## **Oral Language Continuum**

Kindergarten	ial Relationships Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three
listens when someone speaks	Iistens to others during conversations	• listens and responds appropriately in conversations and small- group discussions	• listens and responds appropriately in a wide range of social settings (e.g., conversations with friends, classmates, and adults, and small-group and whole-class discussions)
<ul> <li>initiates conversations with classmates and the teacher</li> </ul>	• initiates conversations with classmates, the teacher, and members of the school community	• initiates conversations with classmates, teachers, members of the school community, and visitors	• initiates appropriate conversations with people in the school and community
• joins in with conversations started by others	<ul> <li>confidently joins in with conversations initiated by others</li> </ul>	• confidently joins in with conversations initiated by others	• confidently joins in with conversations initiated by others
• takes turns in conversations, although may interrupt at times and make some turn- taking mistakes	• takes turns in conversations without interrupting others (makes mistakes on occasion)	• takes turns in conversations without interrupting others	effectively takes turns in conversations and discussions
<ul> <li>begins to recognize when something heard does not make sense</li> </ul>	• recognizes when something heard does not make sense	<ul> <li>begins to ask for clarification/help (e.g., "What does that mean?")</li> </ul>	• asks for clarification/help more consistently
• uses generally appropriate behaviours during conversations, although needs support at times (e.g., looks at the speaker, waits for a speaker to finish, and says, "Excuse me" when seeking to gain access to talk to others)	• usually uses appropriate behaviours during conversations and discussions (e.g., turns to look at each speaker, monitors who is speaking, enters the dialogue without interrupting others)	• uses appropriate non-verbal behaviours when listening and speaking (e.g., turns towards the speaker, makes eye contact in conversations, and does not put off a speaker with inappropriate facial expressions)	• uses appropriate non-verbal behaviours when listening and speaking (turns to the speaker, avoids distracting the speaker and matches own verbal tones with appropriate non-verbal body language)
<ul> <li>is learning how to join in with discussions in a whole- class setting</li> <li>is learning how to join in with discussions in small groups</li> </ul>	<ul> <li> joins in with whole-class discussions</li> <li> joins in with small-group discussions</li> </ul>	• joins in appropriately in small-group and whole-class discussions	• joins in confidently in small- group and whole-class discussions
• beginning to sustain extended conversations with teacher support; topic may change frequently	<ul> <li>sustains extended conversations, although the topic may change several times</li> </ul>	• sustains extended conversations on a topic	<ul> <li>sustains extended conversations on a topic and accommodates when another person joins the conversation</li> </ul>
is learning how to disagree appropriately (may make mistakes at times and raise his/her voice or make a statement that affirms, "I'm doing it my way")	• disagrees without raising his or her voice too loudly and without starting an argument (makes mistakes at times)	disagrees without inciting arguments	<ul> <li>disagrees appropriately and sometimes acknowledges another's viewpoint</li> </ul>

Language for Social Relationships (continued)			
Kindergarten	Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three
• uses appropriate social registers (tone, intonation, and volume) for the playground and classroom (may make mistakes at times)	• uses appropriate social registers (tone, intonation, and volume) for the playground and classroom (may make occasional mistakes)	• uses appropriate social register (tone, intonation, and volume) for the playground and classroom	• transfers easily from the social register of the playground to that of the classroom (tone, intonation, and volume)
• expresses feelings in words; begins to use language rather than actions to solve social conflicts	• uses language rather than actions to problem-solve social conflicts	• uses language to help to diffuse conflict and to think of solutions	• uses language for resolving conflicts and generates possible alternatives and solutions
• uses social conventions (e.g., <i>please</i> and <i>thank you</i> ); may need reminders	• requests information appropriately with appropriate tone (e.g., <i>please</i> and <i>thank you</i> )	• uses social language conventions (e.g., please, thank you, excuse me, could we, sorry)	• confidently uses social language conventions (e.g., <i>Excuse me</i> , and <i>Please could</i> <i>we</i> )
• is becoming aware of language that is hurtful or unfair to others	• is aware of language that is hurtful or unfair to others	• begins to use language that is sensitive to the feelings of others	• uses language that is sensitive to the feelings of others more consistently

