

# Reading Horizons Correlation for Grade 2

## Arkansas Academic Standards for English Language Arts

*Reading Horizons Discovery*® employs a structured approach to provide systematic, explicit instruction while integrating listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The emphasis of instruction is on phoneme awareness, sound-symbol correspondences, patterns and conventions of print, and the morphological, syntactical, and semantical aspects of language. This proven method provides students with the solid foundation that is necessary for proficient reading and writing.

### Reading Horizons Vocabulary Terms

The following terms will be used throughout the correlation to illustrate the diverse ways in which Reading Horizons product offerings meet the listed standards.

1. **Dictation** is an interactive, multisensory process that is vital to the proper implementation of the Reading Horizons method. It can be performed one-on-one, in small groups, or with an entire class; in all cases, it should be a part of every skill lesson's classroom instruction. First, the leader provides a sound, letter name, slide, or word by extending his or her hands outward from the mouth to the class twice in a row. The students "catch" the offering with their outstretched hands and bring it forward to their ears. The process then reverses with the class sending the word twice and the teacher receiving it. Then, the class writes and marks (or proves) the letter, slide, or word while the teacher provides (when possible) a context sentence. Next, the students display their answers while the teacher formatively assesses and provides corrective feedback where needed. Finally, the teacher and students place their fingers beneath what they have written and read it aloud twice in a row, making sure to keep their eyes on what they are reading.
2. **Eraser Game** can be played after every instance of dictation. This game is a simple way to reinforce concepts and to provide opportunities for students to follow directions and identify skills that are of particular concern to the teacher. Students should erase words based on the instructions given by the teacher. Students can erase words based on a sound or letter at the beginning, middle, or end of a word. Teachers can increase difficulty by having students erase words based on definition, synonym, antonym, alphabetical order, or even by the answer to a riddle. See examples below. The examples assume students have the words *jog*, *cat*, and *sun* on their boards.
  - a. Erase the word that rhymes with *fog*.
  - B. Erase the word that has the same vowel sound as the word *map*.
  - C. Erase the word that means *a bright star near our planet that gives light*.
3. **Letter Formation Pages** provide opportunities for students to practice proper letter formation.

4. **Letter Formation Transfer Cards** accompany the Kindergarten Teacher's Kit. These cards show proper letter formation in large print. These cards can be used to help students practice proper letter formation.
5. **Little Books** are controlled-vocabulary fiction and non-fiction stories and passages with original illustrations. Each skill lesson has an accompanying Little Book to provide students with the opportunity to reinforce and transfer concepts to connected text as students progress through the course. See pp. 28-29 for a complete list of Little Book titles and their corresponding target skills.
6. **Most Common Words**, also referred to as high-frequency or sight words, are taught throughout the *Reading Horizons Discovery*® program. The Most Common Words (MCWs) taught in this program include high-frequency words derived from Fry's Instant Words List and are introduced in order of frequency. They are presented early on so that students can begin reading words in context sentences. They are not just memorized but are approached from a linguistic standpoint.
  - a. There are 30 MCWs taught across eight lessons in the Kindergarten track.
  - B. There are 300 MCWs taught across 22 lessons in the grades 1-3 tracks. There are 10 to 20 words in each list.

MCWs appear in sentences on Transfer Cards (see Student Transfer Cards below). Printable Word Wall and Flash Cards are available on the teacher resource website *Reading Horizons Accelerate*® at [www.rhaccelerate.com](http://www.rhaccelerate.com).

7. **Practice Pages** are a collection of blackline masters that correlate with the *Reading Horizons Discovery*® lessons. They have been developed to provide additional practice and skills reinforcement.
8. ***Reading Horizons Discovery*®** refers to the suite of products in the strategy-based K-3 reading program. Scripted, non-consumable, direct instruction materials empower teachers to teach effectively right away. Engaging, interactive software allows students the freedom to work at their own pace and receive highly differentiated reading instruction while learning skills that drastically decrease reading, spelling, and pronunciation errors.
9. ***Reading Horizons Discovery*® Spelling Supplement** refers to the suite of products that flip the decoding skills taught in the reading program to teach students how to spell words. There are individual kits for each grade level in grades 1-3. Each kit contains direct instruction materials, pretests, posttests, writing prompts, cloze passages, sort and spell activities, and more.
10. ***Reading Horizons Elevate*®** refers to the suite of products in the strategy-based reading program designed for grades 4 and up. Scripted, non-consumable, direct instruction materials empower teachers to teach effectively right away. Engaging, interactive software allows students the freedom to work at their own pace and receive highly differentiated reading instruction while learning skills that drastically decrease reading, spelling, and pronunciation errors.

11. **Reading Records** are used with Little Books (see above) to provide an additional way to assess mastery of skills taught in the *Reading Horizons Discovery*® program. Reading Records can be administered to individual students as often as at the conclusion of every skill lesson, or less often to periodically measure cumulative mastery of previously taught skills.

Reading Records can be used to

- assess student mastery of instruction.
- analyze student reading behavior as they orally read connected text.
- observe how students independently transfer strategies and skills to decode and comprehend text.
- guide instruction by identifying specific areas of need.
- identify skills students utilize when encountering words that they don't automatically recognize.
- determine whether or not students are relying solely on whole word memorization when reading.
- measure progress over time as RHD skills become more complex.
- determine areas of proficiency or instructional need regarding rate, accuracy, metacognition, and comprehension.

A Reading Record form accompanies each Little Book. Forms for shorter books contain the entire text from each book. As books get longer, only the first 100-150 words of text from each book are printed on the form. The Reading Record forms are generally similar to traditional running record forms with a few notable differences in the way reading behaviors are analyzed on the word level in relation to decodable text.

