

COURSE TITLE

French 1b- Grade 8

LENGTH

Full Year

DEPARTMENT

World Language

SCHOOL

Union Middle School

DATE

Revision Date: 9/10/18

Initial BOE Approval Date (Born on): 6/15/2015

French 1b- Grade8

I. Introduction/Overview/Philosophy

This course has been designed to reflect the philosophy and goals found in both the national standards, *Standards for Foreign Language Learning in the 21st Century* and the *New Jersey Student Learning Standards for World Languages*. The overall objectives of the French program are to develop, reinforce, and refine proficiency in the three modes of communication. Through an essentially inductive approach, students will gain an understanding of how the language is structured and how they can use this knowledge to express their own needs and talk about the world around them. By developing and refining their skills of observation, students also acquire a basic understanding and appreciation of the diversity of cultures in the French - speaking world.

This course is designed to meet the needs of students who are interested in beginning their study of the French language.

II. Objectives

Course Outline:

1. Topics for Communication

- greeting and meeting people
- time and weather
- family & friends; family relationships
- food and restaurants
- money and shopping
- school and education
- daily activities
- getting around the city
- describing oneself
- home and furnishings
- possessions and their descriptions
- sports, fitness, and daily routine
- medical and dental care
- clothing and personal appearance
- leisure activities, music, entertainment
- vacation and travel
- transportation
- jobs and professions

2. Structure & Grammatical Topics

- the use of “aller” + infinitive
- the preposition: “à”; “à” + the definite article
- the verb: “venir”
- the preposition: “de”; “de” + the definite article
- the construction: “nom + de + nom”
- the possessive adjectives: “mon,” “ton,” “son”
- the possessive adjectives: “notre,” “votre,” “leur”

- ordinal numbers
- how to question a statement or show doubt
- the verbs: “acheter,” “préférer”
- the demonstrative adjective: “ce”
- the demonstrative adjective: “quel”
- the verb: “mettre”
- the verb: “penser + de”; “penser + à”
- verbs like: “acheter,” “préférer”
- regular verbs ending in “-i” like: “finir”
- adjectives like: “vieux,” “nouveau”
- comparison of adjectives
- expressions with “avoir”
- regular verbs ending in “-re” like: “vendre”
- imperatives
- “le passé composé” with “avoir,” “être”

1. Cultural Objectives

- students will understand the interaction of language and culture
- students will understand culture through the presentations of films, videos
- students will have an awareness of contemporary French culture with videos, pictures, magazine and newspaper articles
- students will have an insight to French culture with visits from native French speakers
- students will understand the culture of French-speaking countries with visits from native speakers, videos, stories, and poems
- students will understand the cultures of French-speaking countries with maps, Internet activities, and computer games and activities
- Students will understand and relate to culture with the use of real or simulated travel documents, data sheets, train and plane schedules, currency, authentic restaurant and café menus, labels, signs, newspapers, magazines, brochures, videotapes of authentic exchanges between native speakers in their countries, songs, poems, the Internet, guest speakers.
- students are introduced to France with pictures, maps, videos, and computer programs and games
- students are familiar with the geography of France and are able to locate important rivers, mountains, boundaries, and cities
- students are able to locate important locations in France: Nice, Lyon, Paris, Grenoble, Strasbourg, Lille, Bordeaux
- students are introduced to French-speaking countries around the world: *le Maroc, la Tunisie, la Côte d’Ivoire, le Sénégal, Haiti, la Guadeloupe, la Martinique, la Guyane Française, le Tahiti, la Belgique, la Suisse, le Québec, Saint-Pierre-Miquelon*
- students will be aware of location, important historical facts, important travel facts, weather, foods, costumes, government, important historical and literary personalities, poems, stories, and the arts: music and dance
- students know the major monuments and museums of Paris. They are able to commentate a visit to Paris and to be able in the target language to discuss how they could spend a vacation or visit a family in Paris. The students are able “to visit” Paris with websites on the Internet and are able to develop virtual reality trips to the city
- students are able to shop and use the currency

- students can describe leisure and activities of the weekend
- students can discuss sports and activities
- students can talk about the “work place”
- students are able to discuss some information about the history of francophone countries
- students will be aware of the concept of style and the way that young French people earn and spend money
- students will study the different areas of the French-speaking world and focus on the culture of those areas
- students will be able to read and understand poetry and short selections from francophone literature
- students have knowledge of the holidays in French- speaking countries and the traditions, poems, and stories associated with the holidays
- students will be aware of current news from the French- speaking countries with newspapers, television and radio programs, and the Internet

Workplace Readiness

As the students’ progress through the course, their communicative competence will increase. They will be able to use French both within and beyond the school setting. They will also be able to use French as an ancillary skill in the workplace.

