ECEA	Aug 14- Oct 27	Oct 30 - Jan 19	Jan 22 - Apr 19	Transdisciplinary unit		
				Apr 22-Jun7		
Transdisciplinary THEME	Who We Are An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic	How we organize ourselves An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	How the world works An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	Where we are in place and time An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, exploration s and migrations of humankind; the relationship s between and the interconnec tedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspective	How organize ourselves An inquiry into the interconnectedn ess of humanmade systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decisionmaking; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.

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Central Idea	Imagination is used to create stories.	People listen and speak to share thoughts and feelings.	The signs and symbols in our environment have meaning.	Observing our environment helps us understand the world around us.		
Key Concepts	Form – What is it like? Perspective – What are the points of view? Responsibility – What are our obligations?	Form – What is it like? Change – How is it transforming? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	Form – What is it like? Causation – Why is it like it is? Function – How does it work?	Causation – Why is it like it is? Connection – How is it linked to other things? Change – How is it transforming?		
Related Concepts	Stories, Culture, Empathy, Imagination.	Feelings, Communication, Expression	Symbols, Meaning, Organization	Basic needs, Habitats, Survival, Advocacy		
Lines of Inquiry	My personal story Traditional stories Characters teach empathy	Different feelings Thoughts and feelings can change Feelings connect people	Different signs and symbol. Creation of signs and symbols. How signs and symbols foster communication	 Characteristics and needs of living things. (animals) Habitats of living things. (animals). Impact of our 		

Discipline Focus	Social Studies, Mandarin, Language Arts	Mandarin, Social Studies, Science	Language Arts, Social Studies, Mandarin	choices on animal's habitats Language Arts, Science, Mandarin	
Teacher questions & provocations	•What is a story? •What are the ways in which stories can be told?	•What are different feelings? •How thoughts and feelings change?	•What is a sign or a symbol? •Why are signs and symbols used? (locally and globally) •What makes a good sign? •How signs and symbols foster communication?	What can we see/hear/feel around us? What can we find outside? How can we keep what we discover to show others? How do we describe what we found? How can we record this to show others? Can you see a pattern? Can you record it? What can we discover about light? How does	

Approaches to Learning (ATLs)	Exchanging information-Listening C1.1.1 Listen to information. Self-management Skills-States of mind-Perseverance SM2.2.2 Use strategies to problem-solve.	Communication Skills-Exchanging information-Speaking C1.3.1 Express oneself using words and sentences. Social skill-Interpersonal relationships,social and emotional intelligence-Social and emotional intelligence SS1.2.1 Be aware of own and others' feelings.	Communication Skills-Exchanging information-Interpreting C1.2.1 Interpret visual, audio and oral communication: recognizing and creating signs,interpreting and using symbols and sounds. Thinking skills-Critical thinking-Analyzing T1.1.1 Observe carefully	it change? Can you see a shadow? How does it grow? Can we measure it? What do we know about seasons? Research Skills: R1.2.2 Use all senses to observe and notice details. Communication skills: C1.1.2 Listen actively and respectfully to others speak. Thinking Skills: T2.2.3 Ask "what if" questions.	
Learner Profile Attributes	Open-minded Caring	Thinker Communicator	Knowledgeable Reflective	Communicator, Thinker	
	Principled	Balanced	Inquirer		
Learning	BELONGING AND	SELF-REGULATION	BELONGING AND		
Outcomes:	CONTRIBUTING	AND WELL-BEING	CONTRIBUTING		

25.3	3 Express their	2.5 Develop empathy for	29.1 Identify similarities		
thou	ughts and share	others, and	and differences between		
expe	eriences.	acknowledge and	local environments.		
SEL	_F-REGULATION AND	respond to each other's	DEMONSTRATING		
WEL	LL-BEING	feelings.	LITERACY BEHAVIORS		
2.5 [Develop empathy for	DEMONSTRATING	1.5 Use language		
othe	ers, and acknowledge	LITERACY BEHAVIORS	(verbal and non-verbal		
and	respond to each	1.8 Ask questions for a	communication) in		
othe	er's feelings.	variety of purposes and	various contexts to		
DEM	MONSTRATING	in different contexts.	connect new		
LITE	ERACY BEHAVIORS	1.10 Retell experiences,	experiences with what		
1.6 l	Use language (verbal	events, and familiar	they already know.		
and	non-verbal	stories in proper	1.7 Use specialized		
com	nmunication) to	sequence.	vocabulary for a variety		
com	nmunicate their	11. 6 Use prior	of purposes.		
think	king, to reflect, and to	knowledge to make	10.6 communicate ideas		
solve	ve problems.	connections to help	about personal		
1.9 [Describe personal	them understand a	experiences and/or		
ехре	eriences, using	diverse range of	familiar stories, and		
voca	abulary and details	materials read by and	experiment with		
appr	ropriate to the	with the educator team.	personal voice in their		
situa	ation.	SOCIAL EMOTIONAL	writing.		
11.7	use illustrations to	LEARNING SKILLS	PROBLEM SOLVING		
supr	port comprehension of	A1.1 Apply skills that	AND INNOVATING		
texts	s that are read by and	help them identify and	24.5 Communicate and		
with	the educators.	manage emotions as	record results and		
		they participate in	findings either		
		learning experiences, in	individually or in groups.		

	Aug 14- Oct 27	order to improve their ability to express their own feelings and understand and respond to the feelings of others. Oct 30 - Jan 19	Apr 22-Jun7	Transdisciplinary unit		
ECEB	7.tag 14 00t 27	001 00 0dil 10	7 (p) 22 out	Jan 22 - Apr 19		
Transdisciplinary	Who We Are	Where we are in place	How we organize	How the world works	Sharing the	How we
Theme	An inquiry into the	and time	ourselves	An inquiry into the	planet	express
	nature of the self; beliefs	An inquiry into	An inquiry into the	natural world and its	An inquiry	ourselves
	and values; personal,	orientation in place and	interconnectedness of	laws; the interaction	into rights	An inquiry into
	physical, mental, social	time; personal histories;	human-made systems	between the natural	and	the ways in
	and spiritual health;	homes and journeys; the	and communities; the	world (physical and	responsibiliti	which we
	human relationships	discoveries, explorations	structure and function of	biological) and human	es in the	discover and
	including families,	and migrations of	organizations; societal	societies; how humans	struggle to	express ideas,
	friends, communities,	humankind; the	decision-making;	use their understanding	share finite	feelings, nature,
	and cultures; rights and	relationships between	economic activities and	of scientific principles;	resources	culture, beliefs
	responsibilities; what it	and the	their impact on	the impact of scientific	with other	and values; the
	means to be human	interconnectedness of	humankind and the	and technological	people and	ways in which
		individuals and	environment.	advances on society	with other	we reflect on,
		civilizations, from local		and on the	living things;	extend and
		and global perspectives		environment.	communities	enjoy our
					and the	creativity; our
					relationships	appreciation of
					within and	the aesthetic
					between	

					them; access to equal opportunitie s; peace and conflict resolution	
Central Idea	Imagination is used to create stories.	People write to communicate.	The signs and symbols in our environment have meaning.	We can observe and investigate to understand the world around us.		
Key Concepts	Form – What is it like? Perspective – What are the points of view? Responsibility – What are our obligations?	Causation – Why it is like it is? Change – How is it transforming? Function – How does it work?	Form – What is it like? Causation – Why is it like it is? Function – How does it work?	Change – How is it transforming? Causation – Why it is like it is? Function - How does it work?		
Related Concepts	Stories, Culture, Empathy, Imagination.	Meaning, Images, Communication	Symbols, Meaning, Organization	Light, Cause, and Effect, Motion		

