# UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE ARTS KINDERGARTEN TO SENIOR 4

LANGUAGE ARTS
SPECIFIC LANGUAGE COMPONENT

# Language Arts Specific Language Component

The Specific Language Component provides the linguistic elements of the Ukrainian language that students are expected to acquire at various grade levels. The linguistic elements that are addressed include the sound-symbol system, lexicon, grammatical elements, mechanical features and discourse features. The Specific Language Component also provides descriptors of proficiency at each grade level in the areas of listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and representing, as well as outcomes to support sociocultural/sociolinguistic competence and strategic learning.

The Specific Language Component is intended to outline the linguistic skills that students will need to achieve the outcomes in the General Language Component. The two components are interrelated and are intended to be delivered in an integrated manner.

Strategies in the Specific Language Component are grouped under three cluster headings-language learning strategies, language use strategies and general learning strategies. Each of the strands under these cluster headings deals with a specific category of strategy. Language learning and general learning strategies are categorized as cognitive, metacognitive and social/affective. The language use strategies are organized by communicative mode: interactive, interpretive, productive.

The strategies that students choose depend on the task they are engaged in as well as on other factors, such as their preferred learning style, personality, age, attitude and cultural background. Strategies that work well for one person

may not be effective for another person, or may not be suitable in a different situation. For this reason it is not particularly useful to say that students should be aware of, or able to use, a specific strategy in a particular grade. Consequently, the specific outcomes describe the students' knowledge of and ability to use general types of strategies. More specific strategies for each general category or type are included in the comprehensive list of strategies below. The specific strategies provided in the comprehensive list are not prescriptive but are provided as an illustration of how the general strategies in the specific outcomes might be developed.

Teachers need to know and be able to demonstrate a broad range of strategies from which students are then able to choose in order to communicate effectively. Strategies of all kinds are best taught in the context of learning activities where students can apply them immediately and then reflect on their use.

# **Comprehensive List of Strategies**

# Language Learning Strategies Cognitive

- listen attentively
- perform actions to match words of a song, story or rhyme
- learn short rhymes or songs, incorporating new vocabulary or sentence patterns
- imitate sounds and intonation patterns
- · memorize new words by repeating them silently or aloud
- · seek the precise term to express meaning

## Ukrainian Language Arts Kindergarten to Senior 4

- repeat words or phrases in the course of performing a language task
- · make personal dictionaries
- · experiment with various elements of the language
- · use mental images to remember new information
- group together sets of things-vocabulary, structures-with similar characteristics
- identify similarities and differences between aspects of the Ukrainian language and English
- · look for patterns and relationships
- use previously acquired knowledge to facilitate a learning task
- associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in Ukrainian or in English
- find information, using reference materials like dictionaries, textbooks and grammars
- use available technological aids to support language learning; e.g., cassette recorders, computers
- use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember
- place new words or expressions in a context to make them easier to remember
- · use induction to generate rules governing language use
- seek out opportunities outside of class to practise and observe
- perceive and note down unknown words and expressions, noting also their context and function

# Metacognitive

- · check copied writing for accuracy
- · make choices about how you learn
- rehearse or role-play language
- · decide in advance to attend to the learning task
- · reflect on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- make a plan in advance about how to approach a language learning task
- reflect on the listening, reading and writing process
- · decide in advance to attend to specific aspects of input
- · listen or read for key words
- evaluate own performance or comprehension at the end of a task
- · keep a learning log
- experience various methods of language acquisition, and identify one or more considered to be particularly useful personally
- be aware of the potential of learning through direct exposure to the language
- know how strategies may enable coping with texts containing unknown elements
- identify problems that might hinder successful completion of a task, and seek solutions
- monitor own speech and writing to check for persistent errors
- be aware of own strengths and weaknesses, identify own needs and goals, and organize strategies and procedures accordingly

# Social/Affective

- · initiate or maintain interaction with others
- participate in shared reading experiences
- seek the assistance of a friend to interpret a text
- reread familiar self-chosen texts to enhance understanding and enjoyment
- · work cooperatively with peers in small groups
- understand that making mistakes is a natural part of language learning
- experiment with various forms of expression, and note their acceptance or nonacceptance by more experienced speakers
- participate actively in brainstorming and conferencing as prewriting and postwriting exercises
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks, and try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- repeat new words and expressions occurring in own conversations, and make use of these new words and expressions as soon as appropriate
- reduce anxiety by using mental techniques, such as positive self-talk or humour
- work with others to solve problems, and get feedback on tasks
- provide personal motivation by arranging own rewards when successful

# Language Use Strategies

## Interactive

- use words from own first language or English to get meaning across; e.g., use a literal translation of a phrase in the first language, use a first language word but pronounce it as in Ukrainian
- · acknowledge being spoken to
- interpret and use a variety of nonverbal clues to communicate; e.g., mime, pointing, gestures, drawing pictures
- indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally; e.g., raised eyebrows, blank look
- ask for clarification or repetition when the message has not been understood
- use the other speaker's words in subsequent conversation
- assess feedback from a conversation partner to recognize when the message has not been understood; e.g., raised eyebrows, blank look
- start again, using a different tactic, when communication breaks down
- use a simple word similar to the concept to convey, and invite correction
- · invite others into the discussion
- · ask for confirmation that a form used is correct
- use a range of fillers, hesitation devices and gambits to sustain conversations
- · use circumlocution to compensate for lack of vocabulary
- repeat part of what someone has said to confirm mutual understanding
- summarize the point reached in a discussion to help focus the talk

# **Ukrainian Language Arts Kindergarten to Senior 4**

- ask follow-up questions to check for understanding
- · use suitable phrases to intervene in a discussion
- self-correct if errors lead to misunderstandings

# Interpretive

- use gestures, intonation and visual supports to aid comprehension
- make connections between texts on the one hand and prior knowledge and personal experience on the other
- · use illustrations to aid reading comprehension
- determine the purpose of listening
- · listen or look for key words
- · listen selectively based on purpose
- make predictions about what is expected to be heard or read, based on prior knowledge and personal experience
- use knowledge of the sound-symbol system to aid reading comprehension
- infer probable meanings of unknown words or expressions from contextual clues
- prepare questions or a guide to note down information found in a text
- use key content words or discourse markers to follow an extended text
- · reread several times to understand complex ideas
- · summarize information gathered
- assess own information needs before listening, viewing or reading
- use skimming and scanning to locate key information in texts

## **Productive**

- mimic what the teacher says
- · use nonverbal means to communicate
- copy what others say or write
- · use words visible in the immediate environment
- · use resources to increase vocabulary
- use familiar repetitive patterns from stories, songs, rhymes or media
- use illustrations to provide detail when producing own texts
- use various techniques to explore ideas at the planning stage, such as brainstorming or keeping a notebook or log of ideas
- use knowledge of sentence patterns to form new sentences
- be aware of and use the steps of the writing process: prewriting (gathering ideas, planning the text, researching, organizing the text), writing, revision (rereading, moving pieces of text, rewriting pieces of text), correction (grammar, spelling, punctuation), publication (reprinting, adding illustrations, binding)
- use a variety of resources to correct texts; e.g., personal and commercial dictionaries, checklists, grammars
- take notes when reading or listening to assist in producing own text
- revise and correct final version of text
- use circumlocution and definition to compensate for gaps in vocabulary
- apply grammar rules to improve accuracy at the correction stage
- · compensate for avoiding difficult structures by rephrasing

# **General Learning Strategies**

# Cognitive

- classify objects and ideas according to their attributes; e.g., red objects and blue objects, or animals that eat meat and animals that eat plants
- · use models
- · connect what is already known with what is being learned
- experiment with and concentrate on one thing at a time
- focus on and complete learning tasks
- record key words and concepts in abbreviated form-verbal, graphic or numerical-to assist with performance of a learning task
- · use mental images to remember new information
- distinguish between fact and opinion when using a variety of sources of information
- formulate key questions to guide research
- make inferences, and identify and justify the evidence on which these inferences are based
- use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember
- seek information through a network of sources, including libraries, the Internet, individuals and agencies
- use previously acquired knowledge or skills to assist with a new learning task

