### Français langue seconde K-10 – Big Ideas

| Grade | • A new language is acquired by listening to and reproducing the models introduced by the teacher.  
  • Each letter has its own graphic representation and its own sound.  
  • Observing codes of politeness, knowing how to listen and letting others speak are practices that facilitate communication and promote respect.  
  • Images convey meaning and facilitate the understanding of a text.  
  • As our vocabulary increases, so does our ability to make ourselves understood.  
  • Fluency in a language facilitates our interactions with others.  
  • Every language has a system of rules that distinguishes it from other languages.  
| Grade | • Texts follow specific structures, depending on their type.  
  • Readers must not only decode words, but also understand the meaning of a text.  
  • Fairy and folk tales share common characteristics that define the genre.  
  • The structure and textual cues, as well as the words, all help to convey the message.  
  • Fairy and folk tales illustrate universal aspects of human life.  
  • Making connections between personal experiences and the experiences of others can help us to better understand and respond to a message.  

| Grade | • Communicating in French fosters a sense of belonging to the Francophone community.  
  • Awareness of other cultures helps us discover our own culture and build our own identity.  
  • Fairy and folk tales illustrate universal aspects of human life.  
  • Texts present cultural elements that allow us to experience or understand different viewpoints.  

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<td>• The use of stylistic devices and specific vocabulary creates unique effects.</td>
<td>• One’s self-image is revealed by one’s choice of message and the way it is communicated.</td>
<td>• The nuances in a text can be discovered through inferences.</td>
<td>• The diversity of cultural elements in texts reflects the cultural diversity within society.</td>
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| | • Interactions with other people reveal their varied perspectives and thus expose human diversity. | • Fiction presents sociocultural and historical elements that have been adapted and shaped by the author. | • Reflecting on the form of the language improves the coherence of the message. |

| | • Asking questions allows us to connect ideas and develop our ability to think critically. | • The impact of a message largely depends on the author’s word choices and style. | • Discovering other cultures encourages us to examine our own mores and values. |

| | • The author transports the audience to a unique world that is a reflection of the former’s experiences and imagination. | • The author transports the audience to a unique world that is a reflection of the former’s experiences and imagination. |
### Français langue seconde K-10 – Big Ideas – continued

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| **6 T**        | • Using a language’s specific system of codes and conventions leads to effective communication.  
• Words shape our thoughts; a more extensive vocabulary enriches thinking skills. | • The ability to communicate in a new language improves as we take risks in that language.  
• Paying attention to foreshadowing clues in a text allows us to anticipate the plot. | • Discovering a new culture requires identifying the ways in which it resembles our own culture. |
| **7**          | • Considering the feelings evoked by a message and its unspoken elements allows us to construct the meaning of a message.  
• The themes of a narrative emerge from the situations characters experience and the way they respond to those situations.  
• The form of a text plays as important a role as its content in convening a message and creating a desired effect. | • Expressing our thoughts enables us to situate ourselves in relation to our own and others’ cultures. |
| **7 T**        | • Expressing oneself well in a language requires thinking in that language.  
• The form of a text plays as important a role as its content in convening a message.  
• All texts are anchored in a context that must be considered in order to comprehend the message in its entirety.  
• The behaviour of the characters in a text allows us to understand how the society in which they live functions. | • The perspectives and language of authors reflect the linguistic and cultural variations in the French-speaking world. |
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|       | • The choice of verbal and non-verbal language conveys the speaker’s intentions.  
• The communicator, by organizing his or her ideas and relying on various sources, defends his or her point of view and influences the audience. | • Deepening our understanding of a text requires discovering the implicit and explicit information in it.  
• Literature, when viewed in its context, helps to expand our perception of a society. | • Becoming aware of the values conveyed in texts helps us to better understand their cultural content. |
|       | • Improving communication skills in a language helps us define ourselves and affirm our ideas. | • Studying a text on different levels allows the various meanings to be brought to light.  
• Literature reflects the reality of society at the time and its questions and preoccupations. | • Language is a cultural tool, the common thread of knowledge and values. |
|       | • Poetic elements enrich writing, provoke a response and help create the desired effect.  
• Analyzing texts leads to an understanding of how meaning is conveyed through language and text.  
• The exploration of texts reveals the depth and complexity of human life. | • Linguistic variations can serve as cultural reference points within the French-speaking world. |