Language for Learning			
Kindergarten	Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three
<ul> <li>listens attentively when books are read aloud</li> <li>enjoys favourite stories and joins in with repeated refrains</li> <li>enjoys listening to informational text read aloud</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens attentively to stories, poetry, and informational text being read aloud</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens attentively when a wide range of texts of increasing length and complexity is read aloud (e.g., books, poetry, newspaper articles, directions, letters, and flyers)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens attentively when a wide range of texts of increasing length and complexity is read aloud (e.g., books, poetry, newspaper articles, directions, letters, and flyers)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>pretends to read books (uses the lyrical rhythm of book language)</li> <li>uses phrases and vocabulary from books read aloud or used in shared reading</li> </ul>	• uses phrases and vocabulary from stories read aloud, shared reading, and guided reading books	• uses phrases and vocabulary from stories read aloud, shared reading, guided reading, and independent books	• uses vocabulary from stories read aloud, shared reading, guided reading, and independent books
• uses ideas from books and links them to personal experiences	• uses ideas from books and links them to personal experiences, concepts from other curriculum areas, and other texts, including favourite movies and TV shows	• uses ideas from books and links them to personal experiences, other curriculum areas, and other texts, including media (e.g., favourite movies and TV shows)	<ul> <li>uses ideas from print materials and links them to personal experience, other curriculum areas, other print materials, and media</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>retells stories by including three to four ideas</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>retells the main elements in stories</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>retells stories maintaining a clear sequence of ideas</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>retells stories, sequencing events appropriately and succinctly</li> </ul>

Language for Lea	rning (continued)		
Kindergarten	Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three
• relates own ideas to concepts learned in class	<ul> <li>relates factual information obtained from non-fiction materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>etells factual materials from non-fiction books and links details to the main topic (e.g., "Some of the things it says about crocodiles are")</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>retells factual materials from non-fiction materials, prefacing with a main idea to orient the listener (e.g., "I am reading a book about how birds after oil slicks")</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>asks simple questions; may not always be on topic</li> <li>asks relevant questions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>asks simple questions; may not always be on topic</li> <li>asks relevant questions</li> </ul>	• asks questions to request information and clarify details	• asks questions to request information, clarify details, or extend thinking (e.g., "What do you think about?")
<ul> <li>responds to simple questions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>responds to questions with on-topic answers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>responds to questions by providing appropriate details</li> </ul>	• responds to questions by providing appropriately supported information (e.g., "The book says, I watched a film and saw, I think this because")
<ul> <li>listens attentively for short periods in familiar whole- class and small-group settings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens attentively for longer periods in familiar whole- class and small-group settings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens attentively in familiar whole-class and small-group settings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens attentively in a variety of familiar and unfamiliar settings</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>explains a school experience that has happened recently</li> <li>explains an event or object that is distant in time and place</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>explains events and actions that occurred in school</li> <li>explains events and actions that occurred in the past in different locations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>explains events and actions experienced in present and past experiences</li> </ul>	• explains a variety of events and actions experienced in different time settings (past, present, and future)
• tries to solve problems with talk (e.g., repeats the steps for making something as he or she follows through with the steps)	• solves problems with self- talk	<ul> <li>problem solving becoming more internal but uses self- talk when encounters difficulty</li> </ul>	• problem solving more internal but uses self-talk when encounters difficulty
<ul> <li>is beginning to understand humour and jokes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>is beginning to understand humour and jokes</li> </ul>	• understands concrete humour and jokes	• understands humour and jokes
• often interprets figurative language literally	<ul> <li>often interprets figurative language literally</li> </ul>	• is more aware that words and expressions may mean more than one thing	<ul> <li>is beginning to understand figurative and multiple- meaning language</li> </ul>
• understands and follows brief directions	• understands and follows two to three directions	<ul> <li>follows directions involving several steps</li> </ul>	follows complex directions
• provides directions for others to follow, although all steps may not be included, clear, or in order	<ul> <li>provides directions for others to follow, although all steps may not be included</li> </ul>	• provides directions for others in games, projects, and other classroom activities (may need prompts to clarify steps)	• provides clear, well- sequenced directions for others to follow
		<ul> <li>talks about cause-and-effect relationships (e.g., "It happened because")</li> </ul>	• compares people, objects, and events but sometimes in parallel ways
		• talks about cause-and-effect relationships (e.g., "It happened because") and sometimes offers more than one cause and outcome	• compares people, objects, and events and uses appropriate vocabulary (e.g. <i>similar, the same as, different</i> <i>from, but</i> )