# Metacognitive

- · reflect on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- choose from among learning options
- · discover how own efforts can affect learning

- · reflect upon own thinking processes and how you learn
- · decide in advance to attend to the learning task
- · divide an overall learning task into a number of subtasks
- · make a plan in advance about how to approach a task
- · identify own needs and interests
- manage the physical environment in which you have to work
- · keep a learning journal, such as a diary or a log
- · develop criteria for evaluating own work
- · work with others to monitor own learning
- take responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluating learning experiences

# Social/Affective

- · watch others' actions and copy them
- seek help from others
- follow own natural curiosity and intrinsic motivation to learn
- participate in cooperative group learning tasks
- choose learning activities that enhance understanding and enjoyment
- be encouraged to try, even though mistakes might be made
- · take part in group decision-making processes
- use support strategies to help peers persevere at learning tasks; e.g., offer encouragement, praise, ideas
- take part in group problem-solving processes
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks, and try unfamiliar tasks and approaches

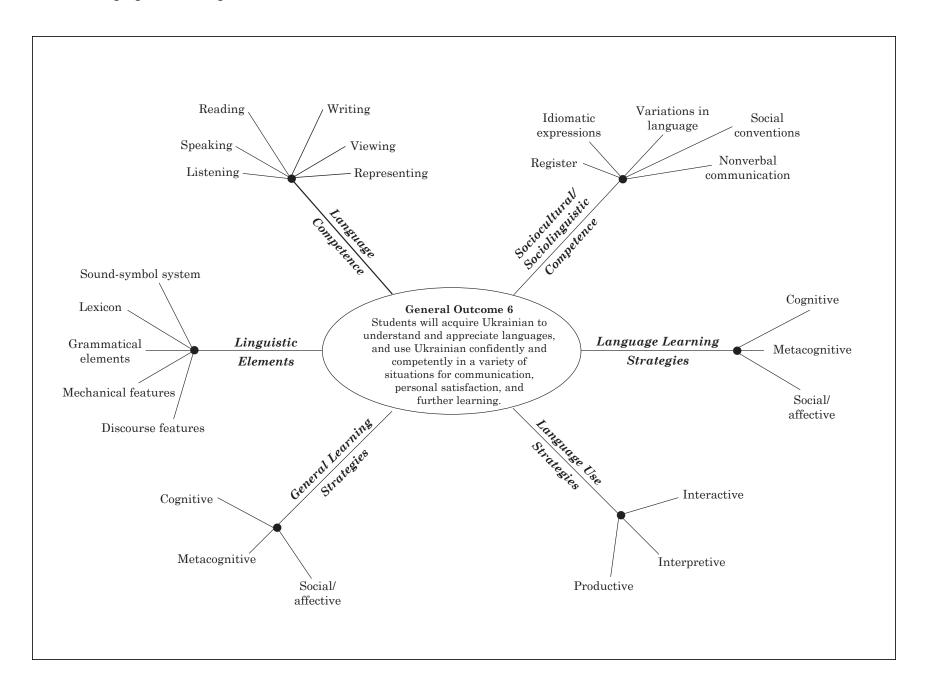
# Ukrainian Language Arts Kindergarten to Senior 4

- monitor own level of anxiety about learning tasks, and take measures to lower it if necessary; e.g., deep breathing, laughter
- use social interaction skills to enhance group learning activities

# **General Outcome**

The following general outcome outlines the key learnings that the Specific Language Component is designed to support.

# General Outcome 6





# Kindergarten

# Grade 1

# Grade 3

# Sound-Symbol System

 listen to, identify and begin to produce basic sounds of the Ukrainian language  listen to, identify and produce basic sounds of the Ukrainian language; and connect some sounds to the appropriate symbols  use, orally and in writing, the Ukrainian alphabetconsonants and vowels

Grade 2

 use the Ukrainian alphabet accurately, orally and in writing-phonemes, double consonants and blends

## Lexicon

 repeat and recognize basic vocabulary and expressions used in daily situations in the immediate environment.  use simple vocabulary and expressions in daily situations  experiment with and use vocabulary and expressions in a variety of contexts in the classroom and school environment.  use vocabulary and expressions appropriately in various situations in the classroom and school environment

### Grammatical Elements

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- all genders; e.g., зошит, книжка, авто
- nominative singular and plural; e.g., зошит/-и, книжка/-и, авто/-а
- vocative; e.g., мамо, Лесю, Степане, тату

#### **Pronouns**

— demonstrative, possessive, interrogative nominative singular; e.g., той, моя, яке, хто/що

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative singular inanimate; e.g., зошит, книжку, авто
- genitive singular following negation; e.g., зошита, книжки, авта
- locative singular; e.g., y зошиті, книжці, авті

#### **Pronouns**

- personal accusative; e.g., мене, тебе, їх
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - nominative singular and plural; e.g., moŭ/mi, мοя/мої, яке/які

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative singular animate; e.g., Степана, учня
- genitive singular
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum, nominative; e.g., двері, штани, окуляри, гроші, люди, діти

#### Pronouns

— personal genitive; e.g., мене, тебе. їх

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

— accusative plural inanimate; e.g., зошити, книжки, авта

## **Pronouns**

- personal locative; e.g., на мені, тобі, них
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative singular animate
  - genitive singular
  - accusative plural inanimate; e.g., *mi*, *moï*, *яκi*



## Grade 4

# Sound-Symbol System

 apply knowledge of the Ukrainian alphabet accurately in a variety of contexts, orally and in reading and writing

# Grade 5

 apply knowledge of the Ukrainian alphabet accurately in unfamiliar contexts, orally and in reading and writing

# Grade 6

 apply knowledge of the Ukrainian alphabet consistently and accurately in familiar and unfamiliar contexts

#### Lexicon

 use vocabulary and expressions appropriately in a variety of classroom and school contexts, and experiment with vocabulary and expressions in community contexts  use vocabulary and expressions appropriately in a variety of classroom, school and community contexts  recognize that one word may have multiple meanings, and recognize that various words and expressions may express the same idea

### Grammatical Elements

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- hard, soft, mixed stem; e.g., зошит, Леся, миша, дощ
- instrumental singular; e.g., зошитом, книжкою, автом
- dative singular; e.g., братові, сестрі

## Nouns

- instrumental singular
- dative singular
- accusative plural; e.g., книжки, братів, сестер

· use, in modelled situations, the

following grammatical elements:

— genitive plural; e.g., книжок, братів, сестер

#### **Pronouns**

- personal
  - instrumental; e.g., (зі) мною, тобою, ними
  - dative; e.g., мені, тобі, їм
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - · accusative singular animate
  - genitive singular
  - locative singular; e.g., у цій школі, на кому/чому

# Pronouns

- personal
  - instrumental
  - dative
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - instrumental singular; e.g., (3) цим хлопцем, моєю сестрою, якою книжкою, ким/чим

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative plural
- genitive plural
- locative plural; e.g., у книжках, на столах

#### Pronouns

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - instrumental singular
  - dative singular
  - locative plural; e.g., у цих книжках, у моїх зошитах, на яких столах
- definite and indefinite



### Grade 7

# Sound-Symbol System

 apply knowledge of the Ukrainian alphabet consistently and accurately in a variety of contexts

#### Lexicon

 use multiple words or phrases to express the same idea

#### Grammatical Elements

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- instrumental plural; e.g., (3) братами, сестрами
- dative plural; e.g., братам, сестрам