12. **Skill Checks** are designed as one-on-one assessments of skills taught. Skill Checks help the teacher determine areas of strength as well as areas in which extra help is necessary.
13. **Student Transfer Cards** contain words and sentences that are designed to provide students with opportunities to learn to recognize the print form of the same sounds they were taught during the lesson. All words and sentences on the Transfer Cards are vocabulary controlled to include, but not exceed, the skills taught to that point in the program. Students can read and mark (or prove) the words on the card. Once isolated words have been marked and read, the sentences at the bottom of the card can be read aloud for fluency and comprehension.
14. **Transfer Cards** is a generic term that refers to both Student and Whole Class Transfer Cards.
15. **Whole Class Transfer Cards** are designed to facilitate automaticity in the recognition of the spelling patterns of the English language and the sounds they represent. Whole Class Transfer Cards can be projected and are meant to be read chorally by the class after they have completed the Guided Practice and Dictation section of the instruction. Skills on the Whole Class Transfer Cards progress from sound to slide to word and, finally, to sentence and passage.

Reading: Literature	
Standard	Reading Horizons Discovery®
Key Ideas and Details	
RL.2.1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Fred</i> ) and their corresponding comprehension questions provide ample opportunities to practice this skill. Corresponding Reading Records can be used to record information specific to how students demonstrate this skill.
RL.2.2. <i>Recount</i> stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.	Little Books (e.g., <i>The Twins</i> ) and their corresponding comprehension questions provide ample opportunities to practice this skill. Corresponding Reading Records can be used to record information specific to how students demonstrate this skill.
RL.2.3. Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Class Pets</i> ) and their corresponding comprehension questions provide ample opportunities to practice this skill. Corresponding Reading Records can be used to record information specific to how students demonstrate this skill.
Craft and Structure	
RL.2.4. Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.	Little Books (e.g., <i>The Chest of Gold</i> ) can be used to demonstrate this skill.
RL.2.5. Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Bill and the Strong Smell</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to apply and demonstrate this skill.
RL.2.6. Acknowledge differences in the <i>perspectives</i> of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Be Nice to Dogs</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to apply this skill.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	
RL.2.7. Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Garth's Wish</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to apply this skill.
RL.2.8. Analyze and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	Little Books (e.g., <i>All About Oil</i> ) can provide text to help students apply and demonstrate this skill.
RL.2.9. Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.	This standard falls outside the scope of what is directly taught in the <i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i> ® program.
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	
RL.2.10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the Grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	<i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i> ® is designed to provide students with the necessary decoding skills to read grade-level texts of all kinds. Little Books are designed to provide students with opportunities to develop reading fluency and comprehension. Each Little Book has a Lexile® measure that can be used to guide the amount of scaffolding each student requires to read the text proficiently.
Reading: Informational Text	
Standard	<i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i> ®
Key Ideas and Details	
RI.2.1. Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	Nonfiction Little Books (e.g., <i>The Youngest Pirate</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to practice this skill.
RI.2.2. Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.	Nonfiction Little Books (e.g., <i>The Printing Press</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to practice this skill.

RI.2.3. Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.	Nonfiction Little Books (e.g., <i>Games from the Middle Ages</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to practice this skill.
<b>Craft and Structure</b>	
RI.2.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a Grade 2 topic or subject area.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Whales</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records can be used to practice this skill.
RI.2.5. Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.	<p>Nonfiction Little Books (e.g., <i>Parts of a Ship</i>) contain text features that will allow students to apply this skill. There are also multiple opportunities throughout the software to help students become familiar with text features.</p> <p>In addition, students have the opportunity to apply knowledge of text features in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
RI.2.6. Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.	Little Books (e.g., <i>The Brine Shrimp</i> ) provide ample opportunities to demonstrate this skill.
<b>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</b>	
RI.2.7. Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.	In combination with other texts, Little Books (e.g., <i>Lagos</i> ) can be used to provide students opportunities to apply this skill.
RI.2.8. Describe how an author uses reasons to support particular points in a text.	In combination with other texts, Little Books (e.g., <i>The Zebra</i> ) can be used to provide students opportunities to apply this skill.
RI.2.9. Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.	In combination with other texts, Little Books (e.g., <i>Hens</i> ) can be used to provide students opportunities to apply this skill.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	
RI.2.10. By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	<i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i> ® is designed to provide students with the necessary decoding skills to read grade-level texts of all kinds. Little Books are designed to provide students with opportunities to develop reading fluency and comprehension. Each Little Book has a Lexile® measure that can be used to guide the amount of scaffolding each student requires to read the text proficiently.
Reading: Foundational Skills	
These standards are directed toward fostering students' understanding and working knowledge of concepts of print, the alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions of the English writing system. These foundational skills are not an end in and of themselves; rather, they are necessary and important components of an effective, comprehensive reading program designed to develop proficient readers with the capacity to comprehend texts across a range of types and disciplines. Instruction should be differentiated: good readers will need much less practice with these concepts than struggling readers will. The point is to teach students what they need to learn and not what they already know—to discern when particular children or activities warrant more or less attention.	
Standard	<i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i> ®
Print Concepts	
RF.2.1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.	
RF.2.1.A. Recognize the distinguishing features of a paragraph including that multiple sentences may be used to form a paragraph and the author may indent or skip a line to signal a new paragraph.	In combination with other texts, Little Books (e.g., <i>A Trip to Egypt</i> ) can be used to provide students opportunities to apply this skill.
RF.2.1.B. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters and that print carries meaning.	Orthographic patterns are taught explicitly throughout the program. Daily Dictation practice provides opportunities for teachers to reinforce specified letter sequences and word meaning on both the word and sentence level. In addition, decodable Little Books (e.g., <i>A Close Call</i> ) and Transfer Cards provide students with opportunities to read words and sentences comprised of orthographic patterns taught in corresponding lessons. Word meaning and use is emphasized throughout all aspects of instruction.



