Berkeley Unified School District  
GUIDE FOR FAMILIES  
SECOND GRADE REPORT CARDS

The Berkeley Unified School District has made some changes to student Report Cards this school year. The purpose of this Guide is to give families a detailed explanation of the Report Card and of the District expectations. We hope that this Guide helps strengthen home-school communication. Following the overall expectations and grading for students, you will find supporting documents for English Language Arts (by Grade Level) and Social-Emotional Learning / Habits of Work.

These are the marks given to grades 1-5 students in all subjects on the report card:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>What it Stands For</th>
<th>Description of Student’s Skills and Abilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Exceeding</td>
<td>Exceeds the grade level standard. To receive a mark of 4, a student must be consistently achieving above the expectation for that standard in that trimester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Regularly meets the standards. To receive a mark of 3, a student must be consistently performing at grade level standards. The expectations outlined in the following ELA, Math and Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) sections describe what a student would be able to do in order to meet each standard over the course of the school year. This is the minimum “proficiency” target level for all students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approaching</td>
<td>Inconsistently meets the standards. To receive a mark of 2, a student is inconsistently meeting grade level standards, and may be performing up to one year below grade level in the specific standards or area indicated. If a student receives a 2 in ELA, Math or SEL, there will be a box marked with an X in the areas the student needs improvement in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Needs Significant Support</td>
<td>Does not meet the grade level standards. To receive a mark of 1, a student is not meeting grade level standards, and may be performing more than a year below grade level expectations on the State Standards for that area. If a student receives a 1 in ELA, Math or SEL, there will be a box marked with an X in the areas the student needs improvement in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>This section is not applicable as the standard was not taught during this trimester.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attendance Explanations

| Days Enrolled | Days enrolled in school since the beginning of the 2014-15 year. |
| Days Absent  | Days missed (both excused and unexcused) in the trimester. |
| Times Tardy  | Number of times a student was tardy (missed class for less than 30 minutes) |
| Times Late   | Number of times a student was late (missed class for greater than 30 minutes) |

Other Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trimester One</td>
<td>Trimester Two</td>
<td>Trimester Three</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The BUSD Report Card Analysis Process:
No individual assessment, observation or project can fully capture a student’s progress in the areas of reading, writing, listening and speaking. In BUSD, we therefore use many measures as evidence when analyzing and reporting a student’s performance in these areas. Before making a final determination regarding student proficiency and marking it on the report card, teachers analyze one-time assessments, anecdotal observations, daily student work and long-term projects. It is important to note that teachers have been reviewing the results of assessments and student work throughout the reporting period to determine next steps for instruction. The entire reporting process requires that a teacher:
- collect key samples of student work to use as evidence when reporting grades
- use a balance of one-time assessments, anecdotal observations, daily classroom work, and long-term projects to report a grade in each section
- analyze this entire body of evidence one last time in comparison to a proficient body of evidence informed by the Common Core State Standards in each content area
* Students who are at or above grade level will only receive grades in the gray portions of the report card. If a grade does not meet the grade-level expectation, an X is placed in the white sections, showing the areas in which the student needs support.

** Teachers: Please refer to your grade-level copy of the standards to further explain to parents the areas in which their children need support. The generic descriptions below do not capture the increasing demands of the standards across the grade levels.

### Fall, Winter and Spring Reading, Writing and Spelling Benchmarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B D D G I J L M N O P Q R S T U V X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 5</td>
<td>6 7 8</td>
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<td>9 10</td>
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<td>11 12 14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### READING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What materials does the teacher use to measure performance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers College Reading and Writing Project (TCRWP) Assessments, levels A-Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Reading Logs, take-home reading logs, weekly reading conferences between student and teacher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Teachers: To help parents understand the reading assessment level, have a copy of the TCRWP Fall assessment for the passage the child did not pass (this is essential for children who aren’t reading at-grade level). Use this assessment to explain which part of the system is a barrier to the student’s progress. Have the child’s reading log on hand to explain the engagement and reading volume.**

**Literature**
The performance level here is based on a student’s ability to read, comprehend and discuss narrative texts. The student can retell key ideas and details, use evidence from the text to support ideas, and understand the central message of a text. The student’s understanding of the craft and structure of a text is informed by his/her knowledge of words and phrases within that text. Students also need to understand how point of view and the overall structure of a text support the story. Students integrate ideas by comparing and contrasting characters, stories and genres. The student reads and comprehends a range of texts at the high end of the grade-level expectation.