#### Pronouns

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative plural animate; e.g., mux хлопців, моїх сестер, яких братів
  - genitive plural; e.g., тих хлопців, моїх сестер, яких братів

#### Grade 8

- apply knowledge of the Ukrainian alphabet consistently and accurately in a variety of contexts
- select the most appropriate or effective words or phrases to express ideas
- use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum
  - accusative; e.g., двері, людей, дітей
  - genitive; e.g., дверей, штанів, окулярів, грошей, людей, дітей

### Pronouns

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative plural animate
  - genitive plural
  - instrumental plural; e.g., тими хлопиями, моїми батьками, якими братами
  - dative plural; e.g., тим хлопиям, моїм батькам, яким братам

## Senior 1

- apply knowledge of the Ukrainian alphabet consistently and accurately in a variety of contexts
- select the most appropriate or effective words or phrases to express ideas accurately
- use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- government by prepositions; e.g., без, біля, коло, до, від, з (genitive); на, у/в, за, через, про (accusative); на, у/в, при (locative); під, над, за, перед, з (instrumental)
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum
  - locative; e.g., на дверях, людях
  - instrumental; e.g., дверима, штаньми, окулярами, грошима/грішми, людьми
  - dative; e.g., людям

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative plural animate
  - genitive plural
  - instrumental plural
  - dative plural



#### Senior 2

# Sound-Symbol System

 accurately apply knowledge of the Ukrainian sound-symbol system in a variety of contexts

### Lexicon

 improve the effectiveness of messages by independently accessing needed vocabulary

#### Grammatical Elements

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

— irregular declensions; e.g., *niч*, *осінь*, *mеля* 

## Verbs

- perfective/imperfective (formation patterns); e.g., (про)читати, вивч<u>и</u>ти/вивч<u>а</u>ти, організ<u>ува</u>ти/організ<u>овува</u>ти
- verbs of motion; e.g., нести/носити/принести, везти/возити/привезти, вести/водити/привести

## Numerals

— cardinals (cases); e.g., двох, двом, двома, шістьох

## Senior 3

- accurately apply knowledge of the Ukrainian sound-symbol system in a variety of contexts
- use vocabulary and expressions with increasing accuracy and appropriateness in a variety of contexts
- use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Verbs

— spatial verbs of motion; e.g., зайти, увійти, вийти, підійти, перейти

# **Conjunctions**

- conditional; e.g., якщо, якби, коли
- adversative; e.g., проте, зате

#### Sentence Structure

- conditional mood; e.g., Якщо буде гарна погода, ми підемо до парку. Якби була гарна погода, ми пішли б до парку.
- relative clauses requiring case change; e.g., Книжка, яку ми купили, . . . Ми розмовляли з учнями, про яких ми багато знаємо.
- direct/indirect speech; e.g., Наталка сказала: «Усе буде гаразд». Наталка сказала, що все буде гаразд.

## Senior 4

- accurately apply knowledge of the Ukrainian sound-symbol system in a variety of contexts
- use vocabulary and expressions with increasing accuracy, appropriateness and effectiveness in a variety of contexts
- use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Sentence Structure

- passive voice; e.g., Цей будинок побудований сто років тому.
- impersonal sentences; e.g., *Темніє*. *Світає*. *Тепліє*.
- complex sentences with subordination; e.g., Після того як ми зробили завання, ми пішли до театру., Для того щоб усе зробити, нам треба більше часу.



# Kindergarten

# Grade 1

## **Grammatical Elements**

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Adjectives

- noun-adjective agreement; e.g., новий зошит, цікава книжка, гарне авто
- nominative singular; e.g., новий зошит, цікава книжка, гарне авто

### Verbs

— present of common verbs; e.g., читаю, пишеш

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

accusative singular inanimate; e.g., той, мою, яке, що

# Adjectives

— accusative singular inanimate; e.g., новий зошит, цікаву книжку, гарне авто

#### Verbs

- present; e.g., роблю, сидиш
- present of common reflexives; e.g., одягаюся, миєшся
- imperative; e.g., читай, пишіть, робімо

# Expressions

- date; e.g., сьогодні третє вересня
- interrogative; e.g., чому, коли, де, як
- of appeal; e.g., мені подобається, тобі смакує

## Grade 2

- use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative singular inanimate and animate;
     e.g., той/того, мою, яке, кого/шо
  - genitive singular; e.g., mozo, moeï, πκοzo, κοzo/чοzo

## Adjectives

- accusative singular animate; e.g., доброго учня
- genitive singular; e.g., нового зошита, џікавої книжки, гарного авта

## Verbs

- future imperfective; e.g., буду робити, будуть читати
- modal verbs; e.g., *xomimu*, *мусити*, *могти*

# Expressions

- date and year; e.g., сьогодні третє вересня дві тисячі першого року
- time; e.g., перша тридиять

#### Numerals

- 1–4 plus noun agreement; e.g., дві книжки, три учні
- ordinals 1–12; e.g., перший, друга, дванадцята

## Grade 3

 use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Adjectives

- noun-adjective agreement; e.g., високий Микола, щасливе життя, українське ім'я
- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- accusative plural inanimate; e.g., нові зошити, цікаві книжки, гарні авта

#### Verbs

— past, all genders singular and plural; e.g., читав, читала, читали



## Grade 4

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Adjectives

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular; e.g., у новому зошиті, у цікавій книжці, у гарному авті
- comparative and superlative; e.g., гарніший, найгарніший

#### Verbs

- perfective/imperfective past and future; e.g., прочитав/ читав, прочитас/буде читати
- -cя verbs with dative; e.g., noдобатися

# **Expressions**

- of emotions; e.g., мені нудно, йому цікаво
- at what time; e.g., o четвертій

# Conjunctions

— comparative; e.g., як, ніж, ніби

# Numerals

- cardinals over 100; e.g., двісті, тисяча
- ordinals over 12; e.g., тринадцятий

# Grade 5

- use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:
  - dative singular; e.g., цьому хлопцеві, моїй сестрі, якій дівчині, кому/чому
  - definite and indefinite; e.g., yci, yce, ніхто, хтось, хтонебудь, ніщо, щось, щонебудь

# Adjectives

- instrumental singular; e.g., новим зошитом, цікавою книжкою, гарним автом
- dative singular; e.g., гарному хлопцеві, старшій сестрі

#### Verbs

- perfective/imperfective past and future
- -cя verbs with genitive, instrumental; e.g., боятися, цікавитися, займатися
- verbs могти, знати, вміти

#### Adverbs

- definite and indefinite; e.g., десь, денебудь, кудись, колись, якось
- of quantity; e.g., багато, мало, трохи

#### Numerals

— 5 and higher plus noun agreement; e.g., *шість приятелів* 

### Grade 6

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Adjectives

- instrumental singular
- dative singular
- locative plural; e.g., у великих крамницях, у нових журналах

## Verbs

— present, including archaic; e.g., їм, їси, дамо, дадуть

# **Expressions**

— time (hours, minutes, intervals); e.g., чверть по третій, за десять шоста

#### Numerals

— 5 and higher plus noun agreement



### Grade 7

## Grammatical Elements

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Adjectives

- accusative plural animate; e.g., *старших братів*, молодших сестер
- genitive plural; e.g., старших братів, молодших сестер, нових книжок

## Verbs

— study verbs; e.g., вчитися (чого, де), вчити (чого), вивчати (що)

#### Grade 8

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Adjectives

- accusative plural animate
- genitive plural
- instrumental plural; e.g., (3) старшими братами, молодшими сестрами
- dative plural; e.g., старшим братам, молодиим сестрам

#### Verbs

- simple future; e.g., читатиму
- verbs of motion; e.g., imu/xodumu/nimu, ixamu/i3dumu/noïxamu

### Adverbs

— of location/direction; e.g., вдома/додому, надворі/ надвір

# **Conjunctions**

— causal; e.g., тому що, через те що

\*Modelled Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a model of specific linguistic elements is consistently provided and immediately available. Students in such situations will have an emerging awareness of the linguistic elements and be able to apply them in very limited situations. Limited fluency and confidence characterize student language.