RF.2.1.C. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print.	Text contained in each Little Book (e.g., <i>Prince Gene</i> ) as well as sentences on each Transfer Card provide teachers with the opportunity to reinforce this concept daily. In addition, Sentence Dictation allows students to practice and master this skill in their own writing.
RF.2.1.D. Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet.	Lessons 1, 6, 8, 10, and 13 teach how to form upper/ lowercase of all letters of the alphabet. Letter Formation Pages and Practice Pages and interactive software activities, provide ample opportunities for students to practice this skill.
<b>Phonological Awareness</b>	
RF.2.2. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).	
RF.2.2.A. Distinguish vowels (long, short, variant) in spoken one-syllable words.	<p>In addition to the phonemic awareness lessons introduced at the beginning of instruction, long and short vowel sounds are taught in the following lessons:</p> <p>Lesson 1: short <i>a</i>  Lesson 6: short <i>e</i>  Lesson 8: short <i>o</i>  Lesson 10: short <i>u</i>  Lesson 13: short <i>i</i>  Lesson 31: introduction to long vowels  Lesson 42: long <i>e</i> (<i>e</i>)  Lesson 43: long <i>a</i> (<i>a-e</i>), long <i>i</i> (<i>i-e</i>), long <i>o</i> (<i>o-e</i>), long <i>u</i> (<i>u-e</i>)  Lesson 50: long vowel sounds made by <i>ai</i>, <i>ay</i>, <i>ea</i>, <i>ee</i>, <i>oa</i>, <i>oe</i>, <i>ui</i>, <i>ue</i>, <i>ie</i>  Lesson 59: <i>y</i>=long <i>i</i>  Lesson 64: <i>y</i>=long <i>e</i></p> <p>Variant vowel sounds are emphasized as the spelling patterns for each are taught in the following lessons:</p> <p>Lessons 76-78: Murmur Diphthongs  Lessons 86-89: Special Vowel Sounds <i>AU/AW</i>, <i>OU/OW</i>, <i>OI/OY</i>, <i>OO/OO</i></p> <p>The phonological skills taught in the above lessons can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed daily through the use of games (like the Eraser Game and many others) described in the <i>Games Supplement</i>.</p>



RF.2.2.B. Delete phonemes in the initial, medial, and final positions of spoken words including blends.	In keeping with research emphasized most recently by Dr. David Kilpatrick and others, we currently have in production scripted phonological awareness activities to teach this advanced skill. They will be available on rhaccelerate.com as they are completed.
RF.2.2.C. Isolate and produce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken one-syllable words.	<p>This skill is explicitly taught in the lesson Phonemic Awareness: Phoneme Isolation of Initial, Final, and Medial Sounds. It is also covered in Lesson 3: Building Words. Teachers can help students practice these skills daily during the process of Dictation.</p> <p>These phonological awareness skills can also be practiced, reinforced, and assessed through the use of games described in the <i>Games Supplement</i>.</p>
RF.2.2.D. Segment spoken one-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).	<p>This skill is explicitly taught in the lesson Phonemic Awareness: Phoneme Blending and Segmentation as well as Phoneme Isolation of Initial, Final, and Medial Sounds. It is also covered in Lesson 3: Building Words. Teachers can help students practice this skill daily during the process of Dictation.</p> <p>Segmenting can also be practiced, reinforced, and assessed through the use of games described in the <i>Games Supplement</i>.</p>
RF.2.2.E. Delete a syllable from a word (e.g., say “remember,” now say it without the “re”).	In keeping with research emphasized most recently by Dr. David Kilpatrick and others, we currently have in production scripted phonological awareness activities to teach this advanced skill. They will be available on rhaccelerate.com as they are completed.
RF.2.2.F. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, spoken words to make new words.	In keeping with research emphasized most recently by Dr. David Kilpatrick and others, we currently have in production scripted phonological awareness activities to teach this advanced skill. They will be available on rhaccelerate.com as they are completed.
RF.2.2.G. Delete individual initial and final sounds (phonemes) in simple, spoken words (e.g., say “nice” without the /n/, say “lamp” without the /p/).	In keeping with research emphasized most recently by Dr. David Kilpatrick and others, we currently have in production scripted phonological awareness activities to teach this advanced skill. They will be available on rhaccelerate.com as they are completed.

## Phonics and Word Recognition

RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

RF.2.3.A. Identify words with inconsistent but common letter-sound correspondences (e.g., doll/roll, though/cough/rough, love/rove, have/save, some/dome, near/bear, soot/loot, were/here, shall/tall, own/town, hour/tour, want/plant).

Skills in this standard are taught in specific Most Common Words lessons, and the following skill lessons:

Lesson 25: Special Vowel Combinations (one-syllable words ending in *-ll*, *-ng*, and *-nk*)

Lesson 57: Sounds of *GH*, *IGH*, and *IGHT*

Lesson 80: Exceptions to Murmur Diphthongs

Lesson 87: Special Vowel Sounds *OU/OW*

Lesson 95: Other Sounds for *EA* and *IE/EI*

Students use the orthographic patterns listed above to spell words throughout the *Spelling Supplement*. In addition to daily Dictation, the skills taught in the above lessons can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed using Chapter Tests, Skill Checks, Check Ups, Transfer Cards, Practice Pages, Little Books (e.g., *The Pirate Ghost*), and Reading Records.

