TITLE OF UNIT#6: Le dix-septième siècle **COURSE:** French IV

DATE PRESENTED: LENGTH OF TIME: several weeks, quarter, semester

#### **OVERVIEW OF UNIT:**

As with each unit, the National Standards of Foreign Language Learning (the five Cs) and the ELA Common Core Standards are integrated to create high standards of proficiency that are expected from all students. This last unit for level 4 French begins with the history of the XVII century. For France, this century is known as, Le Grand Siècle or L'Âge classique. Students will learn how the ideas of Richelieu and the process that is set into motion by him will have severe effects on France for years to come. Students will learn about the French Academy and its focus, the Sun King, Louis XIV, the palace of Versailles, the salons of the XVII century, and art of the XVII century. The satire of Molière will be discussed and students will read his play, L'École des femmes. Students will also investigate the work of Madame de Sévigné and several other French writers and poets throughout the centuries, such as, Guy de Maupasssant, Marguerite Duras, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Albert Camus. Students will complete several types of writings - narrative, informational, and argument. Students will tackle the subjunctive and past perfect subjunctive and work with the causative faire.

#### **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

Quels sont les avantages et les inconvénients, pour un pays, du pouvoir absolu? Comment mesure-t-on les pertes causées par la guerre?

(Sont-elles seulement financières?) Ce qui peut être appris par la lecture des lettres?

Épouseriez-vous quelqu'un de beaucoup plus âgé(e) que vous? Pourquoi? Est-ce que la différence d'âge est importante, à votre avis? Y a-t-il une difference d'âge idéale?

Qu'est que c'est que la peur? Peut-on la définir précisement?

STAND	ARDS:						
COMMUNICATION	CULTURES	CONNECTIONS	COMPARISONS	COMMUNITIES	READING	WRITING	
Communicate in more than one language in order to function in a variety of situations and for multiple purposes  Interpersonal Communication	Function with cultural competence and understanding  Relating Cultural Practices to Perspectives	Connect with other disciplines and acquire information in order to use the language to function in academic and careerrelated situations	Develop insight into the nature of language and culture in order to communicate and function with cultural competence	Communicate and function with cultural competence in order to participate in multilingual communities at home and around the world	Key Ideas and Details     Craft and Structure     Integration of     knowledge     Range of Reading	Text Types and Purposes Production and Distribution Research to Build and Present Knowledge Range of Writing	
Interpretive     Communication	Relating Cultural     Products to	<ul><li>Making Connections:</li><li>Acquiring Information:</li></ul>	Language     Comparisons	School and Community		ge of Witting	
Presentational     Communication	Perspectives		Cultural Comparisons:	Lifelong Learning:			

#### **FOCUS Standards:**

#### Communication:

- 1.1. Interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to share
  - information, reactions, feelings, and opinions. 1.1.1 accurate pronunciation
  - 1.1.2 adjective agreement
  - 1.1.3 guestions and answers involving the core vocabulary
    - 1.1.4 command of sentence structure
    - 1.1.5 directions, commands and instructions in French
    - 1.1.6 information in the target language
    - 1.1.7 French role-playing situations
    - 1.1.8 opinions, preferences, and feelings
    - 1.1.9 information on a variety of topics
    - 1.1.10 collaborative discussions using correct subject/verb agreement and sentence structure.
    - 1.1.11 brief reports in French
    - 1.1.12 records original materials in French
    - 1.1.13 benchmarks from French I and II
    - SL.9-10.1 range of collaborative discussions SL.8.5 multimedia and visual displays into presentations
    - L.7.2 command of the conventions of the target language
    - L.8.3 verbs in active voice
    - W.6.3 Narrative writing

    - W.6.5 writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting
- 1.2. Understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, or viewed on a variety of
  - 1.2.1 what is heard, read, or viewed on a variety of topics.
  - 1.2.2 number and gender of nouns, adjectives, and articles
  - 1.2.3 use subject/verb agreement
  - 1.2.4 meaning via situational, context clues, and cognates.
  - 1.2.5 follow oral and written directions in French
  - 1.2.6 spoken and written messages in French on topics of personal interest
  - 1.2.7 comprehension of information from accessible French-language materials
  - 1.2.8 components of visual texts, e.g. schedules, menus, advertisements 1.2.9 reading strategies such as cognate recognition, context, and syntax

- - Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the products and perspectives of the cultures studied.
  - 2.2.1 products and perspectives that define the French-speaking cultures 2.2.2 music and watches French-language film or television
  - 2.2.3 artistic contributions from French-speaking cultures
  - RI.6.7.Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video

#### Connections:

- Build, reinforce, and expand their knowledge of other disciplines while using the
  - language to develop critical thinking and to solve problems creatively.
  - 3.1.1 mathematical notations and measurements
  - 3.1.2 parts of speech 3.1.3 oral presentational skills
  - 3.1.4 technology skills
- SL.11-12.5 strategic use of digital media

  Access and evaluate information and diverse perspectives that are available.
  - 3.2.1 research strategies
  - 3.2.2 appropriate reading strategies
  - 3.2.3 his/her culture and lifestyle to others'
  - 3.2.4 listens attentively and analyzes various perspectives
  - W.9-10.7 short as well as more sustained research projects

#### Comparisons:

- Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language
  - through comparisons of the language studied and their own. 4.1.1 grammatical structure between Spanish and English
  - 4.1.2 cognates/false cognates and derivatives.
  - 4.1.3 idioms
  - 4.1.4 predicts the meaning of words
  - 4.1.5 construction of negatives
  - 4.1.6 differences in language characteristics, e.g. gender agreement and syntax.
  - 4.1.7 pronunciation systems
  - L.9-10.5) figurative language, word relationships, and nuances
- Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the concept of culture through comparisons of the cultures studied and their own.

- 1.2.10 Read for a variety of purposes
- 1.2.11 read variety of narrative and informational texts
- 1.2.12 follow written instruction in French
- 1.2.13 verbs in the active voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood RI.6.7 information presented in different media formats
- RI.8.2 theme or central idea of a text
- RI.5.7 information from multiple print or digital sources
- RI.5.9 information from several texts
- RL.7.7 Compares and contrasts a written story, drama, or poem to its audio,
- SL.8.5 multimedia and visual displays
- L.7.3 target language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or

#### listening

- 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.
  - $1.3.1\,$  knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening
  - 1.3.2 follow instructions in French
  - W.8.1 argument pieces on topics or texts
  - W.8.2 informative/explanatory texts
  - W.8.3 narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events
  - W.6.5 strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach
  - SL.8.5 multimedia components
  - L.7.2 command of the conventions of the target language
  - L.8.3 verbs in the active voice

#### <u>Cultures</u>:

- 2.1 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between between the practices and perspectives of the cultures studied.
  - 2.1.1 social customs and traditions of the francophone culture
  - 2.1.2 explore and recognize
  - 2.1.3 French verbal and nonverbal greetings
  - 2.1.4 generalizations that Americans may make about the people and customs of francophone
  - RI 5.9 information from several texts on the same topic
  - RI 6.2 central idea of a text
  - RI 6.7 information presented in different media or formats

- 4.2.1 differences and similarities between the U.S. and Spanish-speaking cultures
- 4.2.2 different forms of social etiquette
- 4.2.3 cultural products and practices
- 4.2.4 social structures
- W.9.7 short research project
- SL.8.5 multimedia and visual displays

#### Communities:

- 5.1 Use the language both within and beyond the classroom to interact and collaborate in their community and the globalized world.
  - 5.1.1 examples of the target language in daily life.
  - 5.1.2 knowledge of the target language and culture
  - 5.1.3 international media and the arts
  - 5.1.4 target language in the school community
  - W.9.2 informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic
  - W.9.5 strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting
  - W.9.7 research projects
- 5.2 Set goals and reflect on their progress in using languages for enjoyment, enrichment, and advancement
  - 5.2.1 attend movies, plays, concerts, and art exhibits.
  - $5.2.2\,$  interpersonal skills in the target language, e.g. listening politely, working in groups, and communicating effectively.
  - 5.2.3 logical decision-making in real life situations, such as ordering from a menu, Shopping in a store, etc.
  - 5.2.4 listens to and sings along to music in the target language.
  - SL.8.1 discussions
  - L.5.3 knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening

#### **Expectations for Student Learning (High School only):**

#### **ENDURING UNDERSTANDING:**

- 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
- Subjunctive mood regular and irregular constructions
- Past perfect subjunctive
- The causative faire