**Informational Text**
(This genre is not assessed until winter. More information coming soon.)

**Anecdotal records:**
- Independent reading conference notes
- Small group instruction
- Text-based discussions
- Writing about reading (response journals)
- Reading Logs

**Anecdotal records and informational assessment (coming soon).**
### WRITING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing Assessment</th>
<th>What materials does the teacher use to measure performance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Each trimester students are given an on-demand writing prompt to assess their development in three genres (narrative, informative and persuasive) and across three writing dimensions (structure, development and conventions) | • TCRWP on-demand writing prompts in the specific genre (fall: narrative)  
• Learning progressions  
• Student checklists  
• Student writing samples  
• Rubrics  
• Samples of proficient writing |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing Structure</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Please see attached rubric for specific grade-level descriptions.) The student writes strong leads and endings. The writing is organized. The overall format of this piece makes sense. The student consistently uses transitions.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing Development</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Please see attached rubric for specific grade-level descriptions.) The student elaborates on a topic and crafts his/her language to create meaningful texts.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Conventions</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Please see attached rubric for specific grade-level descriptions.) The student correctly uses spelling, grammar and punctuation.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production and Distribution of Writing</th>
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</table>
| The student writes clearly and coherently. Over time, the student is able to revise and elaborate to develop and strengthen his/her writing. The student is able to use technology to publish written work. | Anecdotal records:  
• Independent writing conference notes  
• Small group instruction  
• Long-term and daily writing samples |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| The student is able to conduct short research projects and gather relevant information when producing written work. | Anecdotal records:  
• Independent writing conference notes  
• Small group instruction  
• Long-term and daily writing samples |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of Writing</th>
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</table>
| The student writes routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences. | Anecdotal records:  
• Independent writing conference notes  
• Small group instruction  
• Long-term and daily writing samples |

### LANGUAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Performance</th>
<th>What materials does the teacher use to measure performance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The student uses standard English conventions in the areas of grammar, spelling and punctuation. The student correctly uses language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. The student determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning vocabulary based on grade level reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. | Bear Spelling Inventory  
Anecdotal records:  
• Independent writing conference notes  
• Small group instruction  
• Long-term writing samples  
• Daily writing samples  
• Collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led)  
• Independent reading conference notes  
• Small group instruction  
• Text-based discussions  
• Writing about reading (response journals) |

### SPEAKING & LISTENING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Performance</th>
<th>What materials does the teacher use to measure performance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The student engages effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade level topics and texts, comprehending and building on others' ideas and expressing his/her own clearly. The student clearly presents his knowledge and ideas using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details.</td>
<td>Anecdotal evidence of individual, small-group and whole-class conversations and text-based discussions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reading Standards Grade 2

### Literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Ideas and Details</th>
<th>Informational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ask and answer questions: who, what, where, when, why, how to demonstrate understanding</td>
<td>1. Ask and answer questions: who, what, where, when, why, how to demonstrate understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Recount diverse stories, including message or lesson</td>
<td>2. Identify main topic of multiparagraphs and focus of each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Describe how characters respond to major events</td>
<td>3. Describe connection between series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Craft and Structure

| 4. Describe how words and phrases supply rhythm and meaning to story, poem, or song | 4. Describe meaning of words and phrases |
| 5. Describe structure from introduction to conclusion      | 5. Use various text features (e.g., captions, subheadings, indexes) to locate key information efficiently |
| 6. Acknowledge characters’ different points of view, including using different voice when speaking dialogue | 6. Identify main purpose, including what author wants to answer, explain, or describe |

### Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

| 7. Use illustrations and details to show understanding    | 7. Explain how images (e.g., diagram showing how machine works) contribute to and clarify a text |
| 8. N/A to literature                                      | 8. Describe how reasons support specific points made |
| 9. Compare and contrast multiple versions of story        | 9. Compare and contrast key ideas of two texts on same topic |

### Range of Reading

| 10. Read and comprehend, including prose and poetry       | 10. Read and comprehend, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts |

### Reading: Foundational Skills

1. Print Concepts: Understand organization and basic features of print
2. Phonological Awareness: Understand spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes)
3. Phonics and Word Recognition: Apply phonics and word analysis skills in isolation and in text
4. Fluency: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension

### Speaking and Listening

#### Comprehension and Collaboration

1. Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners (peers, adults, small/large groups)
2. Recount or describe key ideas of text or information received orally or through other media
3. Ask and answer questions of speaker to clarify or to gain additional information and understanding

#### Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

4. Tell a story or recount experience, with relevant, descriptive details - audibly in coherent sentences
5. Create audio recordings with drawings or visual displays to clarify ideas, thoughts and feelings
6. Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation to provide detail, clarification
## Writing Standards Grade 2

