1/1/2015

NORTH SMITHFIELD AND BURRILLVILLE SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS

WORLD LANGUAGE CURRICULUM FRENCH IV

Curriculum Writer: Linda Milner

Curriculum Writers:

North Smithfield and Burrillville World Language Curriculum for Spanish and French was completed in January 2015 by a team of teachers. The team, identified as the World Language Curriculum Writers referenced extensive resources to design the document that included but are not limited to:

- Best Practice, New Standards for Teaching and Learning in America's Schools
- Classroom Instruction That Works
- NEW National Standards for Learning Languages
- Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects
- Differentiated Instructional Strategies
- Educational websites
- Formative Assessment and Standards-Based Grading, Classroom Strategies That Work, Marzano
- Webb's Depth of Knowledge

Mission Statement

Our mission is to provide the opportunity for all students to engage in a comprehensive and rigorous World Language curriculum which prepares students linguistically and culturally to communicate in a global society.

The World Language Curriculum identifies what all students should know and be able to do in Spanish and French. Each grade or course includes *NEW National Standards for Learning Languages* and the *Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts,* research-based instructional strategies, resources, map (or suggested timeline), unit chart, rubrics, and checklists.

The curriculum provides learners with a sequential comprehensive education through the study of World Languages from NEW National Standards for Learning Languages that includes:

- Communication
- Cultures
- Connections
- Comparisons
- Communities

STANDARDS FOR WORLD LANGUAGES

• Define what students should know and be able to do in Spanish and French.

RESEARCH-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL

The curriculum provides a list of research-based best practice instructional strategies that the teacher may model and/or facilitate, e.g.

- Employ strategies of "best practice" (student-centered, experiential, holistic, authentic, expressive, reflective, social, collaborative, democratic, cognitive, developmental, constructivist/heuristic, and challenging).
- Use Classroom Instruction That Works Strategies:
 - Setting objectives and providing feedback
 - Reinforcing effort and providing recognition
 - o Cooperative learning
 - Cues, questions, and advance organizers
 - Nonlinguistic representations
 - Summarizing and note taking
 - Assigning homework and providing practice
 - Identifying similarities and differences
 - Generating and testing hypotheses
- Provide opportunities for independent, partner and collaborative group work
- Differentiate instruction by varying the content, process, and product and implementing
- Analyze formative assessment to direct instruction.
- Provide sample indicators and rubrics.
- Address multiple intelligences and brain dominance (spatial, bodily kinesthetic, musical, linguistic, intrapersonal, interpersonal, mathematical/logical, and naturalist).
- Provide opportunities for higher level thinking:
 - o Bloom's Taxonomy, e.g. analyzing, synthesizing, predicting, evaluating, creating, etc.
 - Webb's Depth of Knowledge, 2,3,4, skill/conceptual understanding, strategic reasoning, extended reasoning
- Model the use of graphic organizers:
 - Categorize/classify organizers (categories, tree)
 - Compare/contrast organizers (Venn diagrams, comparison charts)

Curriculum Writers:

- Concept development (mind map)
- Evaluation organizers (charts, scales)
- Organizers (word web, concept map) (NS)
- Relational organizers (fish bone, pie chart) (NS)
- Sequence organizers (chains, cycle) (NS)
- Employ World Language best practices e.g.,
- facilitating paired dialogues
 - modeling accurate language
 - providing authentic models
 - o providing additionation
 - critiquing & correcting
 - o creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment
 - o facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking
 - engendering curiosity
 - providing opportunities for simple dictation
 - providing opportunities for choral repetition
 - modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system
 - o providing appropriate materials
 - o modeling appropriate translation techniques

COMMON and SUGGESTED ASSESSMENTS

The World Languages Curriculum includes common assessments. Required (red ink) indicates the assessment is required of all students e.g. common asks/performance- based tasks, standardized mid-term exam, standardized final exam.

- REQUIRED COMMON ASSESSMENTS
 - Mid-term exam (HS)
 - Final exam (HS)
 - Common Task (HS)
- Common Instructional Assessments (I) used by teachers and students during instruction
- Common Formative Assessments (F) used to measure how well students are mastering the content standards before taking assessments
 - o teacher and student use to make decisions about what actions to take to promote further learning
 - o on-going, dynamic process that involves far more frequent testing
 - serves as a practice for students
- Common Summative Assessment (S) used to measure the level of student, school, or program success
 - make some sort of judgment, e.g. what grade
 - program effectiveness
 - e.g. state assessments (AYP), mid-year and final exams
- Additional assessments may include:
- Anecdotal records
- Conferencing