#### **PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:**

- Discoveries of the XV century
- The Renaissance
- 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
- Review of future formation regular and irregular
- The future perfect tense (le future antérieur)
- Review of the conditional tense
- The conditional perfect
- · Prepositions with si
- Uses and meaning of the verb devoir
- The consequences of the crusades

- · Cathedrals of the XI and XII century
- The Hundred Years War
- The Middle Ages (1095-1453)
- Jeanne D'Arc
- The idea of patriotism
- Art of the Middle Ages
- The indirect pronoun en and y and rules of placement
- Stress pronouns
- Verbs of communication dire, demander, répéter, répondre, conseiller, etc.
- Commands with one or two object pronouns
- The Middle Ages (476 1066)
- Charles Martel
- Charlemagne
- The Invasions of the Vikings
- The Tapestry of Bayeux
- Review of the passé compose with être and avoir
- Formation and usage of the imperfect
- · Passé compose and imperfect used together
- The formation, recognition, and usage of le passé simple
- The past perfect indicative (le plus-que-parfait de l'indicatif)
- · Placement of adverbs
- Direct and indirect object pronouns, used separately and together
- La période gallo-romaine
- Barbarian invasions and the fall of the Roman Empire
- The beginning of the Christian church
- Emperor Constantin
- King Clovis
- La fleur de lis -history and symbolism
- 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)
- Commands
- The construction of two verbs without prepositions or with the preposition  $\dot{a}$  or de
- Review of the usage of on
- France's prehistoric years
- Les Ibères
- Les Liguriens
- Les Gaulois
- French tribes
- Organization of family during prehistoric years
- Economy
- Religion
- France's provinces, departments, and economic regions
- Prehistoric art (i.e. La Caverne Chauvet)
- The verbs être, avoir, aller and faire and their usages including idiomatic expression
- The usage of depuis, il y a, and voilà with the present
- Pendant and pour with expressions of time

#### **NEW KNOWLEDGE:**

1.1 Interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to share information, reactions, feelings, and opinions.

Essential Knowledge		Academic vocabulary	
1.1.1	Uses accurate pronunciation.	<ul> <li>France's prehistoric years</li> </ul>	

- 1.1.2 Uses adjective agreement to describe people, places, situations, and objects, e.g. family, hometown, yourself, home, etc.
- 1.1.3 Constructs questions and answers involving the core vocabulary and related ideas:
  - France's prehistoric years
  - Les Ibères
  - Les Liguriens
  - Les Gaulois
  - French tribes
  - Organization of family during prehistoric years
  - Economy
  - Religion
  - France's provinces, departments, and economic regions
  - Prehistoric art (i.e. La Caverne Chauvet)
  - La période gallo-romaine
  - Barbarian invasions and the fall of the Roman Empire
  - The beginning of the Christian church
  - Emperor Constantin
  - King Clovis
  - La fleur de lis history and symbolism
  - The Middle Ages (476-1066)
  - Charles Martel
  - Charlemagne
  - The Invasions of the Vikings
  - The Tapestry of Bayeux
  - The consequences of the crusades
  - Cathedrals of the XI and XII century
  - The Hundred Years War
  - The Middle Ages (1095-1453)
  - Jeanne D'Arc
  - The idea of patriotism
  - Art of the Middle Ages
  - Discoveries of the XV century
  - The Renaissance
  - 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

- Les Ibères
- Les Liguriens
- Les Gaulois
- France's provinces, departments, and economic regions
- French tribes
- La période gallo-romaine
- Barbarian invasions
- Clovis
- La fleur de lis The Middle Ages
- Tapestry crusades
- patriotism
- Renaissance
- Châteaux
- Reformation
- Le Grand Siècle
- Richelieu)
- L'Académie française
- Versailles
- salons
- jigsaw activities
- analysis
- essential questions
- benchmarks
- collaborative discussions
- narratives
- multiple plot lines
- menhir

- Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on topics, 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.
  - Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
  - Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create
    a coherent whole.
  - Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
  - Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative. the narrated experiences or events.

#### **Sample Progress Indicators**

- 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 examine the names of French origin in North Smithfield (streets, stores, restaurants, etc.) and trace their origin. Students will share their findings with their peers in the target language.
- In organized learning groups, students will act out a scene from Le Vase de Soissons and present their scene to the class.
- 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 objection for making the attack on England.

