

Building Foundations That Last

Second Grade Informational Writing Plan

Date: November

Quarterly Benchmark: 2





Topic: Animal Survival	Audience: 2 nd Grade Researchers
Purpose: To inform	
Standards & Curriculum Connection:	
2.W.2. – Informational writing	
2.RI.10 – Read informational text	
Reach – Unit 2: Staying Alive	
Big Question: What does it take to survive?	
Background lessons: Connect plan with label/sketch to <i>Make a diagram</i> (T98n) and <i>Write facts about features</i> (T98n)	
Sources: <i>Animal Armor</i> by Cathy Smith (Guided Reading Book) and Shared Reading Selections from Reach Unit 2	
Grammar – Verbs	
Phonics – Blends and Digraphs	
Vocabulary – See Academic & Science Vocabulary for Reach Unit 2	
High Frequency Words – body, hard, other	

Benchmark Focus		
Process:	Surface Features:	Content:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses an organized plan to include I/B/C • Plans with words, phrases & graphics • Uses a variety of sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to format informational piece • Spells unknown words using knowledge of word structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing is logically sequenced within I/B/C • Writes detailed information relevant to topic • Begins to use varied sentence structures

Introduction:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body features to survive • Armor – protective covering 	

Body: Important Facts and Supporting Details

Facts, evidence from sources –text or video
Elaborate by adding details that support the fact stated

→	Thick skin Elephants and rhinoceroses Animals can't penetrate	
→	Hard scale Pangolin and horned lizard Some with sharp tips	
→	Hard shell Crayfish and turtles	
→	Sharp spines Help porcupines and sea urchins	

Conclusion

- Predators attack
- Armor for survival

Writing:

Animal Armor

Animals use their body features to help them survive in the wild. Some animals use a protective covering called armor to keep them safe from predators. One type of armor is **thick skin**. Elephants and rhinoceroses have thick layers of skin that other animals can't penetrate. **Hard scaled** armor is on animals like the pangolin and horned lizard. The hard scales can even have sharp tips for extra protection. Another type of armor is **hard shells** like we see on crayfish and turtles. The last kind of armor is **sharp spines** which are helpful for animals like porcupines and sea urchins. When these animals are attacked by predators, their armor can help them survive.