RF.2.3.B. Know the letter/sound correspondences, including distinguishing long and short vowel sounds

- diphthongs (e.g., *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, *ow*)
- r-controlled vowels (e.g., *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *ar*, *or*)
- additional common vowel teams (e.g., *ei*, *ie*, *igh*)
- regularly spelled one-syllable words

The skills in this standard are addressed in the following lessons:

Lesson 32: Phonetic Skill 1 (CVC)

Lesson 33: Phonetic Skill 2 (CVCC)

Lesson 42: Phonetic Skill 3 (CV)

Lesson 43: Phonetic Skill 4 (VCe)

Lesson 50: Phonetic Skill 5 (*ai*, *ay*, *ea*, *ee*, *oa*, *oe*, *ui*, *ue*, *ie*)

Vowel teams and diphthongs are addressed in the following lessons:

Lesson 50: Phonetic Skill 5 (*ai*, *ay*, *ea*, *ee*, *oa*, *oe*, *ui*, *ue*, *ie*)

Lesson 86: Special Vowel Sounds *AU/AW*

Lesson 87: Special Vowel Sounds *OU/OW*

Lesson 88: Special Vowel Sounds *OI/OY*

Lesson 89: Special Vowel Sounds *OO/OO*

Lesson 95: Other Sounds for *EA* and *IE/EI*

Lesson 97: Sounds of *EU* and *EW*

	<p>R-controlled Vowels are addressed in the following lessons:</p> <p>Lesson 76: Murmur Diphthong AR</p> <p>Lesson 77: Murmur Diphthong OR</p> <p>Lesson 78: Murmur Diphthongs ER, UR, and IR</p> <p>The <i>Reading Horizons Discovery® Spelling Supplement</i> teaches the inverse of the skills taught in decoding instruction to teach encoding. Some of the lessons that cover these skills include the following <i>Spelling Supplement</i> lessons:</p> <p>Week 8: Phonetic Skills 1 and 2 (closed syllables)</p> <p>Week 11: Phonetic Skills 3 and 4 (open and VCe syllables)</p> <p>Week 13: Phonetic Skill 5 (ai, ay, ea, ee, oa, oe, ui, ue, ie)</p> <p>Week 23: Murmur Diphthongs AR and OR</p> <p>Week 24: Murmur Diphthongs ER, UR, and IR</p> <p>Week 29: Special Vowel Sounds AU/AW</p> <p>Week 30: Special Vowel Sounds OU/OW</p> <p>Week 31: Special Vowel Sounds OI/OY</p> <p>Week 32: Special Vowel Sounds OO/OO</p> <p><i>Spelling Supplement</i> activities provide a variety of opportunities to practice these skills.</p>
RF.2.3.C. Recognize and read <i>grade-appropriate</i> irregularly spelled words.	<p>Many common irregularly spelled words are high-frequency words. Lessons 2, 7, 9, 12, 15, 17, 24, 29, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 58, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81, 85, 92, and 98 teach the 300 highest frequency words on the Fry Instant Word List. The lesson sequence for grade 2 is designed to take students through at least the first 200 words though words beyond the first 200 are also introduced.</p> <p>The skills taught in the above lessons can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed using Most Common Words Cards, Most Common Words Assessments, Chapter Tests, Skill Checks, Check Ups, Transfer Cards, Practice Pages, and Little Books (e.g., <i>Penny's Lesson</i>).</p> <p>The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> explicitly teaches the spelling of irregular words.</p>

<p>RF.2.3.D. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.</p>	<p>In conjunction with teaching students to read and understand affixes, explicit morphological instruction of affixes is included in multiple lessons throughout the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>The corresponding decoding lessons teaching affixes are listed below:</p> <p>Lesson 23: Plurals  Lesson 28: Digraphs  Lesson 34: Nouns  Lesson 37: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 1 and 2  Lesson 38: Three Sounds of <i>-ED</i>  Lesson 39: Verbs  Lesson 48: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 3 and 4  Lesson 55: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skill 5  Lesson 71: Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in Y  Lesson 79: Root Words, Prefixes, and Suffixes</p> <p>Certain suffixes (including <i>-s</i>, <i>-ed</i>, and <i>-ing</i>) are also taught in tandem with other skills, such as Consonant Digraphs, Vowel Digraphs, R-controlled vowels, etc.</p> <p>Throughout the course, teachers are encouraged to teach word meaning and provide context sentences as students are exposed to new vocabulary.</p>
<p>RF.2.3.E. Decode words that follow the six syllable types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• closed syllable</li> <li>• open syllable</li> <li>• vowel-consonant-e</li> <li>• vowel teams</li> <li>• r-controlled vowel</li> <li>• consonant-le</li> </ul>	<p><i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i>® focuses on teaching all the necessary skills for decoding words.</p> <p>Lesson 32: Phonetic Skill 1 teaches students to decode CVC and CCVC words (closed syllable).  Lesson 33: Phonetic Skill 2 teaches students to decode CVCC and CCVCC words (closed syllable).  Lesson 42: Phonetic Skill 3 teaches students to decode CV words (open syllable).  Lesson 43: Phonetic Skill 4 teaches students to decode words that end in the VCe combination.  Lesson 50: Phonetic Skill 5 teaches students to decode CVVC words with common vowel teams.  Lesson 69: <i>-LE</i> at the End of a Word teaches students to decode words that end in the consonant <i>-le</i> syllable type.</p>