٠

- Constructed responses
- Exhibits
- Interviews
- Graphic organizers
- Journals

- Modeling
 - Multiple Intelligences assessments,
 - e.g.
 - Role playing bodily kinesthetic
 - Graphic organizing visual
 - Collaboration interpersonal
 - Research

- Oral presentations
- Problem/Performance based/common tasks
- RAISE
- Rubrics/checklists
- Tests and guizzes

- Technology
- Think-alouds
- Writing genres
 - Argument
 - o Informative
 - Narrative

Curriculum Writers:

RESOURCES

<u>Textbook</u>

Trésors du temps

Supplementary Books, Teacher (T) Student (S)

- Ancillary workbook materials for *Trésors du temps*
- Video component for Trésors du temps
- *Moments littéraire,* Bette G. Hirsa and Chantal P. Thompson
- Mélange littéraire, Josette Smetana and Marie-Rose Myron
- *Écritures,* Micheline Besnard and Jean-Pierre Coursodon
- French in Review, Daudon
- L'Histoire de la France, Lucien Bély
- Douze Contes de Maupassant, Eli Blume
- Trésors du temps
- French in Review
- L'Histoire de la France
- De bello gallico, Jules César (traduit et adapté du latin)
- Le Vase de Soissons, Grégoire de Tours (538-584)
- Astérix: Le Bouclier averne ("The Shield of Vercingétorix")
- La Chanson de Roland
- Tristan et Yseut (1170)
- La Farce de Maître Pathelin
- La Ballade des pendus, François Villon
- Pantagruel, François Rabelais or Le Tiers Livre, François Rabelais
- Ode à Cassandre, Pierre de Ronsard
- L'École des femmes, Molière
- Lettre à sa fille sur la mort de Vatel
- Douze Contes de Maupassant
- Écritures
- Mélange littéraire

<u>Technology</u>

- Computer
- Smart Board
- Headphones with microphones
- Language lab

<u>Websites</u>

- <u>www.pandora.com</u> target language station (and other Internet
- www.actfl.org
- www.corestandards.org
- www.ride.ri.gov
- <u>http://coshoctonfip.wikispaces.com/file/view</u> /70Formative%20Assess%20Strategies%20jv. pdf (instructional strategies
- <u>www.wordreference.com</u> (on-line dictionary)
- www.conjuguemos.com
- <u>www.study</u>french.com
- www.quia.com
- www.onlinenewspapers.com/france.ltm
- www.france24.com
- www.french.about.com
- www.topics.nytim.com
- <u>www.lemonde.fr</u>

<u>Audio/video</u>

- Ancillary components with Bon Voyage
- Pandora music Internet site
- CDs of French musical artists
- You Tube for music
- Videos in target language
- Films in target language

