
SPANISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE NINE-YEAR PROGRAM GRADES 4–5–6

This program of studies is intended for students who are beginning their study of Spanish language and culture in Grade 4. It constitutes the first three years of the Spanish Language and Culture Nine-year (9Y) Program (Grade 4 to Grade 12).

INTRODUCTION

Over 400 million people in the world speak Spanish. It is the official language of the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela. It is also spoken in many other countries in which it is not the official language, including the United States of America and the Philippines. It is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.

The value of learning the Spanish language is enormous for Alberta society as a whole. Apart from the common advantages related to the learning of any international language, it permits an insight into the rich and varied cultures developed in the Spanish-speaking world and bestows more opportunity to communicate directly with Spanish-speaking people. As well, for some students with prior knowledge of the language and cultures, it offers an opportunity for renewed contact. It contributes to maintaining and developing literacy for those whose first language is Spanish.

The learning of Spanish, as any other language, develops awareness of, and sensitivity to, cultural and linguistic diversity. This fact, in addition to preserving cultural identity, is also a means of cultural enrichment and is the best means of fostering understanding and solidarity among peoples and countries. Furthermore, it gives individuals the opportunity to identify, question and challenge their own cultural assumptions, values and perspectives and to contribute positively to society.

There is also significant evidence to suggest that learning another language contributes to the development of increased grammatical abilities in the first language and enhances cognitive functioning. Learning a second language increases the ability to conceptualize and to think abstractly, and it fosters cognitive flexibility, divergent thinking, creativity and metalinguistic competence.

Moreover, in today's world, the knowledge of a second language and culture in general is a benefit for individuals, providing skills that enable them to communicate and interact effectively in the global marketplace and workplace. Given the important economic role the Spanish-speaking

countries are playing in the international market, and given their increasing trading partnership with Alberta, the learning of Spanish provides an important economic advantage.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following statements are assumptions that have guided the development process of this program of studies.

- Language is communication.
- All students can be successful learners of language and culture, although they will learn in a variety of ways and acquire proficiency at varied rates.
- All languages can be taught and learned.
- Learning Spanish as a second language leads to enhanced learning in both the student's primary language and in related areas of cognitive development and knowledge acquisition. This is true of students who come to the class with some background knowledge of Spanish and develop literacy skills in the language. It is also true for students who have no cultural or linguistic background in Spanish and are studying Spanish as a second language.

THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The aim of this program of studies is the development of communicative competence in Spanish.

Four Components

For the purposes of this program of studies, communicative competence is represented by four interrelated and interdependent components.

Applications deal with what the students will be able to do with the language, the functions they will be able to perform and the contexts in which they will be able to operate.

Language Competence addresses the students' knowledge of the language and their ability to use that knowledge to interpret and produce meaningful texts appropriate to the situations in which they are used.

Global Citizenship aims to develop intercultural competence, with a particular focus on cultures of the Spanish-speaking world.

Strategies help students learn and communicate more effectively and more efficiently.

Each of these components is described more fully at the beginning of the corresponding section of this program of studies.

Modes of Communication

Because of the focus on using language to communicate in specific contexts, with a particular purpose or task in mind, three modes of communication are used to organize some of the specific outcomes.

Interaction is most often direct, face-to-face oral communication, but it can take the form of written communication between individuals, using a medium such as e-mail where the exchange of information is fairly immediate. It is characterized principally by the opportunity to actively negotiate meaning; that is, helping others understand and working to understand others. Interactive communication generally requires more speed but less accuracy than the other two modes.