# Examples include:

- · using sample dialogues which are read to the students by the teacher
- the teacher modelling sentence patterns to the students which they may repeat after the teacher; e.g., greeting-response
- the student following a written example of a repeated sentence or grammar pattern

## Senior 1

- use, in modelled situations, the following grammatical eleme
  - reflexive, all cases; e.g., себе, собі, на собі, собою
- possessive reflexive, all cases; e.g., свій, своя, своє, свої

# Adjectives

- accusative plural animate
- genitive plural
- instrumental plural
- dative plural

### Verbs

- government of cases; e.g., шукати (accusative, genitive), дарувати (dative), займатися (instrumental)
- verbs of motion; e.g., летіти/ літати/полетіти, бігти/бігати/побігти

#### Adverbs

— comparative and superlative; e.g., краще, найсмачніше

# Conjunctions

- disjunctive; e.g., хоч, або... або, чи... чи
- copulative; e.g., i... i, нi... нi

#### Numerals

- fractions; e.g., одна десята
- percentages; e.g., сорок відсотків



Senior 2 Senior 3 Senior 4

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **modelled** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Sentence Structure

— simple subordinate and relative clauses; e.g., Книжка, яка лежить на столі, ...., Вони прийшли, коли все зробили., Вона розповіла, куди ми підемо.

\*Modelled Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a model of specific linguistic elements is consistently provided and immediately available. Students in such situations will have an emerging awareness of the linguistic elements and be able to apply them in very limited situations. Limited fluency and confidence characterize student language.

# Examples include:

- · using sample dialogues which are read to the students by the teacher
- the teacher modelling sentence patterns to the students which they may repeat after the teacher; e.g., greeting-response
- ullet the student following a written example of a repeated sentence or grammar pattern



# Kindergarten

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Pronouns

— personal nominative; e.g., я, ти, вони

### Verbs

— infinitive; e.g., читати, писати

### Adverbs

— of quality; e.g., добре, norano

# Grade 1

 use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- all genders
- nominative singular and plural
- vocative

# Adjectives

- noun-adjective agreement
- nominative singular and plural; e.g., новий/-і зошит/-и, цікава/-і книжка/-и, гарне/-і авто/-а

## Verbs

- present of common verbs

# Adverbs

- of location; e.g., mym, mam
- to express weather conditions; e.g., холодно, тепло, соняшно

# Conjunctions

— coordinating; e.g., i, ma

# Grade 2

 use, in structured situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative singular inanimate
- genitive singular following negation
- locative singular

# **Pronouns**

- personal accusative
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative nominative singular and plural

# Adjectives

accusative singular inanimate

# Verbs

- present
- present of common reflexives
- imperative

# Adverbs

- of location/direction
- of time; e.g., сьогодні, завтра, щодня

# Grade 3

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum, nominative; e.g., двері, штани, окуляри, гроші, люди, діти

## Pronouns

- personal genitive
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - nominative singular and plural
  - accusative singular inanimate

# Adjectives

accusative singular inanimate

#### Verbs

- present
- present of common reflexives
- imperative
- future imperfective
- modal verbs



### Grade 4

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- accusative plural inanimate

#### **Pronouns**

- personal locative
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - · nominative singular and plural
  - · accusative singular inanimate
  - · accusative plural inanimate

# Adjectives

- noun-adjective agreement; e.g., високий Микола
- accusative plural inanimate

#### Verbs

- present
- present of common reflexives
- imperative
- modal verbs
- past, all genders singular and plural

## **Adverbs**

- of time; e.g., yчора
- of frequency; e.g., часто, рідко

### Grade 5

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

### Nouns

- hard, soft, mixed stem
- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative singular animate
  - genitive singular
  - · locative singular
  - · accusative plural inanimate

# Adjectives

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular
- accusative plural inanimate
- comparative and superlative

### Verbs

— -ca verbs with dative

#### Adverbs

— of frequency; e.g., *iнoдi*, часом, шотижня

# Expressions

- date and year
- at what time
- of emotions

### Grade 6

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- hard, soft, mixed stem
- instrumental singular
- dative singular

#### Pronouns

- personal
  - instrumental
  - dative
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative singular animate
  - genitive singular
  - locative singular

# Adjectives

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular

### Verbs

- perfective/imperfective past and future
- -cs verbs with genitive, instrumental
- verbs могти, знати, вміти

## Adverbs

- definite and indefinite
- of quantity



### Grade 7

# **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

### Nouns

- accusative plural
- genitive plural
- locative plural

### **Pronouns**

- personal
  - instrumental
  - dative
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - · accusative singular animate
  - genitive singular
  - locative singular
  - · instrumental singular
  - · dative singular
  - · locative plural
- definite and indefinite

# Adjectives

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular
- instrumental singular
- dative singular
- locative plural

# Verbs

- perfective/imperfective past and future
- present, including archaic

### Grade 8

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative plural
- genitive plural
- locative plural
- instrumental plural
- dative plural

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative singular animate
  - · genitive singular
  - · locative singular
  - instrumental singular
  - · dative singular
  - locative plural
- definite and indefinite

# Adjectives

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular
- instrumental singular
- dative singular
- locative plural

#### Verbs

- perfective/imperfective past and future
- study verbs

## Senior 1

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- instrumental plural
- dative plural
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum
  - accusative
  - genitive

## **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - instrumental singular
  - dative singular
  - locative plural
- definite and indefinite

# Adjectives

- instrumental singular
- dative singular
- locative plural

## Verbs

- simple future
- verbs of motion

# **Adverbs**

- of location/direction
- spatial; e.g., недалеко (від), навпроти, прямо, направо, попереду



### Senior 2

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

## Nouns

- prepositions governing cases
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum, all cases

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative plural animate
  - · genitive plural
  - $\bullet \ \ instrumental \ plural$
  - dative plural
- definite and indefinite
- reflexive, all cases
- possessive, all cases

# Adjectives

- accusative plural animate
- genitive plural
- instrumental plural
- dative plural

## Verbs

- verbs governing cases
- verbs of motion; e.g., πεπίπυ
- simple future  $\,$

## Adverbs

— comparative and superlative

# Senior 3

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- prepositions governing cases
- irregular declensions
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum, all cases

#### Pronouns

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - instrumental plural
  - dative plural
- reflexive, all cases
- possessive, all cases

# Adjectives

- instrumental plural
- dative plural

#### Verbs

- perfective/imperfective (formation patterns)
- verbs of motion; e.g.,  $\mu ecmu$
- simple future

# ${\it Expressions}$

— of opinion; e.g., на мою думку, по-моєму

## Senior 4

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- irregular declensions
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum, all cases

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - instrumental plural
  - dative plural
- reflexive, all cases
- possessive reflexive, all cases

# Adjectives

- instrumental plural
- dative plural

# Verbs

- perfective/imperfective (formation patterns)
- spatial verbs of motion; e.g., зайти
- simple future

# **Expressions**

— of opinion

# Conjunctions

- conditional
- adversative



# Kindergarten

# Grade 1

# Grade 2

## Grade 3

# **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# **Expressions**

- date
- interrogative; e.g., κy∂u
- of appeal

# **Conjunctions**

— coordinating; e.g., a, але, або, бо

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

## Adverbs

- of motion; e.g., швидко, повільно
- of distance; e.g., близько, далеко
- to express seasons; e.g., узимку, восени

# **Expressions**

- date and year
- --- time
- of appeal

## Numerals

- 1-4 plus noun agreement
- ordinals 1–12



## Grade 4

# **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# **Expressions**

- date and year
- time

## Numerals

— 1-4 plus noun agreement

# Grade 5

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Conjunctions

-- comparative

## Numerals

- cardinals over 100
- ordinals over 12

# Grade 6

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

## Conjunctions

- comparative

## Numerals

- cardinals over 100
- ordinals over 12



## Grade 7

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Adverbs

— of quantity

# **Expressions**

— time—hours, minutes, intervals

### Numerals

- 5 and higher plus noun agreement

## **Grade 8**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# **Expressions**

— time—hours, minutes, intervals

### Numerals

- 5 and higher plus noun agreement

## Senior 1

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Conjunctions

— causal

\*Structured Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a familiar context for the use of specific linguistic elements is provided and students are guided in their use. Students in such situations will have increased awareness and emerging control of the linguistic elements and be able to apply them in familiar contexts with teacher guidance. Student language is characterized by increasing fluency and confidence.