Materials

Communicate in more than one language in order 1.1 Interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to share See	STRATEGIES TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Communicate in more than one language in order1.1Interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to shareSee	See complete instructional strategies list in the		ASSESSMENT NOTES
situations and for multiple purposes intra- intra- intra- intra- intra- generation intra- intra- intra- generation 1.1 Interpersonal Communication 1.1.1 Uses accurate pronunciation. • France's prehistoric places, situations, and objects, e.g. family, hometown, yourself, home, etc. • France's prehistoric years pra- years 1.1.3 Constructs questions and answers involving the core vocabulary and related ideas: • Les Liguriens • Les Gaulois • Les libères • Les Liguriens • France's provinces, departments, and economic regions • Generation • Les Gaulois • Les Gaulois • Constructs question of family during prehistoric years • La fleur de lis The Middle Ages • Deserations	 Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: facilitating paired dialogues modeling accurate language providing authentic models critiquing & correcting creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking engendering curiosity providing opportunities for simple dictation providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system providing appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation techniques 	See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		The Châteaux of the Loire Valley			
		The Reformation and its consequences for			
		France			
		Martin Luther, John Calvin, and the			
		Protestant Reformation			
		King Henry IV			
		Art of the Renaissance			
		XVII Century France and Le Grand Siècle			
		Armand Jean du Plessis (Cardinal-Duke			
		•			
		Richelieu)			
		L'Académie française			
		King Louis XIV			
		Versailles			
		The salons of the 17th century			
		Art of the 17th century			
		 Various selections of French literature 			
		through the centuries			
		1.1.4 Demonstrates command of sentence structure			
		while speaking, writing, or presenting			
		1.1.5 Gives and follows directions, commands and			
		instructions in French related to daily classroom			
		activities.			
		1.1.6 Exchanges information in the target language.			
		1.1.7 Engages in French role-playing situations, invents			
		new endings to literary pieces, and is able to			
		summarize assigned reading assignment and			
		share information with peers in jigsaw activities.			
		1.1.8 Shares opinions, preferences, and feelings in			
		French with classmates.			
		1.1.9 Presents information on a variety of topics.			
		1.1.10 Engages effectively in a range of collaborative			
		discussions using correct subject/verb agreement			
		and sentence structure.			
		1.1.11 Prepares and presents information for which an			
		analysis has been made. (e.g. responses to			
		essential questions)			
		1.1.12 Prepares and records original materials in French,			
		such as puppet shows, fashion shows, Mardi Gras			
		parades, and video or audio newscasts.			
		1.1.13 Applies all the benchmarks from French I and II in			
		greater depth, content, and complexity.			
		Common Core State Standards – ELA			
		 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of 			
		collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups,			
		and teacher-led) with diverse partners on topics,			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
			STRATEGIES		
		texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and			
		expressing their own clearly and persuasively.			
		(SL.9-10.1)			
		Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual,			
		graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in			
		presentations to enhance understanding of findings,			
		reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (SL.9-			
		10.5)			
		Apply knowledge of language to understand how			
		language functions in different contexts, to make			
		effective choices for meaning or style, and to			
		comprehend more fully when reading or listening. (L.9-			
		10.5)			
		Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning,			
		revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach,			
		focusing on addressing what is most significant for a			
		specific purpose and audience. (W.9-10.5)			
		Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard			
		English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when			
		writing. (L.9-10.2)			
		Demonstrate command of the conventions of			
		standard English capitalization, punctuation, and			
		spelling when writing.			
		a. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive			
		adverb) to link two or more closely related			
		independent clauses.			
		 b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly. (L.9-10.3) 			
		Write narratives to develop real or imagined			
		experiences or events using effective technique, well-			
		chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.			
		(W.9-10.3) a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a			
		problem, situation, or observation, establishing			
		one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a			
		narrator and/or characters; create a smooth			
		progression of experiences or events.			
		b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue,			
		pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot			
		lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or			
		characters.			
		c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so			
		that they build on one another to create a			
		coherent whole.			
		d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details,			
		and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of			
		the experiences, events, setting, and/or			
		characters.			
				1	1

 e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and resolved over the course of the narrative, the narrated experiences of events. Sample Process Indicators Students Will use French appropriately in order to manage conversitions. Standows they can iterrupt, applogipe, and experiment and disagreement, account the speakers. Students Will show that they understand the meaning of a word or expression in French thy acting it out for their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will use French to exclange and support their pers. Students Will approach whether a membrr divident direct will be exclanded and group presents its objections. After larging that the french date their history from the antitrary date of the compause of the compau	GOAL AREAS	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative. the narrated experiences or events. Students will use French appropriately in order to manage conversations, taking into account the speakers and their relationships and other aspects of the situation; that is they can interrupt, apologize, and express agreement and disagreement, according to the appropriate rules of politeness. Students will show that they understand the meaning of a word or expression in French by acting it out for their peers. Students will alternate roles after they state the word being acted out. Students will use French to exchange and support their opinion and individual perspectives with their peers. For example, students will debate whether a menhir should be built in front of NSHS. The class will be divided into two groups. One group will imagine reasons for bringing this to fruition, while the second group presents its objections. After learning that the French date their history from the arbitrary date of the conquest of the Celts by the Romans, students will reflect on an event that in their opinion marks the beginning of their personal history. Students will present their story to the class in French (L'événement qui marque le commencement de mon histoire personnelle). Students will share the names of French origin in North Smithfiel (streets, stores, restaurants, etc.) and trace their origin. Students will share their findings with their peers in the target language. I will choose a student to play the part of Guillaume le Conquérant who will address his "troops" about why they must cross the English Channel and attack England. Each student (soldier) must ask a question or express an 			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
				STRATEGIES		
GOAL AREAS 1. COMMUNICATION Communicate in more than one language in order to function in a variety of situations and for multiple purposes 1.2 Interpretive Communication	Unit	 Learners 1.2 Understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, or vie variety of topics. Essential Knowledge Distinguish number and gender of nouns, adjectives, and articles. 1.2.1 Distinguish number and gender of nouns, adjectives, and articles. 1.2.2 Follow verbal instructions to perform specific tasks and to answer questions. 1.2.3 Use all of the following constructions with proficiency: The verbs être, avoir, aller, and faire and their usages including idiomatic expression The usage of <i>depuis, il y a</i>, and voilà with the present Pendant and pour with expressions of time Review of "er" conjugations in the present indicative tense including spelling and accent changes Review of regular and irregular(courir, dormir, mentir, partir, sentir, servir, sortir, tenir, venir, mourir, offrir, and souffrir) "ir" verbs in the present indicative tense Review of regular and irregular conjugations of "re" verbs in the present indicative tense. Verbs ending in -oir (avoir, pouvoir, vouloir, voir, savoir) 	ewed on a Academic vocabulary • The past perfect indicative • Adverbs • Direct and indirect object pronouns • Verbs of communication • The future perfect tense • conditional tense • conditional perfect • Subjunctive mood • Past perfect subjunctive • The causative faire • Syntax • active voice • subjunctive mood		RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENTS ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task
		 1.2.3 Use all of the following constructions with proficiency: The verbs <i>être, avoir, aller</i>, and faire and their usages including idiomatic expression The usage of <i>depuis, il y a</i>, and voilà with the present Pendant and pour with expressions of time Review of "er" conjugations in the present indicative tense including spelling and accent changes Review of regular and irregular(<i>courir, dormir, mentir, partir, sentir, servir, sortir, tenir, venir, mourir, offrir, and souffrir</i>) "ir" verbs in the present indicative tense Review of regular and irregular conjugations of "re" verbs in the present indicative tense 	 object pronouns Verbs of communication The future perfect tense conditional tense conditional perfect Subjunctive mood Past perfect subjunctive The causative faire Syntax active voice 	 providing authentic models critiquing & correcting creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking engendering curiosity providing opportunities for simple dictation providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system providing appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation 		
		 I'in dicatif) Placement of adverbs Direct and indirect object pronouns, used separately and together The indirect pronoun <i>en</i> and <i>y</i> and rules of placement Stress pronouns Verbs of communication – (<i>dire, demander, répéter, répondre, conseiller,</i> etc.) Commands with one or two object pronouns Review of future formation – regular and irregular The future perfect tense (<i>le future antérieur</i>) Review of the conditional tense The conditional perfect Prepositions with "<i>si</i>" 				