Career

During the sequence of the French program, the importance of the language is discussed in terms of career opportunities. The students will become aware of careers in business, education, international political affairs, translation and interpretation.

Student Outcomes:

This course will address the three modes of communication: Interpretive, interpersonal and presentational. Through these modes students will be able to:

- Demonstrate understanding in spoken and written communication within appropriate cultural contexts.
- Engage in direct oral/and or written communication with others.
- Present orally and/or in writing information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers with no immediate interaction.

Students will also be able to:

- give or respond to simple instructions and commands
- model sounds from teacher, taped activities, videos, songs and poems
- describe pictures, cue cards, and objects
- ask and answer questions
- have interaction with role play and directed dialogs
- organize thoughts in simple sentences
- retell stories based on story-telling techniques
- write invitations, descriptive sentences of someone they know, self-descriptions, short paragraphs based on information introduced in the class, rewriting of stories introduced
- answer questions based on taped activities and videos
- complete written workbook activities
- write dictations
- identify and list simple descriptions
- understand short conversations and respond to questions in the target language.

- understand concepts through listening activities and answer questions and retell stories
- react to other students in the class in interactive listening activities
- read short sentences from flash cards
- read short dialogs, descriptive paragraphs, poems, short stories, and short articles from a magazine
- read dialogue and descriptions from video activities
- discuss in short sentences in the target language the reading selections presented
- understand the interaction of language and culture
- have an awareness of contemporary French culture with videos, pictures, magazine and newspaper articles
- have an insight to French culture with visits from native French speakers
- study holidays and special events
- understand the cultures of French-speaking countries with maps, internet activities, and computer games and activities

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

CAREER READY PRACTICES

CRP1 Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.

Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

CRP2 Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.

Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation

CRP4 Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.

Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.

Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.

Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.

Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.

CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.

Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.

CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.

Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.

CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.

Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.

CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.

TECHNOLOGY

8.1 Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaboratively and to create and communicate knowledge.

Strand A. Technology Operations and Concepts

8.1.8.A.1 Demonstrate knowledge of a real-world problem using digital tools

Strand C. Communication and Collaboration

8.1.8.C.1 Collaborate to develop and publish work that provides perspectives on a global problem for discussions with learners from other countries.

Strand D. Digital Citizenship

8.1.8.D.4 Assess the credibility and accuracy of digital content.

Strand E. Research and Information Fluency

8.1.8.E.1 Effectively use a variety of search tools and filters in professional public databases to find information to solve a real-world problem.

21ST CENTURY LIFE AND CAREERS**Standard 9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, And Preparation****Strand B. Career Preparation:**

9.2.8.B.3 Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS FOR WORLD LANGUAGES (2014)

7.1.NH.A.1 Recognize familiar words and phrases, understand the main idea, and infer the meaning of some highly contextualized, unfamiliar spoken or written words in [culturally authentic materials](#) using [electronic information](#) and other sources related to targeted themes.

7.1.NH.A.2 Demonstrate comprehension of a series of oral and written directions, commands, and requests through appropriate [physical response](#).

7.1.NH.A.3 Recognize some common gestures and cultural [practices](#) associated with target culture(s).

7.1.NH.C.2 Create and present brief messages, poems, rhymes, songs, short plays, or role-plays using familiar vocabulary orally or in writing.

7.1.NH.B.2 Give and follow a series of oral and written directions, commands, and requests for participating in age- and level- appropriate classroom and cultural activities.

7.1.NH.C.5 Tell or write about cultural [products](#) associated with the target culture(s) and identify how the [products](#) and [practices](#) are derived from the cultural [perspectives](#).

III. Proficiency Levels

The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) has developed the following generic guidelines for language proficiency in speaking, listening, reading and writing. The descriptions are intended to be representative of the ranges of ability, not exhaustive and all encompassing, and to apply to stages of proficiency, rather than to achievement within a specific curriculum.

Speaking

1. Novice

The Novice level is characterized by an ability to communicate minimally with learned material.

2. Novice-Low

Oral production consists of isolated words and perhaps a few high- frequency phrases. Essentially no functional communicative ability.

3. Novice-Mid

Oral production continues to consist of isolated words and learned phrases within very predictable areas of need, although quantity is increased. Vocabulary is sufficient only for handling simple, elementary needs and expressing basic courtesies. Utterances rarely consist of more than two or three words and show frequent long pauses and repetition of interlocutor's words. Speaker may have some difficulty producing even the simplest utterances. Some Novice-Mid speakers will be understood only with great difficulty.