# Examples include:

- When discussing a familiar topic, the language used for students is known and understood. If there is a guest speaker invited to discuss the topic, the speaker may have an accent which the students are familiar with. The speaker will speak using vocabulary the students know well.
- When reading a story, there are illustrations to help the reader comprehend the meaning of the written text. The topic, vocabulary, and the grammar elements within the story are familiar to the student.
- · When teaching a specific grammar element, it is reviewed and practised with teacher guidance and direction.



## Senior 2

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

# Conjunctions

- disjunctive
- copulative

### Numerals

- fractions
- percentages

### Senior 3

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

### Numerals

- fractions
- percentages
- cardinals (cases)

#### Sentence Structure

— simple subordinate and relative clauses

## Senior 4

• use, in **structured** situations, the following grammatical elements:

#### Numerals

- cardinals (cases)
- percentages

#### Sentence Structure

- conditional mood
- relative clauses requiring case change
- direct/indirect speech

\*Structured Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a familiar context for the use of specific linguistic elements is provided and students are guided in their use. Students in such situations will have increased awareness and emerging control of the linguistic elements and be able to apply them in familiar contexts with teacher guidance. Student language is characterized by increasing fluency and confidence.

# Examples include:

- When discussing a familiar topic, the language used for students is known and understood. If there is a guest speaker invited to discuss the topic, the speaker may have an accent which the students are familiar with. The speaker will speak using vocabulary the students know well.
- When reading a story, there are illustrations to help the reader comprehend the meaning of the written text. The topic, vocabulary, and the grammar elements within the story are familiar to the student.
- · When teaching a specific grammar element, it is reviewed and practised with teacher guidance and direction.



# Kindergarten

## Grade 1

## **Grammatical Elements**

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

## **Pronouns**

- personal nominative

## Verbs

- infinitive

### Adverbs

— of quality; e.g., добре, погано

### Numerals

— cardinals 1–20; е.д., один, двадиять

## Grade 2

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- all genders
- nominative singular and plural
- vocative

# Adjectives

- noun-adjective agreement
- nominative singular and plural

#### Adverbs

- of location
- to express weather conditions

# Conjunctions

— coordinating; e.g., i, ma

# Grade 3

• use, independently and consistently, the following grammatical elements:

## Nouns

accusative singular inanimate

#### Pronouns

personal accusative

#### Verbs

present of common verbs

#### Adverbs

- of location/direction
- of time; e.g., сьогоднi

# Expressions

- date
- interrogative; e.g., κγ∂u

# Conjunctions

— coordinating; e.g., a, aле, aбо, бо

### Numerals

— cardinals 1–100; e.g., тридиять, сто

Note: Grammatical elements that students are able to use independently and consistently are to be maintained for the duration of the student's bilingual programming.



### Grade 4

# **Grammatical Elements**

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- locative singular
- irregular plurals, including pluralia tantum, nominative; e.g., двері, штани, окуляри, гроші, люди, діти

#### **Pronouns**

— personal genitive

# Adjectives

— accusative singular inanimate

### Verbs

— future imperfective

### Adverbs

- of motion
- of distance
- to express seasons

# **Expressions**

— of appeal

# Numerals

- ordinals 1-12

Note: Grammatical elements that students are able to use independently and consistently are to be maintained for the duration of the student's bilingual programming.

#### Grade 5

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

### Nouns

— accusative plural inanimate

## **Pronouns**

- personal locative
- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - · nominative singular and plural
  - · accusative singular inanimate

# Adjectives

— noun-adjective agreement; e.g., високий Микола

#### Verbs

- present
- present of common reflexives
- imperative
- modal verbs
- past, all genders singular and plural

#### Adverbs

- of time; e.g., учора
- of frequency; e.g., *yacmo*

# **Expressions**

— at what time

# Numerals

- 1-4 plus noun agreement

## Grade 6

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular

## **Pronouns**

 demonstrative, possessive, interrogative accusative plural inanimate

# Adjectives

- accusative plural inanimate
- comparative and superlative

### Verbs

— -ca verbs with dative

#### Adverbs

— of frequency; e.g., iнодi

# **Expressions**

- date and year
- at what time
- of emotions



Grade 7

# Grade 8

# **Grammatical Elements**

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- hard, soft, mixed stem
- instrumental singular
- dative singular

#### Verbs

- -cs verbs with genitive and instrumental
- verbs могти, знати, вміти

## Adverbs

- definite and indefinite

## **Conjunctions**

- comparative

#### Numerals

- cardinals over 100
- ordinals over 12

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### **Pronouns**

- personal
  - instrumental
  - dative

#### Verbs

— present, including archaic

### Adverbs

— of quantity

\*Independently and consistently: This term is used to describe learning situations where students use specific linguistic elements in a variety of contexts with limited teacher guidance. Students in such situations will have consistent control of the linguistic elements and be able to apply them in a variety of contexts with limited teacher guidance. Fluency and confidence characterize student language.

# Examples include:

- A Grade 6 student should be able to describe his favourite friends and their past times freely and with a high level of language proficiency with another student.
- A Grade 5 student should be able to use personal pronouns and indicate choices correctly, freely, and with confidence in written and oral contexts.

# Senior 1

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- accusative plural
- genitive plural
- locative plural

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - · accusative singular animate
  - genitive singular
  - locative singular

# Adjectives

- accusative singular animate
- genitive singular
- locative singular

#### Verbs

- perfective/imperfective past and future
- study verbs

# Expressions

— time—hours, minutes, intervals

#### Numerals

- 5 and higher plus noun agreement

Note: Grammatical elements that students are able to use independently and consistently are to be maintained for the duration of the student's bilingual programming.



## Senior 2

# **Grammatical Elements**

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

- instrumental plural
- dative plural

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - instrumental singular
  - · dative singular
  - · locative plural

## Adjectives

- instrumental singular
- dative singular
- locative plural

## Verbs

- simple verbs of motion

#### Adverbs

- location/direction
- spatial; e.g., недалеко

# Conjunctions

-- causal

## Senior 3

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### **Pronouns**

- demonstrative, possessive, interrogative
  - accusative plural animate
  - · genitive plural

# Adjectives

- accusative plural animate
- genitive plural

## Verbs

- verbs governing cases
- verbs of motion; e.g., летіти

### Adverbs

- comparative and superlative

# Conjunctions

- disjunctive
- copulative

# Senior 4

• use, **independently and consistently**, the following grammatical elements:

#### Nouns

prepositions governing cases

#### Verbs

— verbs of motion; e.g., нести

## **Expressions**

— of opinion

#### Sentence Structure

simple subordinate and relative clauses

\*Independently and consistently: This term is used to describe learning situations where students use specific linguistic elements in a variety of contexts with limited teacher guidance. Students in such situations will have consistent control of the linguistic elements and be able to apply them in a variety of contexts with limited teacher guidance. Fluency and confidence characterize student language.

