

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(a) Introduction.</p> <p>(1) The English Language Arts and Reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) are organized into the following strands: Reading, where students read and understand a wide variety of literary and informational texts; Writing, where students compose a variety of written texts with a clear controlling idea, coherent organization, and sufficient detail; Research, where students are expected to know how to locate a range of relevant sources and evaluate, synthesize, and present ideas and information; Listening and Speaking, where students listen and respond to the ideas of others while contributing their own ideas in conversations and in groups; and Oral and Written Conventions, where students learn how to use the oral and written conventions of the English language in speaking and writing. The standards are cumulative--students will continue to address earlier standards as needed while they attend to standards for their grade. In fifth grade, students will engage in activities that build on their prior knowledge and skills in order to strengthen their reading, writing, and oral language skills. Students should read and write on a daily basis.</p>	<p>(a) Introduction.</p> <p>(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.</p> <p>(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.</p>	<p>The revised TEKS explicitly focus on the interconnectedness of the four domains of language and thinking throughout the standards. The seven strands are intended to be integrated and recursive. The standards also emphasize that spelling and reading are reciprocal skills.</p>
	<p>(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, STAAR Performance Level Descriptors, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.</p>	<p>Students will build on the standards and skills learned in prior grade levels with additional depth and complexity in this grade level.</p>
<p>(2) For students whose first language is not English, the students' native language serves as a foundation for English language acquisition.</p>		

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<p>(2)(A) English language learners (ELLs) are acquiring English, learning content in English, and learning to read simultaneously. For this reason, it is imperative that reading instruction should be comprehensive and that students receive instruction in phonemic awareness, phonics, decoding, and word attack skills while simultaneously being taught academic vocabulary and comprehension skills and strategies. Reading instruction that enhances ELL's ability to decode unfamiliar words and to make sense of those words in context will expedite their ability to make sense of what they read and learn from reading. Additionally, developing fluency, spelling, and grammatical conventions of academic language must be done in meaningful contexts and not in isolation.</p>		
<p>(2)(B) For ELLs, comprehension of texts requires additional scaffolds to support comprehensible input. ELL students should use the knowledge of their first language (e.g., cognates) to further vocabulary development. Vocabulary needs to be taught in the context of connected discourse so that language is meaningful. ELLs must learn how rhetorical devices in English differ from those in their native language. At the same time English learners are learning in English, the focus is on academic English, concepts, and the language structures specific to the content.</p>	<p>(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.</p>	<p>The revised standards focus on the importance of encouraging EL students to use their native language to enhance their learning and on providing scaffolded instruction to support the needs of ELs.</p>
<p>(2)(C) During initial stages of English development, ELLs are expected to meet standards in a second language that many monolingual English speakers find difficult to meet in their native language. However, English language learners' abilities to meet these standards will be influenced by their proficiency in English. While English language learners can analyze, synthesize, and evaluate, their level of English proficiency may impede their ability to demonstrate this knowledge during the initial stages of English language acquisition. It is also critical to understand that ELLs with no previous or with interrupted schooling will require explicit and strategic support as they acquire English and learn to learn in English simultaneously.</p>		

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<p>(3) To meet Public Education Goal 1 of the Texas Education Code, §4.002, which states, "The students in the public education system will demonstrate exemplary performance in the reading and writing of the English language," students will accomplish the essential knowledge, skills, and student expectations at Grade 2 as described in subsection (b) of this section.</p>		
<p>(4) To meet Texas Education Code, §28.002(h), which states, "... each school district shall foster the continuation of the tradition of teaching United States and Texas history and the free enterprise system in regular subject matter and in reading courses and in the adoption of textbooks," students will be provided oral and written narratives as well as other informational texts that can help them to become thoughtful, active citizens who appreciate the basic democratic values of our state and nation.</p>		
	<p>(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).</p>	<p>This includes specific information to guide the instruction of ELs in their acquisition of reading skills, their vocabulary development, and the improvement of their English-language proficiency.</p>
	<p>(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).</p>	<p>There is an emphasis on the role of oral language proficiency as it relates to student success at school.</p>
	<p>(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.</p>	