4. Novice-High

Able to satisfy partially the requirements of basic communicative exchanges by relying heavily on learned utterances but occasionally expanding these through simple re-combinations of their elements. Can ask questions or make statements involving learned material. Shows signs of spontaneity, although this falls short of real autonomy of expression. Speech continues to consist of learned utterances rather than of personalized, situationally adapted ones. Vocabulary centers on areas such as basic objects, places, and most common kinship terms. Pronunciation may still be strongly influenced by first language. Errors are frequent and, in spite of repetition, some Novice-High speakers will have difficulty being understood even by sympathetic interlocutors.

5. Intermediate

The Intermediate level is characterized by an ability to create with the language by combining and recombining learned elements, though primarily a reactive mode; initiate, minimally sustain, and close in a simple way basic communicative tasks; and ask and answer questions.

6. Intermediate-Low

Able to handle successfully a limited number of interactive, task-oriented and social situations. Can ask and answer questions, initiate and respond to simple statements, and maintain face-to-face conversation, although in a highly restricted manner and with much linguistic inaccuracy. Within these limitations can perform such tasks as introducing self, ordering a meal, asking directions, and making purchases. Vocabulary is adequate to express only the most elementary needs. Strong interference from native language may occur. Misunderstandings frequently arise, but with repetition, the Intermediate-Low speaker can generally be understood by sympathetic interlocutors.

7. Intermediate-Mid

Able to handle successfully a variety of uncomplicated, basic and communicative task and social situations. Can talk simply about self and family members. Can ask and answer questions and participate in simple conversations on topics beyond the most immediate needs: e.g., personal history and leisure-time activities. Utterance length increases slightly, but speech may continue to be characterized by frequent long pauses, since the smooth incorporation of even basic conversational strategies is often hindered as the speaker struggles to create appropriate language forms. Pronunciation may continue to be strongly influenced by first language and fluency may still be strained. Although misunderstandings still arise, the Intermediate-Mid speaker can generally be understood by sympathetic interlocutors.

8. Intermediate-High

Able to handle successfully most uncomplicated communicative tasks and social situations. Can initiate, sustain, and close a general conversation with a number of strategies appropriate to a range of circumstances and topics, but errors are evident. Limited vocabulary still necessitates hesitation and may bring about slightly unexpected circumlocution. There is emerging evidence of connected discourse, particularly for simple narrative and/or description. The Intermediate-High speaker can generally be understood even by interlocutors not accustomed to dealing with speaking at this level, but repetition may still be required.

Listening

These guidelines assume that all listening tasks take place in an authentic environment at a normal rate of speech using standard or near-standard norms.

1. Novice-Low

Understanding is limited to occasional isolated words, such as cognates, borrowed words, and high-frequency social conventions. Essentially no ability to comprehend even short utterances.

2. Novice-Mid

Able to understand some short, learned utterances, particularly where context strongly supports understanding and speech is clearly audible. Comprehends some words and phrases from simple questions, statements, high-frequency commands, and courtesy formulae about topics that refer to basic personal information or the

immediate physical setting. The listener requires long pauses for assimilation and periodically requests repetition and/or a slower rate of speech.

3. Novice-High

Able to understand short, learned utterances and some sentence-length utterances, particularly where context strongly supports understanding and speech is clearly audible. Comprehends words and phrases from simple questions, statements, high-frequency commands, and courtesy formulae. May require repetition, rephrasing, and/or a slowed rate of speech for comprehension.

4. Intermediate-Low

Able to understand sentence-length utterances which consist of re-combinations of learned elements in a limited number of content areas, particularly if strongly supported by the situational context. Content refers to basic personal background and needs, social conventions, and routine tasks, such as getting meals and receiving simple instructions and directions. Listening tasks pertain primarily to spontaneous face-to-face conversations. Understanding is often uneven; repetition and rewording may be necessary. Misunderstandings in both main ideas and details arise frequently.

5. Intermediate-Mid

Able to understand sentence-length utterances which consist of re-combinations of learned utterances on a variety of topics. Content continues to refer primarily to basic personal background and needs, social conventions, and somewhat more complex tasks, such as lodging, transportation, and shopping. Additional content areas include some personal interests and activities, and a greater diversity of instructions and directions. Listening tasks not only pertain to spontaneous face-to-face conversations but also to short routine telephone conversations and some deliberate speech, such as simple announcements and reports over the media. Understanding continues to be uneven.

6. Intermediate-High

Able to sustain understanding over longer stretches of connected discourse on a number of topics pertaining to different times and places; however, understanding is inconsistent due to failure to grasp main ideas and/or details. Thus, while topics do not differ significantly from those of an Advanced-level listener, comprehension is less in quantity and poorer in quality.

Reading

These guidelines assume all reading texts to be authentic and legible.

1. Novice-Low

Able occasionally to identify isolated words and/or major phrases when strongly supported by context.

