STATE SERVICE
OF EDUCATION
QUALITY
OF UKRAINE

Language and Literature Educational Area

The Ukrainian language and literature

Year 3-4

(245 study hours per year)

Content	
Oral interaction	
1.	**Dialogical and monological speech** Discussion as a comparison of different views on a problem. Narrative, description and contemplation as types of monological speech. Essay as an expression of arbitrary form.
2.	**Work with information** Transformation of information: the types of associative schemes, a table.
3.	**Speech etiquette** Norms of communication in different communicative situations (acquaintances and strangers). Areas of communication: education, family, leisure, services, etc.
Reading	
1.	**A book as a source of knowledge and delight** Book elements and their designation: cover, title page, illustrations, contents, abstract etc. The purpose of reading (entertainment, obtaining information, understanding something, becoming reassured of something etc.). Searching facts, judgments, explicit and implicit information in the text.
2.	**Popular science texts** Photos, graphs, diagrams. Division of text into sections, paragraphs. Text plan. Reference literature: hard and soft copy.
3.	**Texts from daily life**

	Information and guidelines (invoices, invitations, letters, including e-mails, questionnaires, in particular online, instructions, memos, announcements, etc.).
4.	**Fiction texts** Writer as the author of a fiction work. The time and place of events, characters (motives, reasons for feelings and emotions, relationships between characters). Plot elements: introduction, rising action, climax, conclusion. Theme and idea. Works that share common themes and ideas. Prose, verse and their features. Favorite character, the substantiation of one's preferences, reasons for empathy towards a character.
5.	**The ideas about the media, media literacy** Purpose and target audience. Comparison of information from different sources. Paper and electronic book. Internet resources for children (in particular websites of children's magazines). Mass media: newspaper, magazine. Audiobook, online radio. Types of television programs (news, entertainment, talk shows, games, sports, educational, children's shows). Cartoon. Form elements (moving images, sound means). Advertising in printed media, on the radio and television. Elements of form and their significance for the perception of basic ideas (color, music, animation in cartoons), music in advertising.
Writing interaction	
1.	**Graphics, spelling and punctuation** Alphabet. Orthograms, punctuation marks, the rules of word usage, and inflexions (within the covered level). Dictionaries as a reference source on word usage and spelling (explanatory, spelling). Editing handwritten and electronic text.
2.	**Genres of writing** Announcement, poster, memo, manual, comment in a secure online community, riddle, counting rhyme, tale, fable, verse, story, essay, etc. as written statements. Types of text: description, narration, reflection. Theme and sub-themes. Headline and subheadings. Text plan. Paragraph. Emoticon as a means of expressing reaction to a message in a secure online community.

3.	**Communicate with digital devices**
	Specific features of modern writing: handwriting and keyboard typing.
	Verbal and graphic means (emoticons, pictograms, diagrams, graphs, photos, maps etc.). Norms of online communication (netiquette).

Speech research	
1.	**Sound analysis of the word**
	Vowels and consonants. Syllable. Stress. Stressed and unstressed vowels. Hard and soft consonants; voiced and unvoiced; prolonged consonants. Orthoepic dictionary as a reference source of norms of literary pronunciation. Historical alternation of sounds in word forms and common root words.
2.	**Patterns of designation of sounds by letters**
	Orthograms in different meaningful parts of a word. Rules for checking the spelling of roots, prefixes, suffixes, endings (the most common cases). Dictionary as a reference source on the norms of spelling.
3.	**Word structure**
	Stem and ending. Meaningful parts of a word stem: prefix, root, suffix. Common root words. The idea of the ways of word formation. Compound word.
4.	**Lexical meaning of the word**
	The idea of proper Ukrainian words and words borrowed from other languages. Monosemantic and polysemantic words. Figurative meaning of the word. Polysemantic words and homonyms. Synonyms. Antonyms. Phraseologisms. Explanatory and phraseological dictionaries as a reference source regarding the lexical meaning of words and the meaning of phraseological units. Dictionary of foreign words.
5.	**Grammatical meaning of the word**
	Part of speech. Independent and auxiliary parts of speech. Grammatical meanings of independent parts of speech. Noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb as independent parts of speech.

		The role of auxiliary parts of speech in a sentence. Preposition, conjunction, particle as auxiliary parts of speech. Interjection as special part of speech.
6.		**Sentences and phrases** Phrases and sentences. The connection of words in a phrase. Sentence members as words related by way of grammatical connection. Main and secondary parts of sentence. Clause in the sentence. Subject and predicate as main parts of sentence. Homogeneous parts of the sentence. Words that are not parts of sentence. Simple and complex sentence (general idea). Types of sentences based on expression purpose. The role of punctuation in the designation of a sentence in writing.