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		Uses and meanings of the verb <i>devoir</i>			
		 Subjunctive mood – regular and irregular constructions 			
		Past perfect subjunctive			
		The causative <i>faire</i>			
		1.2.4 Infer meaning via situational, context clues, and			
		cognates.			
		1.2.5 Understand and follow oral and written directions			
		in French related to daily classroom activities.			
		1.2.6 Understand spoken and written messages in French			
		on topics of personal interest, such as family life,			
		leisure and school activities, everyday occurrences,			
		and current and past events.			
		1.2.7 Demonstrate comprehension of information from			
		accessible French language materials, such as television programs, youth magazines, the internet,			
		and videos, for example <i>Trésors du temps</i> DVD			
		1.2.8 Identify components of visual texts, e.g.			
		schedules, menus, advertisements, etc.			
		1.2.9 Employ reading strategies such as cognate			
		recognition, context, and syntax to facilitate			
		understanding of the text.			
		1.2.10 Read for a variety of purposes to:			
		 increase and reinforce vocabulary 			
		 expand knowledge and cultural awareness 			
		 reinforce the conventions of the language 			
		1.2.11 Read a variety of narrative and informational texts.			
		1.2.12 Follow written instructions in French.			
		1.2.13. Use verbs in the active voice and in the conditional			
		and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects			
		(e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action;			
		expressing uncertainty or describing a state			
		contrary to fact).			
		Common Core State Standards – ELA			
		 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its dauglearment even the source of the text including. 			
		detail its development over the course of the text, including			
		how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text. (RL.9-10.2)			
		Integrate information presented in different media or			
		formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to			
		develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue			
		(RI.9-10.7)			
		 Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events 			
		with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a			
		biography on the same person). (RI.9-10.9)			
		 Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in 			
		two different artistic mediums, including what is			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus). (RL.9-10.7) Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (SL.9-10.5) Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type. (L.9-10.3) Sample Progress Indicators Understand the main ideas and significant details of materials in French, which are accessible to teenage readers, such as magazine articles, short stories, poetry and short novels for example, the French version of the medieval courtly romance novel, <i>Tristan et Yseut</i> (1170). Understand the main ideas and significant details of level- appropriate spoken and recorded materials in French. For example, information from <i>Trésors du temps</i> DVD for the language lab, the music of Céline Dion, Edith Piaf, Carla Bruni, Mireille Mathieu, Emilie Simon, and Josephine Baker (for example). Understand information from French Internet sources on a variety of topics, for example, weather, current events, and sports. Analyze the plots, characters, and themes in francophone literary works, such as <i>La Chanson de Roland</i> and <i>La Farce de Maître Pathelin.</i> 			
 COMMUNICATION Communicate in more than one language in order to function in a variety of situations and for multiple purposes Presentational Communication 		Learners 1.3 Present information, concepts, and ideas to inform, explain, persuade, and narrate on a variety of topics using appropriate media and adapting to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers. Essential Knowledge Academic vocabulary 1.3.1 Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. persuade narrate agreements 1.3.2 Follows written instructions in French. 	TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: • facilitating paired dialogues • modeling accurate language • providing authentic models • critiquing & correcting	RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		<u>Common Core State Standards – ELA</u> Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of 	informative/expla natorytransitions	STRATEGIES Creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking		
		 substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, counterclaims for any organization evidence. 	 narrative techniques 	 engendering curiosity providing opportunities for simple dictation providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system providing appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation techniques 		
		supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.				
		 Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. 				
		 Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. 				
		 Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. W 9-10.1 				
		 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, 				
		 and analysis of content. a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. 				
		 b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. 				
		 c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and 				