Lines of Inquiry	My personal story Traditional stories Characters teach empathy	Origins of the writing systems Structure of writing systems Writing systems are used to communicate	 Different signs and symbol. Creation of signs and symbols. How signs and symbols foster communication. 	Learning to observe Predicting change Communicating what we learn	
Discipline Focus	Social Studies, Mandarin, Language Arts	Language Arts, Science, Mandarin	Language Arts, Social Studies, Mandarin	Language Arts, Science, Mandarin	
Teacher questions & provocations	 What is a story? What are the ways in which stories can be told? What are traditional stories in China? 	 How did Chinese characters come from? What are strokes? How do images and texts together form Chinese characters? What is Chinese character used for? 	 What is a sign or a symbol? Why are signs and symbols used? (locally and globally) What makes a good sign? How signs and symbols foster communication? 	What can we see, hear, feel? How can we record what we see to share with others? What do you think will happen? What happened? Why? What do you think will change? How did it change? Why? How can we show others what	

				happened?/changed? What do we want to find out more about? What did you find interesting to explore? Can we change it? how did you change it? Provocation Wonderwall question: What do we want to find about more about?	
Approaches to Learning (ATLs)	Communication Skills - Exchanging information -Listening: C1.1.2 Listen actively and respectfully to others speak. Self-management Skills -States of mind- Perseverance: SM2.2.4 Manage feelings and resolve conflict.	Communication Skills - Exchanging information - Speaking: C1.3.3 Negotiate ideas and knowledge with peers and teachers. Social Skills - Interpersonal relationships,social and emotional intelligence - Social and emotional intelligence:	Communication Skills - Exchanging information - Interpreting: C1.2.1 Interpret visual, audio and oral communication: recognizing and creating signs,interpreting and using symbols and sounds. Thinking skills-Critical	R1.1.1 Ask or express through play questions that can be researched. R1.3.1 Sort and categorize information and materials, arrange into forms or order,for example,with graphs, marks or symbols using emergent writing skills.	

		SS1.2.2 Manage anger	thinking- Analyzing:	T1.1.1 Observe	
		and resolve conflict.	T1.1.2 Consider	carefully.	
			meaning taken from		
			materials and events.		
Learner Profile &	Open-minded	Principled	Knowledgeable	Inquirer, Thinker,	
attributes	Caring	Inquirer	Reflective	Reflective	
	Principled	Communicator	Inquirer		
Learning	BELONGING AND	BELONGING AND	BELONGING AND		
Outcomes:	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING		
	25.3 Express their	25.1 Recognize	29.1 Identify similarities		
	thoughts and share	personal interests,	and differences		
	experiences.	strengths, and	between local		
	DEMONSTRATING	accomplishments.	environments.		
	LITERACY BEHAVIORS	DEMONSTRATING	DEMONSTRATING		
	1.7 Use specialized	LITERACY BEHAVIORS	LITERACY		
	vocabulary for a variety	1.9 Describe personal	BEHAVIORS		
	of purposes.	experiences, using	1.8 Ask questions for a		
	1.10 Retell experiences,	vocabulary and details	variety of purposes and		
	events, and familiar	appropriate to the	in different contexts.		
	stories in proper	situation.	11.4 Respond to a		
	sequence.	10.6 communicate ideas	variety of materials that		
	11.1 Demonstrate an	about personal	have been read aloud to		
	interest in reading.	experiences and/or	them.		
	SELF-REGULATION	familiar stories, and	11. 6 use prior		
	AND WELL-BEING	experiment with	knowledge to make		
	2.5 Develop empathy for	personal voice in their	connections to help		
	others, and	writing.	them understand a		
	acknowledge and	11.7 use illustrations to	diverse range of		

respond to each other's	support comprehension	materials read by and			
feelings.	of texts that are read by	with the educator team.			
	and with the educators.	PROBLEM SOLVING			
	PROBLEM SOLVING	AND INNOVATING			
	AND INNOVATING	4.1 Use a variety of			
	24.4 Select and use	strategies to solve			
	tools, equipment, and	problems, including			
	materials to construct	problems arising in			
	things.	social situation.			
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P1	Aug 14- Oct 27	Jan 22 - Apr 19	Apr 22-Jun7	Transdisciplinary unit		
"				Oct 30 - Jan 19		
Transdisciplinary	Where we are in place	How we express	How the world works	Sharing the planet	Who We Are	How
Theme	and time An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspectives	ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic	An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	An inquiry into rights and responsibilities in the struggle to share finite resources with other people and with other living things; communities and the relationships within and between them; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution	An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human	we organiz e ourselv es An inquiry into the intercon nectedn ess of human- made system s and commu nities; the

					structur e and function of organiz ations; societal decisio n- making; econom ic activitie s and their impact on humank ind and the environ ment.
Central Idea	People write to communicate.	The sounds of language are a symbolic way of representing ideas and objects.	Words are an important element in making sentences.	People can make choices to support the sustainability of the Earth's resources.	
Key Concepts	Causation – Why is it like it is? Change – How is it transforming?	Form – What is it like? Perspective – What are the points of view? Connection – How is it	Function – How does it work? Change – How is it transforming?	Form – What is it like? Connection – How is it linked to other things? Responsibility – What are our obligations?	