	<p>Lesson 76: Murmur Diphthong AR, Lesson 77: Murmur Diphthong OR, and Lesson 78: Murmur Diphthongs ER, UR, and IR all teach students to decode words that follow the <i>r</i>-controlled vowel syllable type.</p> <p>Lessons 86-89: Special Vowel Sounds AU/AW, OU/OW, OI/OY, and OO/OO teaches students to decode words that contain these vowel teams.</p> <p>In addition to daily dictation, these skills can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed using Chapter Tests, Skill Checks, Check Ups, Transfer Cards, Practice Pages, Little Books (e.g., <i>Cora and the Unicorn</i>), and Reading Records.</p> <p>Students also have the opportunity to demonstrate mastery of the orthographic patterns listed above throughout instruction in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
RF.2.3.F. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.	<p>Lesson 26: Compound Words teaches students to break down compound words.</p> <p>Lesson 61: Decoding Skill 1 teaches students to decode multisyllabic words in which the first syllable follows a CV pattern.</p> <p>Lesson 66: Decoding Skill 2 teaches students to break down multisyllabic words in which the first syllable follows a VC pattern.</p> <p>Lesson 69: -LE at the End of a Word teaches students to break down multisyllabic words that end in consonant-le.</p> <p>Lesson 82: Decoding Multisyllabic Words empowers students to combine their previous skills to break down words of any length.</p> <p>In addition to daily dictation, these skills can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed using Chapter Tests, Skill Checks, Check Ups, Transfer Cards, Practice Pages, Little Books (e.g., <i>Drake and the Earthquake</i>), and Reading Records.</p>
<b>Fluency</b>	
RF.2.4. Read grade-level text with sufficient accuracy and <i>fluency</i> to support comprehension.	
RF.2.4.A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.	<p>Decodable Little Books (e.g., <i>What is a Legend?</i>), corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to demonstrate reading fluency and comprehension. Each Little Book is also leveled according to the Lexile® Framework.</p>

RF.2.4.B. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.	Decodable Little Books (e.g., <i>The Safari</i> ), corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to demonstrate reading fluency and comprehension through repeated readings. Each Little Book is also leveled according to the Lexile® Framework.
RF.2.4.C. Use context in grade-level text to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.	Decodable Little Books (e.g., <i>The Mummy's Crypt</i> ), corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records provide ample opportunities to demonstrate reading fluency and comprehension. Each Little Book is also leveled according to the Lexile® Framework.

## Writing

The following standards offer a focus for writing instruction to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The expected growth in student writing ability is reflected in the standards.

Standard	Reading Horizons Discovery®
<b>Text Types and Purposes</b>	
W.2.1. Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.	The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> includes one Writing Prompt per week of instruction for a total of 36 prompts. Prompts include a variety of writing styles such as narrative, informative, opinion, etc. (e.g., Write about the job you think is the best to have. Tell why you think so.) Students can use these prompts as a springboard to practicing every step in the writing process.
W.2.1.A. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons.	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .  This standard begins in Grade 3.
W.2.1.B. Provide reasons that support the opinion.	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .  This standard begins in Grade 3.

W.2.1.C. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons.	<p>Lesson 54: Sentence Structure introduces different types of sentences including compound and complex sentences.</p> <p>Lesson 67: Conjunctions introduces students to coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>These skills can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed using the correlating Chapter Tests and Practice Pages.</p> <p>In addition, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate these skills in response the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.1.D. Establish and maintain a formal style.	<p>Students have the opportunity to begin to develop a formal style in response the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 6.</p>
W.2.1.E. Provide a concluding statement or section.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.2. Write informative/ explanatory texts to introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.	<p>The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> includes one Writing Prompt per week of instruction for a total of 36 prompts. Prompts include a variety of writing styles such as narrative, informative, opinion, etc. (e.g., There are many types of fish. Compare a goldfish and a shark. Remember details such as size, shape, and color.) Students can use these prompts as a springboard to practicing every step in the writing process.</p>
W.2.2.A. Introduce a topic and group related information; include illustrations when useful to aid comprehension.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.2.B. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>



W.2.2.C Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.	<p>Lesson 54: Sentence Structure introduces different types of sentences including compound and complex sentences.</p> <p>Lesson 67: Conjunctions introduces students to coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>These skills can be practiced, reinforced, and assessed using the correlating Chapter Tests and Practice Pages.</p> <p>In addition, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate these skills in response the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
W.2.2.D. Use precise language and domain-specific words to inform about or explain the topic.	<p>Vocabulary words specific to science and math are taught in each lesson of the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 4.</p>
W.2.2.E. Establish and maintain a formal style.	<p>Students have the opportunity to begin to develop a formal style in response the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 6.</p>
W.2.2.F. Provide a concluding statement or section.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.3. Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.	<p>The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> includes one Writing Prompt per week of instruction for a total of 36 prompts. Prompts include a variety of writing styles such as narrative, informative, opinion, etc. (e.g., Opposite Day can be crazy! Write a story about how you would clean your room on Opposite Day. What would your room look like? What would you clean with?) Students can use these prompts as a springboard to practicing every step in the writing process.</p>
W.2.3.A. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>