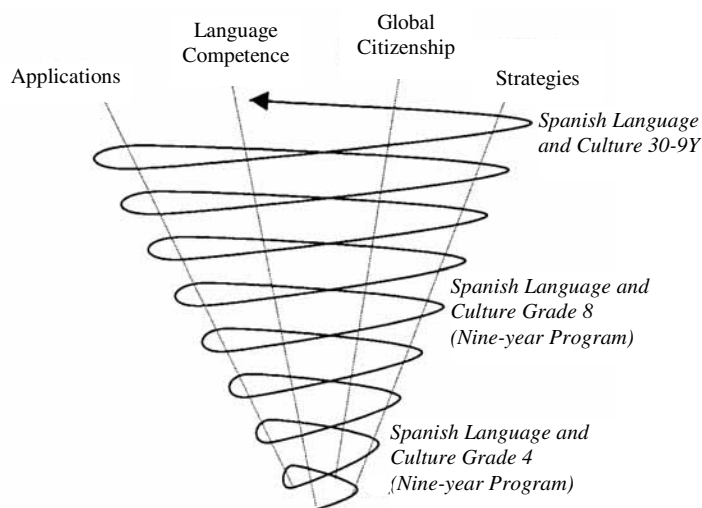
Interpretation is receptive communication of oral and written messages in contexts where the listener or reader is not in direct contact with the creator of the message. While there is no opportunity to ask for clarification, there is sometimes the possibility of rereading or listening again, consulting references, or making the meaning clearer in other ways. Reading and listening will sometimes involve **viewing** and interpreting visual elements, such as illustrations in books or moving images in television and film. Interpretation goes beyond a literal comprehension to include an understanding of some of the unspoken or unwritten meaning intended by the speaker or author.

Production is communication of oral and written messages in contexts where the audience is not in personal contact with the speaker or writer, or in situations of one-to-many communication; e.g., a lecture or a performance where there is no opportunity for the listener to interact with the speaker. Oral and written presentations will sometimes be enhanced by **representing** the meaning visually, using pictures, diagrams, models, drama techniques or other nonverbal forms of communication. Greater knowledge of the language and culture is required to ensure that communication is successful, since the participants cannot directly negotiate meaning.

A Spiral Progression

Language learning is integrative, not merely cumulative. Each new element that is added must be integrated into the whole of what has gone before. The model that best represents the students' language learning progress is an expanding spiral. Their progression is not only vertical (e.g., increased proficiency) but also horizontal (e.g., broader range of applications and experience with more text forms, contexts and so on). The spiral also represents how language learning activities are best structured. Particular lexical fields, learning strategies or language functions, for example, are revisited at different points in the nine-year program (i.e., in different grades/courses), but from a different perspective, in broader contexts or at a slightly higher level of

proficiency each time. Learning is reinforced, extended and broadened with each successive pass.



ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM OF STUDIES

General Outcomes

General outcomes are broad statements identifying the knowledge, skills and attitudes that students are expected to achieve in the course of their language learning experience. The four general outcomes serve as the foundation for this program of studies and are based on the conceptual model outlined above.

Applications [A]

- Students will use Spanish in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

Language Competence [LC]

- Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

Global Citizenship [GC]

- Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

Strategies [S]

- Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

The order in which the general outcomes are presented in this program of studies does not represent a sequential order, nor does it indicate the relative importance of each component. The general outcomes are to be implemented in an integrated manner.

Specific Outcomes

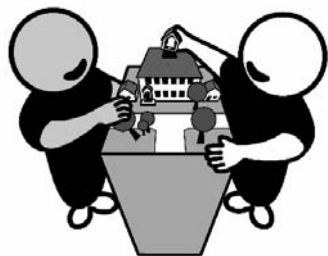
Each general outcome is further broken down into specific outcomes that students are to achieve by the end of each grade. The specific outcomes are interrelated and interdependent. In most classroom activities, a number of learning outcomes will be dealt with in an integrated manner.

The specific outcomes are categorized under cluster headings, which show the scope of each of the four general outcomes. These headings are shown in the table on the following page.

The specific outcomes are further categorized by strands, which show the developmental flow of learning from the beginning to the end of the program. However, an outcome for a particular grade will not be dealt with only in that particular year of the program. The spiral progression that is part of the conceptual model means that activities in the years preceding will prepare the ground for acquisition and in the years following will broaden applications.

