Book Chapters of the Subject Area

What students are required to know, understand, and able to do BY THE END OF THE GRADE. **Must be assessed and reported**

Understanding
Gives significance to knowledge statements

Skills and Procedures
What students need to be able to do to show understanding of learning outcome.

PRINTING TIP
Download slides as a PDF. Print your PDF with '4 pages per sheet' and you will get 'cue card' sized slides that you can manipulate and use for your planning.

Want the speaker notes (i.e. GQ and knowledge) too?
In the 'Print Settings and Preview' select "Slide with Notes' and save download as a PDF. Print your PDF with 2 pages per sheet and you can fold the bottom half back so the slide is visible from the front and the notes on the back.

GRADE FIVE - ELAL

Guiding Question
Brings focus to the organizing idea

Knowledge
What the students need to know

Text Forms and Structure

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Text genres, forms, and structures can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.

Examine the purpose of a variety of digital or non-digital texts. Engage with a variety of genres of literary texts.	Determine the form and structure of a variety of literary texts. Develop reading stamina by engaging with text that is personally enjoyable.

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Texts can be digital or non-digital.
Texts can have more than one purpose, including to
- inform
  - entertain
  - persuade
  - inspire

Reading stamina can be developed through engaging with text forms, genres, or structures that are personally enjoyable.
Literary text forms can be fiction or non-fiction and include
- photo essays
- news articles
- hybrids

Hybrid is a type of text that includes both fiction and non-fiction text forms.
Narrative texts can be fiction or non-fiction and can be structured in a variety of ways, including
- Beginning, Problem, multiple events with many details, resolution of problem, ending

Text Forms and Structure

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Text features can help organize content and identify information that is most important.

Examine a variety of text features that organize content and emphasize information that is most important.	Include a variety of text features to organize content and to identify information that is most important.

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Text features can be digital or non-digital and include sidebars and glossaries.

Text Forms and Structure

Learning Outcome
Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Engaging with fictional texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.

Categorize texts according to a variety of fiction sub-genres.	Examine elements within a variety of fictional texts, including theme.
Examine a variety of fictional text structures, including flash-forward.	Describe characters based on what they say, think, or do or what others say and think about them.

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Fiction sub-genres include science fiction, tall tales, and traditional literature.
A tall tale is an exaggerated folk tale that describes a central legendary character with extraordinary physical features or abilities.
Science fiction is a modern fantasy text that describes technology, futuristic situations, and real or imagined scientific occurrences.
Fictional texts can have a variety of structures, including flash-forward.
A flash-forward interrupts the story plot to take an audience forward in time to events in the future.
Elements of fiction include theme, the underlying message of a text.
Third person point of view is where the author or text creator is narrating a story about the characters, referring to them by name or using pronouns.
Types of characters include round and flat.
A round character is interesting and layered and may change throughout a story.
A flat character does not change throughout a story.
Fictional texts can contain characters with multiple dimensions revealed by
●what they say, think, or do
   ●   what others say and think about them

Text Forms and Structure

Learning Outcome
Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Engaging with non-fiction texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.

Examine organizational structures of non-fiction texts.	Discuss a variety of opinions regarding the structure, content, or source of information expressed in non-fiction texts.

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Non-fiction texts include persuasive texts, such as editorials and opinion pieces.
Structures within non-fiction texts include
●larger topics and subtopics
   ●   cause and effect
Non-fiction texts can be examined to help the reader form opinions based on the structure, content, or source of information.

Text Forms and Structure

Learning Outcome
Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Poetry can be experienced for its beauty and emotion.

Listen to poems to identify beauty or emotion. Recite or sing a poem from memory. Examine figurative language that can be experienced for its beauty or emotion.	Investigate poetic structures that contribute to creative expression of ideas, including stanzas. Experiment with creating lyric poetry.

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Poetry can be experienced when it is read, listened to, or spoken.

Poetic structures include lyric poetry and stanzas.

Lyric poetry expresses personal emotions or feelings.

A stanza is a series of lines grouped together in a poem that relate to a similar idea.

Text Forms and Structure

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Drama is a literary form that can artfully express stories and ideas.

Listen to, read, or view dramatic works to learn about artful expression of stories and ideas.	Examine main characters and events in a variety of dramatic works.

