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| Essential Understanding | Developing communication and expression a | llows us to represent and interpret our underst | tandings of the world in multiple ways. | | |
| Guiding Questions | What is oral communication? | How can I develop oral communication skills? | How can I refine my oral communication skills? | How can I refine my oral communication skills depending on context? | How can I refine my oral communication skills for a specific purpose and audience? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore and share ways oral communication is used. | Students experiment with ways oral communication is used. | Students apply ways oral communication is used effectively in a variety of situations. | Students apply a variety of oral language skills and strategies that enhance communication. | Students apply a variety of effective oral communication strategies for different audiences and purposes. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | oral and body language convey messages messages can be communicated orally in a variety ways oral language changes when communicating with peers or adults a sharing circle can be used to discuss stories, experiences, and feelings oral storytelling is used by a variety of cultures, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Elders and Knowledge Keepers, to share teachings listening involves body posture | oral, written, and visual language are connected oral and body language can be used to communicate a message messages can be communicated orally in a variety of ways oral language changes when communicating with peers or adults in a variety of situations a sharing circle can be used to share ideas about topics, experiences, and feelings oral storytelling is used by a variety of cultures, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, to share teachings about cultures listening is an active process that includes body language, focus, and attending | oral, written, and visual language are connected oral and body language can be adjusted to enhance communication oral language is adjusted to formal and informal situations and different audiences a sharing circle can be used to share and build upon ideas about a topic oral storytelling is used by a variety of cultures, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit, to teach beliefs, traditions, and values of cultures listening is an active process that includes body language, focus, attending, and responding | oral, written, and visual language are connected oral and body language can be adjusted to enhance interest oral language is adjusted to different social and cultural contexts and audiences a sharing circle can be used to build upon ideas and solve problems oral storytelling is enhanced using a variety of strategies, including intonation, actions, and humour by a variety of storytellers, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit active listening involves body language, focusing, responding, and contributing | oral, written, and visual language are connected oral and body language can be adjusted for purpose and audience oral language and tone are adjusted when communicating with peers and adults and to reflect contexts oral language traditions have many purposes a sharing circle can be used in various ways to build community and solve problems oral storytellers, including First Nation, Métis, and Inuit, adjust to reflect the needs of the audience and context (time and place) active listening involves building upon ideas and providing feedback |
| Procedural Knowledge | participating in a variety of oral communication experiences, including actions, songs, chants, oral story, and rhymes exploring different purposes of oral language exploring how tone of voice, volume, facial expressions, and body language communicate a message applying new vocabulary from listening, speaking, or viewing experiences recognizing the difference in language used in interactions with peers and adults communicating with peers and adults using familiar greetings and courtesy phrases sharing personal stories, artifacts, information, and experiences listening through facial expressions, posture, asking for clarification, and turn taking | experimenting with ways to orally communicate events, experiences, and information recognizing the different purposes of oral language experimenting with tone, volume, facial expressions, and gestures to enhance message and interest experimenting with simple sentence structure using new vocabulary from listening, speaking, or viewing experiences experimenting with language to reflect differences used in interactions with peers and adults in a variety of situations communicating with peers and adults using courtesy phrases, familiar phrases, and expressions presenting stories, artifacts, information, or experiences informally | communicating experiences, events, and information in different ways with relevant details identifying a variety of purposes for oral language demonstrating use of tone, volume, facial expressions, gestures, or pace to enhance message and interest applying new vocabulary from listening, speaking, or viewing experiences speaking using a variety of sentence structures with increasing detail monitoring language when communicating with peers and adults in formal and informal situations communicating with peers and adults using common expressions, slang, and idioms sharing informal presentations created on familiar and new topics | experimenting with innovative ways to orally share stories, events, experiences, and information with key details participating in conversations for a variety of purposes adjusting tone, facial expressions, volume, pace, intonation, or gesture considering purpose applying new descriptive, subject-specific vocabulary and some academic words from listening, speaking, or viewing experiences speaking by using a variety of complex sentences with specific details and word order to enhance clarity of the message adjusting speech in formal and informal situations when communicating with peers and adults communicating with peers and adults using strategies, including restating key points or ideas and connecting responses to the topic of conversation | choosing a variety of ways to orally communicate stories, events, experiences, and information, considering audience and purpose communicating for a variety of purposes, including to entertain, develop positive relationships, or explore solutions to problems adjusting tone, facial expressions, volume, pace, intonation, or gestures intentionally for audience and purpose communicating orally with a variety of descriptive, subject-specific, academic words and synonyms and antonyms related to curricular content adjusting language to reflect context and audience speaking with peers and adults using strategies, including paraphrasing key points or ideas, making relevant comments, connecting to the remarks of |

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| | | demonstrating turn taking, attending to the speaker, and responding respectfully to the contributions of one another listening through facial expressions, posture, and asking questions for clarification | demonstrating when to listen, how to comment appropriately on topics or events, and providing examples for clarity experimenting with listening strategies that support clarification | sharing formal and informal presentations, considering purpose adding visuals that enhance the message and interest in oral presentations applying a variety of listening strategies and asking specific questions for clarification | one another, or making personal connections to the conversation communicating orally and presenting on familiar and new topics with details and visual supports that consider purpose and audience applying a variety of strategies to listen for different purposes in order to acquire more information and extend knowledge |
| Competencies | Communication | Communication | Communication | Communication | Communication |
| Literacy | LA1a.K: Purpose LKU3b.K: Vocabulary LKU3d.K: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.K: Clarity LKU4b.K: Audience LKU4c.K: Intent | LA1a.1: Purpose LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4b.1: Audience LKU4c.1: Intent | LA1a.1: Purpose LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4b.1: Audience LKU4c.1: Intent | LA1a.1: Purpose LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4b.1: Audience LKU4c.1: Intent | LA1a.2: Purpose LKU1b.2: Conventions LKU3b.2: Vocabulary LKU3d.2: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.2: Clarity LKU4b.2: Audience LKU4c.2: Intent |
| Numeracy | NKU2b.K: Management of SpaceNKU3c.K: Communication | NKU2b.1: Management of SpaceNKU3c.1: Communication | NKU2b.1: Management of SpaceNKU3c.1: Communication | NKU2b.1: Management of SpaceNKU3c.1: Communication | NKU2b.2: Management of SpaceNKU3c.2: Communication |
| Guiding Questions | How does the sound structure of language help to construct and express meaning? | How does an understanding of the sound structure of language help to construct and express meaning? | How can an understanding of the complex sounds of language help to construct and express meaning? | | |
| Learning Outcomes | Children experiment with the sound structure of oral language. | Students apply the sound structure of language when constructing and expressing meaning. | Students apply understanding of the complex sounds of language when constructing and expressing meaning. | | |
