



Languages Other Than English French 1

Unit Name: Personal I.D./Friends/Family	First Six Weeks	Text Correlation: Unit 1
TEKS/AP Required Elements	Content/Vocabulary	Guiding Questions
<p>(1) Communication. The student communicates using the skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The student:</p> <p>(A) engages in oral and written exchanges of learned material to socialize and to provide and obtain information; and</p> <p>(B) demonstrates understanding of simple, clearly spoken, and written language such as simple stories, high-frequency commands, and brief instructions when dealing with familiar topics; and</p> <p>(C) presents information using familiar words, phrases, and sentences to listeners and readers.</p>	<p>Greetings Introduce oneself, one's family, and one's friends Ask/Give ages – numbers 1-100 Ask/Give nationalities and where one is from Nouns referring to people (boy, girl, man, woman, friend) Immediate family members and household pets Possessive pronouns Masculine/Feminine nouns, adjectives, and pronouns</p>	<p>What are the differences and similarities between how people greet each other in the U.S. and France?</p> <p>How might one best acquire the correct phrases to use when trying to communicate in French?</p>
<p>(2) Cultures. The student gains knowledge and understanding of other cultures. The student:</p> <p>(A) demonstrates an understanding of the practices (what people do) and how they are related to the perspectives (how people perceive things) of the cultures studied</p> <p>(B) demonstrates an understanding of the products (what people create) and how they are related to the perspectives (how people perceive things) of the cultures studied.</p>	<p>La Bise – handshakes M/Mlle/Mme is always used in formal situations Vous vs Tu Idioms to express age Differences between copains and amis</p>	<p>In order to be accepted or extended courtesy in a French speaking country, how must Americans alter their speech and gestures?</p> <p>Where is French spoken in the world? Why?</p>
<p>(3) Connections. The student uses the language to make connections with other subject areas and to acquire information. The student:</p> <p>(A) uses resources (that may include technology) in the language and cultures being studied to gain access to information; and</p> <p>(B) uses the language to obtain, reinforce, or</p>	<p>Statue of Liberty – gift from France Connections between French and U. S. revolutions</p>	<p>Historically, what (if any) connection does the U.S. have with France?</p>



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<p>expand knowledge of other subject areas.</p>		
<p>(4) Comparisons. The student develops insight into the nature of language and culture by comparing the student's own language and culture to another. The student:</p> <p>(A) demonstrates an understanding of the nature of language through comparisons of the student's own language and the language studied; and</p> <p>(B) demonstrates an understanding of the concept of culture through comparisons of the student's own culture and the cultures studied; and</p> <p>(C) demonstrates an understanding of the influence of one language and culture on another.</p>	<p>Idioms –avoir with age Translating – there is no word for word translation</p>	<p>What linguistic changes take place when communicating in French instead of communicating in English? (How does word order, gender, etc. differ?)</p>
<p>(5) Communities. The student participates in communities at home and around the world by using languages other than English. The student:</p> <p>(A) uses the language both within and beyond the school setting through activities such as participating in cultural events and using technology to communicate; and</p> <p>(B) shows evidence of becoming a lifelong learner by using the language for personal enrichment and career development.</p>	<p>French speaking countries around the world</p>	<p>What activities or resources might one participate in or access outside of the classroom to become a better French speaker?</p>