Related Concepts	Function – How does it work? Meaning, Images, Communication	linked to other things? Sounds, Rules, Ideas	Responsibility – What are our obligations? Messages, Symbols, Text	Lifestyle, Resources, Waste	
Lines of Inquiry	1. Origin of the writing systems 2. Structure of writing systems 3. Writing systems are used to communicate	1.The sounds of language 2.The grammatical rules of the language 3.Sounds of language can represent ideas and objects	1.Words are one of the important parts of a language 2.Illustrations add to our understanding of words. 3.Appropriate words help us to communicate with each other.	1. Earth's renewable and non-renewable resources. 2. The impact of people's choices on the environment. 3. Ways people can sustain the earth's resources.	
Discipline Focus	Language Arts, Science, Mandarin	Language Arts, Music, Social Studies	Music, Social Studies, Mandarin	Math, Social Studies, Mandarin	
Teacher questions & provocations	•How did Chinese characters come from? •What are strokes? •How do images and texts together form Chinese characters? •What is Chinese character used for?	What is pinyin? What is the role of pinyin? How does pinyin help us read Chinese characters?	•What is a word? •How do words form a sentence? •How to use words to make a sentence?	What is a resource? How do our choices affect the environment? How can we balance our needs with limited resources?	
Approaches to Learning	Communication Skills- Exchanging information-	Communication Skills - Symbolic exploration and	Social Skills- Interpersonal	SM1.1 Choose and complete tasks	

(ATLs)	Interpreting:	expression:	relationships,social	independently.	
	C1.2.2 Understand the	C4.1.3 Access a variety of	and emotional	SM2.2.2 Use strategies to	
	ways in which images	sources for information	intelligence- Social	problem-solve.	
	and language interact to	and pleasure.	and emotional	T1.3.1 Apply rules,	
	convey ideas.		intelligence:	strategies and ideas from	
	Research Skills-	Thinking skills- Creative	SS1.2.4 Be aware of	one context to another	
	Information literacy-Data	thinking-Considering new	own and others'		
	gathering and	perspectives:	impact as a member		
	documenting	T2.2.1 Seek information.	of a learning group.		
	R1.2.1 Gather				
	information from a variety		Research Skills-		
	of		Media literacy:		
	sources.(people,places,		R2.3 Communicate		
	materials,literature.)		information and ideas		
			using a variety of		
			media(as their skills		
			progress).		
Learner Profile	Principled	Thinker	Balanced	Inquirer, Communicator	
Attributes	Inquirer	Risk-taker	Knowledgeable		
	Communicator	Reflective	Open-minded		
Learning	SELF-REGULATION	BELONGING AND	BELONGING AND		
Outcomes:	AND WELL-BEING	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING		
	2.3 Demonstrate self-	27.1 Develop strategies	5.1 Demonstrate		
	motivation, initiative, and	for standing up for	respect and		
	confidence in their	themselves, and	consideration for		
	approach to learning by	demonstrate the ability to	individual differences		
	selecting and completing	apply behaviors that	and alternative points		

learning tasks.	enhance their personal	of view.		
DEMONSTRATING	well-being, comfort, and	DEMONSTRATING		
LITERACY BEHAVIORS	self-acceptance and the	LITERACY		
1.6 Use language (verbal	well-being, comfort and	BEHAVIORS		
and non-verbal	self-acceptance of others.	10.2 Demonstrate an		
communication) to	SELF-REGULATION AND	awareness that text		
communicate their	WELL-BEING	can convey ideas or		
thinking, to reflect, and to	3.2 Demonstrate the	messages.		
solve problems.	ability to take turns during	11.1 Demonstrate an		
10.4 Use classroom	activity and discussions.	interest in reading.		
resources to support	DEMONSTRATING	10.6 communicate		
their writing.	LITERACY BEHAVIORS	ideas about personal		
10.6 communicate ideas	1.7 Use specialized	experiences and/or		
about personal	vocabulary for a variety of	familiar stories, and		
experiences and/or	purposes.	experiment with		
familiar stories, and	9.1 Use reading	personal voice in their		
experiment with personal	behaviours to make sense	writing.		
voice in their writing.	of familiar and unfamiliar	11. 9 retell, orally or		
11.7 use illustrations to	texts in print.	with non-verbal		
support comprehension	12.2 communicate their	communication,		
of texts that are read by	ideas, verbally and non-	familiar experiences or		
and with the educators.	verbally, about a variety of	stories in proper		
	media materials.	sequence.		
Aug 14- Oct 27	Oct 30 - Jan 19	Jan 22 - Apr 19	Transdisciplinary unit	
Aug 14- Oct 27	Oct 30 - Jan 19	Jan 22 - Apr 19	Transdisciplinary unit	

				Apr 22-Jun7		
P2	How the world works An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	How we organize ourselves An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic	How we organize ourselves An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	Sharing the planet An inquiry into rights and responsibilities in the struggle to share finite resources with other people and with other living things; communities and the relationships within and between them; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution	Who We Are An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; persona I, physical , mental, social and spiritual health; human relation ships includin g families

					friends, commu nities, and cultures; rights and respons ibilities; what it means to be human
Central Idea	Symbols have diverse meanings. and people use them to express their ideas.	Words are important elements in making sentences.	Rhymes help us to share thoughts and feelings.	Cities around the world create structures to meet the needs of the community.	
Key Concepts	Form – What is it like? Causation – Why is it like it is? Function – How does it work?	Function – How does it work? Change – How is it transforming? Perspective – What are the points of view?	Form – What is it like? Function – How does it work? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	Form – What is it like? Connection – How is it linked to other things? Perspective (What are the points of view?)	

Related Concepts	Meaning, Images, Communication	Messages, Symbols, Text	Variable, Communication, Diversity	Structures, Community, Organization
Lines of Inquiry	Basic strokes and radicals Origin of the Chinese characters Chinese characters are used to communicate	Words are an important part of a language We use words differently as we grow Appropriate words help us to express ourselves	Characteristics of rhymes Rhymes convey information Appreciation of rhymes in the world	1. The form of a city. 2. Similarities and differences between cities. 3. Cities meets the needs of the community.
Discipline Focus	Arts, Math, Social Studies	Language, Social Studies, Science	Language, Social Studies, Music	Social Studies, Math, Mandarin
Teacher questions & provocations	□什么是笔画/符号/文字? What is stroke/symbol/character? □汉字是怎么来的? How did Chinese characters come from? □图像和文字是如何共同 构成汉字的? How do images and texts together form Chinese characters? □汉字是用来做什么的? What is Chinese character used for? What is context?	□什么是单词/句子 What is a word/sentence? □单词如何构成句子 How do words form a sentence? □随着我们的成长使用语言有什么不同? How do we use language differently as we grow □同一个词在不同语境下有什么不同含义? What is the difference between the same word in different contexts?	□童谣的特点包括什么?(节奏 内容 篇幅语言结构) What are the characteristics of rhymes? □倾听如何让你成为更好的演讲者? How does listening make you a better speaker? □儿歌童谣如何影响我们的生活? How do the rhymes affect our lives? □谁在说话会影响信息的呈现方式或童谣的讲述方式?	What is a city? How are cities the same? How are cities different? What are the ways cities can give people what they need?