#### Websites

- <u>www.pandora.com</u> target language station (and other Internet
- www.actfl.org
- www.corestandards.org
- www.ride.ri.gov
- http://coshoctonfip.wikispaces.com/ file/view/70Formative%20Assess%20 Strategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies
- <u>www.wordreference.com</u> (on-line dictionary)
- www.conjuguemos.com
- www.studyfrench.com
- www.quia.com

1.2.1 Understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, or viewed on a variety of topics.

# Essential Knowledge 1.2.1 Distinguish number and gender of nouns, adjectives, and articles. • The past perfect indicative 1.2.2 Follow verbal instructions to perform specific tasks and to answer questions. • Adverbs

- 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 *depuis*, il y α, 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)
  - Commands
  - The construction of two verbs without prepositions or with the preposition à or de
  - Review of the usage of on
  - Review of the passé composé with être and avoir
  - Formation and usage of the imperfect tense
  - · Passé composé and imperfect used together
  - The formation, recognition and usage of le passé simple
  - The past perfect indicative (le plus-que-parfait de l'indicatif)
  - Placement of adverbs
  - · Direct and indirect object pronouns, used separately and together
  - The indirect pronoun *en* and *y* and rules of placement
  - Stress pronouns
  - Verbs of communication (dire, demander, répéter, répondre, conseiller, etc.)
  - Commands with one or two object pronouns
  - Review of future formation regular and irregular
  - The future perfect tense (le future antérieur)
  - Review of the conditional tense
  - The conditional perfect
  - Prepositions with "si"
  - Uses and meanings of the verb devoir
  - Subjunctive mood regular and irregular constructions
  - Past perfect subjunctive
  - The causative faire
- 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 *Trésors* du temps 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 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)

- 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
- objective summary
- integrate
- quantitatively
- analyze

- Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including
  what is 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)

#### **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, *Tristan et Yseut (1170)*.
- Understand the main ideas and significant details of level-appropriate spoken and recorded materials
  in French. For example, information from *Trésors du temps* 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 La Chanson de Roland and La Farce de Maître Pathelin.

#### Websites

- www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet
  - www.actfl.org
- www.corestandards.org
- www.ride.ri.gov
- http://coshoctonfip.wikispaces.com/ file/view/70Formative%20Assess%20 Strategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies
- www.wordreference.com (on-line dictionary)
- www.conjuguemos.com
- www.studyfrench.com
- www.quia.com
- 1.3.1 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

- 1.3.1 Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
- 1.3.2 Follows written instructions in French.

#### Common Core State Standards - ELA

- Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of 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.
  - Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, 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.
  - c. 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.
  - 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.

#### Academic vocabulary

- persuade
- narrate
- agreements
- counterclaims
- informative/explanatory
- transitions
- narrative techniques

- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link 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. 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, wellchosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
  - 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.
  - Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
  - Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.
  - Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
  - 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, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (W.9-10.5)

#### **Sample Progress Indicators**

- After reading the short story "La Nuit" by Guy de Maupassant, students will work in pairs on the
  following prompt and present to the class: Composez un dialogue entre deux personnes dont l'une
  préfère la nuit tandis que l'autre se sentt animée et plus alerte pendant la journée.
- After reading "La Peur" by Guy de Maupassant, students will work in groups of four reflecting on the
  following question: Si vous deviez illustrer ce conte, quelles images dessineriez-vous? One person
  from each group will share with the rest of the class the ideas that were engendered in their group.
- Before reading "Contre le colonialism" 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: Imaginez vos reactions et celles de votre famille si des gens venaient chez vous et vous disaient: 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.

#### Websites

- www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet
- www.actfl.org
- www.corestandards.org
- www.ride.ri.gov
- http://coshoctonfip.wikispaces.com/ file/view/70Formative%20Assess%20 Strategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies
- www.wordreference.com (on-line dictionary)
- www.conjuguemos.com
- www.studyfrench.com
- www.quia.com

2.1 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the cultures studied.