# Examples include:

- A Grade 6 student should be able to describe his favourite friends and their past times freely and with a high level of language proficiency with another student.
- A Grade 5 student should be able to use personal pronouns and indicate choices correctly, freely, and with confidence in written and oral contexts.

Note: Grammatical elements that students are able to use independently and consistently are to be maintained for the duration of the student's bilingual programming.

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Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
<ul><li>Listening</li><li>listen and respond to basic phrases in the learning environment</li></ul>	• listen to and understand simple oral sentences in the learning environment	• listen to and understand simple oral sentences in a variety of familiar situations	<ul> <li>listen to and understand a series of oral sentences or a short oral presentation on a familiar topic in structured situations</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Speaking</li><li>repeat and create simple, patterned oral phrases in the learning environment</li></ul>	• produce, orally, simple sentences in structured situations	<ul> <li>produce, spontaneously and with guidance, simple oral sentences in a variety of familiar situations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>produce, spontaneously or with guidance, a series of interrelated ideas on a familiar topic</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Reading</li><li>recognize some letters</li></ul>	<ul> <li>recognize and understand simple words in structured situations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>read and understand simple words and sentences in structured situations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>read and understand a series of sentences or a short text on a familiar topic in structured situations</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Writing</li><li>copy letters</li></ul>	<ul> <li>copy simple words and sentences</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>produce, with guidance, simple words and sentences on familiar topics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>produce, spontaneously or with guidance, simple texts on a familiar topic in structured situations</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Viewing</li><li>view and respond to familiar events and representations in the learning environment</li></ul>	<ul> <li>view and understand simple, familiar events and representations in the learning environment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>view and understand simple, familiar events and representations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>view and understand simple events and representations</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Representing</li> <li>imitate and create simple representations of familiar ideas, events and information</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>create simple representations of familiar ideas, events and information</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use a variety of forms to create simple representations of ideas, events and information</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use a variety of forms to create representations of ideas, events and information</li> </ul>

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Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
Listening		
<ul> <li>listen to and understand a short oral or media presentation on a familiar topic in</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listen to and understand the main points of an oral or media presentation on a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listen to and understand the main points of a lengthy oral or media presentation</li> </ul>

# Speaking

 produce, spontaneously and/or with guidance, a short oral presentation on a familiar topic in a structured situation

structured and unstructured situations

 produce a prepared or spontaneous oral presentation on a familiar topic in a structured situation

familiar topic in structured and

unstructured situations

 produce a prepared or spontaneous oral presentation on a familiar topic in a structured or unstructured situation

on a familiar topic in structured and

unstructured situations

# Reading

 read and understand the main idea of texts dealing with familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations

- read and understand the main idea and supporting details of texts dealing with a familiar topic in structured situations
- read and understand the main idea and supporting details of lengthy texts dealing with a familiar topic in structured situations

# Writing

 produce, spontaneously or with guidance, simple texts on familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations

- produce, spontaneously or with guidance, texts on familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations
- produce, spontaneously or with preparation, lengthy texts dealing with familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations

# Viewing

• view and understand a variety of simple events and/or representations

- view and understand a series of simple events and/or representations
- view and understand events and/or representations within and beyond the school context

# Representing

 create multiple representations of the same familiar ideas, events and/or information

- create multiple representations of the same ideas, events and/or information
- create multiple representations of ideas, events and/or information, using a variety of forms



# Grade 7

## Grade 8

## Senior 1

# Listening

- listen to and understand the main points of lengthy oral or media presentations on a variety of familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations
- listen to and understand the main points of oral presentations containing simple and complex ideas and dealing with a variety of familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations
- listen to and understand the main points and some supporting details of oral presentations containing simple and complex ideas and dealing with a variety of familiar topics in a variety of situations

# Speaking

- produce a prepared or spontaneous oral presentation on a familiar topic in structured and unstructured situations
- produce a spontaneous oral presentation on a familiar or unfamiliar topic, and produce a prepared oral presentation on an unfamiliar topic in structured and unstructured situations
- produce prepared or spontaneous oral presentations on familiar and unfamiliar topics in a variety of structured and unstructured situations

# Reading

- read and understand a lengthy series of interrelated ideas dealing with a familiar topic in structured and unstructured situations
- read and understand texts containing simple and complex ideas on a variety of familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations
- read and understand texts containing simple and complex ideas on familiar and unfamiliar topics

# Writing

- produce, spontaneously and/or with preparation, a lengthy series of simple and complex ideas on a familiar topic in structured and unstructured situations
- produce, spontaneously, a lengthy series of simple and complex ideas on a variety of familiar topics in structured and unstructured situations
- organize and develop ideas cohesively on familiar and unfamiliar topics, spontaneously and/or with preparation

# Viewing

- view and understand complex representations of familiar ideas, events and information
- view and understand complex representations of ideas, events and information
- view and understand a variety of complex representations of ideas, events and information

# Representing

- create complex representations of familiar ideas, events and information
- create complex representations of ideas, events and information
- use a variety of forms to create complex representations of ideas, events and information



## Senior 2

# Senior 3

## Senior 4

# Listening

- understand main points and supporting details of oral lectures, presentations and media on familiar topics, and representing familiar speaking styles
- understand main points and supporting details of oral lectures, presentations and media on familiar and unfamiliar topics and representing familiar and some unfamiliar speaking styles
- understand main points and supporting details of oral lectures, presentations and media on familiar and unfamiliar topics, representing familiar and unfamiliar speaking styles

# Speaking

- present and support thoughts and ideas on familiar topics
- present and support thoughts and ideas with coherence on familiar and unfamiliar topics
- present and support thoughts and ideas on familiar and unfamiliar topics with spontaneity, coherence and effectiveness

# Reading

- understand main points and supporting details of texts on familiar topics, ranging from simple to complex ideas
- understand main points and supporting details of texts of varying complexity on familiar and unfamiliar topics
- understand main points and supporting details of texts of varying complexity on familiar and unfamiliar topics

# Writing

- with preparation, organize and develop ideas coherently and effectively in writing on a range of topics
- organize and develop ideas, mainly with preparation, coherently and effectively in writing on a range of topics
- spontaneously organize and develop ideas coherently and effectively in writing on a range of topics

# Viewing

- view and understand a variety of complex representations of ideas, events and/or information
- view and understand a variety of complex representations of ideas, events and/or information
- view and understand a variety of complex representations of ideas, events and/or information

# Representing

- create effective representations of ideas, events and information
- create coherent and effective representations of ideas, events and information
- create coherent and effective representations of a variety of ideas, events and information

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# 6.3 Sociocultural/Sociolinguistic Competence

Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
<ul><li>Register</li><li>speak at a volume appropriate to classroom situations</li></ul>	• respond to tone of voice	<ul> <li>distinguish between formal and informal situations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognize that some topics, words or intonations are inappropriate in certain contexts</li> </ul>
<ul><li><i>Idiomatic Expressions</i></li><li>imitate age-appropriate idiomatic expressions</li></ul>	• imitate age-appropriate idiomatic expressions	<ul> <li>understand and use some simple idiomatic expressions as set phrases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>understand and use a variety of simple idiomatic expressions as set phrases</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Variations in Language</li> <li>experience a variety of voices; e.g., male and female, young and old</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>experience a variety of voices; e.g., male and female, young and old</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>acknowledge individual differences in speech</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>accept individual differences in speech</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Social Conventions</li><li>imitate simple routine social interactions</li></ul>	• use basic social expressions appropriate to the classroom	• use basic politeness conventions	<ul> <li>use appropriate oral forms of address for people frequently encountered</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Nonverbal Communication</li> <li>imitate some common nonverbal behaviours used in Ukrainian culture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>understand the meaning of and imitate some common nonverbal behaviours used in Ukrainian culture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>experiment with using some simple nonverbal means of communication</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognize that some nonverbal behaviours may be inappropriate in certain contexts</li> </ul>