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(b) Knowledge and skills.	(b) Knowledge and skills.	
(1) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Print Awareness. Students understand how English is written and printed. Students are expected to distinguish features of a sentence (e.g., capitalization of first word, ending punctuation, commas, quotation marks).		
(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to: (A) decode multisyllabic words in context and independent of context by applying common letter-sound correspondences including (i) single letters (consonants and vowels); (iii) consonant digraphs (e.g., ng, ck, ph); and (iv) vowel digraphs (e.g., ie, ue, ew) and diphthongs (e.g., oi, ou);	(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by: (iii) decoding multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables;	This student expectation has been expanded to include all six syllable types: closed syllables, open syllables, VCe syllables, r-controlled syllables, final stable syllables, and vowel teams.
(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to: (A) decode multisyllabic words in context and independent of context by applying common letter-sound correspondences including (ii) consonant blends (e.g., thr, spl);	(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by: (i) decoding words with short, long, or variant vowels, trigraphs, and blends;	This student expectation has been expanded to include trigraphs and short, long, or variant vowels.
(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to: (B) use common syllabication patterns to decode words including: (i) closed syllable (CVC) (e.g., pic-nic, mon-ster); (ii) open syllable (CV) (e.g., ti-ger); (iii) final stable syllable (e.g., sta-tion, tum-ble); (iv) vowel-consonant-silent "e" words (VCe) (e.g., in-vite, cape); (v) r-controlled vowels (e.g., per-fect, cor-ner); and (vi) vowel digraphs and diphthongs (e.g., boy-hood, oat-meal);	(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by: (iii) decoding multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables;	

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<p>(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) decode words by applying knowledge of common spelling patterns (e.g., -ight, -ant);</p>		
<p>(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) read words with common prefixes (e.g., un-, dis-) and suffixes (e.g., -ly, -less, -ful);</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:</p> <p>(vi) decoding words with prefixes, including un-, re-, and dis-, and inflectional endings, including -s, -es, -ed, -ing, -er, and -est; and</p>	<p>This student expectation has been expanded to include inflectional endings (a subcategory of suffixes that names tense and number), including -s, -es, -ed, -ing, -er, and -est.</p>
<p>(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) identify and read abbreviations (e.g., Mr., Ave.);</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:</p> <p>(iv) decoding compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations;</p>	<p>This student expectation has been expanded to include compound words and contractions.</p>
<p>(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(F) identify and read contractions (e.g., haven't, it's);</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:</p> <p>(iv) decoding compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations;</p>	
<p>(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(G) identify and read at least 300 high-frequency words from a commonly used list; and</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:</p> <p>(vii) identifying and reading high-frequency words from a research-based list;</p>	<p>This student expectation no longer requires a minimum of 300 high-frequency words. The words are now required to come from a research-based list as opposed to a commonly used list.</p>

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<p>(2) Reading/Beginning Reading Skills/Phonics. Students use the relationships between letters and sounds, spelling patterns, and morphological analysis to decode written English. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(H) monitor accuracy of decoding.</p>		
<p>(3) Reading/Beginning Reading/Strategies. Students comprehend a variety of texts drawing on useful strategies as needed. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) use ideas (e.g., illustrations, titles, topic sentences, key words, and foreshadowing) to make and confirm predictions;</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) make, correct, or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures;</p>	Specificity has been added to include the use of text features, genre characteristics, and text structures.
<p>(3) Reading/Beginning Reading/Strategies. Students comprehend a variety of texts drawing on useful strategies as needed. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) ask relevant questions, seek clarification, and locate facts and details about stories and other texts and support answers with evidence from text; and</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;</p> <p>(I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, checking for visual cues, and asking questions when understanding breaks down.</p> <p>(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) use text evidence to support an appropriate response;</p>	
<p>(3) Reading/Beginning Reading/Strategies. Students comprehend a variety of texts drawing on useful strategies as needed. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) establish purpose for reading selected texts and monitor comprehension, making corrections and adjustments when that understanding breaks down (e.g., identifying clues, using background knowledge, generating questions, re-reading a portion aloud).</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;</p> <p>(I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, checking for visual cues, and asking questions when understanding breaks down.</p>	
<p>(4) Reading/Fluency. Students read grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. Students are expected to read aloud grade-level appropriate text with fluency (rate, accuracy, expression, appropriate phrasing) and comprehension.</p>	<p>(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to use appropriate fluency (rate, accuracy, and prosody) when reading grade-level text.</p>	