2. Novice-Mid

Able to recognize the symbols of an alphabetic and/or syllabic writing system and/or a limited number of characters in a system that uses characters. The reader can identify an increasing number of highly contextualized words and/or phrases including cognates and borrowed words, where appropriate. Material understood rarely exceeds a single phrase at a time, and rereading may be required.

3. Novice-High

Has sufficient control of the writing system to interpret written language in areas of practical need. Where vocabulary has been learned, can read for instructional and directional purposes standardized messages, phrases, or expressions, such as some items on menus, schedules, timetables, maps, and signs. At times, but not on a consistent basis, the Novice-High-level reader may be able to derive meaning from material at a slightly higher level where context and/or extra-linguistic background knowledge are supportive.

4. Intermediate -Low

Able to understand main ideas and/or some facts from the simplest connected texts dealing with basic personal and social needs. Such texts are linguistically noncomplex and have a clear underlying internal structure, for example, chronological sequencing. They impart basic information about which the reader has to make only minimal suppositions or to which the reader brings personal interest and/or knowledge. Examples include

messages with social purposes or information for the widest possible audience, such as public announcements and short, straightforward instructions dealing with public life. Some misunderstandings will occur.

5. Intermediate-Mid

Able to read consistently with increased understanding simple connected texts dealing with a variety of basic and social needs. Such texts are still linguistically noncomplex and have a clear underlying internal structure. They impart basic information about which the reader has to make minimal suppositions and to which the reader brings personal interest and/or knowledge. Examples may include short, straightforward descriptions of persons, places, and things written for a wide audience.

6. Intermediate-High

Able to read consistently with full understanding simple connected texts dealing with basic personal and social needs about which the reader has personal interest and/or knowledge. Can get some main ideas and information from texts at the next higher level featuring description and narration. Structural complexity may interfere with comprehension; for example, basic grammatical relations may be misinterpreted and temporal references may rely primarily on lexical items. Has some difficulty with the cohesive factors in discourse, such as matching pronouns with referents. While texts do not differ significantly from those at the Advanced level, comprehension is less consistent. May have to read material several times for understanding.

Writing

1. Novice-Low

Able to form some letters in an alphabetic system. In languages whose writing systems use syllabaries or characters, writer is able to copy and produce the basic strokes. Can produce romanization of isolated characters, where applicable.

2. Novice-Mid

Able to copy or transcribe familiar words or phrases and reproduce some from memory. No practical communicative writing skills.

3. Novice-High

Able to write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material and some re-combinations thereof. Can supply information on simple forms and documents. Can write names, numbers, dates, own nationality, and other simple autobiographical information, as well as some short phrases and simple lists. Can write all the symbols in an alphabetic or syllabic system or 50-100 characters or compounds in a character writing system. Spelling and representation of symbols (letters, syllables, characters) may be partially correct.

4. Intermediate-Low

Able to meet limited practical writing needs. Can write short messages, postcards, and take down simple notes, such as telephone messages. Can create statements or questions within the scope of limited language experience. Material produced consists of re-combinations of learned vocabulary and structures into simple sentences on very familiar topics. Language is inadequate to express in writing anything but elementary needs. Frequent errors in grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, spelling, and in formation of non-alphabetic symbols, but writing can be understood by natives used to the writing of non-natives.

5. Intermediate-Mid

Able to meet a number of practical writing needs. Can write short, simple letters. Content involves personal preferences, daily routine, everyday events, and other topics grounded in personal experience. Can express present time or at least one other time frame or aspect consistently, e.g., non-past, habitual, imperfective. Evidence of control of the syntax of noncomplex sentences and basic inflectional morphology, such as declensions and conjugation. Writing tends to be a loose collection of sentences or sentence fragments on a given topic and provides little evidence of conscious organization. Can be understood by natives used to the writing of non-natives.

6. Intermediate-High

Able to meet most practical writing needs and limited social demands. Can take notes in some detail on familiar topics and respond in writing to personal questions. Can write simple letters, brief synopses and paraphrases, summaries of biographical data, work and school experience. In those languages relying primarily on content words and time expressions to express time, tense, or aspect, some precision is displayed; where tense and/or aspect is expressed through verbal inflection, forms are produced rather consistently, but not always accurately. An ability to describe and narrate in paragraphs is emerging. Rarely uses basic cohesive elements, such as pronominal substitutions or synonyms in written discourse. Writing, though faulty, is generally comprehensible to natives used to the writing of non-natives.