| Conceptual Knowledge | spoken words are made up of sounds letters have names and represent sounds words can be broken down into smaller units of meaning | letters and sounds form words letters and sounds are connected letters have names and sounds sentences are made up of words the structure of spoken words helps individuals to read and write | letter combinations and sounds form words words break down into parts or syllables words are made up of complex sounds and patterns | | |
| Procedural Knowledge | manipulating sounds in spoken words blending syllables, initial sound of a word (onset), and the letters and sounds that follow (rime) hearing syllables as units in words recognizing words that rhyme | identifying initial and final sounds in words blending the initial sound of a word (onset) and the letters and sounds that follow (rime) segmenting the initial sound of a word (onset) and the letters and sounds that follow (rime) clapping or counting the words or syllables in a sentence blending syllables at the beginning and end of words into whole words segmenting individual sounds in one-syllable words | segmenting words orally blending words orally connecting the initial, medial, and final sounds in words manipulating sounds orally through deletion or substitution creating words that rhyme or follow a pattern | | |

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| | | blending individual sounds in one-syllable words generating rhymes | | | |
| Competencies | CommunicatingManaging Information | CommunicationManaging Information | Communication Managing Information | | |
| Literacy | LKU1a.K: Word Formation | LKU1a.1: Word Formation | LKU1a.1: Word Formation | | |
| Numeracy | None identified | NKU1b.1: Using Numbers | NKU1b.1: Using Numbers | | |
| Guiding Questions | What is a word? | How does the understanding of words help to construct meaning? | How do words and word units communicate meaning? | How does context help to communicate the meaning of words? | How can strategies support understanding of the meaning of words? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore and connect ways that letters, symbols, and words communicate meaning. | Students construct and express meaning from letter sounds and patterns in words. | Students apply knowledge of word units and context when constructing and expressing meaning. | Students analyze how word units and context contribute to the construction and expression of meaning. | Students apply word-analysis strategies in the construction and expression of meaning. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | letters form words letters have unique features and names attached to them initial letters and sounds help to recognize words | words have correct (conventional) spellings letter combinations are units of sound letter-sound relationships and patterns are used to read and spell words words convey meaning images, context (meaning), word parts (graphophonics), and the sentence (structure) help to read unfamiliar words | association of sounds with letter combinations, including blends, digraphs, vowels, and patterns, helps to read and spell unfamiliar words word units can be a single letter or a combination of letters that convey meaning images and meaning, word parts (graphophonics), and sentence (structure) help to read unfamiliar words | associating sounds with complex consonant and vowel letter combinations and patterns helps to spell and read unfamiliar words in context word units can be a single letter or a combination of letters that convey meaning words can sound the same and have multiple meanings and spellings context helps construct meaning of new words | the development of English words has been influenced by other languages, including French affixes convey and affect meaning context cues and word-analysis strategies help to read and spell unfamiliar words context helps interpretation of the meaning of new words |
| Procedural Knowledge | recognizing initial letter or sounds of personally significant words recognizing letters, symbols, or words relating to the environment or context | generalizing knowledge of sound-symbol relationships, patterns, or phonics to read and spell words exploring letter combinations, including blends, digraphs, and vowels applying images, context (meaning), word parts (graphophonics), and the sentence (structure) to support word identification and construction of meaning recognizing high-utility words in context | reading increasingly more complex patterns in text applying word knowledge, patterns, or phonics to read and spell unfamiliar words in context constructing meaning from word units, including compound words, contractions, basic root words, and word endings constructing meaning of an increasing amount of high-utility words and some subject-specific words while reading | segmenting words into parts or syllables when reading unfamiliar words in context generalizing patterns or phonics to read and spell unfamiliar words in context analyzing root words and suffixes for meaning constructing meaning of an increasing amount of high-utility and subject-specific words in context | recognizing that English words and expressions may come from other cultures and languages analyzing word parts for origins and meaning, including affixes and root words applying strategies to read and spell multisyllabic words in context constructing meaning of high-utility and subject-specific words in context |
| Competencies | Communication | Communication | Communication | Communication Critical Thinking | Communication Critical Thinking |
| Literacy | LKU1a.K: Word Formation | LKU1a.1: Word FormationLKU3b.1: Vocabulary | LKU1a.1: Word Formation LKU3b.1: Vocabulary | LKU1a.1: Word Formation LKU3b.1: Vocabulary | LKU1a.2: Word Formation LKU3b.4: Vocabulary |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |

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| Guiding Questions | What characteristics of texts help construct meaning? | How are text forms organized with different features and elements to convey meaning? | How can text forms, features, and elements assist in the construction of meaning? | How can text creators use a variety of text forms, features, and elements depending on purpose? | How can text creators integrate a variety of text forms, features, and story elements depending on audience and purpose? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore and share characteristics of texts. | Students observe and discuss the different forms, features, and elements of texts. | Students communicate how different features and elements connect to text forms. | Students connect how text forms, features, and elements relate to purpose. | Students examine how text creators use text forms for a specific audience and purpose. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | texts give information or tell a story images, words, titles, and landmarks are text features stories have elements, including characters and events | texts are found in many places in a variety of forms texts forms are organized in different ways texts have various features stories have elements, including setting, characters, and events | texts are found in many places in a variety of forms texts are organized in different ways stories have elements, including setting, characters, and plot | text forms are created for different purposes text creators use various forms, features, and elements for different purposes stories have elements, including setting, characters, plot, and a problem First Nations, Métis, and Inuit text forms are connected to land and place | texts have various purposes stories have elements, including setting, characters, plot, and a problem, and can include teachings, morals, or values there are multiple ways to structure a story using different elements interpretations of texts are drawn from forms, features, and story elements First Nations, Métis, and Inuit text forms have specific elements and features that connect to land and place |
| Procedural Knowledge | exploring different forms of texts, including stories, informational, land, or First Nations pictographs sharing text features, including images, words, titles, or icons exploring elements of story, including characters, setting, events or teachings, morals, or values | discussing different forms of texts, including stories, informational, letters, land, First Nations petroglyphs, or poems, and how they are organized exploring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit text forms sharing that text features include images, words, titles, icons, or layout sharing story elements, including characters, setting, events (plot), problem, or teachings | examining various forms of texts, including stories, informational, letters, land, descriptive, Inuit inuksuit, or poems, and how they are organized connecting text features, including images, words, titles, icons, layout, or tables of contents, to forms connecting story elements, including characters, setting, plot, problem or teachings, morals, or values, to text forms | recognizing ways that text creators use forms, features, and story elements to reflect purpose examining the text features and elements of various text forms, including stories, letters, informational, descriptive, persuasive, poetic, web pages, land, or artifacts recognizing text features, including images, words, titles, icons, layout, tables of contents, captions, headings, glossaries, sidebar menus, or hyperlinks, to support purpose determining the purpose of texts, including to inform, persuade, and entertain, based on form, text features, and story elements, including characters, setting, plot, problem or teachings, morals, or values connecting how First Nations, Métis, and Inuit text forms hold purpose and significance to land and place determining the purposes of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit forms of text, including Métis lobsticks | explaining how texts inform, persuade, entertain, and inspire examining the text features and elements of various text forms, including stories, letters, informational, persuasive, descriptive, poetic, web pages, land, or artifacts explaining the connections between text forms and their related text features, including images, words, titles, icons, layout, tables of contents, captions, headings, glossaries, sidebar menus, hyperlinks, or landmarks |