W.2.3.B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.3.C. Use <i>temporal</i> words and phrases to signal event order.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.3.D. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 4.</p>
W.2.3.E. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.	<p>This standard begins at Grade 3. Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
<b>Production and Distribution of Writing</b>	
W.2.4. With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose.	<p>The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> includes one Writing Prompt per week of instruction for a total of 36 prompts. Prompts include a variety of writing styles such as narrative, informative, opinion, etc. Students can use these prompts as a springboard to practicing every step in the writing process.</p> <p>Teachers can guide and support students as they practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
W.2.5. With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.	<p>The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> includes one Writing Prompt per week of instruction for a total of 36 prompts. Prompts include a variety of writing styles such as narrative, informative, opinion, etc. Students can use these prompts as a springboard to practicing every step in the writing process.</p> <p>Teachers can guide and support students as they practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>

W.2.6. With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish some writing, including in collaboration with peers.	Teachers can guide and support students in the use of various digital tools as they employ each aspect of the writing process in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
<b>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</b>	
W.2.7. Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a variety of print and/or digital sources on a single topic to produce a report, record science observations).	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
W.2.8. Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> . Little Books can be used as a source of information depending on the topic.
W.2.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> . Little Books can be used as a source of information depending on the topic.  This standard begins in Grade 4.
W.2.9.A. Apply Grade 4 Reading standards to literature.	This standard begins in Grade 4.
W.2.9.B. Apply Grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts.	This standard begins in Grade 4.

Range of Writing	
<p>W.2.10 Write routinely over extended time frames, time for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• research</li> <li>• reflection</li> <li>• revision</li> </ul> <p>and shorter time frames (e.g., a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>	<p>The process of Dictation and Practice Pages provide opportunities to practice writing for shorter time frames.</p> <p>The <i>Spelling Supplement</i> includes one Writing Prompt per week of instruction for a total of 36 prompts. Prompts include a variety of writing styles such as narrative, informative, opinion, etc. Students can use these prompts as a springboard to practicing every step in the writing process.</p>
Speaking and Listening	
<p>The following standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.</p>	
Standard	Reading Horizons Discovery®
Comprehension and Collaboration	
<p>SL.2.1. Participate in <i>collaborative conversations/discussions</i> with diverse partners about Grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p>	
<p>SL.2.1.A. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).</p>	<p>Many games in the <i>Games Supplement</i> (e.g., Teacher/Teacher on p. 43) provide opportunities for students to work collaboratively with others, listen, and follow rules. Students have the opportunity to work with peers as they read Little Books, complete Practice Pages, and use Transfer Cards in pairs or groups of students.</p>
<p>SL.2.1.B. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others.</p>	<p>There are many opportunities throughout the program for groups of students to discuss the content of connected text. In addition, scripted lessons throughout the direct instruction materials provide ample opportunities for teachers to ask questions that lead to multiple exchange conversations.</p>
<p>SL.2.1.C. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.</p>	<p>Students have the opportunity to ask clarifying questions as they read and discuss text included in the Little Books (e.g., <i>The Skipping Fish</i>).</p>

SL.2.1.D. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.	<p>Discussion of the topics addressed in the Little Books provide students with the opportunity to explain their own ideas and understanding of each topic.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
SL.2.2. <i>Recount</i> or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud, information presented orally, or through other media.	Little Books (e.g., <i>Beth and Josh</i> ), their corresponding comprehension questions, and Reading Records can provide ample opportunities to practice this skill.
SL.2.3. Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.	There are many opportunities for students to ask and answer clarifying questions throughout the course of instruction, practice and application activities, and the discussion of Little Book texts (e.g., <i>A Blaze on a Ship</i> ).
<b>Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas</b>	
SL.2.4. Tell a story or <i>recount</i> an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
SL.2.5. Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other <i>visual displays</i> to stories or <i>recounts</i> of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.	Students have the opportunity to write scripts for audio recordings in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
SL.2.6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.	Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .

## Language

The following standards for grades K-5 offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Standard	Reading Horizons Discovery®
<b>Conventions of Standard English</b>	
L.2.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of <i>standard English</i> grammar and usage as appropriate for Grade 2 when writing or speaking.	
L.2.1.A. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.	<p>Students are taught these skills in the following lessons:</p> <p>Lesson 34: Nouns</p> <p>Lesson 39: Verbs</p> <p>Lesson 44: Adjectives</p> <p>Lesson 49: Adverbs</p> <p>Lesson 54: Sentence Structure</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with each lesson, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
L.2.1.B. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish) and collective nouns (e.g., group).	<p>Skills in this standard are taught in Lesson 34: Nouns. These words would also be taught as they become decodable according to the sequence of instruction (e.g., <i>Feet</i> and <i>teeth</i> would be taught in Lesson 50: Phonetic Skill 5 when students learn the ee combination.).</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with this lesson, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
L.2.1.C. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.	<p>Skills in this standard are taught in Lesson 39: Verbs.</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with this lesson, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>

<p>L.2.1.D. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).</p>	<p>Skills in this standard are taught in Lesson 34: Nouns.</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with this lesson, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
<p>L.2.1.E. Use adjectives and adverbs and choose between them depending on what is modified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use determiners, noun markers, to add specificity (e.g., a, an, the, many, few, each, every, this, that, these, those).</li> </ul>	<p>Skills in this standard are taught in Lesson 44: Adjectives, Lesson 49: Adverbs, and Lesson 63: Determiners.</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with this lesson, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
<p>L.2.1.F. Use conjunctions to form compound subjects and predicates.</p>	<p>Skills in this standard are taught in Lesson 54: Sentence Structure and Lesson 67: Conjunctions.</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
<p>L.2.1.G. Use prepositions correctly.</p>	<p>In each Most Common Words lesson, the correct part of speech is given as part of a working definition of each word. Many prepositions fall into Most Common Words lessons.</p> <p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
<p>L.2.1.H. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple sentences (e.g., The boy watched the movie; the little boy watched the movie in the afternoon; in the afternoon, the little boy watched the movie.).</p>	<p>Skills in this standard are taught in Lesson 54: Sentence Structure.</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
<p>L.2.1.I. Use <i>modal auxiliaries</i> (e.g., can, may, must) to convey various conditions.</p>	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 4.</p>