General Outcomes

Applications



Students will use Spanish in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

- A-1 to impart and receive information
- A-2 to express emotions and personal perspectives
- A-3 to get things done
- A-4 to form, maintain and change interpersonal relationships
- A-5 to extend their knowledge of the world
- A-6 for imaginative purposes and personal enjoyment

Language Competence



Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

- LC-1 attend to form
- LC-2 interpret and produce texts
- LC-3 apply knowledge of the sociocultural context
- LC-4 apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, structured and sequenced

Global Citizenship



Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

- GC-1 historical and contemporary elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world
- GC-2 affirming diversity
- GC-3 personal and career opportunities

Strategies



Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

- S-1 language learning
- S-2 language use
- S-3 general learning

Guide to Reading the Program of Studies

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

cluster heading
for specific
outcomes

LC-4 apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, structured and sequenced

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

LC-4.1 cohesion/coherence	a. imitate speech that uses simple link words	a. sequence elements of a simple story, process or series of events b. link words or groups of words in simple ways; e.g., using words like <i>y</i> , <i>después</i>	a. link several sentences coherently b. use common conventions to structure texts
LC-4.2 text forms	a. experience a variety of oral and written text forms	a. recognize some simple oral and written text forms; e.g., lists, letters, stories, songs	a. use some simple text forms in their own productions
LC-4.3 patterns of social interaction	a. respond using very simple social interaction patterns; e.g., question–answer, greeting–response	a. initiate interactions and respond using simple social interaction patterns; e.g., request–acceptance/nonacceptance	a. use simple conventions to open and close conversations and to manage turn taking

read each page vertically for the outcomes expected at the end of each grade

strand headings for specific outcomes

specific outcome statements for each grade

read each page horizontally for the developmental flow of outcomes from grade to grade



Applications

to express emotions and
personal perspectives

to impart and receive
information

to get things done

**Students will use Spanish in a variety
of situations and for a variety of purposes.**

to form, maintain and
change interpersonal
relationships

for imaginative purposes
and personal enjoyment

to extend their knowledge
of the world

APPLICATIONS

The specific outcomes under the heading Applications deal with **what** the students will be able to do with the Spanish language; that is, the **functions** they will be able to perform and the **contexts** in which they will be able to operate.

The functions are grouped under six cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are one or more strands, which show the developmental flow of learning from grade to grade. Each strand, identified by a strand heading at the left end of a row, deals with a specific language function; e.g., share factual information. Students at any grade level will be able to share factual information. Beginning learners will do this in very simple ways. As students gain more knowledge and experience, they will broaden the range of subjects they can deal with, they will learn to share information in writing as well as orally, and they will be able to handle formal and informal situations.

Different models of communicative competence have organized language functions in a variety of ways. The organizational structure chosen here reflects the needs and interests of students in a classroom where activities are focused on meaning and are interactive. For example, the strand entitled “manage group actions” has been included to ensure that students acquire the Spanish language skills necessary to function independently in small groups, since this is an effective way of organizing second language classrooms. The strands under the cluster heading “to extend their knowledge of the world” will accommodate a content-based approach to language learning where students learn content from another subject area as they learn the Spanish language.

The level of linguistic, sociolinguistic and discourse competence that students will exhibit when carrying out the functions is defined in the specific outcomes for Language Competence for each grade. To know how well students will be able to perform the specific function, the Applications outcomes must be read in conjunction with the Language Competence outcomes.