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<p>(5) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) use prefixes and suffixes to determine the meaning of words (e.g., allow/disallow);</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:</p> <p>(vi) decoding words with prefixes, including un-, re-, and dis-, and inflectional endings, including -s, -es, -ed, -ing, -er, and -est; and</p> <p>(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) identify the meaning of and use words with affixes un-, re-, -ly, -er, and -est (comparative and superlative), and -ion/tion/sion; and</p>	<p>This student expectation has been expanded to include identifying the meaning of new vocabulary.</p>
<p>(5) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) use context to determine the relevant meaning of unfamiliar words or multiple-meaning words;</p>	<p>(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words;</p>	<p>The revised SE does not specifically reference multiple-meaning words.</p>
<p>(5) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) identify and use common words that are opposite (antonyms) or similar (synonyms) in meaning; and</p>	<p>(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) identify, use, and explain the meaning of antonyms, synonyms, idioms, and homographs in context.</p>	
<p>(5) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) alphabetize a series of words and use a dictionary or a glossary to find words.</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) alphabetize a series of words and use a dictionary or glossary to find words; and</p>	
<p>(6) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) identify moral lessons as themes in well-known fables, legends, myths, or stories; and</p>		<p>Instruction of children's literature, including folktales, fables, fairy tales, legends, and myths is referenced in SE 9(A).</p>

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<p>(6) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) compare different versions of the same story in traditional and contemporary folktales with respect to their characters, settings, and plot.</p>		Instruction of children's literature, including folktales, fables, fairy tales, legends, and myths is referenced in SE 9(A).
<p>(7) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Poetry. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of poetry and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to describe how rhyme, rhythm, and repetition interact to create images in poetry.</p>		Instruction of poetry is encompassed in SEs 9(B) and 12(A).
<p>(8) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Drama. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of drama and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to identify the elements of dialogue and use them in informal plays.</p>	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) discuss elements of drama such as characters, dialogue, and setting;</p>	
<p>(9) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) describe similarities and differences in the plots and settings of several works by the same author; and</p>	<p>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) describe and understand plot elements, including the main events, the conflict, and the resolution, for texts read aloud and independently; and</p> <p>(D) describe the importance of the setting.</p>	
<p>(9) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) describe main characters in works of fiction, including their traits, motivations, and feelings.</p>	<p>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) describe the main character's (characters') internal and external traits;</p>	
<p>(10) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Literary Nonfiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the varied structural patterns and features of literary nonfiction and respond by providing evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to distinguish between fiction and nonfiction.</p>		Although literary nonfiction is not specifically referenced in the revised TEKS, instruction is encompassed in Knowledge and Skills 9, multiple genres.

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<p>(11) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Sensory Language. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about how an author's sensory language creates imagery in literary text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to recognize that some words and phrases have literal and non-literal meanings (e.g., take steps).</p>	<p>(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to: (D) discuss the use of descriptive, literal, and figurative language;</p>	<p>Specificity has been added to include figurative language.</p>
<p>(12) Reading/Comprehension of Text/Independent Reading. Students read independently for sustained periods of time and produce evidence of their reading. Students are expected to read independently for a sustained period of time and paraphrase what the reading was about, maintaining meaning.</p>	<p>(5) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.</p>	<p>Specificity has been added to include independent reading with student-selected texts.</p>
<p>(13) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author's purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to identify the topic and explain the author's purpose in writing the text.</p>	<p>(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to: (A) discuss the author's purpose for writing text;</p>	
<p>(14) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about and understand expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to: (A) identify the main idea in a text and distinguish it from the topic;</p>	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to: (D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, including: (i) the central idea and supporting evidence with adult assistance;</p>	<p>For instructional purposes, main idea and central idea may be used interchangeably. Note that the revised SE requires adult assistance.</p>
<p>(14) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about and understand expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to: (B) locate the facts that are clearly stated in a text;</p>		
<p>(14) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about and understand expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to: (C) describe the order of events or ideas in a text; and</p>		

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<p>(14) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about and understand expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) use text features (e.g., table of contents, index, headings) to locate specific information in text.</p>	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, including:</p> <p>(ii) features and graphics to locate and gain information; and</p>	
<p>(15) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Text. Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) follow written multi-step directions; and</p>		Procedural text is encompassed in SEs (9)(D)(i)-(iii).
<p>(15) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Text. Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) use common graphic features to assist in the interpretation of text (e.g., captions, illustrations).</p>		Procedural text is encompassed in SEs (9)(D)(i)-(iii).
<p>(16) Reading/Media Literacy. Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) recognize different purposes of media (e.g., informational, entertainment);</p>		
<p>(16) Reading/Media Literacy. Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) describe techniques used to create media messages (e.g., sound, graphics); and</p>		
<p>(16) Reading/Media Literacy. Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) identify various written conventions for using digital media (e.g., e-mail, website, video game).</p>		