			Does who is talking		
			affect the way the		
			information is		
			presented or the way		
			rhymes is told?		
Approaches to Learning	Research skills- Information literacy- Formulating and planning: R1.1.3 Ask or design relevant questions of interest that can be researched. Thinking skills-Critical thinking-Analying:	Communication skills- Exchanging Information- Speaking: C1.3.4 Speak and express ideas clearly and logically in small and large groups. Social skills- Interpersonal relationships,social and emotional intelligence- Interpersonal	Communication skills- Literacy-Reading: C2.1.1 Read a variety of sources for information and for pleasure. Self-management skills- Organization: SM1.7 Use time effectively and	SS1.1.12 Take on a variety of roles in group learning. T1.1.8 Use models and simulations to explore complex systems and issues. R1.4.5 Present information	
	T1.1.6 Consider meaning of materials.	relationships: SS1.1.7 Learn cooperatively in a group: being courteous, sharing, taking turns.	appropriately.	in a variety of formats and platforms.	
Learner Profile Attributes	Inquirer, Thinker Knowledgeable	Open-minded Risk-taker Communicator	Caring Principled Balanced	Balanced, Inquirer	
Learning outcomes	ORAL COMMUNICATION Listening 1.4 demonstrate an understanding of the	ORAL COMMUNICATION Listening 1.1 identify purposes for listening in a few different situations, formal and	ORAL COMMUNICATION Listening 1.8 begin to identify, with support and		

	information and ideas in	informal.	direction, who is		
	oral texts by retelling the	Speaking	speaking in an oral		
	story or restating the	2.1 identify a few	text and the point of		
	information, including the	purposes for speaking	view expressed by the		
	main idea.	2.3 communicate ideas	speaker		
	Speaking	and information orally in a	Speaking		
	2.4 choose appropriate	clear, coherent manner	3.2 begin to identify		
	words to communicate	Reading	how their skills as		
	their meaning accurately	1.1 read a few different	viewers, representers,		
	and engage the interest	types of literary texts.	readers, and writers		
	of their audience.	Writing	help them improve		
	Reading	3.1 spell some high-	their oral		
	1.4 demonstrate	frequency words correctly	communication skills.		
	understanding of a text		Reading		
	by retelling the story or		1.8 express personal		
	restating information		thoughts and feelings		
	from the text, including		about what has been		
	the main idea.		read		
	Writing		3.3 read appropriate,		
	1.3 gather information to		familiar texts at a		
	support ideas		sufficient rate and with		
	for writing in a variety of		sufficient expression		
	ways and/or from a		to convey the sense of		
	variety of sources		the text to the reader		
			Writing		
			3.4 use punctuation to		
			help communicate		
			their intended		
			meaning, with a focus		
			on the use of: a capital		
			letter at the beginning		

			of a sentence; a period, question mark, or exclamation mark at the end			
	August 14 th –October 27 th	October 30 th -November 17 th January 15 th -March 15 th	March 18 th -June 7 th	Transdisciplinary unit November 20 th - January 12 th		
P3	How the world works An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic	How we organize ourselves An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	Where we are in place and time An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspectives	Who We Are An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human	Sharin g the planet An inquiry into rights and respons ibilities in the struggle to share finite resourc es with other people and with

					other living things; commu nities and the relation ships within and betwee n them;
					nities
					and the
					relation
					ships
					within
					and
					•
					access
					to equal
					opportu
					nities;
					peace and
					conflict
					resoluti
					on
Central Idea	Symbols have diverse meanings and people use them to express their ideas.	Words are an important element in making sentences.	People convey their opinions through stories.	We can understand others by exploring their identity and personal journeys.	
Key Concepts	Causation – Why is it like it is?	From – What is it like?	Form – What is it like?	Form – What is it like? Change – How is it	

	Change – How is it transforming? Responsibility – What are our obligations?	Perspective – What are the points of view? Function – How does it work?	Function – How does it work? Perspective – What are the points of view?	transforming? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	
Related Concepts	Meaning, Images, Communication	Opinion, Illustration, Expression	Sequence, Pictures, Creativity	Journeys, Identity, History	
Lines of Inquiry	Basic radicals of Chinese characters Changing strokes changes meaning Symbols express positive messages	Lines of inquiry: Illustrations add to our understanding of words Word collocations lead to different discoveries and understandings We use different types of words to form sentences	Lines of inquiry: story elements Pictures and retelling add to our understanding of stories The perspectives we gain from the stories	 Significant people and events in the past and present. How the people in the past influence the present. Sharing our personal journeys. 	
Discipline Focus	Arts, Social Studies, Math	Language, Social Studies, Music	Media Literacy, social studied, Language Arts	Social Studies Math Language	
Teacher questions & provocations	□你知道哪些形声字? What phonogram characters do you know? □汉字的造字规律是什么? What is the rule of Chinese characters formation? □有哪些好的方法帮助我	□什么是词语搭配? What is word collocation? □词语的感情色彩有哪些? (开心、伤心、失望、愤怒等) What are the emotional colors of words? □四字词语和成语的区别?	□什么时间顺序词可能有助于介绍你故事中的事件顺序? What time order words might help clarify the sequence of events in your story? □你能想出另一种可能	Who are the significant people in the past and present? What makes people significant?	

		1	T	T	- I
	们识记汉字?	What is the difference	在开始时引起听众注意	Who are the people that	
	What are some good	between four character	的方法吗? Can you	influenced you?	
	ways to help us	words and idioms?	think of another way		
	remember Chinese	□你能用适当的形容词更具	you might get the		
	characters?	体地描述两个名词吗?	attention of your		
	□汉字与中国文化有哪些	Can you describe two	audience at the		
	关联?	nouns more specifically by	beginning?		
	What are the	adding appropriate	□这个故事中的人物有		
	connections between	adjectives?	没有让你想起你认识的		
	Chinese characters and	□你对阅读的了解对你写作	某个人?		
	Chinese culture?	有什么帮助? How does	Do any of the char-		
	□你可以用什么类似的词	what you know about	acters in this story		
	或短语来代替?	reading help you when	remind you of		
	What similar words or	you are writing?	someone you know?		
	phrases could you use	□聆听或查看不同类型的文	□使用故事开头的信		
	instead of?	本如何帮助您产生写作的	息,您可以推断出游戏		
		想法? How does	的结果是什么?		
		listening to or viewing	Using information from		
		different kinds of texts	the story opening,		
		help you generate ideas	what can you infer		
		for writing?	about the outcome of		
			the game?		
Approaches to	Research skills-	Communication skills-	Communication skills-	Research Skills:	
Learning (ATLs)	Information literacy-	Exchanging information-	Literacy-Reading:	R1.1.4 Outline a plan for	
	Formulating and	Listening: C1.1.5 Listen	C2.1.2 Read critically	finding necessary	
	planning: R1.1.4 Outline	actively to other	and for	information.	
	a plan for finding	perspectives and ideas.	comprehension.		
	necessary information.			R1.3.3 Sort and	
		Social skills- Interpersonal	Research Skills-		
	Thinking skills-	relationships: SS1.1.8	Information Literacy-	categorize information:	
	Information transfer:T3.3	Help others to succeed.	Internation Electacy-	arrange information into	