| Competencies | Communication Managing Information | Communication Managing Information | Communication Managing Information | Critical Thinking Managing Information | Critical Thinking Managing Information |
| Literacy | LKU3c.K: Text Organization LKU4d.K: Modes and Media | LKU3c.1: Text Organization LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LKU3c.1: Text Organization LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LKU3c.1: Text Organization LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LKU3c.2: Text Organization LKU4d.2: Modes and Media |

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| Numeracy | NA1a.K: PurposeNKU2a.K: Spatial Visualization | NA1a.1: PurposeNKU2a.1: Spatial Visualization | NA1a.1: PurposeNKU1b.1: Using NumbersNKU2a.1: Spatial Visualization | NA1a.1: PurposeNKU1b.1: Using NumbersNKU2a.1: Spatial Visualization | NA1a.2: PurposeNKU1b.2: Using NumbersNKU2a.2: Spatial Visualization |
| Guiding Questions | How do we respond to the artistry in texts? | How can text creators use artistry to evoke a response? | How can text creators use artistry to create an effect? | How can text creators use artistry to craft different texts? | How can we make connections to the artistry in texts? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore artistry in texts and share responses. | Students investigate and share artistry in texts that evoke a response. | Students describe artistry in texts that evoke a personal response. | Students explain connections made between artistry and personal responses. | Students examine a variety of ways that authors craft artistic effects in texts that evoke a response. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | • texts express thoughts and feelings there are parts in texts that create a response (artistry) | texts express thoughts, feelings, and emotions literary techniques, including words, images, language patterns, and rhyme, evoke responses | different texts evoke different responses personal responses are connected to lived experiences literary techniques, including words, images, and alliteration, evoke a response capital letters, periods, question marks, and exclamation marks (conventions) can be used in texts to evoke responses | each text evokes a different response authors make choices to create responses authors use literary techniques to illustrate story elements punctuation and font can create effect literary techniques, including words, images, onomatopoeia, and sensory details, influence effect | authors craft texts in a variety of ways for effect responses can change when literary techniques, including word play, alliteration, sensory details, and onomatopoeia, are combined |
| Procedural Knowledge | sharing responses evoked from texts sharing what aspects of texts create responses exploring the ways that images, symbols, body language, oral language, sounds, and land can evoke a response exploring rhythm and rhyme | sharing thoughts and feelings evoked from texts recognizing that literary techniques, including word choices and images, create responses recognizing literary techniques, including language patterns, repetition, rhythm, and rhyme discussing effects of literary techniques, including word choices, images, sensory details, and fonts, in texts exploring the effects of exclamation marks and question marks in texts | sharing personal responses to text elements connecting personal responses to lived experiences discussing the effects of literary techniques, including word choice, image, alliteration, and sensory details discussing the effects of font and punctuation, including capital letters, periods, question marks, and exclamation marks exploring ways that story elements, including characters and setting, are described within texts | explaining personal feelings or connections to lived experiences when responding to texts explaining the effects of words, images, punctuation, and font exploring images created from literary techniques, including words, word play, alliteration, sensory details, and onomatopoeia explaining ways that story elements, including characters, setting, and plot, are described exploring the effects of combining literary techniques | connecting personal responses to lived experiences explaining ways that authors use words, images, punctuation, and font to create an effect explaining images created by literary techniques, including words, word play, alliteration, sensory details, and onomatopoeia comparing the effects of word and image choice comparing how story elements, including characters, setting, and plot, are crafted explaining the effects of combining literary techniques |
| Competencies | Communication | CommunicationManaging Information | Communication Managing Information | CommunicationManaging Information | CommunicationManaging Information |
| Literacy | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge LKU3d.K: Comprehension Strategies | LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4e.1: Media Influence | LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4e.1: Media Influence | LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4e.1: Media Influence | LKU1b.2: Conventions LKU3a.2: Background Knowledge LKU3d.2: Comprehension Strategies LKU4e.2: Media Influence |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |

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| Guiding Questions | How do texts create meaning? | What helps me construct meaning of texts? | How do I construct meaning from texts? | What are ways that I make meaning of texts? | What informs my interpretation of texts? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children share the meaning that they construct from texts. | Students explore and share processes and cues that help to construct meaning of texts while listening, reading, and viewing. | Students investigate and explain how processes and cues help to construct meaning of texts while listening, reading, and viewing. | Students apply processes and cues when constructing meaning of texts while listening, reading, and viewing. | Students investigate how personal interpretations of texts are formed while listening, reading, and viewing. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | texts have meaning interactions with and discussions about texts assist in constructing meaning lived experiences help construct meaning of texts story elements, including characters, setting, and events, assist understanding text features, including images and words, contribute to constructing meaning books are read from left to right and top to bottom | texts share information, ideas, and feelings thinking processes enhance engagement with and understanding of text lived experiences and background knowledge support connections to and meaning making of texts images, context (meaning), word parts (graphophonics), and the sentence (structure) help to make meaning while reading (cueing systems) words support visualization text features, including titles, images, layout, labels, icons, and landmarks, contribute to constructing meaning story elements, including setting, characters, and events, contribute to constructing meaning periods, question marks, and exclamation marks (punctuation) assist in the construction of meaning | interactions with texts confirm some understandings and create new ones thinking processes enhance engagement with and understanding of texts lived experiences and background knowledge support connections to and meaning making of texts images, context (meaning), word parts (graphophonics), and the sentence (structure) help to make meaning while reading (cueing systems) words and phrases support visualization text features, including titles, images, layout, labels, icons, captions, tables of contents, or landmarks, contribute to constructing meaning story elements, including setting, characters, and plot, contribute to constructing meaning periods, question marks, and exclamation marks (punctuation) assist in the construction of meaning | interactions with one another help people gain insight into the meaning of texts thinking processes enhance engagement with and understanding of texts lived experiences and background knowledge support connections to and meaning making of texts context contributes to meaning figurative language, including alliteration and onomatopoeia, support visualization text features, including images, layout, labels, icons, captions, tables of contents, headings, glossaries, sidebar menus, hyperlinks, or landmarks, contribute to constructing meaning story elements, including setting, characters, plot, and a problem, contribute to constructing meaning question marks, exclamation marks, quotation marks, and commas (punctuation) assist in the construction of meaning | interactions with people who have diverse perspectives provide insight into the meaning of texts thinking processes enhance engagement with and understanding of texts lived experiences and awareness of one another and communities broadens connections to and interpretations of texts selection of text evidence supports and enhances interpretations context contributes to meaning figurative language, including similes, onomatopoeia, and alliteration, support visualization text features, including images, captions, tables of contents, headings, glossaries, sidebar menus, hyperlinks, or landmarks, contribute to understanding story elements, including setting, characters, plot, problem and teachings, morals, and values, can contribute to understanding |