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<p>(17) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) plan a first draft by generating ideas for writing (e.g., drawing, sharing ideas, listing key ideas);</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) plan a first draft by generating ideas for writing such as drawing and brainstorming;</p>	
<p>(17) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts by sequencing ideas through writing sentences;</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused piece of writing by:</p> <p>(i) organizing with structure; and</p>	
<p>(17) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) revise drafts by adding or deleting words, phrases, or sentences;</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) revise drafts by adding, deleting, or rearranging words, phrases, or sentences;</p>	
<p>(17) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts for grammar, punctuation, and spelling using a teacher-developed rubric;</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(i) complete sentences with subject-verb agreement;</p> <p>(ii) past, present, and future verb tense;</p> <p>(iii) singular, plural, common, and proper nouns;</p> <p>(iv) adjectives, including articles;</p> <p>(v) adverbs that convey time and adverbs that convey place;</p> <p>(vi) prepositions and prepositional phrases;</p> <p>(vii) pronouns, including subjective, objective, and possessive cases;</p> <p>(viii) coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects and predicates;</p> <p>(ix) capitalization of months, days of the week, and the salutation and conclusion of a letter;</p> <p>(x) end punctuation, apostrophes in contractions, and commas with items in a series and in dates; and</p> <p>(xi) correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns and rules and high-frequency words; and</p>	<p>The revised TEKS provide more specificity for grammar, mechanics, and spelling.</p>

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(17) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) publish and share writing with others.</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) publish and share writing.</p>	
<p>(18) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write brief stories that include a beginning, middle, and end; and</p>	<p>(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) compose literary texts, including personal narratives and poetry;</p>	
<p>(18) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) write short poems that convey sensory details.</p>	<p>(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) compose literary texts, including personal narratives and poetry;</p>	
<p>(19) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write brief compositions about topics of interest to the student;</p>	<p>(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) compose informational texts, including procedural texts and reports; and</p>	
<p>(19) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) write short letters that put ideas in a chronological or logical sequence and use appropriate conventions (e.g., date, salutation, closing); and</p>	<p>(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) compose correspondence such as thank you notes or letters.</p>	
<p>(19) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) write brief comments on literary or informational texts.</p>	<p>(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) write brief comments on literary or informational texts that demonstrate an understanding of the text;</p>	
<p>(20) Writing/Persuasive Texts. Students write persuasive texts to influence the attitudes or actions of a specific audience on specific issues. Students are expected to write persuasive statements about issues that are important to the student for the appropriate audience in the school, home, or local community.</p>		

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) understand and use the following parts of speech in the context of reading, writing, and speaking:</p> <p>(i) verbs (past, present, and future);</p> <p>(ii) nouns (singular/plural, common/proper);</p> <p>(iii) adjectives (e.g., descriptive: old, wonderful; articles: a, an, the);</p> <p>(iv) adverbs (e.g., time: before, next; manner: carefully, beautifully);</p> <p>(v) prepositions and prepositional phrases;</p> <p>(vi) pronouns (e.g., he, him); and</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(i) complete sentences with subject-verb agreement;</p> <p>(ii) past, present, and future verb tense;</p> <p>(iii) singular, plural, common, and proper nouns;</p> <p>(iv) adjectives, including articles;</p> <p>(v) adverbs that convey time and adverbs that convey place;</p> <p>(vi) prepositions and prepositional phrases;</p> <p>(vii) pronouns, including subjective, objective, and possessive cases;</p>	<p>The revised TEKS address oral and written conventions by requiring students to apply the skills through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) understand and use the following parts of speech in the context of reading, writing, and speaking:</p> <p>(vii) time-order transition words;</p>		
<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) use complete sentences with correct subject-verb agreement; and</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(i) complete sentences with subject-verb agreement;</p>	<p>The revised TEKS address oral and written conventions by requiring students to apply the skills through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(21) Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) distinguish among declarative and interrogative sentences.</p>		
<p>(22) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) write legibly leaving appropriate margins for readability;</p>		