	Use memory techniques to develop long-term memory.		Data gathering and recording: R1.2.4 Gather information from a variety of primary and secondary sources.	understandable forms such as narratives, explanatory and procedural writing, tables, timelines, graphs and diagrams. Communication Skills: C2.2.2 Paraphrase	
Learner Profile	Inquirer, Thinker, Knowledgeable	Open-minded, Risk-taker, Communicator	Caring, Responsibility, Balanced	accurately and concisely. Communicators Open-Minded	
Learning outcomes	ORAL COMMUNICATION Listening to understand: 2.3 communicate ideas, opinions, and information orally in a clear, coherent manner using simple but appropriate organizational patterns. B. READING 1.7 identify the main idea and some additional elements of texts Understanding form and	ORAL COMMUNICATION Listening to understand: 1.7 identify words or phrases that indicate whether an oral text is fact or opinion, initially with support and direction. Speaking to communicate: Clarity and Coherence Interactive Strategies 2.2 demonstrate an understanding of appropriate speaking	ORAL COMMUNICATION Listening to understand: 1.4 demonstrate an understanding of the information and ideas in oral texts by retelling the story or restating the information, including the main idea and several interesting details.	Writing: Developing and Organizing Content: 1.1 identify the topic, purpose, audience, and form for writing. 1.2 generate ideas about a potential topic, using a variety of strategies and	

			Т	I	
style.	behavior in a variety of	B. READING	resources.		
3.2 predict the meaning	situations, including paired	1.4 demonstrate			
of and	sharing and small- and	understanding of a	Reading:		
quickly solve unfamiliar	large-group	text by retelling the			
words using different	discussions	story or restating	Reading for Meaning:		
types of cues	B. READING	information from the			
C. WRITING	3.1 automatically read and	text, with the inclusion	1.2 identify several		
3.1 spell many high-	understand many high-	of a few interesting	different purposes for		
frequency words	frequency words, some	details.	reading and choose		
Correctly.	words with common	1.6 extend	reading materials		
3.3 confirm spellings and	spelling patterns, and	understanding of texts			
word meanings or word	words of personal interest	by connecting the	appropriate for those		
choice using a few	or significance, in a variety	ideas in them to their	purposes.		
different types of	of reading contexts	own knowledge and	1.4 demonstrate		
resources.	C. WRITING	experience.			
	3.3 confirm spellings and	C. WRITING	understanding of a text by		
	word meanings or word	1.1 identify the topic,	retelling the story or		
	choice using a few	purpose, audience,	restating information from		
	different types of	and form for writing.	the text, with the inclusion		
	resources.	3.4 use punctuation to	of a few interesting details		
	3.5 use parts of speech	help communicate	or a few interesting details		
	appropriately to	their intended	Oral Communication:		
	communicate their	meaning, with a focus	Oral Communication.		
	meaning clearly, with a	on the use of:	Listening to		
	focus on the use of:	question marks,	1		
	proper nouns for local,	periods, or	Understand:		
	provincial, and national	exclamation marks at	1.3 identify several		
	place names and for	the end of a sentence;			
	holidays; the personal	commas to mark	listening comprehension		
	object pronouns me, you,	pauses; and some	strategies and use them		
	him, her, us, them;	uses of quotation	before, during, and after		
	adjectives to describe a	marks	listening in order to		
	noun; verbs in the simple	D. MEDIA LITERACY			

		present and past tenses; joining words; simple prepositions of place and time . Producing Finished Works.	3.4 produce media texts for specific purposes and audiences, using a few simple media forms and appropriate conventions and techniques	understand and clarify the meaning of oral texts Writing: Using Knowledge of Form and Style in Writing: 2.7 make simple revisions to improve the content, clarity and interest of their written work, using several types of strategies. 2.8 produce revised, draft pieces of writing to meet criteria identified by the teacher, based on the expectations.	
	August 14th-October 27th	October 30th-January 19 th	January 22 th -March 1 st, April 22 nd -June 7 th	Transdisciplinary unit March 4 th -April 19 th	
P4	How the world works An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and	How we organize ourselves An inquiry into the interconnectedness of	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature,	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and	

	biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment.	culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic.	values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic.	
Central Idea	People arrange words to form sentences and convey their ideas.	The structure and organization of stories influence and conveys meaning.	Narrative writing enables people to communicate with each other.	We can express our feelings, beliefs, and values through writing.	
Key Concepts	Form – What is it like? Causation – Why is it like it is? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	Form – What is it like? Function – How does it work? Causation – Why is it like it is?	Function – How does it work? Change – How is it transforming? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	Form – What is it like? Function – How does it work? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	
Related Concepts	Purpose, Persuasion, Sequence	Sequence, Pictures, Creativity	Strategy, Process, Expression	Voice, Text Structure, Conventions	
Lines of Inquiry	 Types of sentences Different sentence patterns suit the purpose for writing Sentence writing 	The structure of stories Pictures add to our understanding of stories Stories encourage us to develop our SLOs	Essential elements of narrative writing Adding details improves a text Written expression	 Structural features of texts. Purposes of different texts. Sharing our 	

	independent thoughts		connects cultures	experiences through	
				writing.	
Discipline Focus	Social Studies,	Math, Science, Music	Social Studies,	Mandarin, Language,	
	Language Arts, Music		Science, Music,	Social Studies	
			Mandarin		
Teacher questions	□你知道句子都由哪些部	□当你独立阅读一篇新课文	□细节描写都有哪些类	Why did the author choose	
& provocations	分构成?	时,听到类似的课文大声朗	型?	this type of story ? What	
	What are the parts of a	读对你有什么帮助?	What types of detailed	are some details the	
	sentence?	How does hearing a similar	descriptions are there?	author uses to develop and	
	□你是如何使用同义词表	text read aloud help you	□你是否提供了足够的	support the story?	
	帮助修改句子的?	when you read a new text	细节来支持你的观点?	How is the story structured	
	Explain how you used the	independently?	Have you included	(beginning, middle, end)?	
	thesaurus to help with	□你知道故事可以如何分	enough details that	What patterns do you	
	your revisions.	类?	support your point of	,	
	□你可以用什么词或短语	Do you know how stories	view?	notice in the story?	
	来帮助读者更容易地跟随	can be classified?	□你遗漏了哪些事实或		
	你的想法?	□如何合理地预测故事的发	细节会影响你的观点表		
	What words or phrases	展?	述?		
	could you use to help the	How to reasonably predict	What facts or details		
	reader follow your	the development of the	that you have left out		
	thinking more easily?	story?	would challenge your		
	□你能使用一句话来澄清	□如果主角是女孩而不是男	point of view?"		
	你的主要观点吗? Can	孩,或者是老人而不是孩			
	you use one sentence	子,故事会有什么不同?			
	that would help clarify your main idea?	How might the story have been different if the main			
	your main idea?	character had been a girl			
		instead of a boy or a			
		senior instead of a child?			
Approaches to	Communication Skills-	Thinking skills- Creative	Communication Skills-	Communication Skills	