# Essential Knowledge and skills Academic vocabulary Caverne 2.1.1 Investigate the unique social costumes and historical traditions that have developed bandes dessinées

#### through the centuries in France.

- 2.1.2 Use the language to investigate and explain:
  - How different conceptions of reality form a people, a society, a country
  - Further exploration of the châteaux of the Loire Valley
  - Art through the ages (e.g.) la Caverne Chauvet, stain glass windows, La tapisserie de Bayeux, la tapisserie de «La Dame à la Licorne», etc.
  - Les bandes dessinées Astérix: Le Bouclier arverne
  - Romanesque and Gothic Architecture
  - The consequences of war
  - More detail of the court of Louis XIV
  - The Reformation and its effect on France
  - The Renaissance, France, and the rest of the world

#### Common Core State Standards - ELA

- 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. 8.9)
- Determine a central idea of a text and analyze 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. (RI.9-10.2)
- 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**

- Each student will choose one section of *la tapisserie de Bayeux* and explain its significance in French for the rest of the class.
- Students will research the Caves of Lascaux and create a caverne in the classroom as a group project. They will invent a tale together in the target language that will give perspective to their unique cave.
- Interact in a culturally appropriate manner with French-speaking people of various backgrounds in a variety of contexts (guest speaker, exchange student, field trips).

- Reformation
- Renaissance

#### Websites

- www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet
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- www.conjuguemos.com
- www.studyfrench.com
- www.quia.com
- 2.2 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the products and perspectives of the cultures studied.

#### **Essential Knowledge and Skills**

- 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 Trésors du temps DVD.
- 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)

#### Analyze

Academic vocabulary

### Perspectives

#### **Sample Progress Indicators**

- Students will watch Au revoir les enfants. They will respond to the following possible prompt in French: In the film, did Julien take responsibility for his actions in unintentionally giving his friend, Kipplestein (Bonnet) away? In real life, did Louis Malle 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 La Joconde by Léonard de Vinci. Quelle est l'origine de La Joconde et pourquoi porte-t-elle un autre nom en Amérique?
- Students will research La Dame à la Licorne and write a narrative on the following prompt: Que savez-vous sur les tapisseries de La Dame à la Licorne?
- Students will complete argument writing comparing the differences between Romanesque and

### Websites

- www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet
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**Gothic Architecture** 

#### 3.1 Build, reinforce, and expand their knowledge of other disciplines while using the language to develop critical thinking and to solve problems creatively. **Essential Knowledge and Skills** Academic vocabulary 3.1.1 Recognize and use appropriate mathematical notations and measurements, such as: • francophone 24-hour clock Middle Ages, currency The Reformation Think-Pair-Share decimal usage metric system choral reading temperature nuances as used in the francophone world. synthesize Identify and use parts of speech that include 3.1.2 nouns verbs adverbs gerunds subjects adjectives pronouns interrogatives prepositions Strengthen oral presentational skills in target language and English through 3.1.3 presentations dialogues role playing communication activities, etc. Use technology skills such as Internet research and presentation programs to demonstrate 3.1.4 understanding of the target language. Common Core State Standards - ELA Makes 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.11-12.5) **Sample Progress Indicators** Websites www.pandora.com target language

- 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.
- station (and other Internet
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3.2 Access and evaluate information and diverse perspectives that are available.

#### **Essential Knowledge and Skills**

- Apply a variety of research strategies (e.g. summarizing, utilizing graphic organizers, note-
- Employ appropriate reading strategies e.g. summarizing and jigsaw reading, Think-Pair-Share,

#### Academic vocabulary

- choral reading
- diverse perspectives
- distinctive viewpoints

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 investigation.
 (W.9-10.7)

- evaluate
- · graphic organizers
- jigsaw
- nuance
- think-pair-share

#### **Sample Progress Indicators**

- 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

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- www.quia.com
- 4.1 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their

#### **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.
- 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.

#### Academic vocabulary

- figurative language
- euphemism
- oxymoron
- idiomatic phrasesidioms

#### **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.
  - o Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations (L.9-10.5)

### Websites

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#### **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 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.

4.2 Use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the concept of culture through 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 selfgenerated 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)

#### Academic vocabulary

- Francophone
- · social etiquette
- synthesize

#### **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
- 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
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- www.corestandards.org
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- www.wordreference.com (on-line dictionary)
- www.conjuguemos.com
- www.studyfrench.com
- www.quia.com
- 5.1 Use the language both within and beyond the classroom to interact and 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.

collaborate

Academic vocabulary

fables

#### **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
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - Use appropriate and varied transitions to link 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.
  - 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

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**

- 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.