| Procedural Knowledge | sharing personal feelings, thoughts, and ideas about texts connecting lived experiences to ideas, characters, events, and topics in texts predicting using text cues and lived experiences exploring text features, including images, words, titles, landmarks, or icons recognizing the relationship between words and images reading images, the land, and environmental print (words encountered in immediate surroundings) tracking print from top to bottom and left to right | communicating personal feelings, thoughts, ideas, and background knowledge about texts accessing prior knowledge and asking if it sounds right, makes sense, and looks right while monitoring reading (cueing systems) connecting key events or characters in a story to lived experiences connecting evidence from texts or lived experiences to make predictions retelling the sequence of events, ideas, or information with some details sharing mental images created from texts reading texts with some fluency discussing how events (plot) develop and how problems are introduced constructing meaning using text features | exploring strategies that support the thinking processes applying cueing systems flexibly, asking if it sounds right, makes sense, and looks right while monitoring reading (cueing systems) connecting background knowledge and lived experiences to support understanding of a topic, character, or new idea making predictions and inferences with evidence from background knowledge, lived experiences, or text clues describing mental images created through words and figurative language, including alliteration identifying the key events and main ideas exploring how context influences understanding of texts | applying strategies that support thinking processes applying cueing systems while reading to make meaning fluently in texts inferring about a character's actions or feelings with evidence from background knowledge, lived experiences, or text clues describing mental images created through figurative language communicating how events relate to the problem and solution summarizing key events and main idea with relevant details sharing point of view about texts sharing new insights based on interactions with texts and one another reading a variety of texts fluently constructing meaning using text features | choosing strategies that support thinking processes connecting the thoughts and actions of characters to lived experiences and background knowledge making inferences and predictions about a character's motives with supporting evidence from text sharing the mental images created through figurative language, including similes, onomatopoeia, and alliteration sharing evidence to support thoughts and ideas about texts recognizing how key events in a story relate to the resolution explaining the relationship between the main idea and details in texts |

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| | | reading high-utility words and new vocabulary observing periods, question marks, and exclamation marks when reading demonstrating directionality of print and sweeping back to the left margin and then to the next line | reading a variety of texts with increasing fluency constructing meaning using text features reading high-utility words and descriptive vocabulary attending to periods, question marks, and exclamation marks (punctuation) when reading | reading an increasing variety of high-utility and topic-specific words sharing how punctuation, including question marks, exclamation marks, quotation marks, and commas, helps to construct meaning | considering the views of different interpretations of texts reflecting on how interpretation is influenced by interpretations made by one another constructing meaning using text features reading an increasing variety of high-utility and topic-specific words |
| Competencies | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication |
| Literacy | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge LKU3b.K: Vocabulary LKU3c.K: Text Organization LKU3d.K: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3c.1: Text Organization LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LA3a.1: Task Analysis LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3c.1: Text Organization LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LA3a.1: Task Analysis LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3c.1: Text Organization LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LA3a.2: Task Analysis LKU3a.2: Background Knowledge LKU3b.2: Vocabulary LKU3c.2: Text Organization LKU3d.2: Comprehension Strategies |
| Numeracy | NKU1d.K: Patterns and Relationships | NKU1d.1: Patterns and Relationships | NKU1d.1: Patterns and Relationships | NKU1d.1: Patterns and Relationships | NKU1d.2: Patterns and Relationships |
| Guiding Questions | How can communication of our feelings, ideas, and experiences be expressed? | How can communication of our feelings, ideas, experiences, and information be expressed? | How can effective communication of our feelings, ideas, experiences, and information be expressed? | How can effective communication of our feelings, ideas, experiences, and information be expressed for a variety of purposes? | How can the audience and purpose shape communication of our feelings, ideas, experiences, and information? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children experiment with different forms of expression that communicate feelings and experiences. | Students create texts for the communication of feelings, ideas, experiences, and information. | Students create a variety of texts with literary techniques, features, and elements. | Students create a variety of text forms for specific purposes. | Students create texts for a specific audience and purpose. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | lived experiences help generate ideas for text creation texts provide ideas and information to support text creation communication of a message can be represented in many ways | feelings, ideas, lived experiences, and information help generate ideas for text creation the writing process includes generating, planning, drafting, and revising ideas text features, including titles and images, add to the message of texts the order and placement of words and images helps with clear communication | feelings, ideas, lived experiences, information, and interactions with texts and one another support text creation the writing process includes generating, planning, drafting, and making changes to ideas (revising) words and image (literary techniques); characters and plot (story elements); and titles, images, and labels (text features) add interest to text creation the order and organization of words and images contribute to a clear message sentence structure and punctuation clarify messages | feelings, ideas, lived experiences, information, interactions with texts, and ideas of one another add interest to texts the writing process is a cycle that includes generating, planning, drafting, changing and adding ideas (revising), and checking spelling and punctuation (editing) texts are created for different purposes, including to inform, persuade, or entertain descriptive words and sensory details (literary techniques); characters, setting, and plot (story elements); and titles, images, and captions (text features) are used for different purposes the order and organization of words, sentences, and images contribute to clear messages revisions and edits make texts clear writing conventions are needed to communicate effectively | drawing on feelings, ideas, lived experiences, information, and diverse texts supports the crafting of texts for a variety of purposes the writing process is a cycle that can be individualized story elements, literary techniques, text forms, and text features can be selected to create desired effects for the audience the order and organization of words, sentences, paragraphs, and images contribute to and affect the message revising is an ongoing process that provides clarity to and interest in texts editing is an ongoing process that helps to communicate ideas more clearly |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