Compulsory learning outcomes of applicants for education

- basing on the information heard creates associative diagrams, tables; briefly and selectively conveys the gist of the information heard; retells the text according to different tasks;
- expresses their attitude to the oral message, simple text, media text, justifies thoughts based on own experience; determines the position of the interlocutor, agrees with it or not;
- expresses own views, defends them with examples, considers the views of other persons; complies with the essential rules of literary language;
- describes own emotions and emotions of the interlocutor from the heard/seen; appropriately uses formulas of speech etiquette in own speech;
- predicts the content of children's books by the cover, title, illustrations and annotations; has full reading skills (aloud and silently), which allows understanding texts of different types;
- links elements of information into a coherent picture; distinguishes facts and opinions about these facts; formulates direct conclusions based on the information found in the text; defines the form and explains the meaning of simple media texts;
- describes the emotional state of the characters, empathizes;
- expresses own attitude to the works of fiction, literary characters, objects of art and the world around, gives simple arguments about own thoughts, using the text, own experience and other sources; describes the impression from the content and form of media text;
- determines the purpose of reading (for fun, entertainment, finding the right information) and selects the appropriate texts;
- experiments with the text (changes the plot, retells the text from a different position, adds characters, improvises during the staging);
- creates statements, records them, taking into account the purpose and addressee and observing the norms of the literary language, uses a spelling dictionary; creates texts of different types and genres (fairy tale, story, description, reasoning); creates simple media texts, uses various forms of their presentation;

- finds and corrects spelling mistakes, including the use of knowledge about the structure of the word; analyzes and improves the created text in accordance with the purpose of communication, checks its correctness;
- analyzes the meaning of words, taking into account the context, the structure of the word, checks their own understanding of the meaning of the word in dictionaries; uses words with a figurative meaning, synonyms and antonyms, phraseological units in their own speech to achieve the goal of communication; correctly uses the grammatical forms of parts of speech; correctly records different types of sentences;
- creates simple language games, crosswords, puzzles, experimenting with sounds, words, phrases; highlights the characteristics of own speech (favorite words, phrases); watching their influence on the interlocutors; corrects own speech.

Language and literature
of relevant indigenous peoples and national minorities

Year 3-4

(175 study hours per year)

	Content
Oral interaction	
1.	**Dialogical and monological speech** Discussion as a comparison of different views on a problem. Narrative, description and contemplation as types of monological speech. Essay as an expression of arbitrary form.
2.	**Work with information** Transformation of information: the types of associative schemes, a table.
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	The purpose of reading (entertainment, obtaining information, understanding something, becoming reassured of something etc.). Searching facts, judgments, explicit and implicit information in the text.
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	Editing handwritten and electronic text.
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Speech research	
1.	**Sound analysis of the word** Vowels and consonants. Syllable. Stress. Stressed and unstressed vowels. Hard and soft consonants; voiced and unvoiced; prolonged consonants. Orthoepic dictionary as a reference source of norms of literary pronunciation. Historical alternation of sounds in word forms and common root words.
2.	**Patterns of designation of sounds by letters** Orthograms in different meaningful parts of a word. Rules for checking the spelling of roots, prefixes, suffixes, endings (the most common cases). Dictionary as a reference source on the norms of spelling.
3.	**Word structure** Stem and ending. Meaningful parts of a word stem: prefix, root, suffix. Common root words. The idea of the ways of word formation. Compound word.
4.	**Lexical meaning of the word** The idea of proper Ukrainian words and words borrowed from other languages. Monosemantic and polysemantic words. Figurative meaning of the word.

	Polysemantic words and homonyms. Synonyms. Antonyms. Phraseologisms. Explanatory and phraseological dictionaries as a reference source regarding the lexical meaning of words and the meaning of phraseological units. Dictionary of foreign words.
5.	**Grammatical meaning of the word.** Part of speech. Independent and auxiliary parts of speech. Grammatical meanings of independent parts of speech. Noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb as independent parts of speech. The role of auxiliary parts of speech in a sentence. Preposition, conjunction, particle as auxiliary parts of speech. Interjection as special part of speech.
6.	**Sentences and phrases** Phrases and sentences. The connection of words in a phrase. Sentence members as words related by way of grammatical connection. Main and secondary parts of sentence. Clause in the sentence. Subject and predicate as main parts of sentence. Homogeneous parts of the sentence. Words that are not parts of sentence. Simple and complex sentence (general idea). Types of sentences based on expression purpose. The role of punctuation in the designation of a sentence in writing.

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