#### Websites

5.2 Set goals and reflect on their progress in using languages for enjoyment, enrichment, and advancement

#### Essential Knowledge and Skills

- 5.2.1 Apply acquired knowledge for personal enrichment, such as attending movies, plays, concerts, and art exhibits.
- 5.2.2 Demonstrate interpersonal skills in the target language, e.g. listening politely, working in groups, and communicating effectively.
- 5.2.3 Demonstrate logical decision-making in real life situations, such as ordering from a menu, shopping in a store, etc.
- 5.2.4 Listen to and sing along to music in the target language.

#### **Common Core State Standards**

- Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacherled)
  with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing
  their own clearly.
  - a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
  - Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
  - c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.
  - d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing. (SL9-10.1)
- 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. (L9-10.3)

#### Academic vocabulary

- Paraphrasing
- Francophone

#### Sample Progress Indicators (NOT ASSESSED)

- Enjoy sports or games typical of francophone countries, either as participants or as spectators.
- 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.

#### Websites

- <u>www.pandora.com</u> target language station (and other Internet
- www.actfl.org
- www.corestandards.org
- www.ride.ri.gov
- http://coshoctonfip.wikispaces.com/

- 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.

file/view/70Formative%20Assess%20 Strategies%20jv.pdf (instructional strategies

- <u>www.wordreference.com</u> (on-line dictionary)
- www.conjuguemos.com
- <u>www.study</u>french.com
- www.quia.com

#### **SUGGESTED WORKS:**

#### LITERARY TEXTS

STORIES POETRY DRAMA OTHER

#### Literature:

- L'École des femmes, Molière
- Lettre à sa fille sur la mort de Vatel
- Douze Contes de Maupassant
- Écritures
- Mélange littéraire

### NONFICTION BIOGRAPHIES MEMOIRS

- Trésors du tempsFrench in Review
- L'Histoire de la France

SPEECHES, PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

#### **ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS, PERFORMANCE, and ASSESSMENTS:**

1.	Anecdotal records	8.	Graphic organizers	15.	Multi-media/technology	21.	Research
2.	Class discussion	9.	Informational text	16.	Narrative writing	22.	Role playing
3.	Conferencing		response	17.	Non- linguistic	23.	Rubrics/checklists
4.	Constructed responses	10.	Interviews		representations	24.	Tests and quizzes
5.	Dramatization/role	11.	Informative writing	18.	Note taking and	25.	Technology
	playing	12.	Journal		summarizing	26.	Think-alouds
6.	Exhibits	13.	Literature response	19.	Oral presentation	27.	Vocabulary word wall
7.	Grammar and usage	14.	Media appreciation	20.	RAISE	28.	Writer's notebook
						20	Word Study

#### **REQUIRED COMMON ASSESSMENTS**

- Mid-term exam (HS)
- Final exam (HS)
- Common Task (HS)

#### **Develop and convey understanding**

- Questions and answers
- Rough draft / revision and editing
- Responding after reading
- Practice of grammatical structure and syntax
- Responding after reading individually and in cooperative learning groups
- Note taking for research purposes or teacher lecture
- Responding analytically to literature and informational text
- Peer writing and editing
- Jigsaw activities
- Skit writing

#### Narrative, e.g.:

- La responsabilité (Pensez à un épisode de votre vie où vous étiez responsible de quelque chose. L'avez-vous fait? Pas fait? Quelles étaient des consequences? Étiez-vous satisfait(e) de vous-même?
- La Malade Imaginaire (Faites une conversation amusante entre un médecin et un(e) malade hypocondriaque.)
- Voyage de Santé, Guy de Maupassant (Racontez une anecdote qui a comme conclusion la phrase suivante: «Ce jour là, je compris ce que c'était que d'avoir peur.»
- La Nuit, Guy de Maupassant (Continuez ce conte en y ajoutant deux ou trois paragraphes.)
- La Nuit, Guy de Maupassant (Composez un dialogue entre deux personnes dont l'une préfère la nuit tandis que l'autre se sent animée et plus alerte pendant la journée.)