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| Procedural Knowledge | exploring different forms of communication, including pictures, non-conventional print, copying, and symbols generating ideas for text creation experimenting with letter formation recording environmental print and words that have personal significance discussing the message conveyed in personal texts expressing thoughts, feelings, and lived experiences through various representations | writing about and representing feelings, ideas, lived experiences, and information in a variety of texts, including stories, letters, informational, or poems exploring a variety of ways to generate ideas with one another creating texts with story elements, including characters and events (simple plot) experimenting with word choice applying high-utility words when creating texts experimenting with text features, including titles, images, and labels printing letters and words, formed legibly with spacing, with or without digital tools checking whether or not text makes sense and considering changes experimenting with capital letters and periods when writing simple statements exploring strategies to spell unknown words | writing about and representing feelings, ideas, lived experiences, and information in a variety of texts, including stories, letters, informational texts, descriptive texts, or poems experimenting with ways to generate, organize, and record ideas creating texts with story elements, including settings, characters, key details, and simple plots applying high-utility words and new vocabulary appropriately in creating texts applying literary techniques being explored, including words, rhymes, sounds, language patterns, or alliteration applying text features, including images, labels, tables of contents, or layout printing letters and words, formed legibly with spacing and increasing fluency, with or without digital tools writing with connecting words to join related ideas in a sentence revising to check whether or not texts make sense and changing words or sentences to improve the message applying feedback to ensure that details are on topic writing simple sentences, including nouns and verbs, capital letters, end punctuation, and commas in a series applying strategies to spell unknown words | choosing text form by considering purpose, including to inform, persuade, inspire, or entertain experimenting with ways of generating, planning, and organizing ideas for writing applying high-utility words and descriptive vocabulary to communicate meaning applying literary techniques being explored, including descriptive words, rhymes, sensory details, alliteration, and onomatopoeia integrating story elements, including setting, characters, and plot choosing text features, including images, captions, labels, tables of contents, headings, glossaries, layout, or hyperlinks, to support purpose handwriting letters and words legibly, with or without digital tools exploring personal voice where appropriate composing sentences using different lengths and beginnings revising by adding, deleting, or changing words or sentences to improve clarity adding literary elements and text features to clarify the message applying feedback to clarify meaning and add interest writing simple sentences with nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, capital letters, end punctuation, and apostrophes applying strategies to spell unknown words | choosing text form by considering audience and purpose, including to inform, persuade, inspire, or entertain applying a variety of strategies for generating, organizing, and recording ideas applying an increasing variety of descriptive and topic-specific vocabulary depending on purpose applying literary techniques being explored, including onomatopoeia, alliteration, similes, descriptive words, and rhymes that enhance effect creating stories with elements, including setting, characters, and plot, or elements that may reflect different cultures or authors' styles choosing text features, including images, captions, labels, tables of contents, headings, glossaries, layout, or hyperlinks, appropriate to audience and purpose handwriting letters and words legibly with increasing fluency, with or without digital tools adapting personal voice where appropriate writing a variety of sentences that vary in length and complexity revising texts to ensure a logical progression of ideas and information and to add interest writing with commas after introductory words and consistently applying capital letters and end punctuation applying strategies to spell unknown words |
| Competencies | CommunicationCreativity and Innovation | Communication | Communication Creativity and Innovation | Communication | Communication |
| Literacy | LA1a.K: Purpose LKU4a.K: Clarity LKU4c.K: Intent LKU4d.K: Modes and Media | LA3a.1: Task Analysis LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4c.1: Intent LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LA3a.1: Task Analysis LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4c.1: Intent LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LA3a.1: Task Analysis LKU1b.1: Conventions LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4c.1: Intent LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LA3a.2: Task Analysis LKU1b.2: Conventions LKU3b.2: Vocabulary LKU4a.2: Clarity LKU4b.2: Audience LKU4c.2: Intent LKU4d.2: Modes and Media |
| Numeracy | NKU2a.K: Spatial Visualization | NKU2a.1: Spatial Visualization | NKU2a.1: Spatial Visualization | NKU2a.1: Spatial Visualization | NKU2a.2: Spatial Visualization |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Guiding Questions | How can curiosity help us explore the world? | How can curiosity help us gather and organize information to explore the world? | How can curiosity help me gather, organize, and evaluate information to solve problems and discover new ideas? | How can the inquiry process help us gather, organize, and evaluate information to solve problems and learn new ideas? | How can refining the inquiry process help me manage information and shape my understanding? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore how curiosity helps construct and express meaning. | Students engage in and practise processes that encourage curiosity in the construction and expression of meaning. | Students experiment with and implement a process that encourages curiosity about a specific topic in the construction and expression of meaning. | Students apply an inquiry process that encourages curiosity about a chosen topic in the construction and expression of meaning. | Students apply and refine an inquiry process about a chosen topic in the construction and expression of meaning. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | curiosity helps to explore the world asking questions can support understanding of texts and experiences information comes from a variety of sources, including people, land, books, and digital texts | curiosity helps to explore the world questions can contribute to new understandings of texts and experiences information comes from a variety of sources, including people, land, books, and digital texts | curiosity about a specific topic helps to solve problems and discover new ideas questions and statements are different fact and fiction are different information comes from a variety of sources, including people, land, books, and digital texts | curiosity about a chosen topic helps to solve problems and discover new ideas inquiry can support problem solving and discovery of new ideas the inquiry process includes various steps opinions and facts are different information about a chosen topic can be collected from a variety of sources, including people, land, books, and digital texts | the inquiry process helps manage information and shape understandings about a chosen topic inquiry is a process that can be influenced by choices information can be ranked, sorted, and validated when consulting a variety of sources, including people, land, books, and digital texts information can be relevant and irrelevant, reliable and unreliable |
| Procedural Knowledge | exploring ways that curiosity supports the construction and expression of meaning sharing questions and predictions related to texts and experiences exploring ways to share and sort information and observations exploring differences between real and imaginary | sharing questions and predictions about information gathered from texts and experiences exploring differences between a question and a statement exploring differences between fact and fiction exploring differences between navigating digital tools and other texts recording observations in various ways, including pictures and words sorting information into suggested categories describing experiences related to gathering information | sharing questions and predictions about a specific topic verifying predictions about information gathered from texts and experiences recognizing when information answers questions related to a specific topic making connections between background knowledge and new ideas exploring differences between navigating digital texts and other texts recording observations in various ways, including pictures, words, and simple phrases sorting information about a specific topic into suggested categories describing experiences and reflections related to gathering information | asking questions relevant to a chosen topic sharing and monitoring predictions about a chosen topic selecting topics and sources based on preference or purpose making connections between background knowledge and new ideas recognizing that different skills are required to navigate digital texts and other texts recording main ideas in a variety of ways, including pictures, words, and simple sentences generating categories to sort information related to a chosen topic exploring ways to determine usefulness of information adjusting the research process based on pre-established criteria | asking questions to focus inquiry about a chosen topic choosing topics and sources to focus inquiry based on preference or purpose generating appropriate categories to sort information exploring ways to determine relevance and reliability of information related to a chosen topic connecting background knowledge and new ideas to a chosen topic applying a variety of skills when navigating digital texts and other texts summarizing main ideas in a variety of ways, including pictures, words, and complete sentences identifying strengths and areas for improvement in an inquiry process |