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		clarify the relationships among complex ideas and			
		concepts.			
		d. Use precise language and domain-specific			
		vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.			
		e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective			
		tone while attending to the norms and conventions			
		of the discipline in which they are writing.			
		f. Provide a concluding statement or section that			
		follows from and supports the information or			
		explanation presented (e.g., articulating			
		implications or the significance of the topic). W.9-			
		10.2			
		 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or 			
		events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and			
		well-structured event sequences.			
		a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a			
		problem, situation, or observation, establishing one			
		or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a			
		narrator and/or characters; create a smooth			
		progression of experiences or events.			
		b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing,			
		description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to			
		develop experiences, events, and/or characters.			
		c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so			
		that they build on one another to create a coherent			
		whole.			
		d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and			
		sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the			
		experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.			
		e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects			
		on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over			
		the course of the narrative. W.9-10.3			
		 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, 			
		audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to			
		enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence			
		and to add interest. (SL.9-10.5)			
		 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising editing rewriting a training a new approach. 			
		revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific			
		purpose and audience. (W.9-10.5)			
		Apply knowledge of language to understand how language			
		functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.). (L.9-10.3) Sample Progress Indicators After reading the short story <i>"La Nuit"</i> by Guy de Maupassant, students will work in pairs on the following prompt and present to the class: <i>Composez un dialogue entre deux personnes dont l'une préfère la nuit tandis que</i> www.corestandards.org 			
		 <i>l'autre se sentt animée et plus alerte pendant la journée.</i> After reading <i>"La Peur"</i> by Guy de Maupassant, students will work in groups of four reflecting on the following question: <i>Si vous deviez illustrer ce conte, quelles images dessineriez-</i> <i>vous</i>? One person from each group will share with the rest of the class the ideas that were engendered in their group. Before reading <i>"Contre le colonialism"</i> by Michel Eyquem de Montaigne, students will imagine their reaction and share their thoughts in the target language with each other to the following prompt: <i>Imaginez vos reactions et celles de votre</i> <i>famille si des gens venaient chez vous et vous disaient</i>: 1) que le roi de leur pays est propriétaire de votre maison 2)qu'ils veulent de l'argent et des provisions 3)que vous devez changer de religion. After discussing, students will read the text and compare their reaction to those of the Indians When studying Jeanne d'Arc students will do the following group activity. In groups of 3-4, students will work on a group activity deciding on a woman they admire and explain why they admire her. Students must speak in the target 			
		language in their groups and share their results with the rest of the class. Students will be encouraged to ask each other questions, comment on reasons, and/or add information of their own.			
2. CULTURES Interact with cultural competence and understanding		Learners2.1 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between between the practices and perspectives of the cultures studied.	TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the	RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the	ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the
2.1 Relating Cultural Practices to		Essential Knowledge and skills Academic vocabulary 2.1.1 Investigate the unique social costumes and • Caverne	introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as:	introduction WEBSITES	introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam

Perspectives historical tradit			
Perspectives historical tradit		STRATEGIES	
the centuries in 2.1.2 Use the langua How diffe people, a Further e Loire Vall Art throug Chauvet, Bayeux, la Licornew, Eles bando arverne Romanes The conse More det The Refor The Rena world Compare and contrast of with that of another (e.g. biography on the same [Determine a central idea development over the c emerges and is shaped a provide an objective sur Analyze various account mediums (e.g., a person multimedia), determinir each account. (RI-9-10. Sample Progress Indicator Each student will choose Bayeux and explain its s the class. Students will research the caverne in the classroon invent a tale together in perspective to their unit Interact in a culturally aj speaking people of vario	<pre>transition of the châteaux of the ey gh the ages (e.g.) la Caverne stain glass windows, La tapisserie de a tapisserie de «La Dame à la etc. es dessinées – Astérix: Le Bouclier equences of war cail of the court of Louis XIV rmation and its effect on France issance, France, and the rest of the dards – ELA me author's presentation of events g., a memoir written by and a person). (RI. 8.9) a of a text and analyze its course of the text, including how it and refined by specific details; mmary of the text. (RI.9-10.2) ts of a subject told in different 's life story in both print and ng which details are emphasized in .7) rs e one section of <i>la tapisserie de</i> ignificance in French for the rest of the <i>Caves of Lascaux</i> and create a m as a group project. They will the target language that will give </pre>	 facilitating paired dialogues modeling accurate language providing authentic models critiquing & correcting creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking engendering curiosity providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system providing appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation techniques 	 Final exam Common Task Image: Second Sec