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Dramatic works can activate the imagination and provide information about people in various times, places, and situations.
In dramatic works, plot and characters are developed through dialogue and action.
In dramatic works, ideas and information can be expressed through verbal, non-verbal, and paraverbal language.

Text Forms and Structure

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Understanding
Meaning is derived through personal experiences with various features of land.

Make connections between features of land and personal experiences.	

Guiding Question
How can text organization support expression and influence meaning?

Knowledge
Land can be understood through personal connections to its features, such as
- living things in the natural world
- human-made structures
- patterns and cycles
- stories of place

Organizing Idea
Oral Language

Students investigate how oral language can be designed to communicate ideas and information.

Understanding
The content and delivery of oral traditions are influenced by history, communities, or contexts.

Discuss cultural contexts of oral traditions.	Discuss meanings of stories and lessons shared orally.

Guiding Question
How can the presentation of ideas and information be enhanced through oral communication?

Knowledge
Different time periods gave rise to different forms of oral communication, including
●storytelling
- poetry
- drama
- choral speech
- speeches or presentations

Oral traditions include the use of stories to connect prior knowledge to lived experiences.
Oral traditions include diverse types of stories, including
- tales of everyday life
- sacred stories
- stories of extraordinary experiences
- trickster stories or tales

Trickster stories or tales can: have human, superhuman, and animal characters, teach lessons, reflect aspects of a culture
Oral traditions hold communities together based on some shared knowledge and values.

Oral Language

Learning Outcome
Students investigate how oral language can be designed to communicate ideas and information.

Understanding
Oral communication can be enhanced through integration and adjustment of verbal, non-verbal, and paraverbal language.

Integrate verbal, non-verbal, and paraverbal language to enhance communication.	Ensure messages are heard clearly by using breath, body, and energy to project voice.

Guiding Question
How can the presentation of ideas and information be enhanced through oral communication?

Knowledge
Language that influences oral communication includes
- verbal
  - non-verbal
  - paraverbal

Verbal communication includes word choice and use.
Choices can be intentional regarding how body movement can support communication.
Paraverbal communication is the manner in which a message is delivered and involves
- stress or emphasis
- articulation
- pace
- pitch or inflection
- tone

Vocal sounds are affected by breath, body, and energy.
Inflection is the process by which the voice slides up and down through a range of pitches.

Oral Language

Students investigate how oral language can be designed to communicate ideas and information.

Understanding
Oral communication can be intentionally designed according to different situations to convey ideas and information.

Adjust the pitch or projection of the voice with respect to purpose, audience, context, and space.	Select appropriate formats for oral communication based on audience and purpose.
Adjust language conventions or protocols in oral communication.	Present ideas and information in a logical manner to inform, persuade, or entertain.

Guiding Question
How can the presentation of ideas and information be enhanced through oral communication?

Knowledge
Content and delivery of oral communication can change based on purpose or audience.

Language conventions or protocols can vary depending on the audience or purpose of oral communication.

The size, shape, layout, and acoustics (echoing) of a space can influence oral communication.

Oral communication can be enhanced through the selection of digital or non-digital tools or formats.

Oral Language

Students investigate how oral language can be designed to communicate ideas and information.

Understanding
Collaboration is an active process supported by effective dialogue.

Engage in collaborative dialogue when sharing ideas, solving problems, or making decisions. Contribute to discussions or dialogues by agreeing, disagreeing, and adding to or explaining ideas.	Use respectful language when collaborating with others. Demonstrate adaptability to build consensus when perspectives or opinions within groups differ.

Guiding Question

How can the presentation of ideas and information be enhanced through oral communication?

Knowledge

Collaborative processes include building trust by listening to, acknowledging, and accepting the contributions of others.

Collaborative and effective dialogue includes consideration of the perspectives of others and use of respectful language.

Demonstrating respect for how other people wish to be addressed maintains relationships.

Adaptability and compromise can lead to consensus in collaborative activities.

Non-verbal and paraverbal language can enhance collaborative dialogue.

Vocabulary

Learning Outcome
Students analyze how knowledge of vocabulary supports meaning and use of language.

Understanding
Word origins and morphemes influence the meaning and use of vocabulary in the English language.

Examine words to determine their origins.	Examine words that are new to the English language.
Examine words with meanings that have changed over time.	Investigate the meaning of bases and affixes in words.

Guiding Question
How does vocabulary support communication?

Knowledge
Words in the English language come from a variety of origins.