| Competencies | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Managing Information | Critical Thinking Managing Information |
| Literacy | LKU2a.K: Develop Questions LKU2b.K: Access LKU2c.K: Evaluate LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge LKU3d.K: Comprehension Strategies | LKU2a.1: Develop Questions LKU2b.1: Access LKU2c.1: Evaluate LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU2a.1: Develop Questions LKU2b.1: Access LKU2c.1: Evaluate LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU2a.1: Develop Questions LKU2b.1: Access LKU2c.1: Evaluate LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LA2a.2: Personal Insight LA3a.2: Task Analysis LKU2a.2: Develop Questions LKU2b.2: Access LKU2c.2: Evaluate LKU3d.2: Comprehension Strategies |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| Numeracy | None identified | NKU1h.1: Probability | None identified | None identified | None identified |
| Guiding Questions | How can we acknowledge the ownership of texts? | Why do we need to acknowledge text creators? | How can we locate and record information in an ethical way? | Why do we gather and record information in an ethical way? | Why do we manage information in an ethical way? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children acknowledge themselves and one another as text creators. | Students explore the importance of acknowledging the owner of ideas. | Students become aware of the importance of acknowledging ownership of text. | Students gather and record information in an ethical way. | Students demonstrate ethical ways to gather and record information and ideas. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | texts have creators who need to be acknowledged | the owner of ideas needs to be acknowledged students can own texts that they create | texts and information have creators or owners there are laws that dictate what images can be viewed or copied | laws dictate what sources of information can be used people can choose whether or not to have their image recorded First Nations, Métis, and Inuit codes of etiquette demonstrate appropriate and respectful ways of communicating and working with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit (Protocol) | all information has an owner people must be asked permission to have their name used and image recorded images and other sources of information must be credited authentic credit is given to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit knowledge and teachings by referencing the individual and specific community |
| Procedural Knowledge | acknowledging text creators and where stories come from identifying own work | recognizing text creators and where stories come from crediting own work | naming sources of information recording key facts and ideas in own words and picture | acknowledging titles and authors of sources of information in a list recognizing when work and ideas can be used by one another asking permission when recording images of another person recording key ideas and information from sources exploring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit protocols in appropriate contexts | acknowledging sources in alphabetical order exploring criteria to examine trustworthy sources recognizing when copyright laws apply to texts asking permission when recording images of another person paraphrasing ideas from trustworthy sources crediting authentic First Nations, Métis, and Inuit sources |
| Competencies | Managing Information | Managing Information | Managing Information | Managing Information | Managing Information |
| Literacy | LKU2d.K: Ethical Use | • LKU2d.1: Ethical Use | • LKU2d.1: Ethical Use | • LKU2d.1: Ethical Use | • LKU2d.2: Ethical Use |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| Essential Understanding | Developing and affirming identity through li | ived experiences contributes to well-being and u | understandings of self and one another. | | |
| Guiding Questions | What texts do I find enjoyable and engaging? | How can I enjoy and engage with diverse texts? | How can understanding my literacy needs support my enjoyment of and engagement with diverse texts? | What habits can help me achieve my literacy goals and support my enjoyment of and engagement with diverse texts? | What habits can I apply to achieve my literacy goals and support my enjoyment of and engagement with diverse texts? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore and share texts that provide enjoyment. | Students investigate and consider ways to find enjoyment when engaging with diverse texts. | Students communicate preferences that foster enjoyment of and engagement with diverse texts. | Students experiment with and describe a variety of strategies that support enjoyment of and engagement with diverse texts. | Students apply strategies that support enjoyment, engagement and perseverance with diverse texts. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | texts can provide enjoyment language is everywhere and provides enjoyment | there are a variety of ways to engage with texts when reading, writing, listening, speaking, viewing, or representing selection of appropriate texts supports engagement choosing preferred texts can provide enjoyment | selection of appropriate and preferred texts supports engagement with and enjoyment of texts when reading, writing, listening, speaking, viewing, or representing each person has different needs, including visual, auditory, and kinesthetic, that support engagement with texts | text choice, goal setting, and reflection are strategies used to engage when reading, writing, listening, speaking, viewing, or representing routines help reinforce engagement with texts literacy is the ability to use a variety of strategies to engage with texts | text choices vary based on preference trying new strategies can offer more opportunities for engagement embracing challenges can support positive interactions with texts discussing texts promotes engagement and broadens perspectives literacy involves the ability to use a variety of strategies to persevere when engaging with texts |
| Procedural Knowledge | choosing texts for enjoyment based on preference sharing likes and dislikes about texts sharing favourite images, words, phrases, or ideas in texts exploring language within communities | following criteria to select appropriate print and non-print texts sharing reflections on how text choices and preferences relate to engagement or enjoyment exploring diverse texts in a variety of ways exploring ways that literacy engages self and one another | explaining reasons for text choices and preferences experimenting with texts in a variety of ways to discover preferences reflecting on needs that support enjoyment of and engagement with texts describing ways that literacy engages self and one another with communities | connecting preferred texts to lived experiences reflecting on goals set and strategies needed to foster enjoyment and engagement describing how interacting with a variety of texts fosters enjoyment and engagement following routines to engage with texts acknowledging how literacy fosters engagement between self and one another within communities | explaining when text choices and preferences connect to lived experiences choosing unfamiliar texts exploring challenging texts and applying strategies that support perseverance setting and adjusting goals to persevere when interacting with diverse texts choosing and reflecting on strategies that foster engagement and enjoyment recognizing how developing literacy builds connections between self and local and global communities |
| Competencies | Communication Personal Growth and Well-being | Critical Thinking Personal Growth and Well-being | Communication Personal Growth and Well-being | Communication Personal Growth and Well-being | Communication Personal Growth and Well-being |
| Literacy | LA1a.K: Purpose LA1b.K: Participation LKU4d.K: Modes and Media | LA1a.1: Purpose LA1b.1: Participation LA2a.1: Personal Insight LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LA1a.1: Purpose LA1b.1: Participation LA2a.1: Personal Insight LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LA1a.1: Purpose LA1b.1: Participation LA2a.1: Personal Insight LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU4d.1: Modes and Media | LA1a.2: Purpose LA1b.2: Participation LA2a.2: Personal Insight LKU3a.2: Background Knowledge LKU4d.2: Modes and Media |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Guiding Questions | How can engaging with texts develop an awareness of self? | How can engaging with diverse texts build an awareness of self? | How can engaging with diverse texts develop an understanding of self? | How can engaging with diverse texts build an understanding of self and one another? | How can engaging with diverse texts expand an understanding of self and one another? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore and share texts that develop an awareness of self. | Students explore and share diverse texts and lived experiences that contribute to an awareness of self. | Students explore and share connections between diverse texts and lived experiences that develop an awareness of self. | Students share connections between their lived experiences, one another, and diverse texts that develop an awareness of self. | Students explain connections between their lived experiences, one another, and diverse texts that develop identity. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | personal stories represent self | personal stories represent self people have similar as well as different stories texts and lived experiences help individuals to develop an awareness of self | stories of home, community, and culture represent self connections between texts and lived experiences build awareness of self | unique stories of self, home, community, and culture shape an awareness of self | identity is knowing self unique stories of self, home, community, and culture contribute to identity identity develops over time |