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
 CULTURES Interact with cultural competence and understanding Relating Cultural Practices to Perspectives 		 2.2.1 Investigate the products, perspectives, and passions that define the Francophone cultures (including art, museums, monuments, foods, and cultural icons). 2.2.2 Listen to music and watch French language films and <i>Trésors du temps</i> DVD. 2.2.3 Recognize artistic contributions from francophone cultures in areas such as art, music, dance, drama, theater, film, fashion, and cuisine. Common Core State Standards – ELA Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account. (RI.9-10.7) Sample Progress Indicators Students will watch <i>Au revoir les enfants</i>. They will respond to the following possible prompt in French: In the film, did Julien take responsibility for what he did back in 1944? If you think he did, tell how he did it. What are some different ways that people can take responsibility for their actions? (Argument writing) Students will complete an analysis writing on art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Comparez l'art du Moyen-Âge avec celui de la Renaissance. Students will discuss <i>La Joconde</i> by Léonard de Vinci. <i>Quelle est l'origine de La Joconde et pourquoi porte-t-elle un autre</i> 	tionship between cademic vocabulary • Perspectives • Analyze * Analyze /dbsites www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet www.corestandards.org www.ride.ri.gov http://coshoctonfip.wiki spaces.com/file/view/70 Formative%20Assess%2 OStrategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies www.conjuguemos.com www.studyfrench.com www.quia.com <th>TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: • facilitating paired dialogues • modeling accurate language • providing authentic models • critiquing & correcting • creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment • facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking • engendering curiosity • providing opportunities for simple dictation • providing opportunities for choral repetition • modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system • providing appropriate materials • modeling appropriate translation techniques</th> <th>RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES</th> <th>ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task</th>	TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: • facilitating paired dialogues • modeling accurate language • providing authentic models • critiquing & correcting • creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment • facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking • engendering curiosity • providing opportunities for simple dictation • providing opportunities for choral repetition • modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system • providing appropriate materials • modeling appropriate translation techniques	RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task
3. CONNECTIONS		Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Connect with other		3.1 Build reinforce and expand their knowledge of other disciplines	while using the	See complete instructional	See complete	See complete
disciplines and acquire		3.1 Build, reinforce, and expand their knowledge of other disciplines	while using the	See complete instructional	See complete	See complete

Curriculum Writers:

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
				STRATEGIES		
GOAL AREAS information and diverse perspectives in order to use the language to function in academic and career related situations. 3.1 Making Connections	Ianguage to Essential Knowle 3.1.1 Recognize notations a a as used 3.1.2 Identify: 3.1.3 Strength Ianguag 3.1.3 Strength Ianguag 4 3.1.4 Use te presen unders Common Core SI 3.1.5 Makes graph in pre- finding interes Discuss in Fren other classes.	e develop critical thinking and to solve problem edge and Skills and use appropriate mathematical and measurements, such as: 24-hour clock currency decimal usage metric system temperature d in the francophone world. and use parts of speech that include nouns verbs adverbs gerunds subjects adjectives pronouns interrogatives prepositions ten oral presentational skills in target te and English through presentations dialogues role playing communication activities, etc. echnology skills such as Internet research and tation programs to demonstrate standing of the target language. tate Standards – ELA s strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, ical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) sentations to enhance understanding of gs, reasoning, and evidence and to add est. (SL.11-12.5)	As creatively. Academic vocabulary • francophone • Middle Ages, • The Reformation • Think-Pair-Share • choral reading • nuances • synthesize		RESOURCES resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENTS assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task