L.2.1.J. Understand and use question words, interrogatives, (e.g., who, what, when, where, why, how).	<p>Lesson 54: Sentence Structure teaches about question words and question marks.</p> <p>In addition to the Practice Pages and activities associated with this lesson, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
L.2.1.K. Print all upper- and lowercase letters accurately. By the end of Grade 2, produce some cursive upper- and lowercase letters.	<p>Lessons 1, 6, 8, 10, and 13 teach how to print upper/ lowercase of all letters of the alphabet. Daily Dictation, Letter Formation Pages and Practice Pages provide ample opportunities for students to practice this skill. Cursive writing is not taught explicitly but could be integrated into letter instruction including during use of the Practice Pages and Writing Prompts.</p>
L.2.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of <i>standard English</i> capitalization, punctuation, and spelling as appropriate for Grade 2 when writing.	
L.2.2.A. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.	<p>Lesson 5: Capitalization teaches students to capitalize the first word in a sentence, the pronoun <i>I</i>, dates, and names (including names of holidays, products, and geographic places). Lesson 54: Sentence Structure reinforces this skill. Students can practice proper capitalization with each lesson's accompanying Practice Pages. <i>Spelling Supplement</i> resources also provide opportunities to reinforce and practice capitalization in writing.</p> <p>In addition to daily sentence Dictation, Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
L.2.2.B. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives.	<p>Lesson 30: Contractions teaches the use of apostrophes in contractions, while Lesson 34: Nouns teaches the use of apostrophes in possessives.</p> <p>In addition to daily sentence Dictation, Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
L.2.2.C. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.	<p>Lesson 21: Commas teaches commas in greetings and closings of letters.</p> <p>In addition to daily sentence Dictation, Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>

<p>L.2.2.D. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage, badge; boy, boil).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries as needed to check and correct spellings.</li> <li>Reference spelling patterns chart to clarify types of spelling patterns.</li> </ul>	<p>All lessons in <i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i>® and the <i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i>® <i>Spelling Supplement</i> focus on building this skill from both decoding and encoding processes.</p> <p>As students build reading and spelling skills that follow predictable patterns, they are empowered to read and spell any word that follows a particular skill.</p> <p>In addition to daily sentence Dictation, Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>The software also includes a Spelling and Word Recognition test.</p> <p>Specific examples listed in the standard are covered in the following lessons:</p> <p><i>cage</i> → <i>badge</i></p> <p>Reading Lesson 47 and Spelling Lesson Week 12: Another Sound for C and G.</p> <p><i>boy</i> → <i>boil</i></p> <p>Reading Lesson 88 and Spelling Lesson Week 31: Special Vowel Sounds OI/OY</p> <p><i>Reading Horizons Discovery</i>® includes a number of posters that students can reference, including a poster about spelling with specific vowel teams.</p>
<p><b>Knowledge of Language</b></p>	
<p>L.2.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions as appropriate for Grade 2 when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p>	
<p>L.2.3.A. Choose words and phrases for effect.</p>	<p>Students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>
<p>L.2.3.B. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written <i>standard English</i>.</p>	<p>Lesson 30: Contractions teaches when the use of contractions is appropriate in text (i.e., to represent dialogue) and when conventions should be more formal (e.g., when writing informational text).</p> <p>Students have the opportunity to observe and demonstrate this skill through use of the Little Books and in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>This standard begins in Grade 3.</p>

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
L.2.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on Grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.	
L.2.4.A. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	Little Books and <i>Spelling Supplement</i> Cloze Passages provide ample opportunities to practice this skill.
L.2.4.B. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell).	<p>In conjunction with teaching students to read and understand affixes, explicit morphological instruction of affixes is included in multiple lessons throughout the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>The corresponding decoding lessons teaching affixes are listed below:</p> <p>Lesson 23: Plurals  Lesson 28: Digraphs  Lesson 34: Nouns  Lesson 37: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 1 and 2  Lesson 38: Three Sounds of <i>-ED</i>  Lesson 39: Verbs  Lesson 48: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 3 and 4  Lesson 55: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skill 5  Lesson 71: Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in Y  Lesson 79: Root Words, Prefixes, and Suffixes</p> <p>Specific suffixes (including <i>-s</i>, <i>-ed</i>, and <i>-ing</i>) are also taught in tandem with other skills, such as Consonant Digraphs, Vowel Digraphs, <i>R</i>-controlled vowels, etc.</p> <p>Throughout the course, teachers are trained to teach word meaning and provide context sentences as students are exposed to new vocabulary.</p>