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(22) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) use capitalization for:</p> <p>(i) proper nouns;</p> <p>(ii) months and days of the week;</p> <p>(iii) the salutation and closing of a letter;</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(iii) singular, plural, common, and proper nouns;</p> <p>(ix) capitalization of months, days of the week, and the salutation and conclusion of a letter;</p>	<p>The revised TEKS address oral and written conventions by requiring students to apply the skills through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(22) Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) recognize and use punctuation marks, including:</p> <p>(i) ending punctuation in sentences;</p> <p>(ii) apostrophes and contractions; and</p> <p>(iii) apostrophes and possessives.</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(x) end punctuation, apostrophes in contractions, and commas with items in a series and in dates; and</p>	<p>The revised TEKS address oral and written conventions by requiring students to apply the skills through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) use phonological knowledge to match sounds to letters to construct unknown words;</p>		
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) spell words with common orthographic patterns and rules:</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(xi) correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns and rules and high-frequency words; and</p>	<p>The revised TEKS require students to apply their knowledge of spelling through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) spell words with common orthographic patterns and rules:</p> <p>(i) complex consonants (e.g., hard and soft c and g, ck);</p> <p>(ii) r-controlled vowels;</p> <p>(iii) long vowels (e.g., VCe-hope); and</p> <p>(iv) vowel digraphs (e.g., oo-book, fool, ee-feet), diphthongs (e.g., ou-out, ow-cow, oi-coil, oy-toy);</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <p>(i) spelling one-syllable and multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables;</p> <p>(ii) spelling words with silent letters such as knife and gnat;</p>	<p>This student expectation has been expanded to include spelling of the six syllable types and words with silent letters.</p>

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) spell high-frequency words from a commonly used list;</p>	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(xi) correct spelling of words with grade-appropriate orthographic patterns and rules and high-frequency words; and</p>	<p>The revised TEKS require students to apply their knowledge of spelling through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(D) spell base words with inflectional endings (e.g., -ing and -ed);</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <p>(vi) spelling words with prefixes, including un-, re-, and dis-, and inflectional endings, including -s, -es, -ed, -ing, -er, and -est;</p>	<p>This student expectation has been expanded to include spelling words with prefixes.</p>
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(E) spell simple contractions (e.g., isn't, aren't, can't); and</p>	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <p>(iii) spelling compound words, contractions, and common abbreviations;</p> <p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, including:</p> <p>(x) end punctuation, apostrophes in contractions, and commas with items in a series and in dates; and</p>	<p>The revised TEKS require students to apply their knowledge of spelling through writing and editing drafts.</p>
<p>(23) Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(F) use resources to find correct spellings.</p>		
<p>(24) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) generate a list of topics of class-wide interest and formulate open-ended questions about one or two of the topics; and</p>	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) generate questions for formal and informal inquiry with adult assistance;</p>	<p>Note that the revised SE requires adult assistance.</p>

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(24) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) decide what sources of information might be relevant to answer these questions.</p>	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) identify primary and secondary sources;</p>	
<p>(25) Research/Gathering Sources. Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) gather evidence from available sources (natural and personal) as well as from interviews with local experts;</p>	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) Identify and gather relevant sources and information to answer the questions;</p>	
<p>(25) Research/Gathering Sources. Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) use text features (e.g., table of contents, alphabetized index, headings) in age-appropriate reference works (e.g., picture dictionaries) to locate information; and</p>		
<p>(25) Research/Gathering Sources. Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(C) record basic information in simple visual formats (e.g., notes, charts, picture graphs, diagrams).</p>	<p>(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as illustrating or writing; and</p>	The cognitive complexity of this SE now requires the student to interact with sources in meaningful ways.
<p>(26) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to revise the topic as a result of answers to initial research questions.</p>	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) demonstrate understanding of information gathered;</p>	
<p>(27) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students (with adult assistance) are expected to create a visual display or dramatization to convey the results of the research.</p>	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(G) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal, to present results.</p>	Multimodal presentations include more than one method of delivery.