<b>%</b>	

# 6.3 Sociocultural/Sociolinguistic Competence

Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
<ul><li>Register</li><li>experiment with formal and informal uses of language in familiar contexts</li></ul>	• use formal and informal language in familiar situations	• identify socially appropriate language in specific situations
<ul><li>Idiomatic Expressions</li><li>use learned idiomatic expressions in new contexts</li></ul>	<ul> <li>use learned idiomatic expressions to enhance communication</li> </ul>	• use learned idiomatic expressions correctly in new contexts
<ul><li>Variations in Language</li><li>experience a variety of accents and variations in speech</li></ul>	• experience regional variations in language	<ul> <li>recognize some common regional variations in language</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Social Conventions</li><li>recognize verbal behaviours that are considered impolite</li></ul>	<ul> <li>recognize simple social conventions in informal conversations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognize important social conventions in everyday interactions</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Nonverbal Communication</li> <li>recognize appropriate nonverbal behaviours for people frequently encountered</li> </ul>	• use appropriate nonverbal behaviours in a variety of familiar contexts	<ul> <li>use appropriate nonverbal behaviours in a variety of familiar contexts</li> </ul>



# 6.3 Sociocultural/Sociolinguistic Competence

Grade 7		Grade 8	Senior 1
<ul><li>Register</li><li>explore formal and in language in a variety</li></ul>		• use suitable, simple formal language in a variety of contexts	• explore differences in register between spoken and written texts
<ul><li>Idiomatic Expression</li><li>use learned idiomatry</li><li>variety of contexts</li></ul>		<ul> <li>examine the role of idiomatic expressions in culture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identify influences on idiomatic expressions, such as region, age, occupation</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Variations in Langue</li><li>recognize influences</li><li>variations in language</li></ul>	resulting in	<ul> <li>recognize influences resulting in variations in language</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognize influences resulting in variations in language</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Social Conventions</li><li>interpret the use of sencountered in oral and an arrangement</li></ul>		<ul> <li>interpret and use important social conventions in interactions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>interpret and use appropriate oral and written forms of address with a variety of audiences</li> </ul>
Nonverbal Communi • recognize nonverbal considered impolite		<ul> <li>avoid nonverbal behaviours that are considered impolite</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognize a variety of nonverbal communication techniques in a variety of contexts</li> </ul>



# ${\it 6.3~Sociocultural/Sociolinguistic~Competence}$

Senior 2	Senior 3	Senior 4
<ul><li>Register</li><li>identify differences in register between spoken and written texts</li></ul>	<ul> <li>adjust language to suit audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use the appropriate level of formality with a variety of people in a variety of contexts</li> </ul>
<ul><li><i>Idiomatic Expressions</i></li><li>interpret unfamiliar idiomatic expressions in a variety of contexts</li></ul>	<ul> <li>explore and interpret idiomatic expressions in popular, contemporary culture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>interpret unfamiliar and use learned idiomatic expressions appropriately in a variety of situations</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Variations in Language</li><li>identify some common regional or other variations in language</li></ul>	<ul> <li>experiment with some variations in language</li> </ul>	• adapt to some variations in language
<ul><li>Social Conventions</li><li>use politeness conventions in a variety of contexts</li></ul>	• use politeness conventions in a variety of contexts	<ul> <li>interpret and use a variety of social conventions in a variety of situations</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Nonverbal Communication</li><li>use non-verbal communication techniques in a variety of contexts</li></ul>	• use non-verbal communication techniques in a variety of contexts	<ul> <li>interpret and use a variety of non-verbal communication techniques in a variety of contexts</li> </ul>



Grade 1

## Kindergarten

### Grade 2

### Grade 3

## Cognitive

- use simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., listen attentively, perform actions to match words of a song, story or rhyme
- use simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning;
   e.g., memorize new words by repeating them silently or aloud
- use simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., learn short rhymes or songs, incorporating new vocabulary or sentence patterns, imitate sounds and intonation patterns
- use a variety of simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., make personal dictionaries, experiment with various elements of the language

## Metacognitive

- use simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning;
   e.g., reflect on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- use simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning;
   e.g., make choices about how they learn with the guidance of the teacher
- use simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., rehearse or roleplay language
- use a variety of simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., decide in advance to attend to the learning task

## Social/Affective

- use simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., imitate or model interaction with others
- use simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., participate in patterned reading experiences
- use simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., seek the assistance of a friend to interpret a text
- use a variety of simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning; e.g., reread familiar self-chosen texts to enhance understanding and enjoyment

Further examples of language learning strategies are available on pages 83 to 85.



Grade 4

## Grade 5

### Grade 6

## Cognitive

 identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning;
 e.g., use mental images to remember new information, repeat words or phrases in the course of performing a language task such as echo acting

- identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., group together sets of things (vocabulary, structures) with similar characteristics, identify similarities and differences between aspects of the Ukrainian language and their own language (punctuation, rules of capitalization)
- identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning;
   e.g., look for patterns and relationships, use previously acquired knowledge to facilitate a learning task

## Metacognitive

 identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., make a plan in advance about how to approach a language learning task

- identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., reflect on the listening, reading and writing process, check copied writing for accuracy
- identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., listen or read for key words, monitor own speech and writing to check for persistent errors

## Social/Affective

 identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., work cooperatively with peers in small groups

- identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., understand that making mistakes is a natural part of language learning, experiment with various forms of expression
- identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., participate actively in brainstorming and conferencing as prewriting and postwriting exercises

Further examples of language learning strategies are available on pages 83 to 85.



Grade 7

### Grade 8

### Senior 1

## Cognitive

 select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in the Ukrainian language or in their own language  select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning;
 e.g., find information using reference materials like dictionaries, textbooks and grammars, use available technological aids to support language learning  select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations; e.g., use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember

## Metacognitive

• select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., evaluate own performance or comprehension at the end of a task, keep a learning log, be aware of the potential of learning through direct exposure to the language

- select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning;
   e.g., experience various methods of language acquisition and identify one or more that are particularly useful personally
- select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations; e.g., know how strategies may enable coping with texts containing unknown elements

## Social/Affective

• select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., use self-talk to feel competent to do the task

- select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., be willing to take risks, try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations; e.g., repeat new words and expressions that occur in conversations in which they participate, make use of these new words and expressions as soon as appropriate

Further examples of language learning strategies are available on pages 83 to 85.



Senior 2

### Senior 3

### Senior 4

## Cognitive

 select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations, such as place new words or expressions in a context to make them easier to remember, and so on

- effectively use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations, such as use induction to generate rules governing language use, seek out opportunities outside of class to practise and observe, and so on
- effectively use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of contexts, such as perceive and note down unknown words and expressions, noting also their context and function, and so on

## Metacognitive

 select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations, such as identify problems that might hinder successful completion of a task and seek solutions, and so on

- effectively use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations, such as monitor their own speech and writing to check for persistent errors, and so on
- effectively use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of contexts, such as be aware of their own strengths and weaknesses, identify their own needs and goals, and organize their strategies and procedures accordingly, and so on

## Social/Affective

 select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations, such as reduce anxiety by using mental techniques, and so on

- effectively use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations, such as work with others to solve problems, get feedback on tasks, and so on
- effectively use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of contexts, such as provide personal motivation by arranging rewards for themselves when successful, and so on

Further examples of language learning strategies are available on pages 83 to 85.