| Procedural Knowledge | exploring an awareness of self through engagement with texts sharing lived experiences of home, community, or culture to explore an awareness of self | developing an awareness of self through the exploration of texts exploring different lived experiences represented in texts connecting lived experiences of home, community, or culture to an awareness of self | connecting texts and lived experiences to develop an awareness of self recognizing that personal experiences of home, community, and culture influence self expressing awareness of self through engagement with and creation of texts | recognizing how connecting to diverse texts contributes to an awareness of self recognizing that culture is expressed through a variety of texts describing self through engagement with and creation of texts | recognizing that experiences of self, home, community, and culture influence identity exploring identity through engagement with and creation of diverse texts |
| Competencies | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication |
| Literacy | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background KnowledgeLKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background KnowledgeLKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.2: Background KnowledgeLKU3d.2: Comprehension Strategies |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essential Understanding | Critically analyzing diverse worldviews and experiences fosters empathy, respect, and pluralism. | | | | |
| Guiding Questions | How can sharing texts help us understand one another? | How can sharing diverse texts help us understand one another in our communities? | How can engaging with diverse texts help us understand one another in our communities? | How can engaging with a variety of diverse texts help us understand one another and the world? | How can engaging with a variety of diverse texts help us build empathy for one another? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore and share personal views about information and ideas encountered in diverse texts. | Students connect personal views to those encountered in diverse texts. | Students interact with and relate to texts that communicate diverse points of view. | Students compare personal points of view to those in texts and to those of one another. | Students examine a variety of diverse texts and discuss how considering different perspectives builds empathy. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | views are an individual's opinion views about texts can be similar | views can be similar or different views are shaped by lived experiences texts can share and represent views that are similar or different | everyone has a point of view points of view can be shaped by listening to and discussing one another's points of view diverse texts, lived experiences, and interactions with one another shape our views | points of view are formed through exploring diverse texts and discussing varied points of view being open to another's point of view requires compassion | texts reflect diverse perspectives everyone has a perspective that is shaped by lived experiences and interactions with one another empathy helps people relate to one another and acknowledge different perspectives awareness and appreciation of different perspectives strengthens community |
| Procedural Knowledge | sharing personal views about texts and experiences acknowledging the views of one another exploring how lived experiences shape views | recognizing that lived experiences shape views recognizing personal views explored in texts recognizing how personal views and those of characters can be the same or different | acknowledging personal points of view listening respectfully to consider one another's points of view acknowledging the points of view found in diverse texts | explaining points of view found in diverse texts listening respectfully to one another's points of view connecting to the feelings and actions of one another to build compassion | exploring how time and place influence how people and characters come to understand their experiences connecting personal perspectives to those found in diverse texts reflecting on the feelings and actions of characters to build empathy listening attentively and openly to one another's perspectives to build empathy |
| Competencies | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication | Personal Growth and Well-being | Cultural and Global Citizenship | Cultural and Global Citizenship Communication | Cultural and Global CitizenshipCommunication |
| Literacy | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge LKU3d.K: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3b.1: Vocabulary LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.1: Clarity LKU4b.1: Audience | LKU3a.2: Background Knowledge LKU3b.2: Vocabulary LKU3d.2: Comprehension Strategies LKU4e.2: Media Influence |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 | |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Essential Understanding | Exploring dynamic interconnections in the world and universe strengthens our understandings of relationships. | | | | | |
| Guiding Questions | How are lived experiences connected to language? | How are lived experiences connected to thinking and language? | How does the relationship between thinking and language connect to lived experiences? | How can recognizing the relationship between thought and language connect to lived experiences? | How can an awareness of language influence thinking? | |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore connections between language and lived experiences. | Students explore connections between thinking, language, and lived experiences. | Students connect thinking and language to lived experiences. | Students investigate the connections between thinking and language. | Students connect and explain how language influences thinking. | |
| Conceptual Knowledge | language is connected to feelings and lived experiences | language is connected to feelings and lived experiences | individuals use language that reflects thinking and lived experiences words can have more than one meaning individuals use different words to communicate lived experiences | people can think about their thinking experiences with language influence thinking of self and one another individuals can think differently about words and their meanings | language and thinking are connected perceptions of self are impacted by language when lived experiences change, language and thought can change | |
| Procedural Knowledge | communicating thoughts, feelings, and personal stories with one another exploring language connected to lived experiences | sharing thoughts about lived experiences exploring connections between thinking and experiences with words, gestures, images, or other non-verbal communication exploring connections between lived experiences and language | sharing how words, gestures, images, or non-verbal communication is influenced by our lived experiences connecting personal stories and lived experiences to thinking and language connecting choice of words to thinking about self exploring words that have multiple meanings | exploring what happens when one thinks about their thinking investigating how language can change when one thinks about language communicating how language can affect the thinking and feelings of self and one another exploring how word use differs among individuals | explaining how language changes when one thinks about thinking and language connecting how language used can affect perceptions of self and one another sharing how the interpretation of words changes based on lived experiences | |
| Competencies | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | Critical Thinking Communication | |
| Literacy | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge LKU4a.K: Clarity | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU4a.1: Clarity | LKU3a.1: Background KnowledgeLKU4a.1: Clarity | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU4a.1: Clarity | LKU3a.2: Background Knowledge LKU4a.2: Clarity | |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | |
| Guiding Questions | How can I use language to speak up for myself? | How can language impact one another? | How can my language impact one another and myself? | How can I use language to advocate for myself and one another? | How can language be used to influence change? | |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore the impact of their language on self. | Students explore how language impacts self and one another. | Students investigate how language influences one another. | Students investigate how language has the power to influence self and one another. | Students illustrate how language is a powerful and influential tool for change. | |
