

BIG IDEAS

Linguistic variations can serve as cultural reference points within the French-speaking world.

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.

Poetic elements enrich writing, provoke a response and help create the desired effect.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following, using oral, written and visual media:</i></p> <p>Exploring and Reflecting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the communication strategies used by the sender to evaluate their impact on the recipient. Examine the roles of stories in Francophone and First Peoples cultures Grasp the linguistic and cultural variety found in the French-speaking world Distinguish between abstract notions and concrete notions within a text Identify and understand the social, historical, and cultural context of a work and its author Identify the themes and poetic elements of a text in order to understand the implicit message Analyze the plot and examine and understand the role and evolution of a character in a literary short story <p>Creating and Communicating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate according to the context using a variety of expressions and the presentation formats best suited to the sender's and recipients' skills and abilities Develop own writing style by exploring registers of language Adapt the register to the communication situation at hand Use poetic elements to elicit a response from the recipient Further refine the message by applying the strategies for enriching a text that are presented in the course 	<p><i>Students are expected to be able to know and understand the following in various contexts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> communication strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> registers of language prosody verbal and non-verbal components cultural and historical elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protocols related to the use of First Peoples stories literary elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> characteristics of a literary short story poetic elements semantic field expressions text organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> structure of the literary short story language elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> possessive and demonstrative adjectives and pronouns verb tenses and modes active voice and passive voice editing strategies elements to enrich a text <ul style="list-style-type: none"> choice of words

Big Ideas – Elaborations

- **texts:** oral, written, visual
- **poetic elements:** versification, stylistic devices (metaphor, symbolism, gradation, euphemism, understatement)

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

- **media:** includes digital, print, multimedia, etc.
- **roles of stories:**
 - in Francophone cultures: transmitting language, traditions, history, perspective, information
 - in First Peoples cultures: transmitting traditions, worldviews, teachings, history, attachment to the land
- **Grasp:** understand through the mind or through the senses
- **linguistic and cultural variety:** regional expressions, idiomatic impressions, accent
- **abstract notions:** descriptions, ideas, or facts related to thought
- **concrete notions:** descriptions, ideas, or facts related to reality
- **understand the social, historical, and cultural context:** understand that the author wrote from a perspective that was influenced by social, historical, and cultural factors (family, education, community, religion, immigration, values, perspectives, political events, economic situation); understand the link between text and context
- **text:** oral, written, visual
- **evolution of a character:**
 - external: their physical appearance, age, behaviour, relationships with others, social status, words
 - internal: feelings, emotions, thoughts, presentations, attitude, motivations
- **presentation formats:** digital, visual, oral (students might use aids such as graphics, illustrations, music clips, photographs, tables, and videos)
- **registers of language:** everyday language and formal language

Content – Elaborations

- **contexts:** literary short story and poetry
- **registers of language:** everyday language and formal language
- **prosody:** accentuation, intonation, and rhythm
- **verbal:** intonation, voice, volume, flow, pauses, tone
- **non-verbal:** gesture and facial expression
- **characteristics of a literary short story:**
 - short text
 - few characters
 - psychological and moral portrait of the protagonist
 - unexpected ending
- **poetic elements:** versification, stylistic devices (metaphor, symbolism, gradation, euphemism, understatement)
- **semantic field:** set of words (verbs, nouns, adjectives, synonyms) pertaining to a given theme
- **expressions:** idiomatic, regional, etc.
- **structure of the literary short story:** narrative structure (exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution) and actantial model (power struggles that emerge between characters and push the action forward)
- **possessive and demonstrative adjectives and pronouns:**
 - possessive adjectives: *mon, ma, mes*
 - possessive pronouns: *le mien, la mienne, les miens/miennes*
 - demonstrative adjectives: *ce, cette, ces*
 - demonstrative pronouns: *celui, celle, ceux, celles*
- **verb tenses and modes:** hypothetical sentences that use the past tense (e.g., “*Si j’avais pris mon petit déjeuner, je n’aurais pas eu faim à midi.*”), conditional past tense (e.g., “*elle aurait pu nous le dire*”)
- **active voice:** the subject performs an action
- **passive voice:** the subject experiences an action
- **editing strategies:** includes rereading, checking reference materials, using an editing checklist
- **choice of words:** synonyms, antonyms