



**Reading and Writing Across the Curriculum**

**Emergent Stage: Levels C–D (3–6)**

Title	Text Type	Text Features	Curriculum Link	Key Concepts
<b>Emergent Reading Stage: Level C (3–4)</b>				
<b>My Horse</b>	Recount	Photographs support the text	Health	People can ride horses. Horses can run and jump over things. Cars can race each other. They can go over and around things.
<b>The Car Race</b>	Narrative	Illustrations support and extend the text		
<b>The Fruit Store</b>	Explanation	Pictorial flow chart	Geography	Fruits are transported from the places where they are grown to stores where they are sold. Fruit can be bought from a store. Different people like different fruits.
<b>Bananas Are Best</b>	Narrative	Use of direct speech; Illustrations extend the text		
<b>Winners</b>	Recount: photographic	Third person recount Introduces names for characters	History: Playing games, rules, leisure activities Science: Movement of people	People and animals can move in different ways. People and animals sometimes race.
<b>Rabbit and Fox</b>	Narrative	Illustrations support and extend the text	Science: Movement of animals	
<b>In the Forest</b>	Report: scientific	Labels Captions Food chain Summary chart	Science: Living things, food chains Science: Habitats	Animals eat plants and/or other animals. Plants and animals can be part of a food chain. Living things have relationships with each other that can help them survive in their habitat.
<b>Finding Food</b>	Narrative: cumulative text	Introduces direct speech Introduces onomatopoeia		
<b>Big Brothers</b>	Explanation: compare and contrast	Color photographs Use of direct speech	History: Family relationships	Family members can do things but in different ways.
<b>Cat and Mouse</b>	Narrative: cartoon	Cartoon illustrations Use of direct speech	Math: Size, comparison	Size can impact on the way things are done.
<b>Looking for Animals</b>	Report	Index	Science: Living things	Some animals are the same color as their surroundings. Animals that are the same color as their surroundings are difficult to see. This helps them to stay safe from animals that may want to eat them.
<b>Where is Frog?</b>	Narrative	Direct speech; illustrations support and extend the story		
<b>Amazing Animal Parts</b>	Report	Photographic summary	Science: Living things Health: Relationships	All animals have body parts. Different animals have different body parts. Animals use their body parts to do different things.
<b>Turtle is Stuck</b>	Narrative	Illustrations support and extend the story		
<b>The Big Box</b>	Recount: photographic	Third person recount Map reading Use of color words Following a sequence	Math: Language of position, spatial awareness	A map can be used to find things. Language of location can be used to describe the position of an object.
<b>Pirate Sam</b>	Narrative: fantasy	Direct speech Map reading Illustrations extend the story		
<b>The Fog Came In</b>	Explanation: beginning explanation	Photographs	Science: Weather	Fog is a thick layer of moist air. Fog can cover objects and make them difficult to see. The weather can have an impact on human activity.
<b>Lost in the Fog</b>	Narrative: problem/solution	Direct speech	Science: Weather Geography: Living in a natural environment	
<b>At Grandpa's Farm</b>	Explanation: autobiography	Explains the process of running a farm	Science: Living things History: Farming, relationships between people and animals	There are different types of farms. Dairy farms have cows that produce milk.
<b>A New Farm for Cow</b>	Narrative: fantasy/quest	Illustrations extend the story	Science: Living things	

Title	Text Type	Text Features	Curriculum Link	Key Concepts
<b>Emergent Stage: Level D (5–6)</b>				
<b>Look at My Clothes</b>	Report	Summary chart	Health: Relationships Health: Identity	People wear different clothes when they do different activities. For some activities, people wear particular items of clothing for protection. We wore a variety of clothes that are different colors. We can describe what a person looks like by naming the color and type of clothing they are wearing.
<b>Where is My Mother?</b>	Narrative	Direct speech		
<b>What Do Bats Eat?</b>	Report	Summary table; photographic index	Science: Living things Health: Relationships	There are different types of bats. Different bats eat different food – some eat plants, others eat animals.
<b>Big Bat's Lunch</b>	Narrative	Direct speech		
<b>Ant Nests</b>	Report: scientific	Photographic summary chart	Science: Living things, habitats	Ants make nests. Different types of ants make different nests.
<b>Where is My Nest?</b>	Narrative: question and answer format	Direct speech Use of colour words		
<b>Lots of Legs</b>	Report: puzzle book	Photographs provide clues Summary chart Index	Science: Living things, structure, and function	Some animals have legs. Animals use their legs for different purposes. The structure of an animal's legs suits the function of the legs.
<b>The Best Legs</b>	Narrative: reductive text	Direct speech Mathematical concepts		
<b>My Camp Journal</b>	Recount: journal	First person recount Use of days of the week Photographs and drawings Direct speech	History: Leisure activities, events involving community members Health: Physical activities	Some children go on camps. Some camps have organized activities that children do.
<b>A Monkey in the Camp</b>	Narrative	Direct speech		
<b>Turtles</b>	Report	Index; text supported by photographs	Science: Living things Health: Relationships	Turtles are animals that have four legs, live in water, and lay eggs. Turtles live in a habitat that has the things they need to stay alive.
<b>A Home For Turtle</b>	Narrative	Use of direct speech; text supported by illustrations		
<b>Let's Do the Monkey Bop</b>	Procedure	Procedural text supported by photographs	Health and Physical Education Health: Relationships	A dance is made up of a series of steps that can be learned and repeated. Dancing is an activity that brings us together.
<b>Little Monkey's Dance</b>	Narrative - fantasy	Direct speech; illustrations support and extend the text		
<b>What Am I?</b>	Report: puzzle book	Photographs provide clues Information summarized in a table	Science: Living things History: Relationships	All living things have features and abilities that differentiate them from other living things.  All living things have features and abilities that differentiate them from other living things. Having a clear sense of identity is important for well-being.
<b>Tad Grows Up</b>	Narrative: question and answer/compare and contrast	Direct speech		
<b>Spiders</b>	Report	Comparative diagram Repetitive text structure	Science: Living things History: Relationships	Spiders are animals with eight legs. Some spiders make webs and all spiders eat insects. Cooperation enables the achievement of things that could not be done alone.
<b>A Good Trap</b>	Narrative			
<b>On the Move</b>	Report: question and answer	Labels Photographic index	Technology: Purpose and function of various vehicles History: Transport	Vehicles are designed to move on certain surfaces. Different types of vehicles can move on different types of surfaces. Some vehicles can move on more than one type of surface.
<b>Grandpa's Car</b>	Narrative: fantasy	Direct speech Short episodes		