<p>L.2.4.C. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).</p>	<p>In conjunction with teaching students to read frequently occurring root words and their inflectional forms, explicit instruction of root words and their meanings is included in multiple lessons throughout the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>The corresponding decoding lessons teaching affixes are listed below:</p> <p>Lesson 37: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 1 and 2</p> <p>Lesson 38: Three Sounds of -ED</p> <p>Lesson 39: Verbs</p> <p>Lesson 48: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 3 and 4</p> <p>Lesson 55: Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skill 5</p> <p>Lesson 71: Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in Y</p> <p>Lesson 79: Root Words, Prefixes, and Suffixes</p> <p>Throughout the course, teachers are trained to teach word meaning and provide context sentences as students are exposed to new vocabulary.</p>
<p>L.2.4.D. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark).</p>	<p>Lesson 26: Compound Words teaches students the nature of compound words.</p> <p>Explicit instruction of compound words is also addressed in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p> <p>In addition to daily sentence Dictation, Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>
<p>L.2.5. Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and <i>nuances</i> in word meanings.</p>	
<p>L.2.5.A. Sort words into categories based on multiple attributes (e.g., A large apple can be categorized by its color, size, and as a fruit.) To gain a sense of the concept that items can be categorized by more than one characteristic.</p>	<p>Explicit vocabulary instruction and practice is a focus of each lesson in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i>.</p>

L.2.5.B. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).	Explicit vocabulary instruction and practice is a focus of each lesson in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
L.2.5.C. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g. describe foods that are spicy or juicy).	Explicit vocabulary instruction and practice is a focus of each lesson in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
L.2.5.D. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g. look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.	Explicit vocabulary instruction and practice is a focus of each lesson in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> .
L.2.6. Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., When other kids are happy that makes me happy).	<p>Skills in this standard are explicitly taught in Lesson 44: Adjectives and Lesson 49: Adverbs.</p> <p>In addition to daily sentence Dictation, Practice Pages and activities associated with these lessons, students have the opportunity to practice and demonstrate this skill in response to the writing activities included in the <i>Spelling Supplement</i> (e.g., Writing Prompt: Blake likes to try new foods. Some of the things he eats are spicy. Write about the spiciest food you have ever tasted.).</p> <p>Transfer Cards, Little Books, and Little Book comprehension questions also provide students with opportunities to demonstrate this skill.</p>

# Reading Horizons Discovery®

## Little Book Library Details

Title	Chapter	Lesson Number	Skill	Lexile
A Fox	2	18	L-Blends	420L
Fred	2	19	R-Blends	400L
Ants	2	20	S-Blends	480L
The Twins	2	22	Two Extra Blends	410L
Class Pets	2	23	Double S, F, and Z and Plurals	350L
Bill and the Strong Smell	2	25	Special Vowel Combinations	370L
Hens	2	27	Voiced and Voiceless and the TH Digraphs	460L
Beth and Josh	2	28	Digraphs CH, SH, WH, and PH	460L
Pirate Flags	3	32	Phonetic Skill 1	440L
The Lost Map	3	33	Phonetic Skill 2	380L
Mack and the Pirate King	3	35	Spelling with -CK	430L
The Skipping Fish	3	37	Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 1 and 2	530L
The Youngest Pirate	3	38	Three Sounds of -ED	540L
The Chest of Gold	3	40	Vowel Families O and I	450L
All About Oil	3	42	Phonetic Skill 3	480L
Whales	3	43	Phonetic Skill 4	480L
A Blaze on a Ship	3	45	Spelling with -KE	330L
Prince Gene	3	47	Another Sound for C and G	390L
A Close Call	3	48	Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skills 3 and 4	400L
Parts of a Ship	3	50	Phonetic Skill 5	NP
Sage	3	52	Spelling with -K	390L
Brine Shrimp	3	53	Digraph Blends	610L
Old Will Kidd	3	55	Adding Suffixes to Phonetic Skill 5	470L
The Pirate Ghost	3	57	Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGHT	450L
The Red-Eyed Tree Frog	4	59	Many Jobs of Y	570L
A Trip to Egypt	4	61	Decoding Skill 1	600L
The Zebra	4	62	The Schwa	560L

Title	Chapter	Lesson Number	Skill	Lexile
The Safari	4	64	Last Job of Y	710L
The Hyrax	4	66	Decoding Skill 2	490L
Penny's Lesson	4	68	Double Consonants	650L
Be Nice To Dogs	4	69	LE at the End of a Word	570L
The Mummy's Crypt	4	71	Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in Y	350L
Kenya	4	73	Decoding Two-Syllable Words	650L
Lagos	4	74	Spelling with -C	620L
Garth's Wish	5	76	Murmur Diphthong AR	400L
Cora and the Unicorn	5	77	Murmur Diphthong OR	500L
Thor, God of Thunder	5	78	Murmur Diphthongs ER, UR, and IR	580L
The Magic Swan	5	80	Exceptions to Murmur Diphthongs	580L
Games from the Middle Ages	5	82	Decoding Multi-Syllabic Words	670L
Sir Walter	5	83	More Digraphs	620L
The Printing Press	5	84	Digraphs with Plural Endings and Multi-Syllabic Words with Digraphs	630L
An Awesome Meal	5	86	Special Vowel Sounds AU/AW	430L
A Fun Day at the Tower	5	87	Special Vowel Sounds OU/OW	610L
What Is a Legend?	5	88	Special Vowel Sounds OI/OY	590L
The Raccoon in Mushroom Forest	5	89	Special Vowel Sounds OO and OO	430L
Drake and the Earthquake	5	90	Spelling with -KE, -CK, -K, and -C	520L
Gavin and the Dragon	5	91	Decoding Exceptions	450L
Inventions from the Middle Ages	5	93	Other Suffixes: -TION, -SION, and -OUS	710L
Castles	5	94	Letter Combinations That Split	590L
Neima's Necklace	6	95	Other Sounds for EA and IE/EI	610L
Dinosaurs	6	96	Reversed Vowels	650L
Henry's Discovery	6	97	Sounds of EU and EW	690L
What Are Petroglyphs?	6	99	Practicing Multi-Syllabic Words	660L
Fossils	6	100	Spelling with -SS, -SE, and -CE	680L