Public Schools

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 Present short reports in the target language to share with peers about things that are being studied in other classes. 	 <u>http://coshoctonfip.wiki</u> <u>spaces.com/file/view/70</u> <u>Formative%20Assess%2</u> <u>OStrategies%20iy.pdf</u> (instructional strategies <u>www.wordreference.co</u> <u>m</u> (on-line dictionary) <u>www.conjuguemos.com</u> <u>www.study</u>french.com <u>www.quia.com</u> 			
3. CONNECTIONS		Learners	hat are available	TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Connect with other disciplines and acquire information and diverse perspectives in order to use the language to function in academic and career related situations 3.2 Acquiring Information and Diverse Perspectives		 3.2 Access and evaluate information and diverse perspectives in Essential Knowledge and Skills 3.2.1 Apply a variety of research strategies (e.g. summarizing, utilizing graphic organizers, note-taking). 3.2.2 Employ appropriate reading strategies e.g. summarizing and jigsaw reading, Think-Pair-Share, choral reading, read-aloud, guessing meaning from context. 3.2.3 Self-assess world views by comparing/contrasting his/her culture to others'. 3.2.4 Listen attentively and analyzes various perspectives, e.g. nuances with language (tu vs vous). Common Core State Standards Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under 	 chat are available. Academic vocabulary choral reading diverse perspectives distinctive viewpoints evaluate graphic organizers jigsaw nuance think-pair-share 	See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: • facilitating paired dialogues • modeling accurate language • providing authentic models • critiquing & correcting • creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment • facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking • engendering curiosity • providing opportunities for simple dictation • providing opportunities for simple dictation • modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system • providing appropriate materials • modeling appropriate translation	See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task
		 investigation. (W.9-10.7) <u>Sample Progress Indicators</u> Discuss in French class topics that are being discussed in other classes. For example, The Middle Ages, The Hundred Year War, The Reformation, fine arts, the writing of Maupassant in English class and French class. Discussion of worldwide news (present) Present short reports in the target language to share with peers about things that are being studied in other classes. 	Websites • www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet • www.actfl.org • www.corestandards.org • www.ride.ri.gov • http://coshoctonfip.wiki spaces.com/file/view/70 Formative%20Assess%2 OStrategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies	techniques		