| Conceptual Knowledge | it is important to speak up for self an individual's thoughts and ideas matter | it is important to speak up for self to express thoughts, ideas, and views an individual's voice, thoughts, and ideas matter language can impact one another | language can have a positive or negative impact on one another language can influence the thoughts and feelings of one another | language can influence self and one another in positive and negative ways advocating is speaking up for self or one another there are respectful ways of advocating | language can be used to repair relationships individuals are responsible for the language they use united voices can be more persuasive than individual voices | |
| Procedural Knowledge | exploring ways to express self exploring the impact of words, body language, and images | exploring the impact of expressing one's self recognizing how language impacts one another communicating thoughts and ideas respectfully | experimenting with self-expression recognizing the impact of words, body language, and images describing how language influences self choosing appropriate vocabulary observing and listening to one another | experimenting with tone, volume, and emphasis to influence one another experimenting with persuasion as a technique used to influence one another choosing appropriate language when advocating for self and one another exploring when language is used to influence one another's choices | applying tone, volume, or emphasis to influence one another recognizing the responsibility of the language user demonstrating persuasion as a technique used to influence choices and decisions describing the effects that language has on one another | |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | | reflecting on effectiveness of own language exploring the influence of united voices |
| Competencies | Personal Growth and Well-beingCommunication | Communication Critical Thinking | CommunicationCritical Thinking | CommunicationCultural and Global Citizenship | Critical ThinkingCultural and Global Citizenship |
| Literacy | LKU4c.K: Intent | LA1b.1: Participation | LA1b.1: ParticipationLKU4e.1: Media Influence | LA1b.1: ParticipationLKU4b.1: Audience | LA1b.2: ParticipationLKU4b.2: Audience |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |
| Guiding Questions | How can texts be used to explore positive relationships? | How can texts be used to build positive relationships? | How can texts show how humans live in relationships with all living things? | How can texts be used to nurture positive and respectful relationships? | How can texts be used to enhance respectful relationships and foster belonging? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore First Nations, Métis, and Inuit relationships described in diverse texts. | Students explore relationships within First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities through diverse texts. | Students explore teachings about relationships between people, plants, animals, and the environment within diverse First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts. | Students examine teachings about roles and responsibilities of people in First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts. | Students examine diverse texts that explain how First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities support belonging. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | First Nations, Métis, and Inuit value respectful relationships between self and one another (Kinship) | First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts show how ceremonies and celebrations connect people within communities (Kinship) | First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts illustrate how people, land, plants, and animals are all related and equal to one another (Kinship) | First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts depict roles and responsibilities (Kinship) | First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts include teachings that demonstrate how to build a sense of belonging within family and community (Kinship) |
| Procedural Knowledge | listening respectfully to diverse texts that show First Nations, Métis, and Inuit relationships (Kinship) exploring and sharing First Nations, Métis, and Inuit relationships | experiencing texts that show the diversity of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities exploring how ceremonies and celebrations strengthen relationships within communities | exploring First Nations, Métis, and Inuit teachings about how to show respect for people, plants, animals, and the environment exploring diverse texts that show the relationship between people, plants, animals, and the environment | explaining how characters in First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts have roles and responsibilities describing the connections between personal roles and responsibilities to those found in First Nations, Métis, and Inuit texts | recognizing how diverse texts reveal the ways First Nations, Métis, and Inuit families and communities support belonging making connections between personal and cultural stories that teach about belonging describing different ways to support belonging within communities |
| Competencies | Communication Cultural and Global Citizenship | Communication Cultural and Global Citizenship | Communication Cultural and Global Citizenship | Critical Thinking Cultural and Global Citizenship | Critical Thinking Cultural and Global Citizenship |
| Literacy | LKU3a.K: Background Knowledge LKU3d.K: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies | LKU3a.1: Background Knowledge LKU3d.1: Comprehension Strategies LKU4a.1: Clarity | LKU3a.2: Background KnowledgeLKU3d.2: Comprehension StrategiesLKU4a.2: Clarity |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |
| Guiding Questions | How can language in texts be used to contribute to relationships? | How can language in texts be used to develop relationships? | How can language be used to develop productive relationships? | How can language in texts demonstrate ways to nurture relationships? | How can language be used to enhance relationships? |
| Learning Outcomes | Children explore collaborative relationships through texts and experiences. | Students investigate and share language and actions that build collaboration. | Students describe and apply language and actions that support collaboration. | Students explain and demonstrate how language and actions can be used to support collaboration. | Students apply their knowledge of how language and actions foster collaboration. |
| Conceptual Knowledge | texts can teach how people work together each person's participation in a group is important | texts can teach how people work together collaboration means working together toward a common goal each person's participation in a group is important | texts can teach how people collaborate each person can work collaboratively in a variety of partnerships and groups toward a common goal | texts can teach ways to support collaborative work individual roles and responsibilities help groups work collaboratively toward a common goal | texts can teach ways to enhance collaborative work respectful language can strengthen relationships within a group |

| | Kindergarten | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | having specific roles and responsibilities can foster collaboration toward a common goal |
| Procedural Knowledge | exploring a variety of collaborative relationships presented in texts participating in collaborative experiences exploring how people work together | discussing collaborative relationships presented in texts sharing own words and actions that support collaboration recognizing what it means to work collaboratively toward a common goal | reflecting upon collaborative relationships presented in texts describing and applying language and actions that build collaboration describing what it means to work collaboratively toward a common goal self-assessing words and actions when working collaboratively toward a common goal | adjusting own language, including tone of voice, to build collaboration explaining how language usage builds collaboration sharing responsibilities as a group member self-assessing individual accomplishments in collaboration according to set criteria | encouraging and recognizing each person's contributions toward a common goal demonstrating responsibility for a role when collaborating with one another to achieve a common goal creating criteria to self-assess one's role in collaboration |
| Competencies | Collaboration | Collaboration | Collaboration | Collaboration | Collaboration |
| | Communication | Communication | Communication | Communication | Communication |
| Literacy | LA3a.K: Task Analysis | LA2a.1: Personal Insight | LA2a.1: Personal Insight | • LA2a.1: Personal Insight | • LA2a.2: Personal Insight |
| | LKU4a.K: Audience | LA3a.1: Task Analysis | LA3a.1: Task Analysis | • LA3a.1: Task Analysis | • LA3a.2: Task Analysis |
| | | • LKU4b.1: Audience | • LKU4b.1: Audience | • LKU4b.1: Audience | • LKU4b.2: Audience |
| Numeracy | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified | None identified |