### Text Types and Purposes

1. Write opinion pieces: introduce topic or book, state opinion, supply reasons, use linking words (e.g. because, and, also) and closing statement or section
2. Write informative/explanatory texts: introduce topic, use facts to develop points, and conclude
3. Write narratives recounting well-elaborated event or sequenced events; detailed actions, thoughts, feelings; and sense of closure

### Production and Distribution

4. Produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose
5. Focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing
6. Use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers

### Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., use multiple texts to produce report)
8. Recall information from experiences or gather information to answer a question
9. (Begins in grade 4)

### Range of Writing

10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences

## Language Standards

### Conventions of Standard English

1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English when writing or speaking
2. Demonstrate command of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing

### Knowledge of Language

3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening

### Vocabulary Acquisition to Use

4. Using strategies, determine or clarify meaning of unknown or multiple-meaning words and phrases
5. Explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings
6. Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe

Using this Document:
This document provides specificity, connection to the Toolbox Curriculum, and behavioral exemplars for the ‘Personal/Social Behaviors’ section of the K-5 report card. It is intended to be a handy reference for conversation with families about student progress.

Social-Emotional Learning Core Domains:
- This section lists the full definition of each core domain (an abbreviated and parent-friendly definition is printed on the K-5 report card)

Related Toolbox Tools:
- This section lists the specific Toolbox Tools that target the corresponding social-emotional domain
- Teachers can refer to the Toolbox Tools related to a child’s area of struggle or particular strength for teaching suggestions.

Possible Behavioral Descriptors:
- This section provides specific examples of how these overarching domains may manifest in the classroom. These specific descriptors are a great jumping off point for a discussion of strength or weaknesses in parent conferences.
- Consider whether or not a child’s particular strength or area of struggle is seen across settings (classroom, yard, small-group, large-group).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supporting Document: Personal/Social Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social-Emotional Learning Core Domains</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Awareness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to accurately recognize one’s emotions and thoughts and their influence on behavior. This includes accurately assessing one’s strengths and limitations and possessing a well-grounded sense of confidence and optimism.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Habits of Work</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refers to observable study and organizational habits critical for academic success.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Supporting Document: Personal/Social Behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social-Emotional Learning Core Domains</th>
<th>Related Toolbox Tools</th>
<th>Possible Behavioral Descriptors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Self-Management** - The ability to regulate one’s emotions, thoughts, and behaviors effectively in different situations. This includes managing stress, controlling impulses, motivating oneself, and setting and working toward achieving personal and academic goals. | - Breathing Tool  
- Quiet/Safe Place Tool  
- Personal Space Tool  
- Patience Tool  
- Courage Tool  
- Using our Words Tool  
- Apology and Forgiveness Tool | - Works independently with focus  
- Controls impulses during class  
- Able to recover quickly from setbacks  
- Able to use coping strategies when needed  
- Able to wait quietly  
- Uses a variety of strategies when challenged  
- Uses words to express big emotions  
- Uses feedback to improve performance  
- Follows directions  
- Organizes materials to be prepared |
| **Social Awareness** - The ability to take the perspective of and empathize with others from diverse backgrounds and cultures, to understand social and ethical norms for behavior, and to recognize family, school, and community resources and supports. | - Listening Tool  
- Empathy Tool  
- Personal Space Tool  
- Using our Words Tool  
- Garbage Can Tool  
- Please and Thank You Tool  
- Apology and Forgiveness Tool  
- Patience Tool | - Listens to classmates and teacher  
- Shows curiosity and openness to those of diverse backgrounds  
- Seeks to understand cultural background of others  
- Shares space and materials  
- Listens when others speak  
- Respects self, others, and materials  
- Asks for help when needed  
- Provides support to peers in need  
- Understands behavioral expectations in classroom and on the yard |
| **Relationship Skills** - The ability to establish and maintain healthy and rewarding relationships with diverse individuals and groups. This includes communicating clearly, listening actively, cooperating, resisting inappropriate social pressure, negotiating conflict constructively, and seeking and offering help when needed. | - Listening Tool  
- Empathy Tool  
- Personal Space Tool  
- Using our Words Tool  
- Garbage Can Tool  
- Please and Thank You Tool  
- Apology and Forgiveness Tool  
- Patience Tool  
- Courage Tool | - Participates in class activities  
- Works cooperatively with peers  
- Works effectively on group assignments  
- Apologizes when having hurt someone  
- Listens actively to adults and peers  
- Seeks to resolve conflicts with peers  
- Offers to be an ally to peers in need  
- Resists negative social pressure  
- Seeks adult help when appropriate  
- Engages in cooperative play  
- Takes responsibility for own actions  
- Separates from caregiver when needed |
| **Responsible Decision-Making** - The ability to make constructive and respectful choices about personal behavior and social interactions based on consideration of ethical standards, safety concerns, social norms, the realistic evaluation of consequences of various actions, and the well-being of self and others. | - Breathing Tool  
- Listening tool  
- Empathy Tool  
- Using our Words Tool  
- Garbage Can Tool  
- Apology and Forgiveness Tool  
- Patience Tool  
- Courage Tool | - Makes choices that are safe and responsible  
- Able to make tough decisions when needed  
- Asks questions to deepen understanding  
- Seeks assistance when needed  
- Considers the outcome of decisions before acting  
- Considers ethical and safety issues when making decisions  
- Stops and thinks before acting  
- Speaks his/her truth |
Materials Needed for Completing Report Card:

K-1

- Trimester Assessments (as one indicator)
- Other measures of proficiency including Module assessments, exit tickets, observational notes, etc.
- Report Card Clusters/Standards Analysis Sheet

2-5

- Mid- and End-of-Module Assessments (as one indicator)
- Other measures of proficiency including exit tickets, observational notes, etc.
- Report Card Clusters/Standards Analysis Sheet

Standards for Math Practice (MPs)

- All standards are gray and thus “Open.”
- The focus MPs for each trimester are indicated on the Clusters/Standards Analysis sheet indicating the Module that addresses them.
- Specific considerations for each MP for each Module are contained in each Module’s “Overview” section. These paragraphs will give you a good idea of what the Math Practice Standard looks like in that Module.
- You do not have to report out on all the focus MPs for each trimester; report out on those that were a definite focus on your class.
- Mark “N/A” for the MPs that you do not report out on.

Reporting on Math “Domains” and “Clusters”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mathematics</th>
<th>T1</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations &amp; Algebraic Thinking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solves 1- and 2-Step Addition and Subtraction Word Problems</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works with Equal Groups of Objects to Gain Foundations for Multiplication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers &amp; Operations in Base Ten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Understands Place Value</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses Place Value Knowledge and Properties of Operations to Add and Subtract</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You will be assigning grades only to “Domains,” the largest headings in the standards.
- All the Domains are gray and thus “Open.” If the Domain was not a focus (i.e. none of its standards were addressed), mark with “N/A.”
• If a student is proficient in the domain (receiving a 4 or 3), do not mark any of the clusters.

• If a student is not proficient in the domain (receiving a 2 or 1), put an “X” in the “Cluster(s)” below the Domain that indicate the area of student struggle. If the cluster was not addressed in the trimester (some will be; some won’t), leave blank.

• Not all of the clusters are on the report card. In cases where a student is not proficient due to struggle in a cluster that isn’t listed, clarify the student’s progress in the comments section regarding that cluster and/or standards.

• Often students will have worked on part of the standard during the given trimester; for example only addition but not subtraction. Students should be marked on the work they’ve done so far in that standard/cluster (i.e. if they’re proficient in adding, they’ll receive a 3 or 4, even though they haven’t “mastered” the entire standard) with clarification being made in the comments section.

Fluency Standards

• Each grade level has Common Core Fluency standards. These are assessed in the Modules each trimester, but should be reported on each trimester so that students’ fluency needs and growth can be indicated.

• The third-grade fluency standard “Multiplies and Divides within 100” is listed on report cards for third, fourth, and fifth grades because it is a crucial standard to master before moving on to sixth grade.

• Simple assessments, including Sprints from other Modules, can be used to measure student proficiency.

Basic Grading Guidelines

• Multiple indicators of student progress should be used to measure trimester proficiency, including Exit Tickets (from toward end of Module), observational notes, Mid- and End-of-Module assessments, and teacher-created assessments, sheets, activities, etc.

• Effort, homework, group projects, or extra credit should not be used in deciding on final grade

Performance Levels for Content Standards

• The rubrics for the End-of-Module assessments in A Story of Units will serve as a general guide for calibrating 4, 3, 2 & 1 within BUSD. A “4” means the student is able to work with the standard without error, which indicates “exceeding” proficiency. A “3” means the student is able to work with the standard with accuracy most of the time. A “2” indicates student is able to work with the standard independently and with accuracy some of the time. A “1” indicates the student cannot work with the standard independently.

• Specific indicators for these levels should be decided by grade-level teams at each site.