IV. Methods of Assessment

Student Assessment

Assessment in second-language learning needs to operate at a number of different levels because of the many layers of skills and proficiencies that are being acquired, and that thus need to be assessed and evaluated. The types of assessment fall into three major categories:

- Proficiency Assessment- The emphasis is on performances, what students can do with the language and to what extent they can transfer the language into real-life settings.
- Achievement Assessment- It requires students to demonstrate retention of previously learned content material, vocabulary and structure, for example.
- Pro-achievement Assessment- It is a combination of both proficiency and achievement testing. It asks students to demonstrate what they know in a meaningful context.
- One-on-one assessment
- Group assessment
- Peer assessment
- Self-assessment
- Project-Based Assessments
- Benchmark Assessments
- Listening Comprehension
- Test and Quizzes
- Oral presentations
- Research projects
- Portfolio assessment

Curriculum/Teacher Assessment

Since curriculum development is an on-going process, the teachers will provide the World Language Department supervisor with suggestions for changes and updates as this course requires.

V. Grouping

The students in this course are heterogeneously grouped according to grade level.

VI. Articulation/Scope & Sequence/Time Frame

This is the second level of French at the middle school. It is a full-year course.

VII. Resources

Texts/Supplemental Reading/References

- Discovering French Bleu 1: Nouveau, Valette and Valette. McDougal Littell, Evanston, Illinois. (2004)
- Speakers maybe invited to address the class on cultural topics

- Various authentic texts and supplemental reading
- TPRS novels (class library)
- Children’s storybooks in French (class library)
- Mini-stories for Look, I can Talk.
- Movie talks
- American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, (1999) Standards for Foreign Language Learning; Preparing for the 21st Century. Yonkers, NY: ACTFL
- New Jersey State Department of Education, (1999) World Language Curriculum Framework, Trenton, NJ.
- Additional online and web-based resources
- Union Middle School library resources
- Maps, DVD’s, and other authentic resources
- Allons-y and various magazines and current event focused websites
- Other possible resources:
 - www.readinga-z.com
 - www.tv5monde
 - www.fluentU.com
 - www.france5.com
 - <https://www.lemonde.fr/>
 - <https://www.geoado.com/>
 - <https://www.thefrenchpodcast.com/>
 - <https://fr.wikibooks.org/wiki/Accueil>
 - <https://learnfrenchbypodcast.com/>

VIII. Suggested Activities

- Modeling utterances after the teacher, audio activities and singing
- Interpretation and description of pictures, cartoons, etc.
- Asking and answering questions
- Directed dialogues
- Reading aloud
- Retelling stories
- General conversation
- Listening to the teacher and peers
- Listening and/or viewing authentic audio such as television, songs, radio, etc.
- web-based activities
- Reading poems and stories
- Oral presentations
- Research projects
- Write and perform skits
- Current events
- Vocabulary flash cards
- Online textbook exercises
- Trivia games and puzzles
- Sentence and paragraph completions and construction
- Guided compositions
- Dictations
- Watch cultural films

- Geography lessons and map activities
- Field trips determined by the teacher
- Technology based projects
- Integrating career studies into world language topics being studied.

IX. Methodologies

Realizing that each student has a unique way of learning, it is important to vary teaching methods. Listed below are several different methods, which may be used in combination.

- Inductive Approach- A strategy that enables classroom instruction to be conducted in the target language, an inductive approach to grammar teaches concrete vocabulary through pictures and objects, while abstract vocabulary is taught by association of ideas.
- Natural Approach- A strategy that promotes communicative proficiency by providing real-world, authentic experiences and language experiences within meaningful contexts.
- Password/Language Ladders- A strategy in which students learn to speak sentences or phrases (“passwords”) that are associated with desired activities.
- Gouin Series- A strategy in which students learn to use short sentences or phrases to describe a logical sequence of actions that take place in a specific context that is familiar to the student.
- Dialogue Journals- A strategy in which students use journals as a way to hold private conversations in the target language with the teacher. Dialogue journals are vehicles for sharing ideas and receiving feedback in the target language. The dialogue can be conducted by e-mail where it is available.
- Total Physical Response (TPR)- A strategy in which students respond with physical activity to an increasingly complex set of commands. The students’ response of physical activity signals their comprehension of the command. This is ideally suited for beginning foreign language students, but can be adopted and made more complex for higher-level students.
- TPR Story Telling- Based on the Natural approach, TPR Storytelling combines the effectiveness of TPR with the power of story-telling. TPR Storytelling teaches students to use the vocabulary they have learned in the context of entertaining, content-rich stories. Language production goes beyond the imperative into the narrative and descriptive modes.
- Interviews- A strategy for gathering information and reporting.
- Cloze- Open-ended strategy in which a selected word or phrase is eliminated from a written or oral sentence or paragraph.
- Continuums- A strategy used to indicate the relationship among words or phrases.
- Interactive Language Tasks- A strategy in which at least two students work together to accomplish a meaningful target language activity.
- Cultural Presentations- A strategy for creating an exhibit that is focused on aspects of the target culture.
- The Learning Cycle- A sequence of lessons designed to have students engage in exploratory investigations, construct language and compare culture concepts to their own lives.
- Read and Retell- An all-purpose strategy that involves students retelling a passage in the target language as they remember it.
- Literature, History and Storytelling- A strategy in which the culture and history of another country is brought to life through literature, folktales, and folk songs.
- Cooperative Learning- A strategy in which students work together in small groups to achieve a common goal, while communicating in the target language. Cooperative learning involves more than simply putting students into work or study groups. Teachers promote individual responsibility and positive group interdependence by making sure that each group member is responsible for a given task. Cooperative learning can be enhanced when group members have diverse abilities and backgrounds.

