

My Child's Learning - A Family Resource	
Kindergarten English Language Arts - At a Glance	

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Organizing Idea	Kindergarten Outcome	Highlights of your Child's Learning by the end of Kindergarten	
Text Forms and Structures	Children explore how messages can be organized.	 Children learn that different books are organized in different ways. Pictures, print size, digital and non digital forms of books and texts have different features and help to make meaning clear. Fairy tales and realistic stories include characters, settings and events. Some stories are 'real' (non-fiction). These include factual books, people, pictures Poetry can describe ideas and feelings in serious or fun ways. 	
Oral Language	Children explore listening and speaking skills through a variety of literacy experiences.	 People of different cultures have special stories that can be shared through listening and speaking. Learning to listen and speak happens when we discuss, share, read stories and sing songs and poems. Listening to others means looking at the speaker, taking turns and using a listening posture. Messages can also be shared through movement and facial expressions. 	
Vocabulary	Children develop vocabulary through a variety of literacy experiences.	 Children learn new words through read alouds, songs, poems, rhymes, pictures, conversations, and land. 	
Phonological Awareness	Children experiment with sounds in words.	 Children learn that words are made up of sounds. There are words that sound the same and therefore, rhyme. Children learn the sounds at the beginning and ending of words. Children learn that sentences can be separated into words and words can be separated into syllables. Some words are compound words. Children blend sounds to make words. Children segment words to make sounds. 	
Phonics	Children make connections between letters and sounds in words.	 Children learn the letters of the alphabet. Children learn that letters represent sounds in words. 	

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Fluency	Children recognize some letters and words with speed and accuracy.	 Some letters can be recognized quickly. Some words can be recognized quickly. Children learn that punctuation plays a role in expression and phrasing.
Comprehension	Children demonstrate understandings of messages communicated in text.	 Children learn meaning from text by listening to stories and read alouds. Children learn to understand messages by participating in discussions, viewing pictures. Children learn to understand text by learning to sequence events in stories, retell beginning, middle and end and talk about characters and events. Children learn to make connections by identifying with characters in stories or connect to their own personal feelings or experiences. Children ask questions and answer questions about texts. They learn to make predictions.
Writing	Children experiment with written expression of ideas and information.	 Children learn that writing is a way of expressing their ideas and to be creative. They learn about authors of text. Children print their first name on their own creations. Children learn writing is a way of sharing factual information. Children learn that writing can be shared through pictures, symbols, letters, words, scribbles.
Conventions	Children develop appropriate grammar in oral language and experiment with spelling and punctuation in written messages.	 Children learn about capital letters at the beginning of sentences and identify periods at the end of sentences. Children learn that a sentence represents an oral thought or idea. Children begin to learn between telling and asking sentences. They can spell 5 - 10 high frequency words. Children make attempts to spell unknown words by using their knowledge of letter-sound connections. Children copy environmental print.

2 <u>www.arpdc.ab.ca</u>