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>(28) Listening and Speaking/Listening. Students use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(A) listen attentively to speakers and ask relevant questions to clarify information; and</p>	<p>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) listen actively, ask relevant questions to clarify information, and answer questions using multi-word responses;</p>	
<p>(28) Listening and Speaking/Listening. Students use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:</p> <p>(B) follow, restate, and give oral instructions that involve a short related sequence of actions.</p>	<p>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) follow, restate, and give oral instructions that involve a short, related sequence of actions;</p>	
<p>(29) Listening and Speaking/Speaking. Students speak clearly and to the point, using the conventions of language. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to share information and ideas that focus on the topic under discussion, speaking clearly at an appropriate pace, using the conventions of language.</p>	<p>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) share information and ideas that focus on the topic under discussion, speaking clearly at an appropriate pace and using the conventions of language;</p>	
<p>(30) Listening and Speaking/Teamwork. Students work productively with others in teams. Students continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to follow agreed-upon rules for discussion, including listening to others, speaking when recognized, and making appropriate contributions.</p>	<p>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) work collaboratively with others by following agreed-upon rules for discussion, including listening to others, speaking when recognized, making appropriate contributions, and building on the ideas of others; and</p>	
Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills.		
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author's message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) establish purposes for reading selected texts based upon content to enhance comprehension;</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts;</p>	

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Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self- directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) ask literal questions of text;</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information;</p>	
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self- directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) monitor and adjust comprehension (e.g., using background knowledge, creating sensory images, re-reading a portion aloud, generating questions);</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) create mental images to deepen understanding;</p> <p>(I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, checking for visual cues, and asking questions when understanding breaks down.</p>	
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self- directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) make inferences about text using textual evidence to support understanding;</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding;</p>	
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self- directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) retell important events in stories in logical order; and</p>	<p>(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) retell and paraphrase texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;</p>	

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Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
<p>Figure 19: Reading/Comprehension Skills. Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author’s message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self- directed, critical readers. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) make connections to own experiences, to ideas in other texts, and to the larger community and discuss textual evidence.</p>	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society;</p> <p>(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources;</p>	
	New TEKS	
	<p>(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) develop social communication such as distinguishing between asking and telling.</p>	
	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) demonstrate phonological awareness by:</p> <p>(i) producing a series of rhyming words;</p> <p>(ii) distinguishing between long and short vowel sounds in one-syllable and multi-syllable words;</p> <p>(iii) recognizing the change in spoken word when a specified phoneme is added, changed, or removed; and</p> <p>(iv) manipulating phonemes within base words;</p>	
	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) demonstrate and apply phonological awareness by:</p> <p>(ii) decoding words with silent letters such as knife and gnat;</p> <p>(v) decoding words using knowledge of syllable division patterns such as VCCV, VCV, and VCCCV;</p>	

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Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by:</p> <p>(iv) spelling multisyllabic words with multiple sound-spelling patterns;</p> <p>(v) spelling words using knowledge of syllable division patterns, including words with double consonants in the middle of the word; and</p>	
	<p>(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) develop handwriting by accurately forming all cursive letters using appropriate strokes when connecting letters.</p>	
	<p>(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) use print or digital resources to determine meaning and pronunciation of unknown words;</p>	
	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas;</p>	
	<p>(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(H) synthesize information to create new understanding; and</p>	
	<p>(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) respond using newly acquired vocabulary as appropriate.</p>	

Grade 2 Side-by-Side TEKS Comparison

Current TEKS (2009 2010)	Revised TEKS (2019 2020)	Notes
	<p>(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) discuss topics and determine theme using text evidence with adult assistance;</p>	Note that this SE requires adult assistance.
	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(A) demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics of well-known children's literature such as folktales, fables, and fairy tales;</p>	Note that multiple genres will include literary nonfiction.
	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) explain visual patterns and structures in a variety of poems;</p>	
	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, including:</p> <p>(iii) organizational patterns such as chronological order and cause and effect stated explicitly;</p>	
	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) recognize characteristics of persuasive text, including:</p> <p>(i) stating what the author is trying to persuade the reader to think or do; and</p> <p>(ii) distinguishing facts from opinions; and</p>	

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	<p>(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse texts. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) recognize characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.</p>	<p>Multimodal texts incorporate more than one genre within a single text.</p>
	<p>(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) discuss how the use of text structure contributes to the author's purpose;</p>	<p>Note that this SE requires a connection between the text structure and the author's purpose.</p>
	<p>(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(C) discuss the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes;</p>	<p>Note that this SE requires a connection between the use of print and graphic features and the author's purpose.</p>
	<p>(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(E) identify the use of first or third person in a text; and</p>	
	<p>(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) identify and explain the use of repetition.</p>	

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	<p>(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop drafts into a focused piece of writing by:</p> <p>(ii) developing an idea with specific and relevant details;</p>	
	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(B) develop and follow a research plan with adult assistance;</p>	Note that this SE requires adult assistance.
	<p>(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to:</p> <p>(F) cite sources appropriately; and</p>	