Learning	Literacy- Writing: C2.2.1 Use appropriate forms of writing for different purposes and audiences. Thinking skills-Information transfer: T3.4 Inquire in different contexts to gain different perspectives.	thinking-Generating novel ideas: T2.1.5 Practise "visible thinking" strategies and techniques. Self-management skills-Organization: SM1.9 Keep an organized and logical system to document learning.	Literacy- Writing: C2.2.3 Record information and observations by hand and through digital technologies. Research Skills- Information literacy- Data gathering and recording: R1.2.5 Use all senses to find and notice relevant details.	C2.2.1 Use appropriate forms of writing for different purposes and audiences. C2.2.5 Organize information logically. Thinking Skills T2.2.7 Consider multiple alternatives, including those that might be unlikely or impossible.	
Learner Profile	Knowledgeable,	Inquirers,	Communicator,		
Attributes	Principled, Balanced	Thinker, Risk-taker	Open-minded, Caring		
Learning outcomes	ORAL COMMUNICATION: 1.Listening to understand: 1.4 demonstrate an understanding of the information and ideas in a variety of oral texts by identifying important information or ideas and some supporting details.	ORAL COMMUNICATION: 1.8 identify the point of view in different types of oral texts and cite words, phrases, ideas, and information from the texts that confirm their identification 2.6 identify some nonverbal cues, including	ORAL COMMUNICATION: 1.Listening to understand: 2.4 choose a variety of appropriate words and phrases, including descriptive words and some technical vocabulary, and a few elements of style, to		

READING :	facial expression,	communicate their		
2.4 identify som	gestures, and eye contact,	meaning accurately		
elements of sty	le, and use them in oral	and engage the		
including voice,	word communications,	interest of their		
choice, and diffe	erent appropriately and with	audience.		
types of senten	ces, and sensitivity towards cultural	READING :		
explain how the	y help differences, to help	1.4demonstrate		
readers unders	tand convey their meaning.	understanding of a		
texts.	READING:	variety of texts by		
WRITING	1.6 extend understanding	identifying important		
2.2 use words a	and of texts by connecting the	ideas and some		
phrases that wi	Il help ideas in them to their own	supporting details		
convey their me	eaning as knowledge and	1.9 identify the point of		
specifically as p	ossible. experience, to other	view presented in a		
3.2 spell unfam	iliar words familiar texts, and to the	text and suggest some		
using a variety	of world around them.	possible alternative		
strategies that i	nvolve Responding to and	perspectives		
understanding s	sound- Evaluating	WRITING		
symbol relation	ships, 1.8 express personal	1.6 determine whether		
word structures	, word opinions about ideas	the ideas and		
meanings, and	presented in texts.	information they have		
generalizations	about WRITING	gathered are relevant		
spelling	1.3 gather information to	and adequate for the		
IMEDIA LITERA	ACY support ideas for writing in	purpose, and gather		
2.1 identify eler	nents and a variety of ways and/or	new material if		
characteristics of	of some from a variety of sources.	necessary.		
media forms.	2.4 vary sentence	2.7 make revisions to		
	structures and maintain	improve the content,		
	continuity by using joining	clarity, and interest of		
	words.	their written work,		
		using several types of		

			strategies. MEDIA LITERACY 4.2 explain, initially with support and direction, how their skills in listening, speaking, reading, and writing help them to make sense of and produce media texts.			
	August14 th -October 27 th	October30 th -January19 th	January22 th -March1 st	March4 th -April30 th	Transdisciplinary unit May6 th - June7 th	
P5	Who We Are An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human	How the world works An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment.	Where we are in place and time An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness of individuals and civilizations, from local and global perspectives	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic	Where we are in place and time An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedn ess of individuals and civilizations,	Sharin g the planet

Central Idea	The way we structure and organize our writing helps others to understand and appreciate it.	Different types of texts serve different purposes.	Chinese traditional festivals help us understand Chinese culture.	Narrative writing enables people to communicate with each other.	from local and global perspectives Ancient civilizations shape present	
Key Concepts	Function – How does it work? Connection – How is it linked to other things? Responsibility – What are our obligations?	Form – What is it like? Causation – Why is it like it is? Perspective – What are the points of view?	Form – What is it like? Responsibility – What are our obligations? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	Function – How does it work? Change – How is it transforming? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	day systems. Form - What is it like? Function - How does it work? Connection - How is it linked to other things?	
Related Concepts	Structure, Organization, Influence	Purpose, Persuasion, Sequence	Symbol, Story, Beliefs	Strategy, Process, Expression	Civilization, System	
Lines of Inquiry	Uses of different types of structures Organizing supporting details Writing can influence other people	Different texts are used to suit different occasions Different texts help us understand other points of view How different texts convey information.	 Chinese traditional festivals and customs. Beliefs and values of Chinese customs. Sharing personal traditional festival experience. 	Essential elements of narrative writing Adding details improves a text Written expression connects cultures	1.Characteristics of civilizations. 2. Exploring ancient systems. 3. Connections between the past and	

					present.
Discipline Focus	Language, Social Studies, Music	Social studies, Music, Science	Language, Social Studies, Music, Arts	Arts, music, Mandarin	IB PYP English as an Additional Language ,
					Language , Mandarin Advanced , Mandarin
					Beginner , Mandarin Intermediate ,
					Mathematics , Social Studies
Teacher questions	□ 常见的写作顺序有哪	□ 应用文的特点是什么?	你能说出几个中国传统	□ 叙事写作的六个要素是	Factual
& provocations	些?	What are the features of	节日的名字和具体日期	什么? What are the six	What did ancient
	What are the common	practical writing?	吗?	factors of narrative writing?	civilizations look
	writing sequences?	□ 你认为应用文有固定的	Can you name several	□ 有多少种不同类型的叙	like?
	□ 如何运用细节描写吸引	格式吗? Do you think the	traditional Chinese	述 顺 序 ? How many	
	读者?	practical writing has fixed	festivals and specific	different types of narrative	Conceptual
	How to use detailed	format?	dates?	orders?	How do
	description to attract	□ 你认为及时性在应用文	通过查阅资料,你知道	□ 段落正文中是否有应该	hierarchies of
	readers?	写作中起着重要作用吗?	哪些传统节日和习俗?	包含在主题句中的想法?	ancient
	□ 您可以添加哪些描述性	Do you think the timeliness	你知道与这些习俗有关	Are there ideas in the body	civilizations
	词语, 使您的角色对读者	play an important role in	的故事吗?	of the paragraph that	influence our
	来说生动起来?	the practical writing?	What traditional	should be included in your	