- Brainstorming- A strategy for eliciting ideas from a group and communicating them in the target language in oral or written form.
- Problem Solving- A learning strategy in which students apply knowledge to solve problems.
- Reflective Thinking- A strategy in which students reflect on what was learned after a lesson is finished, either orally or in written form.
- Field Experience- A planned learning experience for students to observe, study, and participate in expressions of the target culture (s) in a setting off the school grounds, using the community as a laboratory.
- Free Writing- A strategy for encouraging students to express ideas by writing in the target language.
- Free Reading- A strategy for encouraging students to read in the target language.

X. Interdisciplinary Connections

The study of the French language connects with other disciplines in the school curriculum. The study of a language has more meaning and purpose when the language study is related to school life and content areas of other disciplines. The world language instruction can reinforce or enhance the subject matter which is taught in the other curriculums.

- Art
 - study the lives and work of French artists: Monet and Degas
 - complete projects related to world history, science and art curriculums
 - visits to museums and guest artists
- Language Arts
 - Follow a one-step oral direction
 - Compare and contrast language
 - Recall presented materials
 - Listen for a variety of purposes
 - Activate prior knowledge
 - Listen to various forms of music
 - Describe objects/pictures
 - Communicate in complete sentences
 - Obtain information by asking questions
 - Participate in various forms of oral communication
 - Interact verbally in informal situations
 - Make introductions
 - Read and respond to different types of literature
 - State purpose for listening to a story
 - Expand vocabulary
 - Recall sequence of events
 - Identify/restate details
- Mathematics
 - Reason, connect mathematical understandings
 - Observe/compare by measurable attributes
 - Count objects
 - Represent quantities
 - Model number composition
- Music
 - integrate songs and music and dance from French-speaking countries and areas
 - perform with school groups in a repertoire of songs
 - study the lives of French musicians such as Bizet, Debussy, Saint Saens

- Reading
 - Identify the main character (s)
 - Describe the main character (s)
 - Identify the plot
 - Identify the outcome of the story
- Science
 - Observe weather conditions
 - Explore the effects of weather
- Social Studies
 - Recognize similarities between self and others
 - Describe personal feelings
 - Demonstrate the relationship of feelings to actions
 - Demonstrate an understanding of the concept of rule
 - Demonstrate courteous behavior when interacting
 - Apply appropriate personal decision-making skills
 - Recognize the importance of each individual to the group
 - Evaluate the consequences of decisions
 - Recognize human needs
 - Define family in various ways
 - State how people are more alike than different
 - evaluate the exchange of ideas between cultures
 - identify features which make a culture unique
 - recognize the different kinds of people in the United States
 - understand the historical relationship between French-speaking countries and the United States

XI. Differentiating Instruction for Students with Special Needs: Students with Disabilities, Students at Risk, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Differentiating instruction is a flexible process that includes the planning and design of instruction, how that instruction is delivered, and how student progress is measured. Teachers recognize that students can learn in multiple ways as they celebrate students' prior knowledge. By providing appropriately challenging learning, teachers can maximize success for all students.

Differentiating in this course includes but is not limited to:

Differentiation for Support (ELL, Special Education, Students at Risk)

- Repetition
- Re-teaching and review
- Small group instruction
- Quizlet practice and review
- Listening comprehension activities
- Dictations
- Modified assessments and class activities (oral and written)
- Role play
- Sentence completion/fill in the blanks/matching
- Drawing definitions
- Notebook check

- Skits
- Retell in simple sentences
- TPRS
- Dictations
- Modified assessments and class activities
- Teacher modelling
- Guided practice
- Interactive conversations
- Exemplars of varying levels

Differentiation for Enrichment

- Authentic informational texts
- Elevated writing/journal prompts
- Advanced listening prompts
- Elevated vocabulary
- Elevated journal prompts
- Alternative Ending
- Varied work option
- Student choice
- TPRS
- Multiple levels of questions
- Inquiry based instruction
- Elevated discussions of textual connections
- Dialogues

XII. Professional Development

The teacher will continue to improve expertise through participation in a variety of professional development opportunities.