## Oral Language Continuum (continued)

Language Structures			
Kindergarten	Grade One	Grade Two	Grade Three
<ul> <li>uses speech that is understood by most children and adults</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses speech that is understood by most children and adults</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses speech that is understood by most children and adults</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses speech that is understood by most children and adults</li> </ul>
• has clear articulation, although some later developing sounds may still need to refine (e.g., <i>s</i> , <i>z</i> , <i>th</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>ch</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>l</i> )	• articulation errors may still occur, especially those related to later developing sounds (e.g., <i>s</i> , <i>z</i> , <i>th</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>ch</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>l</i> )	• has clear speech that is readily understandable, with only occasional articulation errors related to later developing sounds (e.g., <i>s</i> , <i>z</i> , <i>th</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>ch</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>l</i> )	<ul> <li>has clear speech that is readily understandable and generally no articulation errors, although difficulty may still occur with the later developing sound r</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>uses simple sentences</li> <li>uses compound and some complex sentences, although may over-rely on connecting ideas with <i>and</i> and <i>then</i></li> </ul>	• uses a variety of simple, compound, and complex sentences	• uses a variety of simple, compound, and complex sentences and is learning to monitor their use for different purposes (e.g., short, clear sentences to give a quick response and more complex structures in discussions)	• uses a variety of simple, compound and complex sentences and monitors their use for different purposes (e.g., short, clear sentences to give a quick response and more complex, extended structures in discussions)
• uses appropriate vocabulary, although may overuse words (e.g., big and got)	• uses appropriate vocabulary	<ul> <li>uses a wide range of vocabulary and learns new word concepts from classroom content</li> </ul>	• uses a wide range of vocabulary; learns new word concepts from classroom content and integrates them into conversations and discussions
• controls regular past tenses but irregular past tenses are still developing (e.g., "She knowed it.")	• controls regular past tenses and is learning irregular past tenses but may still overgeneralize at times (e.g., "I seen the cat.")	<ul> <li>controls most verb tenses, with only occasional errors for irregular past tenses (e.g., "I seen it.")</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>controls verb tenses including irregular past tenses (e.g., "He ran home" instead of "He runned home.")</li> </ul>
• uses personal pronouns appropriately (e.g., <i>he, she, I,</i> <i>me, they, we</i> )	• controls most plurals but may make some overgeneralizations (e.g., <i>sheeps</i> )	<ul> <li>controls plural forms with only occasional overgeneralizations (e.g., <i>sheeps</i>)</li> </ul>	• controls plural forms, including those with irregular structures (e.g., <i>mice, sheep</i> )
• understands and uses appropriate relational concepts (e.g., <i>over</i> , <i>under</i> , <i>next to</i> , <i>behind</i> , <i>in front of</i> )	• begins to use connectives to explain relationships between ideas (e.g., <i>and</i> , <i>because</i> , <i>but</i> )	• uses connectives to explain relationships between ideas (e.g., so, <i>when</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>before</i> )	<ul> <li>uses a variety of connectives to explain causal and sequential relationships</li> </ul>