Vocabulary changes over time and reflects how words are used at a given time in society.

Affixes change the meaning of a word when applied to a base and include <ous>, <ious>, <al>, <ial>, <ian>, <ic>, <ical>, <ment>, <ity>, <ant>, <ent>, <ance>, <ence>, <circu>, <per>, <trans>, <ad>, <sub>, <ob>, <com>, and <ex>.

Vocabulary

Students analyze how knowledge of vocabulary supports meaning and use of language.

Understanding
Vocabulary learning involves the use of strategies and tools.

Discuss multiple ways to learn and remember vocabulary. Record words of personal interest.	Use a variety of tools to build vocabulary knowledge. Engage with a wide variety of texts to expand vocabulary.

Guiding Question
How does vocabulary support communication?

Knowledge
Increased knowledge of vocabulary supports comprehension of text.

Tools for vocabulary development include thesauruses and dictionaries.

Strategies for vocabulary development include extensive reading and listening to and noting how others use words.

Organizing Idea
Vocabulary

Learning Outcome
Students analyze how knowledge of vocabulary supports meaning and use of language.

Understanding
Knowledge of an extended vocabulary is a lifelong pursuit that enhances the ability to communicate.

Apply a wide variety of words to communicate in new ways.	Examine word meanings in similes, metaphors, and analogies.
Apply tier 2 words to enhance meaning within subject content.	Analyze the meanings of words or phrases expressed figuratively.
Apply tier 3 words within subject content.	Integrate figurative language into personal writing and oral communications.
Discuss how context can influence the meaning of words and phrases.	

Guiding Question
How does vocabulary support communication?

Knowledge
Figurative language is language that has non-literal or figurative meanings and includes metaphors.

A metaphor compares two things that are not alike but have something in common, without using comparison words such as *like* or *as.*

Comprehension

Learning Outcome
Students analyze information, contexts, and perspectives using a variety of comprehension strategies.

Understanding
Comprehension is enhanced through application of critical thinking strategies and skills that support interpretations of texts and management of information.

Use a variety of comprehension strategies before, during, and after reading texts.	Evaluate the effectiveness of comprehension strategies used before, during, and after reading.
	Monitor comprehension and apply skills to support understandings of texts.

Guiding Question
How does the interpretation of evidence support comprehension of texts?

Knowledge
Comprehension strategies that can be used to understand and interpret complex texts include
● predicting
- inferring
- making connections
- summarizing
- synthesizing
- evaluating

Evaluating is a comprehension strategy where readers make judgements based on textual evidence.

Comprehension is enhanced when reading is fluent and self-monitored.

Self-monitoring is noticing when comprehension falters and applying appropriate skills to make sense of texts, including
- Rereading, adjusting reading rate, asking questions, using context clues, using supporting resources, metacognition

Metacognition is an awareness that involves thinking about one's thinking to improve comprehension.

Comprehension is enhanced when the purpose for reading is clear.

Managing information involves researching, organizing, and using information for specific purposes.

Comprehension

Students analyze information, contexts, and perspectives using a variety of comprehension strategies.

Understanding
Comprehension can be enhanced when connections with texts are supported by summarized evidence.

Respond to texts by summarizing main ideas and providing supporting evidence from self, other texts, or the world.	

Guiding Question
How does the interpretation of evidence support comprehension of texts?

Knowledge
Connections with texts that can provide evidence include
● text to self
   ● text to text
   ● text to world

Summarizing includes identifying main ideas and using supporting evidence.

Comprehension

Students analyze information, contexts, and perspectives using a variety of comprehension strategies.

Understanding
Comprehension and interpretation of texts requires attention to ideas or information that may be explicit or implicit.

Examine ideas and information within texts that are explicit and implicit.	Analyze ideas and information in texts to interpret and respond.
Make inferences based on content that is implicit in texts.	Use evidence from texts or additional sources to support responses and interpretations.
Revise or confirm predictions based on new or additional information from texts or additional sources.	

Guiding Question
How does the interpretation of evidence support comprehension of texts?

Knowledge
Ideas and information in texts can be explicit or implicit.

Inferences and predictions can be made about plot, characters, setting, and main ideas of texts.

Comprehension

Learning Outcome
Students analyze information, contexts, and perspectives using a variety of comprehension strategies.

Understanding
Perspectives revealed in texts enhance comprehension and enrich understandings of the world.