XIII. Curriculum Map/Pacing Guide

Unit Topic	Time Allocated	Differentiating Instruction for Students with Disabilities, Students at Risk, English Language Learners, & Gifted & Talented Students	Standards	Assessments
<p>RAPPEL/REVIEW UNIT</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rappel 1- les personnes (describing yourself and others) ● RAPPEL 2- Les choses de la vie courante (talking about your possessions and your room) ● RAPPEL 3- Les activités (asking and answering questions about what people are doing) ● RAPPEL 4- Expressions de tous les jours (expressing your preferences, extending and accepting or turning down invitations, ordering in a café) <p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● avoir, être, faire, er verbs, <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Une Trotinette Pour Trois children's storybook ● Novel: TBA 	5 weeks	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repetition ● Re-teaching and review ● Small group instruction ● Quizlet practice and review ● Teacher modelling <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Authentic informational texts ● Elevated writing prompts ● Advanced listening prompts 	<p>7.1.NH.A.1 7.1.NH..A.2 7.1.NH.A.3 7.1.NH.C.2 7.1.NH.B.2 7.1.NH.C.5 CRP1,2,4,5,6 7,8,9,10,11,12 8.1.8.A.1 8.1.8.C.1 8.1.8.D.4 8.1.8.E.1 9.2.8.B.3</p>	<p><i>Formative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homework ● Anticipatory/Exit Slips- Write and present on your favorite celebrity ● Write and present on family members ● Rappel 1-4 quiz ● Listening Activities ● oral presentations on various conversational topics ● Google Slides presentation- asking and answering questions <p><i>Summative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unit Test (listening, reading, writing comprehension) ● Proficiency based reading and writing assessment ● Storybook Project- students will create and present a children's storybook

<p>UNIT 5</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leçon 13- La ville et la maison (describe your city, its public buildings, ask for and give directions, describe where you live) ● Leçon 14- Week-end à Paris (talk about places you go to during the week and on weekends) ● Leçon 15- Au café de l'Univers (sports, games instruments, where are you coming from) ● Leçon 16- Les voisins (describe family members) <p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● aller ● contractions (au, aux, à la, à l') ● aller + infinitif ● venir de ● contractions (du, de la, des, d') ● stress pronouns ● possessive adjectives ● ordinal numbers <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Le cinéma: les films américains et français ● Tintin et ses amis ● Bonjour, Ousmane ● Mc Solaar 	<p>5 weeks</p>	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Role play ● Sentence completion/fill in the blanks/matching ● Drawing definitions ● Notebook check on textbook activities ● Skits focusing on finding places in town/city ● Draw story and retell in simple sentences TPRS ● Dictations ● Modified assessments and class activities <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writing prompts ● Elevated vocabulary ● Elevated journal prompts ● Alternative Ending- Change characters in story and rewrite changing all elements ● Varied work option ● Student choice- Take us to your favorite place to visit (museum, beach, library, store, etc...) 	<p>7.1.NH.A.1 7.1.NH.A.2 7.1.NH.A.3 7.1.NH.C.2 7.1.NH.B.2 7.1.NH.C.5 8.1.8.A.1 8.1.8.C.1 8.1.8.D.4 8.1.8.E.1 9.2.8.B.3 CRP1,2,4,5,6,7 8,9,10,11,12</p>	<p><i>Formative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homework ● Anticipatory/Exit Slip ● Create your city ● Ideal vacation oral presentation ● My city brochure ● webs.com visit my city ● Grammar Quiz ● Discuss concerts, movies, and museums <p><i>Summative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chapter Test (listening, reading, writing comprehension) ● Proficiency based reading and writing assessment ● Cribs Project Based Assessment- Students write and submit a written proposal of their homes and towns to get producer of tv show cribs or celebrity homes to come and visit their home
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bonjour, Paris! ● Novel: Jean-Paul et ses bons amis ● Novel: Les aventures d'Isabelle 				
<p>UNIT 6</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leçon 17- l'achat des vêtements (clothing vocabulary) ● Leçon 18- Rien n'est parfait ● Leçon 19- Un choix difficile ● Leçon 20- Alice a un job <p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● acheter, préférer, amener, apporter, amener, espérer, mettre, porter ● Demonstrative adjectives (ce, cette, ces, cet) ● interrogative adjectives (quel, quelle, quels, quelles) ● Present tense of "ir" verbs (choisir, finir, grossir, maigrir, réussir, réussir à un examen) ● Adjectives (beau, nouveau, vieux) ● Comparisons (plus que, moins que, aussi que, meilleur que) ● Present tense of "re" verbs ● Imperatives 	<p>10 weeks</p>	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small group instruction ● Quizlet practice and review ● Modified assessments and class activities (oral and written) ● Exemplars of varying levels <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TPRS ● Multiple levels of questions ● Proficiency based activities ● Inquiry Based Instruction- Le Maroc 	<p>7.1.NH.A.1 7.1.NH.A.2 7.1.NH.A.3 7.1.NH.C.2 7.1.NH.B.2 7.1.NH.C.5 8.1.8.A.1 8.1.8.C.1 8.1.8.D.4 8.1.8.E.1 9.2.8.B.3 CRP1,2,4,5,6,7 8,9,10,11,12</p>	<p><i>Formative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homework ● Small group discussions on reading/novel assignments ● Vocabulary Quiz ● Shopping spree activity (allons au magasin!) ● Grammar Quiz ● Oral Presentations using unit vocabulary ● Listening activities- Podcast and Vodcast <p><i>Summative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chapter Test (listening, reading, writing comprehension) ● Summer Jobs Project Based Assessment- Students read job ads in French, make selection, apply for the job, interview for the job and write a journal entry on first day at work)

