with being a member of a family.
- Point to Oklahoma on a map of the United States.
- Discuss ways people earn money.



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FIRST GRADE

What to expect:

In first grade, children will build on the foundational skills from kindergarten to become more independent readers and writers. First grade is an important period for literary growth. Many children begin the year with limited reading and writing skills. They begin to read simple stories with common words and then move on to more complex stories with longer sentences and more challenging vocabulary. Writing develops throughout the year, beginning with children writing letters, and later, sentences with capitalization and punctuation.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade ELA. For a complete set of ELA academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Speak using longer sentences and words than during the previous year.
- Sound out words with short and long vowels like *cat*, *rope*, *week*, *boat*.
- Use color and number words in writing.
- Write sentences using capital letters and punctuation.
- Learn and use new words.
- Describe or retell a story that has been read aloud or independently.
- Begin to use books and technology to answer questions and find information.
- Explore more challenging books than in kindergarten.

What to do at home:

- Write letters on cards and place them in alphabetical order.
- Read make-believe stories and stories about real people and events with your child.
- Read to your child, have him or her read to you or take turns reading pages.
- Challenge yourself and your child to use words from the books you are reading together in conversations.
- Encourage your child to explore magazines, newspaper articles and kid-friendly websites to find new information.
- Encourage your child to write stories or things that interest him or her in a notebook.
- Point out and describe the meaning of new words you find in books and in the world around you.



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FOR FAMILIES

Fostering Curiosity

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Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- What are you interested in knowing more about?
- What else does that make you think of?
- Where do you think we can learn more about these things?

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Fostering Communication

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DURING READING

- What has happened so far?
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- What happened in the beginning, middle and end?
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Join the conversation!
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MATH

1

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FIRST GRADE

What to expect:

In first grade, children become more independent. Their counting skills will improve, and they will begin to learn addition and subtraction.

As first-graders use math tools, ask questions and develop problem-solving strategies, they gain a deeper understanding of mathematical ideas by working in a classroom group, smaller groups and independently.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade mathematics. For a complete set of mathematics academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Count forward from any number up to 100 by 1's, 2's, 5's and 10's.
- Solve addition and subtraction problems up to 10.
- Identify coins and their values.
- Create and complete repeating and growing patterns.
- Identify trapezoids and hexagons.
- Tell time to the hour and half-hour.

What to do at home:

- Ask your child what time it is.
- Hand your child a few coins of the same value and ask for the combined amount.
- Create math problems together about things happening at home. For example: "We started dinner with 6 pieces of bread but have eaten 3. How many are left?"
- Identify patterns found in the real world. For example, "The clock chimes once at one o'clock and twice at two o'clock, so what will happen at three o'clock?"
- Separate objects into equal groups. For example: Cut a pizza into slices so every family member has the same number of slices.



MATH

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SCIENCE

1

FOR FAMILIES

FIRST GRADE

What to expect:

In first grade, children become more independent as their reading skills improve and they are able to focus for longer periods of time. Building upon science skills from kindergarten, first-graders continue to expand their understanding of the world around them.

By observing the world, first-graders can come up with possible answers to questions such as “What happens when there is no light?”, “What are some ways plants and animals meet their needs so that they can survive and grow?” and “How are parents and their offspring similar and different?” First-graders will be active learners who are doing science to learn science.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade science. For a complete set of science academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Investigate the relationship between sound and vibration and the connection between light and our ability to see objects.
- Increase understanding of how plants and animals use the outermost parts of their body to help them survive, grow and meet their needs.
- Examine the ways parents help their offspring survive and study how young plants and animals are similar to, but not exactly the same as, their parents.
- Observe, describe and predict patterns in the movement of objects in the sky (the moon, stars, sun, etc.).

What to do at home:

- Explore the sounds made by everyday objects and instruments such as tuning forks and stretched strings and ask your child to identify them.
- Go on nature walks and ask your child to describe plant and animal parts and how they might help them survive. For example: Roses have sharp thorns that hurt, which might discourage people from picking them.
- Observe the sun, moon and stars and ask your child to describe the differences in their appearance or location from observation to observation.
- Go to the zoo or watch videos of baby animals and their parents and describe how they interact. Ask your child to describe the ways baby animals and parents look alike and different.

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SOCIAL STUDIES

1

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FIRST GRADE

What to expect:

In first grade, children become more independent as their reading skills improve and they are able to focus for longer periods of time. At this stage, they are ready to learn about citizenship, economics, geography and history. They are interested in everyday tasks like cooking and taking photos and in dressing up in career-related uniforms or like people in their community and from history. First-graders ask many "what if?" questions but also need structured activities.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Identify the main purpose of government and its rules and laws, including the idea of consequences when a law or rule is broken.
- Explain the need for money, how money is earned, how money and credit are used to meet needs and wants and the costs and benefits of spending and saving.
- Compare the physical features of urban and rural communities and identify the directions north, south, east and west.
- Understand the importance of people and places from history.
- Begin to understand the sequencing of events in time order.