What do	escriptive words	□ 探讨不同作者对某一问	festivals and customs	topic sentence?	modern-day	
could yo	ou add to make 是	题的看法如何帮助你为写	do you know by	□ 你认为什么策略对记叙	world?	
your ch	haracters come {	作做好准备? How has	looking up	信息最有帮助?		
alive for	the reader? e	exploring different authors'	information? Do you	What strategy did you find	Debatable	
□你的写	作想法之间有明 p	perspectives on an issue	know the stories	most helpful for organizing	Have	
确的联系	系吗? Are there h	nelped you prepare for	related to these	information?	civilizations	
clear linl	ks between your w	writing?	customs?	□ 什么编写策略对你最有	become better	
ideas?		□确定一个不同于你自己的	你能用思维导图来整理	效?	and more	
□解释与	i 同龄人的对话如 观	观点,并列出支持它的论	你收集的关于中国节日	What editing strategies are	advanced over	
何帮助你	r在写作时表达自	据。 你是否在你的写作中	的信息吗?	most effective for you?	time or are we	
己的观点	i f	包含了可以回答这些论点	Can you use mind	□ 你写的句子是否太长和	still dealing with	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		的证据?	maps to organize the	复杂/太短和简单/太相似而	the same	
		dentify a point of view	information about	无法吸引你的目标读者?	problems?	
•		other than your own and ist the arguments that	Chinese festival that			
writing.	· "	would support it. Have you	you collect?	long and complicated/too short and simple/too much		
		ncluded evidence in your	你从人们对节日习俗的	the same to appeal to your		
		work that would answer	态度变化中得出了什么	intended audience?		
	tr	these arguments?	结论?			
			What are your			
			conclusions from the			
			changes in people's			
			attitudes towards			
			festival customs?			
			你认为中国传统节日文			
			化赋予你什么样的责			
			任?			
			What responsibilities			

			do you think Chinese traditional festival culture gives you? 选择一个节日,写一个你和家人一起度过节日的故事。 Choose a festival , write a story about you and your family spending the festival together.			
Approaches to	Thinking skills- Critical	Communication skills-	Research skills	Research skills-	T3.4 Inquire in	
Learning	thinking- Evaluating:	Literacy- Writing:	Information literacy	Information literacy-	different	
	T1.2.7 Consider ideas	C2.2.5 Organize	(R1)-Formulating and	Synthesizing and	contexts to gain	
	from multiple	information logically.	planning: R1.1.4	interpreting:	different	
	perspectives.	Thinking skills- Critical	Outline a plan for	R1.3.3 Sort and	perspectives.	
	Communication skills-	thinking- Evaluating:	finding necessary	categorize information:	R1.1.3 Ask or	
	Literacy- Writing:	T1.2.8 Synthesize new	information.	arrange information into	design relevant	
	C2.2.4 Use a variety of	understandings by finding	Communication skills	understandable forms	questions of	
	scaffolding for writing	unique characteristics;	Literacy (C2)-writing:	such as narratives,	interest that can	
	tasks.	seeing relationships and	C2.2.3 Record	explanatory and	be researched.	
		connections.	information and	procedural writing, tables,	23 10000101100.	
			observations by hand	timelines,graphs and	C2.2.2	
			and through digital	diagrams.	Paraphrase	
			technologies.	Communication skills-	accurately and	
				Literacy - Reading :	,	

Learner Profile Attributes	Inquirer Principled Balanced	Thinker Risk-taker Reflective	Knowledgeable, communicator, inquirer	C2.1.3 Make inferences and draw conclusions. Communicator Caring knowledgeable	concisely. Knowledgeable Open-minded	
Learning outcomes	ORAL COMMUNICATION 2.2 demonstrate an understanding of appropriate speaking behavior in a variety of situations, including paired sharing and smalland large-group discussions. READING 1.2 identify a variety of purposes for reading and choose reading materials appropriate for those purposes. 1.3 identify a variety of reading comprehension strategies and use them appropriately before, during, and after reading to understand texts. WRITING 1.1 identify the topic, purpose, and audience for a variety of writing	ORAL COMMUNICATION 2.3 communicate in a clear, coherent manner, presenting ideas, opinions, and information in a readily understandable form. READING 1.1 demonstrate understanding of a variety of texts by summarizing important ideas and citing supporting details 1.2 make inferences about texts using stated and implied ideas from the texts as evidence WRITING 1.3 gather information to support ideas for writing using a variety of strategies and oral, print, and electronic sources 1.4 sort and classify ideas and information for their writing in a variety of ways MEDIA LITERACY	ORAL COMMUNICATION SPEAKING 2.1 Identify a variety of purposes for speaking. READING 1.2 Identify a variety of purposes for reading and choose reading materials appropriate for those purposes. WRITING 1.6 Determine whether the ideas and information they have gathered are relevant, appropriate, and adequate for the purpose, and do more research if necessary.	ORAL COMMUNICATION 1.4 demonstrate an understanding of the information and ideas in a variety of oral texts by summarizing important ideas and citing important details. READING 1.8 express opinions about the ideas and information in texts and cite evidence from the text to support their opinions. 2.1 explain how the particular characteristics of various text forms help communicate meaning, with a focus on literary texts such as a diary or journal. WRITING 1.6 determine whether the ideas and information they have gathered are relevant and adequate for the		

	forms. 2.2 establish a personal voice in their writing, with a focus on using words and stylistic elements that convey a specific mood such as amusement. MEDIA LITERACY 3.1 describe in detail the topic, purpose, and audience for media texts they plan to create.	1.2 use overt and implied messages to draw inferences and construct meaning in media texts.	2.3 Use some vivid and/or figurative language and innovative expressions to add interest. MEDIA LITERACY 1.2 Use overt and implied messages to draw inferences and construct meaning in media texts.	purpose, and do more research if necessary. 2.3 use specific words and phrases to create an intended impression. MEDIA LITERACY 1.3 express opinions about ideas, issues, and/or experiences presented in media texts, and give evidence from the texts to support their opinions.		
	Aug14-Nov6	Jan8-Mar22	Mar25-May10	Mar13-Jun7	Transdisplinary unit Nov7-Dec21	
P6	Who We Are An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities, and cultures; rights and responsibilities; what it means to be human.	Where we are in place and time An inquiry into orientation in place and time; personal histories; homes and journeys; the discoveries, explorations and migrations of humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness of individuals and	Who we are An inquiry into the nature of the self; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health;	How we express ourselves An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs and values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic	How the world works An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and	

Central Idea	Reading opens our minds to multiple perspectives and helps us to understand how people think, feel and act.	Different types of texts serve different purposes.	The novel portrays characters and displays the style of the times through various descriptive methods.	Spoken language can be used to persuade and influence people.	human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principles; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment. Technology Advances in technology change the way the world develops.	
Key Concepts	Change – How is it transforming? Causation – Why is it like it is? Perspective – What are the points of view?	Form – What is it like? Causation – Why is it like it is? Responsibility – What are our obligations?	Connection – How is it linked to other things? Causation – Why is it like it is? Perspective – What are the points of view?	Form – What is it like? Function – How does it work? Connection – How is it linked to other things?	Change - How is it transforming? Causation - Why is it as it is? Responsibility -	