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
 4. COMPARISONS Develop insight into the nature of language and culture in order to interact with cultural competence 4.1 Language Comparisons: 		Learners 4.1 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the n through comparisons of the language studied and their own Essential Knowledge and Skills 4.1.1 Compare grammar and structure between French and English. 4.1.2 Recognize and use cognates/false cognates and derivatives. 4.1.3 Compare and contrast the use of idioms. 4.1.4 Predict the meaning of words based on prior knowledge.			RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task
		 4.1.5 Compare the construction of negatives between French and English. 4.1.6 Identify differences in language characteristics, e.g. gender agreement and syntax. 4.1.7 Identifies differences in pronunciation systems. Common Core State Standards Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interprets figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations (L.9-10.5) 		 facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking engendering curiosity providing opportunities for simple dictation providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system providing appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation techniques 		
		 Sample Progress Indicators Can recognize cognates and false cognates in French, such as lecture = reading, and not "lecture," rester = to remain and not "to rest." Demonstrate an awareness of idiomatic phrases and linguistic expressions and realize that there is not a word-for-word correspondence between French and English, such as II m'a manqué. = I missed him (He was lacking to me). Recognize and compare nuances of meaning of words and idioms, in French and in English, such as avoir froid, être froid, faire froid. Compare French and English linguistic elements, such as time, tense, and mood, and analyze how each language 	Websites • www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet • www.actfl.org • www.corestandards.org • www.ride.ri.gov • http://coshoctonfip.wiki spaces.com/file/view/70 Formative%20Assess%2 0Strategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies • www.wordreference.co m (on-line dictionary) • www.conjuguemos.com • www.study			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 often uses different grammatical structures to express time and tense relationships, for example, "when" + present vs. quand + future, as in "When he arrives, he will come to see me." = Quand il arrivera, il viendra me voir. Recognize that words in French and English may have different ranges of meaning, such as ball = balle, ballon; ballon = ball, balloon, or reflect distinctions that are not made in both languages, such as "the day" = le jour vs. la journée. Recognize the relationship between word order in French and meaning, for example, un pauvre homme = a poor, unfortunate man vs. un homme pauvre = a poor man, without money. Can recognize cognates and false cognates in French Demonstrate an awareness of idiomatic phrases and linguistic expressions and realize that there is not a word for word correspondence between French and English, such as il m'a manqué. 	• <u>www.quia.com</u>			
 4. COMPARISONS Develop insight into the nature of language and culture in order to interact with cultural competence 4.2 Cultural Comparisons 		 Learners 4.2 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the orthrough comparisons of the cultures studied and their own Essential Knowledge and Skills 4.2.1 Discuss and analyze the differences and similarities between the U.S. and francophone cultures such as views on equality 4.2.2 Identify different forms of social etiquette, e.g. forms of address, body language, and greetings. 4.2.3 Compares cultural products and practices, e.g. sports, holidays, foods and leisure activities. 4.2.4 Compares social structures, e.g. families and school. Common Core State Standards Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (W.9.7) Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information. (SL.9-10.5) 	•	TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: • facilitating paired dialogues • modeling accurate language • providing authentic models • creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment • facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking • engendering curiosity • providing opportunities for simple dictation • modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system • providing appropriate materials	RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> ASSESSMENTS • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 Sample Progress Indicators Identify and analyze the cultural perspectives reflected in a literary selection, film or work of art from a francophone country and compare these to the perspectives found in a corresponding American work. Research education in France and make a presentation explaining the differences between education in the United States and France. Research education in Francophone countries and make a comparison of them to each other, France, and/or the United States. 	Websites • www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet • www.actfl.org • www.corestandards.org • www.corestandards.org • www.cide.ri.gov • http://coshoctonfip.wiki spaces.com/file/view/70 Formative%20Assess%2 OStrategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies • www.corjuguemos.com • www.conjuguemos.com • www.studyfrench.com • www.quia.com			
 5. COMMUNITIES Communicate and interact with cultural competence in order to participate in multilingual communities at home and around the world 5.1 School and Global Communities 		 Learners 5.1 Use the language both within and beyond the classroom to collaborate in their community and the globalized world. Essential Knowledge and Skills 5.1.1 Identify and share examples of the target language in daily life. 5.1.2 Shares knowledge of the target language and culture with others. 5.1.3 Accesses international media and the arts. 5.1.4 Use the target language in the school community Common Core State Standards Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link 	nteract and <u>Academic vocabulary</u> • collaborate • fables	TEACHER NOTES See complete instructional strategies list in the introduction Provide world languages best practices opportunities such as: facilitating paired dialogues modeling accurate language providing authentic models critiquing & correcting creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking engendering curiosity providing opportunities for simple dictation providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system providing appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation techniques	RESOURCE NOTES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction <u>REQUIRED COMMON</u> <u>ASSESSMENTS</u> • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). (W9-10.2) Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (W9.5) Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (W9.7) 			
		 Sample Progress Indicators Websites Students will act out French fables by La Fontaine and present them to younger classes of students of French or at the Jr. High School. Students will share their love for the French language by tutoring Jr. High students. Stage a French-language play or create a comedy routine in French as part of the NSHS Spring Talent Show. Participate in an extended French immersion experience, such as an immersion weekend or a French-language camp. (N/A) Travel with their family or other students to a francophone country and use French to communicate with others and to obtain services. (N/A) Share any experiences with their classmates when they have had the opportunity to communicate in French with someone outside of the classroom. 			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
GOAL AREAS 5. COMMUNITIES Communicate and interact with cultural competence in order to participate in multilingual communities at home and around the world 5.2 Lifelong Learning:	Unit	Learners 5.2 Set goals and reflect on their progress in using languages for enjoymen enrichment, and advancement	nt, See straintr cvocabulary mrasing Pro pphone pra • fr • n • p • c • c • c • c • c • c • c • c • c • c	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES ACHER NOTES e complete instructional ategies list in the roduction by de world languages best actices opportunities such as: facilitating paired dialogues modeling accurate language providing authentic models critiquing & correcting creating opportunities for peer and self-assessment facilitating an environment conducive to risk taking engendering curiosity poroviding opportunities for simple dictation providing opportunities for choral repetition modeling the alphabet and accurate sound system poroviding appropriate materials modeling appropriate translation techniques	RESOURCES See complete resource list in the introduction WEBSITES	ASSESSMENTS ASSESSMENT NOTES See complete assessment list in the introduction REQUIRED COMMON ASSESSMENTS • Mid-term exam • Final exam • Common Task
		functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for				
			andora.com anguage station			

GOAL AREAS	Unit	STANDARDS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENTS
		 listen to music, sing songs or play musical instruments from areas of the francophone world. Read French-language magazines or watch French-language films and videos for entertainment and personal growth. Visit exhibits at local museums that present aspects of the francophone world. Explore French Internet sites for personal entertainment and enjoyment. With their class or with their families go to restaurants featuring the cuisine of francophone areas of the world. Spend vacation time in a francophone area of the world. Participate in French Club activities. 	(and other Internet • www.actfl.org • www.corestandards.org • www.ride.ri.gov • http://coshoctonfip.wiki spaces.com/file/view/70 Formative%20Assess%2 OStrategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies • www.wordreference.co m (on-line dictionary) • www.conjuguemos.com • www.studyfrench.com • www.quia.com			