

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC STUDIES + COMPOSITION 10 (4 credits)

In Literary and Artistic Studies + Composition 10 (4 credits), students will discover a variety of texts and works from different eras, cultures, styles, and genres. In this course, writing is seen as a key component to becoming engaged and informed citizens.

In this course, students will develop their ability to analyze, interpret, and evaluate in order to appreciate the formal and aesthetic qualities of a work. By studying a range of authors and artists, students will acquire a general culture that will contribute to the development of their Francophone identity. In addition, the course will broaden their horizons as citizens of the world.

Throughout this course, students will explore and compose a variety of texts, ranging from formal documents to creative writing and presentations. Students will read and draw inspiration from a range of works and writing styles, which will serve as a model for their own writing. They will have the opportunity to study, create, and write original works, taking into account the audience and the purpose of the text. Through the process of writing, reflection, and editing, students will be introduced to the act of writing as a means of expression and thought.

The following are possible focus areas in Literary and Artistic Studies + Composition 10:

Literary and Artistic Studies

- literary genres: play, novel and short story, essay, poetry and song, speech
- artistic movements of the 20th century: surrealism, symbolism, absurdism, existentialism, modernism, post-modernism
- art forms: sculpture, painting, drawing, film, music, dramatic arts (mime, theatre, dance, circus), architecture, media arts (radio, television, photography), video games, graphic novels, culinary expression

Composition

- the writing process: planning, drafting, self-assessment, editing, publishing
- the end product: op-ed piece, story, description, professional communication, research project, poetry, rap, song, speech, theatrical performance, multimedia presentation
- citation techniques: how to cite sources, consider the credibility of evidence, and evaluate the quality and reliability of sources
- presentation: formal or informal presentation, publication, stage performance

BIG IDEAS

Language is a tool we can use to explore ourselves, others, and the world, and to construct profound meaning.

Linguistic precision helps develop critical and creative thinking.

Understanding the form of a text makes it possible to appreciate its aesthetic and meaning.

Literary and artistic works reflect Francophone culture and history, as shaped by the perception of the author.

A text is inevitably linked to the time and space.

The creative process demands self-discipline, training, and planning.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<i>As authors, readers, and speakers, students are expected to do the following, using oral and written, digital and print, and textual and visual materials:</i> Exploring and Reflecting - Identify, compare, and make connections between themes and cultural references in French-language texts - Define the problem statement of a text - Consider the diversity and richness of the context to analyze the message conveyed in Francophone and other texts - Recognize and understand the role of story and oral and artistic tradition in expressing First Peoples perspectives, values, and beliefs - Explore the symbolism in a text in order to better grasp the text's meaning - Analyze the effects of language, structure, technique, and style on the audience - Evaluate the relevance and validity of the information presented to make a decision or take a position - Through their writing, analyze the ties between themselves and the world at large	<i>Students are expected to know and understand the following, using a variety of texts and works from a broad range of literary genres and artistic movements, with a focus on composition:</i> - text organization - the structure and genre of a text citation techniques - literary elements - rhetoric - stylistic devices elements of analysis - protocols for using First Peoples stories - strategies - the writing process writing techniques - taking a position - implied versus stated - the communication model memorization strategies citation techniques

Learning Standards (continued)

Curricular Competencies	Content
Creating and Communicating • Use the writing and design process to plan, develop and organize ideas in order to communicate clearly • Summarize the message conveyed in a text • Develop arguments that take into account different perspectives • Support arguments with appropriate evidence and references • Use grammar, syntax, and punctuation appropriate to the context and purpose • Use a variety of stylistic devices within a text to produce an impact • Behave ethically when communicating • Respond to text in personal, creative, and critical ways • Produce personal, critical, and creative texts	• language elements – connotation and denotation – language registers – types of discourse – syntax and vocabulary • elements to enrich a text – colourful language – context – visuals

FRANÇAIS LANGUE PREMIÈRE (French Language Arts 10–12) – Literary and Artistic Studies + Composition
Curricular Competencies – Elaborations **Grade 10**

- **diversity:** ethnic, cultural, linguistic, sexual, religious, social, economic, gender identity, gender expression
- **validity:** reliability of information considering a variety of factors such as: its origins, its objectivity, its impartiality, its veracity, its incorrectness, etc.
- **organize ideas:** aim for consistency, efficiency, logic, and a clear flow of ideas

FRANÇAIS LANGUE PREMIÈRE (French Language Arts 10–12) – Literary and Artistic Studies + Composition
Content – Elaborations **Grade 10**

- **variety:** literary texts and works from at least two different eras, places, and genres
- **literary genres:** play, novel and short story, essay, poetry, song, speech
- **artistic movements:** surrealism, symbolism, absurdism, existentialism, modernism, post-modernism
- **structure:** manner and order in which ideas are organized
- **citation techniques:** paraphrasing, citation, bibliography
- **elements of analysis:** timeframe, spatial framework, narrative techniques (focus, perspective, narrative), character, writer, audience
- **writing process:** planning, draft, proofing, writing, editing, publication
- **writing techniques:** stylistic, lexical, grammatical, syntactic
- **memorization strategies:** visual, auditory, and kinesthetic associations; mnemonic methods
- **types of discourse:** narrative, descriptive, explanatory, argumentative
- **context:** cultural, social, historic, economic, political, religious, philosophical