Related Concepts	Visual text, Responding, Techniques	Purpose, Persuasion, Sequence	Character, plot, background	Themes, Presentation, Influence	What are our obligations? Invention, Advances, Ingenuity
Lines of Inquiry	1. The evolution of poems 2. The rhythm of poems 3. Poems convey our ideas and beliefs	Different types of texts Different texts are used to suit different occasions How different texts convey information.	1. Connection between the character and the background of the story. 2. Various methods of character description make the character image vivid. 3. Writing character analysis	1. Structure of speech script drafts 2. Different presentation skills 3. The impact of speech on an audience's opinion	1. What leads to technological advances. 2. How people use technology. 3. How ingenuity can help solve problems.
Discipline Focus	Language, Social Studies, Performing arts	Social studies, Music, Visual arts	Language, Social Studies, Music, Arts	Social Studies, Language Arts, Music	Science, Language, Math, Mandarin
Teacher questions	□ 作者给出了什么线索引	□ 你将如何修改文本以吸	你接触过中国古典文学	□ 你从说话人的语调/肢体	How does

	能理解含义,你还能做什么? What else can you do if reading on or rereading does not clarify the meaning?		Is the fate of the characters in the story more influenced by their personalities or by the circumstances at the time? 我们计划排练一部改编自中国古典文学的戏剧,你最想演谁?为什么? We plan to rehearse a drama adapted from classical Chinese literature, who do you want to act most? Why?	□ 聆听过后,你用什么方法回忆重要信息? What strategies do you use to recall important information after listening? 在决定演讲时是采用非正式方式还是正式方式时,你会考虑哪些因素? What factors do you consider when deciding whether to use an informal or a formal approach when speaking? □ 你在准备写作时使用的哪些策略有助于你在发言前组织好自己的想法? What strategies that you use when preparing to write help you organize your ideas before speaking?		
Approaches to Learning	Communication Skills- Literacy-Writing: C2.2.7 Communicate using a range of technologies and media. Research Skills- Information literacy- Evaluating and	Communication Skills- Literacy-Writing: C2.2.6 Make summary notes. Thinking Skills-Critical thinking -Evaluating: T1.2.8 Synthesize new understandings by finding unique characteristics;	Thinking skills Critical thinking- Evaluating T1.2.8 Synthesize new understandings by finding unique characteristics; seeing relationships and connections.	Research Skills- Information literacy- Synthesizing and interpreting: R1.3.4 Use critical literacy skills to analyse and interpret information. Communication Skills-	SM1.11 Use technology effectively and productively. SS1.1.9 Build consensus and	

	communicating: R1.4.5 Present information in a variety of formats and platforms.	seeing relationships and connections.	Creative thinking- Generating novel ideas T2.1.2 Use discussion and play to generate new ideas and investagations. Social skills Interpersonal relationships SS1.1.6 Listen closely to others' perspectives and to instructions. Social and emotional intelligence SS1.2.4 Be aware of own and others' impact as a member of a learning group.	Exchanging information-Speaking: C1.3.6 State opinions clearly, logically and respectfully.	negotiate effectively. C1.3.8 Communicate with peers, experts, and members of the learning community using a variety of digital environments and media.	
Learner Profile Attributes	Thinkers, Risk-taker Reflective	Inquirers, balanced, Caring	Knowledgeable , thinker, inquirer	Communicator, knowledgeable, Principled	Risk taker Thinker	
Learning outcomes	ORAL COMMUNICATION 1.8 identify the point of view presented in oral texts and ask questions to identify missing or possible alternative	ORAL COMMUNICATION 1.4 demonstrate an understanding of the information and ideas in oral texts by summarizing important ideas and citing a variety of supporting	ORAL COMMUNICATION SPEAKING 2.2 Demonstrate an increasingly sophisticated	ORAL COMMUNICATION 1.1 identify a range of purposes for listening in a variety of situations, formal and informal, and set goals related to specific listening tasks.		

points of view	details.	understanding of	2.2 demonstrate an	
2.7 use a variety of	READING	appropriate speaking	understanding of	
appropriate visual aids	2.1demonstrate	behaviour in a variety	appropriate speaking	
READING	understanding of a variety	of situations, including	behavior in a variety of	
1.8 make judgements	of texts by summarizing	paired sharing,	situations, including paired	
and draw conclusions	important ideas and citing	dialogue, and small-	sharing, dialogue, and	
about the ideas and	supporting details	and large-group	small- and large- group	
information in texts and	WRITING	discussions.	discussions	
cite stated or implied	Research	READING	READING	
evidence from the text to	1.3 gather information to	1.4 Demonstrate	2.1 analyze a variety of	
support their views	support ideas for writing,	understanding of	text forms and explain	
2.4 identify various	using a variety of	increasingly complex	how their particular	
elements of style	strategies and a range of	texts by summarizing	characteristics help	
including word choice	print and electronic	and explaining	communicate meaning,	
and the use of similes,	resources.	important ideas and	with a focus on literary	
personification,	Classifying Ideas	citing relevant	texts such as short stories	
comparative adjectives,	1.4 sort and classify ideas	supporting details.	WRITING	
and sentences of	and information for their	WRITING	1.1 identify the topic,	
different types, lengths,	writing in a variety of	1.4 Sort and classify	purpose, and audience for	
and structures – and	ways.	information for their	a variety of writing forms.	
explain how they help	Word Choice	writing in a variety of	2.2 establish an	
communicate meaning	2.3 use some vivid and/or	ways that allow them	appropriate voice in their	
WRITING	figurative language and	to view information	writing, with a focus on	
3.8 produce pieces of	innovative expressions to	from different	modifying language and	
published work to meet	add interest.	perspectives and	tone to suit different	
identified criteria based	MEDIA LITERACY	make connections	circumstances or	
on the expectations	4.2 explain, with some	between ideas.	audiences.	
related to content,	support and direction, how	2.2 Establish a	MEDIA LITERACY	
organization, style, use	their skills in listening,	distinctive voice in	3.1 describe in detail the	
of conventions, and use	speaking, reading, and	their writing	topic, purpose, and	
of presentation strategies	writing help them to make	appropriate to the	audience for media texts	

MEDIA LITERACY	sense of and produce	subject and audience.	they plan to create.	
Conventions and	media texts.	2.7 Make revisions to		
Techniques		improve the content,		
2.2 identify the		clarity, and interest of		
conventions and		their written work,		
techniques used in some		using a variety of		
familiar media forms and		strategies.		
explain how they help		MEDIA LITERACY		
convey meaning and		1.2 Interpret media		
influence or engage the		texts, using overt and		
audience		implied messages as		
		evidence for their		
		Interpretations.		