#### Informational, e.g.:

#### Argument, e.g.

- L'attitude d'Agnès et celle d'Arnolphe (Approuvez-vous l'attitude d'Agnès ou celle d'Arnolphe? Pourquoi? Feriez-vous la même chose à leurs places respectives? Expliquez.)
- Le marriage ( Au temps de Molière, les parents (ou le gardien) choisissaient le mari ou la femme de leurs enfants. Les enfants étaient obligés d'obéir. Y avait-il des avantages et des inconvénients à ce système? Pourquoi? À votre avis, quelles sont les conditions du marriage idéal et est-ce que l'opinion des parents a une importance?)
- Voyage de Santé, Guy de Maupassant (Quelles nouvelles phobies se sont développés récemment dans notre société? Quelles phobies futures prévoyez-vouz? Quelles précautions pouvons-nous prendre contre les peurs irraisonnées?)
- Les mains sales, Jean-Paul Sartre (Montrez la différence d'opinion entre Hugo et Hoederer sur «les moyens» utilisés par le Parti. Hugo préfère-t-il les hommes ou les idées? Expliquez.
- L'Étranger, Albert Camus (À votre avis, peut-on comparer le problème de l'ennui pour un prisonnier et pour un homme libre?
- Le Square, Marguerite Duras (Montrez que la jeune fille s'exprime par des affirmations catégoriques. Montrez aussi que l'homme, au contraire, exprime surtout des doutes, des reserves, des réticences, des concessions et restrictions.)

#### Additional texts and writing for research

· French writers through the centuries

#### HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS: Web's Depth of Knowledge 2 - 4 or Bloom's Taxonomy

#### Web's Depth of Knowledge

- skill/conceptual understanding
- strategic reasoning
- extended reasoning

#### **Bloom's Taxonomy**

- apply
- analyze
- synthesize/create
- evaluate

#### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:**

#### Websites

- www.pandora.com target language station (and other Internet
- www.actfl.org
- www.corestandards.org
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- www.conjuguemos.com
- www.studyfrench.com
- www.quia.com
- www.onlinenewspapers.com/france.ltm
- www.france24.com
- www.french.about.com

#### Audio/video

- · 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

#### **Technology**

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

#### **Materials**

#### **VOCABULARY**

1. 2.	active voice	21. 22.	essential questions euphemism
3.	agreements	23.	•
4.	analysis	24.	
<del>-</del> . 5.	analyze	25.	
5. 6.	bandes dessinées	25. 26.	0
7.	Barbarian invasions	27.	France's provinces,
8.	benchmarks		departments, and economic
9.	Caverne		regions
10.	Châteaux	28.	Francophone
11.	choral reading	29.	French tribes
12.	Clovis	30.	graphic organizers
13.	collaborate	31.	idiomatic phrases
14.	collaborative	32.	idioms
	discussions	33.	informative/explanatory
15.	conditional perfect	34.	integrate
16.	conditional tense	35.	jigsaw
17.	counterclaims	36.	L'Académie française
18.	direct and indirect	37.	La fleur de lis The Middle
	object pronouns		Ages
19.	distinctive	38.	La période gallo-romaine
	viewpoints	39.	Le Grand Siècle
20.	diverse perspectives	40.	Les Gaulois

41.	Les Ibères	61.	Richelieu
42.	Les Liguriens	62.	salons
43.	menhir	63.	social etiquette
44.	Middle Ages,	64.	subjunctive mood
45.	multiple plot lines	65.	syntax
46.	narrate	66.	synthesize
47.	narrative	67.	Tapestry crusades
	techniques	68.	causative faire
48.	narratives	69.	future perfect
49.	nuance		tense
50.	nuances	70.	past perfect
51.	objective summary		indicative
52.	oxymoron	71.	The Reformation
53.	paraphrasing	72.	think-pair-share
54.	past perfect	73.	transitions
	subjunctive	74.	verbs of
55.	patriotism		communication
56.	perspectives	75.	Versailles
57.	persuade		
58.	quantitatively		
59.	Reformation		
60.	Renaissance		

### LESSON PLAN for UNIT (Complete this section during the school year)

LESSONS			
	<u>Lesson # 1</u> Summary:		
	Lesson #2 Summary:		
	<u>Lesson #3</u> Summary:		
OBJEC	CTIVES for LESSON #		
	Materials/Resources:		
	Procedures:		
	• Lead –in		
	Step by step		
	• Closure		
	Instructional strategies: see curriculum introduction		
	Assessments: see curriculum introduction  o Formative		
	o Summative		