Explore how varied perspectives presented in texts can influence personal perspectives.	Compare and contrast the varied perspectives of main and supporting characters.
Examine how the interests, experiences, or perspectives of a character might influence how that character thinks, feels, or acts.	Identify various perspectives in texts and propose alternative perspectives.

Guiding Question
How does the interpretation of evidence support comprehension of texts?

Knowledge
Perspectives include attitudes, beliefs, or ways of thinking about events or information.

Perspectives are influenced by cultures, experiences, and interests.

Characters in texts present various perspectives.

Organizing Idea
Comprehension

Learning Outcome
Students analyze information, contexts, and perspectives using a variety of comprehension strategies.

Understanding
An awareness of context strengthens comprehension of texts.

Examine information from texts that describes context around people, ideas, or events. Analyze the actions or feelings of characters in stories, considering the context.	Consider how personal interests, experiences, or perspectives might influence how texts are understood or created. Investigate background information about the author or text creator to provide context for informational texts. Examine contextual information about characters or events in fictional texts.

Guiding Question
How does the interpretation of evidence support comprehension of texts?

Knowledge
Context refers to the circumstances that form the background of a person, an event, an idea, or a text.

Personal contexts can contribute to how a text is created or interpreted.

The author's or text creator's context can contribute to how a text is created or interpreted.

Context can impact what characters think and do.

Writing

Students enhance the accuracy and artistry of expression through creative and critical thinking processes.

Understanding
Writing skills can be developed to understand self and influence others.

Create written texts for a variety of audiences and purposes.	Communicate a clear position supported by relevant evidence.
Create written texts in a variety of forms and structures.	Revise drafts to improve the fluency, coherence, sequence, and logical support of ideas.
Develop creative expression through the use of organizational processes, methods, and tools.	Edit writing for spelling, punctuation, and grammar.
Express ideas through multiple-paragraph works that include topic introductions, supporting evidence, and conclusions.	Publish selected pieces, incorporating graphics, captions, charts, or other text features to support a purpose or connect with an audience.
Arrange and express ideas logically, using interesting details and transitions between sentences or paragraphs.	

Guiding Question
How does proficient writing enhance communication skills?

Knowledge
Writing processes can be used to break writing into manageable chunks so that text creators can focus on impact or artistry.

Writing processes include
- Planning, drafting, revising, editing, publishing

Planning includes
- consideration of audience, purpose, and form, idea generation, narrowing a topic

Written expressions of ideas or information can follow organizational structures, such as
- introduction, opening, or lead
- details in order of sequence or importance
- transitions
- conclusions

Topic and concluding sentences provide structure and link ideas and information within paragraphs.

Interest can be created by varying sentence structure and length.

Writing fluency is the rhythm and flow of language in written text.

Revision includes adding or removing words, phrases, or sentences to ensure writing is clear and focused from beginning to end.

Writing

Students enhance the accuracy and artistry of expression through creative and critical thinking processes.

Understanding
Creative thinking can enhance personal expression and artistry.

Apply creative thinking processes to enhance personal expression and artistry.	Establish a plot, point of view, setting, and problem through creative writing.
Analyze mentor texts to determine how word choice can influence the purpose or audience of a text.	Create texts that show, rather than tell, story events.
Create text that uses plot, characterization, dialogue, and figurative language to entertain an audience.	Evaluate how language and dialogue are used to express voice, point of view, and ideas.
Create expressive descriptions by selecting vocabulary to convey mood or sensory images.	Determine alternative words and meanings using a variety of digital or non-digital tools.

Guiding Question
How does proficient writing enhance communication skills?

Knowledge
Creative thinking processes involve
- elaborating on a product to ensure alignment with intended audience, purpose, or context
  - considering the processes of other creators
  - constructing drafts or models
  - applying feedback to improve the creative product
  - a willingness to confront challenges

Words selected to include in texts may change depending on the audience, purpose, or context.

Word choice can reflect the author's voice or artistry through
  - Detail, clarity, variety, humour, dialogue

Words selected to enhance written texts include
  - sensory language, synonyms, antonyms, specific words or phrases, figurative language

A mentor text serves as an example of effective communication for students.

Mood is the atmosphere created by setting, attitude of the narrator, and descriptions.

Writing

Learning Outcome
Students enhance the accuracy and artistry of expression through creative and critical thinking processes.

