

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
<i>Students are expected to be able to do the following, using oral, written and visual media:</i> Exploring and Reflecting - 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 Creating and Communicating - 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	<i>Students are expected to be able to know and understand the following in various contexts:</i> - communication strategies: registers of language prosody verbal and non-verbal components - cultural and historical elements - protocols related to the use of First Peoples stories - literary elements: characteristics of a literary short story poetic elements semantic field expressions - text organization structure of the literary short story - language elements: possessive and demonstrative adjectives and pronouns verb tenses and modes active voice and passive voice editing strategies - elements to enrich a text 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