What to do at home:

- Read a story with your child and have him or her retell or act out the story using the correct sequence of events.
- Use the directions east, west, north and south in familiar places. For example: "Turn west or go to the south entrance."
- Discuss family rules and consequences.
- Start a savings account and monitor increases or decreases in the account.
- Locate the seven continents and five oceans on a map or globe.
- Ask your child to describe features of urban and rural areas when in those locations.



SOCIAL STUDIES

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LANGUAGE ARTS

2

FOR FAMILIES

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SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as their learning continues to grow. Second-graders are increasingly independent listeners, speakers, readers and writers. They read more challenging books and write longer stories. At this grade level, children read a variety of texts, including newspapers, magazine articles, stories and technology-based reading materials. They are able to focus their writing around a central topic and include details.

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade ELA. For a complete set of ELA academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Become an increasingly independent reader.
- Identify the main parts of a story, including details about the characters, setting, beginning, middle and end.
- Read a book and describe the main idea and details about the people, places or things in it.
- Explain how and why something happens in a story your child reads independently or hears read aloud.
- Write about a topic, including sentences about that topic.

What to do at home:

- Listen to your child read aloud.
- Help your child learn new words by sounding them out, looking at the sentences around them and thinking about what makes sense.
- Discuss why the author may have written a book and what happened in the story.
- Talk with your child about the information he or she learned from a book about real people, places or things.
- Learn and use new words. Challenge yourself to use these words in conversations with your child.
- Write stories or observations about the world around your child in a notebook.



LANGUAGE ARTS

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- Why do you think the author wrote this book?
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MATH

2

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SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children are developing their math skills by applying new knowledge to what they already know. They are learning how to make a plan for solving a problem by trying different approaches when the problem seems difficult or they do not know the solution.

At this age, children begin to understand how numbers and tools come together to create learning experiences. They can now explain how to solve a problem and why the solution works.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade mathematics. For a complete set of mathematics academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Read and write numbers to 1,000.
- Add and subtract one- and two-digit numbers.
- Create and describe growing and shrinking patterns of shapes and numbers.
- Read and write time on a traditional and digital clock.
- Write and illustrate fractions for halves, thirds and fourths.
- Use a ruler to measure lengths to the nearest inch and centimeter.

What to do at home:

- Create math problems about things happening at home. For example: "We started dinner with 10 slices of pizza but have eaten 3, so how many are left?"
- Determine the value of coins up to one dollar.
- Write two different three-digit numbers on a piece of paper and ask your child which one is greater or less than.
- Ask your child to tell you what time it is.
- Practice using a ruler to measure household items.



MATH

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SCIENCE?

FOR FAMILIES

SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as they broaden their knowledge of the world. Science education plays an important role in supporting the development of language and literacy skills by exposing your child to words connected to classroom observations. Science education helps second-graders formulate answers to questions like: “How does land change, and what causes it to change?” and “What do plants need to grow?”

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade science. For a complete set of science academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Develop an understanding of what plants need to grow and how they depend on animals for seed dispersal and pollination.
- Develop an understanding of observable properties of materials through study and classification of them. Students might observe color, texture, hardness and flexibility, study the similar properties different materials share or investigate ice and snow melting or frozen objects thawing.
- Understand that wind and water can change the shape of the land and compare possible solutions that could slow or prevent such change.
- Use information and models to identify and represent shapes and kinds of landforms (plains, hills, mountains) and bodies of water. Using maps, be able to locate where water is found on Earth.

What to do at home:

- Grow plants in a box garden or in planters and ask your second-grader to discuss things that will help the plants grow.
- Go on a nature walk in the neighborhood or a park and write down the different plants, insects and animals you see. Then go to a different neighborhood or park and find out if the same plants, insects and animals are present. Write down what you find.
- Go on a scavenger hunt in the kitchen and ask your child to put all the bowls, utensils, pots and pans in groups based on similarities and differences.
- Be on the lookout for how things change outside after a windy day or a strong rain. Ask your child to describe those differences and how the wind or water might have caused the change.

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In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as their learning continues to grow. New and exciting learning experiences in the classroom take shape as they learn about citizenship, economics, geography and history by asking questions about the world around them. They are interested in how things work and do well with hands-on tasks. Second-graders also enjoy learning through games. Their listening skills are growing, which increases their ability to participate in class discussions.

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](https://sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Summarize the five key individual rights and liberties protected by the First Amendment.
- Identify the roles of national leaders including the President of the United States and members of Congress.
- Describe the relationship between taxes and community services.
- Research examples of honesty, courage, patriotism, self-sacrifice and other positive character traits in citizens and leaders from history (for example, Abigail Adams, Abraham Lincoln and Rosa Parks).
- Locate the state of Oklahoma, its major cities and the states bordering it on a map.
- Identify landforms and bodies of water in the community and on a map.

What to do at home:

- Discuss community services like fire stations and schools that are paid by taxes.
- Find examples of First Amendment rights in current events.
- Read short biographies with your child.
- Visit bodies of water and landforms like plateaus, valleys and hills.
- Discuss ways people pay for goods and services: cash, credit or trade.
- Locate Oklahoma and bordering states on a map.



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