Understanding
Research processes can involve examining materials or information and reaching new conclusions.

Write to inform, explain, describe, or report for a variety of purposes and audiences.	Evaluate the validity and reliability of information and sources.
Narrow research questions to determine a clear, well-defined topic.	Select a variety of relevant sources to inform writing.
Develop a main idea or topic supported by facts, details, examples, and explanations.	Summarize and organize ideas gained from multiple sources using a variety of methods or tools.
	Access and use information ethically.

Guiding Question
How does proficient writing enhance communication skills?

Knowledge
Research processes involve management of information, including
- Questioning, gathering, organizing, recording

Topics that are broad may need to be narrowed to a manageable size for focused writing.
Sources of information can be digital or non-digital and include people such as Knowledge Keepers, Elders, and spiritual leaders.
A Knowledge Keeper is a respected community member who is recognized as having expertise in specific issues or skills.
Elders are individuals recognized by their communities as having historical, cultural, and spiritual knowledge and wisdom.
Protocols for accessing information may vary by source, context, community, or culture.
Protocols can exist for sharing stories and histories.
Methods and tools can be used to gather and organize information, including note taking.
Research findings can be shared in a variety of digital or non-digital forms, including visual images.
Ethical use of information includes
- asking permission to use, share, or store information that is about, was created by, or belongs to someone else
- citing basic information used to inform writing
- fair and accurate representation of individuals or information

Writing

Students enhance the accuracy and artistry of expression through creative and critical thinking processes.

Understanding
The method or tool used to present written works can influence how content is perceived.

Evaluate how an author's selection of a method or tool can impact the audience's understanding or response to a text.	Experiment with methods or tools to enhance communication or create effects.
	Demonstrate legibility and writing fluency through the use of printing, cursive handwriting, or keyboarding.

Guiding Question
How does proficient writing enhance communication skills?

Knowledge
Written communication can be created by selecting a variety of digital or non-digital methods or tools, such as
● Printing, keyboarding, cursive handwriting

The selection of digital or non-digital tools for written works can support clarity and voice.

Conventions

Students apply and experiment with conventions to enhance precision and artistry of communication.

Understanding
Capitalization and punctuation can support effective written communication.

Apply capitalization to support effective written communication.	Apply punctuation to support effective written communication. Experiment with capitalization and punctuation to achieve a desired effect.

Guiding Question
Students apply and experiment with conventions to enhance precision and artistry of communication.

Knowledge
Capitalization is used to indicate the importance of certain words in texts.

Abbreviations can make communications easier and faster.

Punctuation includes parentheses, which indicate additional, separate, or less important words or numbers.

Conventions

Learning Outcome
Students apply and experiment with conventions to enhance precision and artistry of communication.

Understanding
Communication can be supported by conventions of grammar.

Apply appropriate tense throughout communications.	Use noun-pronoun agreement in communications.
Identify subject-verb agreement in communications.	Vary the position of adverbs in sentences.
Determine nouns or pronouns that are the subject in a variety of sentences.	Integrate conjunctions to connect phrases in sentences.
Determine nouns or pronouns that are the object in a variety of sentences.	Distinguish between different types of pronouns used in a sentence.

Guiding Question
Students apply and experiment with conventions to enhance precision and artistry of communication.

Knowledge
Tense should be maintained throughout written or oral expression and includes
- present tense
  - past tense
  - future tense

An adverb
- describes a verb, often ends in <ly>, is sometimes placed in front of the verb and is sometimes placed after

Conjunctions are used to join ideas together in sentences and are also called connecting words.

A pronoun used in place of a noun must agree in number—singular or plural—and includes
- possessive pronouns
- subject pronouns
- object pronouns

Object pronouns replace the noun to receive the action in a sentence (e.g., me, you, him, her, us, them, whom).

Organizing Idea
Conventions

Learning Outcome
Students apply and experiment with conventions to enhance precision and artistry of communication.

Understanding
Spelling accuracy can be supported by recognizing relationships between word patterns and structures.

Investigate spelling patterns within and across words.	Apply knowledge of spelling patterns to spell unfamiliar words.
	Apply knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to spell words.

Guiding Question
Students apply and experiment with conventions to enhance precision and artistry of communication.

Knowledge
Rapid and accurate application of spelling patterns fosters writing fluency.

Knowledge of morphemes can be applied to spell words correctly.