<p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achats par internet ● Les jeunes français et la mode ● Bonjour, Fatima ● L'Algérie ● Book: Froggy s'habille (translated from English) ● Novel: Les aventures d'Isabelle 				
<p>UNIT 7</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leçon 21- le Week-end et les vacances (discuss weekend and vacation activities) ● Leçon 22- Vive le week-end! (Discuss things you have done) ● Leçon 23-l'alibi (discuss events in the past) ● Leçon 24- Qui a de la chance? (Discuss where you have been) <p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● faire and contractions ● expressions with avoir ● order of events ● passé composé with avoir regular "er" verbs ● Questions with p.c. ● verbe "voir" ● passé composé of regular "ir and re" verbs 	<p>10 weeks</p>	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repetition ● Re-teaching and review ● Quizlet practice and review ● Listening comprehension activities ● Dictations ● Modified assessments and class activities (oral and written) <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TPRS ● Writing prompts ● Authentic informational text ● Elevated vocabulary ● Elevated discussions of textual connections 	<p>7.1.NH.A.1 7.1.NH.A.2 7.1.NH.A.3 7.1.NH.C.2 7.1.NH.B.2 7.1.NH.C.5 8.1.8.A.1 8.1.8.C.1 8.1.8.D.4 8.1.8.E.1 9.2.8.B.3 CRP1,2,4,5,6,7 8,9,10,11,12</p>	<p><i>Formative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homework ● Anticipatory/Exit Slip ● Vocabulary Quiz ● Oral Presentations- Mémoires (my most memorable moment from vacation) ● imovies on mémoires <p><i>Summative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chapter Test (listening, reading and writing comprehension)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● passé composé of être, avoir, faire, mettre and voir ● le passé composé with être ● Negative construction ne... jamais ● quelqu'un quelque chose and its opposites <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Le roller: un sport qui roule! ● Les activités du week-end ● Les quatre erreurs de Sophie ● Note culturelle ● Novel: Le Vol des Oiseaux 				
<p>UNIT 8</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leçon 25- le repas et la nourriture (to talk about and describe your favorite foods) ● Leçon 26- à la cantine (to describe meals of the day) ● Leçon 27- un client difficile (to order a meal in a restaurant) ● Leçon 28- Pique-nique (to prepare a shopping list and do grocery shopping) <p>Grammar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● verbs: vouloir,pouvoir,devoir, prendre, apprendre, comprendre, apprendre à, boire 	<p>10 weeks</p>	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guided practice ● Interactive conversations ● Modified assessments and class activities (oral and written) <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TPRS ● Elevated vocabulary ● Elevated journal prompts ● authentic informational text ● Dialogues 	<p>7.1.NH.A.1 7.1.NH.A.2 7.1.NH.A.3 7.1.NH.C.2 7.1.NH.B.2 7.1.NH.C.5 8.1.8.A.1 8.1.8.C.1 8.1.8.D.4 8.1.8.E.1 9.2.8.B.3 CRP1,2,4,5,6,7 8,9,10,11,12</p>	<p><i>Formative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Homework ● Write a proposal for restaurant ● Skits (food shopping, picnic, restaurant) ● Call restaurant and place an order (re-enact) ● Write a review for restaurant you visited and would recommend to others <p><i>Summative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chapter Test (reading, listening, writing comprehension) ● Reading/Novel Activity

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• l'article partitif• object pronouns (pronoms compléments me, te, nous, vous• verbs:• aider, amener, apporter, donner, montrer, prêter à• les pronoms compléments à l'impératif(object pronouns command form)• connaître• Les pronoms compléments: lui, leur• verbs: répondre à, parler à, téléphoner à, demander à, donner à, montrer à, prêter à, lire, écrire <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Les Yeux de Carmen• Brandon Brown à la Conquête de Québec				
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