Grade 1

## Kindergarten

## Grade 2

### Grade 3

### Interactive

 use simple interactive strategies, with guidance; e.g., use words from their first language to get their meaning across, acknowledge being spoken to  use simple interactive strategies, with guidance;
 e.g., interpret and use a variety of nonverbal clues to communicate  use simple interactive strategies, with guidance; e.g., indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally  use a variety of simple interactive strategies, with guidance; e.g., ask for clarification or repetition when they do not understand

## Interpretive

 use simple interpretive strategies, with guidance;
 e.g., use gestures, intonation and visual supports to aid comprehension  use simple interpretive strategies, with guidance; e.g., make connections between texts and prior knowledge and personal experience  use simple interpretive strategies, with guidance;
 e.g., use illustrations to aid reading comprehension  use a variety of simple interpretive strategies, with guidance; e.g., determine the purpose of listening, listen or look for key words

### **Productive**

 use simple productive strategies, with guidance;
 e.g., mimic what the teacher says, use nonverbal means to communicate  use simple productive strategies, with guidance; e.g., copy what others say or write, use words that are visible in the immediate environment  use simple productive strategies, with guidance;
 e.g., use familiar repetitive patterns from stories, songs, rhymes or media  use a variety of simple productive strategies, with guidance; e.g., use illustrations to provide detail when producing their own texts

Further examples of language use strategies are available on pages 85 to 86.



Grade 4

### Grade 5

## Grade 6

### Interactive

- identify and use a variety of interactive strategies; e.g., use the other speaker's words in subsequent conversation
- identify and use a variety of interactive strategies; e.g., assess feedback from conversation partner to recognize when the message has not been understood
- identify and use a variety of interactive strategies; e.g., start again using a different tactic when communication breaks down, use a simple word similar to the concept they want to convey and invite correction

## Interpretive

- identify and use a variety of interpretive strategies; e.g., listen selectively based on purpose, make predictions about what they expect to hear or read based on prior knowledge and personal experience
- identify and use a variety of interpretive strategies; e.g., use morphological cues to aid reading comprehension
- identify and use a variety of interpretive strategies; e.g., infer probable meaning of unknown words or expressions from contextual clues

### Productive

- identify and use a variety of productive strategies; e.g., use various techniques to explore ideas at the planning stage in graphic organizers
- identify and use a variety of productive strategies; e.g., use knowledge of sentence patterns to form new sentences
- identify and use a variety of productive strategies; e.g., be aware of and use the steps of the writing process

Further examples of language use strategies are available on pages 85 to 86.



Grade 7

### Grade 8

# Senior 1

### Interactive

 select and use a variety of interactive strategies; e.g., invite others into the discussion, ask for confirmation that a form used is correct

# hesitation devices and gambits to sustain conversations, use circumlocution to compensate for lack of vocabulary

 select and use appropriate interactive strategies in a variety of situations; e.g., repeat part of what someone has said to confirm mutual understanding

## Interpretive

 select and use a variety of interpretive strategies; e.g., prepare questions or a guide to note down information found in the text  select and use a variety of interpretive strategies; e.g., use key content words or discourse markers to follow an extended text

· select and use a variety of interactive

strategies; e.g., use a range of fillers,

 select and use appropriate interpretive strategies in a variety of situations; e.g., reread several times to understand complex ideas

### **Productive**

• select and use a variety of productive strategies; e.g., use resources to increase vocabulary

- select and use a variety of productive strategies; e.g., take notes when reading or listening to assist in producing their own text
- select and use appropriate productive strategies in a variety of situations; e.g., use a variety of resources to correct texts

Further examples of language use strategies are available on pages 85 to 86.



### Senior 2

## Senior 3

# Senior 4

### Interactive

 select and use appropriate interactive strategies in a variety of situations, such as summarize the point reached in a discussion to help focus the talk, and so on  effectively use appropriate interactive strategies in a variety of situations, such as ask follow-up questions to check for understanding, and so on  effectively use appropriate interactive strategies in a variety of contexts, such as use suitable phrases to intervene in a discussion, self-correct if errors lead to misunderstandings, and so on

## Interpretive

 select and use appropriate interpretive strategies in a variety of situations, such as summarize information gathered, and so on

- effectively use appropriate interpretive strategies in a variety of situations, such as assess their own information needs before listening, viewing or reading, and so on
- effectively use appropriate interpretive strategies in a variety of contexts, such as use skimming and scanning to locate key information in texts, and so on

### **Productive**

 select and use appropriate productive strategies in a variety of situations, such as proof read and edit final version of text, apply grammar rules to improve accuracy at the correction stage, and so on

- effectively use appropriate productive strategies in a variety of situations, such as use circumlocution and definition to compensate for gaps in vocabulary, and so on
- effectively use appropriate productive strategies in a variety of contexts, such as compensate for avoiding difficult structures by rephrasing, and so on

Further examples of language use strategies are available on pages 85 to 86.



## Kindergarten

## Grade 1 Grade 2

### Grade 3

## Cognitive

• use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., classify objects and ideas according to their attributes  use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., use models  use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., connect what they already know with what they are learning • use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., experiment with and concentrate on one thing at a time

## Metacognitive

 use simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., reflect on learning tasks, such as role playing, with the guidance of the teacher  use simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., choose from among learning options  use simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., discover how their efforts can affect their learning  use simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., decide in advance to attend to the learning task

## Social/Affective

 use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning;
 e.g., watch others' actions and copy them  use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning;
 e.g., seek help from others • use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., follow their natural curiosity and intrinsic motivation to learn

 use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning;
 e.g., participate in cooperative group learning tasks

Further examples of general learning strategies are available on pages 87 to 88.



Grade 4

### Grade 5

### Grade 6

## Cognitive

 identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning;
 e.g., focus on and complete learning tasks

- identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning;
   e.g., record key words and concepts in abbreviated form-verbal, graphic or numerical-to assist with performance of a learning task
- · identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., look for patterns and relationships like verb endings

## Metacognitive

 identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., divide an overall learning task into a number of subtasks, with guidance

- identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., make a plan in advance about how to approach a task
- identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., identify their own needs and interests

## Social/Affective

- identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., choose learning activities that enhance understanding and enjoyment
- identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., encourage themselves to try even though they might make mistakes
- identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., take part in group decision-making processes

Further examples of general learning strategies are available on pages 87 to 88.



Grade 7

## **Grade 8**

### Senior 1

## Cognitive

- select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning;
   e.g., distinguish between fact and opinion when using a variety of sources of information
- select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning;
   e.g., formulate key questions to guide research
- select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations; e.g., make inferences, identify and justify the evidence on which their inferences are based

## Metacognitive

- select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., manage the physical environment in which they have to work
- select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning;
   e.g., keep a learning journal such as a diary or a log
- select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations; e.g., work with others to monitor their own learning

# Social/Affective

- select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., use support strategies to help peers persevere at learning tasks
- select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., take part in group problem-solving processes
- select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations; e.g., take risks, try unfamiliar tasks and approaches

Further examples of general learning strategies are available on pages 87 to 88.



Senior 2

## Senior 3

### Senior 4

## Cognitive

- select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations, such as use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember, and so on
- select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations, such as seek information through a network of sources including libraries, the world wide web, individuals and agencies, and so on
- 1. effectively use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of contexts, such as use previously acquired knowledge or skills to assist with a new learning task, and so on

# Metacognitive

- select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations, such as develop criteria for evaluating their own work, and so on
- select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations, such as reflect upon their thinking processes and how they learn, and so on
- effectively use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of contexts, such as take responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluating learning experiences, and so on

## Social/Affective

- select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations, such as use self-talk to make themselves feel competent to do the task, and so on
- select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations, such as monitor their level of anxiety about learning tasks and take measures to lower it if necessary, and so on
- effectively use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of contexts, such as use social interaction skills to enhance group learning tasks, and so on

Further examples of general learning strategies are available on pages 87 to 88.