

Stages of learning

The 5 stages of learning are described in *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* (IQ), the epistemology of Inuit. They describe natural and progressive ways of learning, ranging from emergent to proficient learners.

Qaujisartuq Emergent learner

In new situations, learners begin by **listening** and **observing**. They look for **patterns** establish **relationships** to understand interconnectedness. They are **curious** and **playful**. This is an **uncertain** period that influences **motivation**. Build on the **fun** aspect and respect the learner's efforts and growth.

Tukisilirtuq Transitional learner

Learners begin to be more actively **engaged**, but feel a **lack of control** over the situation. They need **reinforcement** and **support**. Student begins to **use** new information and **skills** they have learned. It is time for **practice**.

Tukisinarsilirtuq Communicative learner

This is the "can do" stage where learnings are applied. Students are more confident and effective. Practicing, manipulating and risk-taking is a key pars of this stage. With growing confidence and resourcefulness students communicate and can relate to others' views.



Pinasugunnasijuq Confident learner

Learners feel **confident**, **engaged** and in **control**. They use **strategies** to face **challenges** and can **transfer** learning to new situations. Students are more **independent**. This stage relies on **dialogue** and **collaborative** relationships.

Pigunnasijuq Proficient learner

Learners **interpret** information to deepen **understanding**. They are **engaged** and show **awareness**. They demonstrate **proficiency** with the learning process. Willing to address **difficult situations**, students are able to apply what they know to new circumstances. Learners also begin to think abstractly and critically in real world contexts.

When you develop the flow of your lesson, think about the entry point and the progression of learners through the Inuit stages of learning.