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Spanish in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-1 to impart and receive information

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

A-1.1 share factual information	a. share basic information; e.g., their name	a. ask for and provide information; e.g., time, dates	a. describe people, places, things and series or sequences of events or actions
	b. identify people, places and things	b. respond to simple, predictable questions c. describe people, places and things	

A-2 to express emotions and personal perspectives

Students will be able to:

A-2.1 share ideas, thoughts, opinions, preferences	a. express simple preferences	a. identify favourite people, places or things; e.g., words or phrases, characters, illustrations in texts	a. inquire about and express likes and dislikes
	b. express a personal response; e.g., respond to a song or story	b. express a personal response to a variety of situations	b. record and share thoughts and ideas with others; e.g., keep a journal of ideas, favourite words and phrases
A-2.2 share emotions, feelings	a. respond to and express basic emotions and feelings	a. identify emotions and feelings; e.g., those portrayed in texts b. express and respond to a variety of emotions and feelings; e.g., love, sadness, surprise, fear	a. inquire about, record and share personal experiences involving an emotion or a feeling

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Spanish in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-3 to get things done

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

A-3.1 guide actions of others	a. indicate basic needs and wants; e.g., using gestures	a. suggest a simple course of action, and respond to a suggestion	a. encourage or discourage others from a course of action
	b. give and respond to simple oral instructions or commands	b. make and respond to a variety of simple requests	b. give and follow a simple sequence of instructions; e.g., a series of steps to play a game
	c. ask for permission	c. ask for, grant and deny permission	
A-3.2 state personal actions	a. respond to offers, invitations and instructions	a. indicate choice from among several options	a. make an offer and an invitation, and respond to offers and invitations made by others
	b. ask or offer to do something; e.g., classroom tasks	b. express a wish or a desire to do something	b. inquire about and express ability and inability to do something
A-3.3 manage group actions	a. manage turn taking	a. ask for help or for clarification of what is being said or done in the group	a. encourage other group members to participate
	b. encourage other group members to act appropriately	b. suggest, initiate or direct action in group activities	b. assume a variety of roles and responsibilities as group members c. check for agreement and understanding d. express disagreement in an appropriate way

A-4 to form, maintain and change interpersonal relationships

Students will be able to:

A-4.1 manage personal relationships	a. exchange greetings and farewells	a. initiate relationships; e.g., invite others to play	a. talk about themselves, and respond to the talk of others by showing attention and interest
	b. address a new acquaintance and introduce themselves	b. apologize and refuse politely	b. make and cancel social engagements in an appropriate manner
	c. exchange some basic personal information; e.g., name, age		

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Spanish in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-5 to extend their knowledge of the world

	Grade 4 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 5 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 6 (Nine-year Program)
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
A-5.1 discover and explore	a. explore the immediate environment; e.g., use kinaesthetic, spatial and musical abilities	a. investigate the immediate environment b. make and talk about personal observations	a. explore alternative classification systems and criteria for categories b. discover relationships and patterns
A-5.2 gather and organize information	a. gather simple information from a variety of sources b. organize items in different ways	a. sequence items in different ways b. record and share personal knowledge of a topic	a. compare and contrast items in simple ways b. compose questions to guide research c. identify sources of information d. record observations
A-5.3 solve problems	a. experience problem-solving situations in the classroom	a. identify a problem and search for solutions b. choose from alternative solutions	a. understand and use steps in a problem-solving process
A-5.4 explore opinions and values	a. listen attentively to the opinions expressed b. respond sensitively to the ideas and creations of others	a. make connections between behaviour and values; e.g., in texts or role-play b. recognize and respect differences of opinion	a. express their views on a variety of topics within their direct experience b. gather opinions on a topic within their direct experience; e.g., conduct an opinion poll among classmates or members of the community

General Outcome for Applications

Students will use Spanish in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-6 for imaginative purposes and personal enjoyment

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

A-6.1 humour/fun	a. use the language for fun	a. use the language for fun	a. use the language for fun and to interpret simple humour
A-6.2 creative/aesthetic purposes	a. use the language creatively	a. use the language creatively	a. use the language creatively and for aesthetic purposes
A-6.3 personal enjoyment	a. use the language for personal enjoyment	a. use the language for personal enjoyment	a. use the language for personal enjoyment

Language Competence



attend to form

interpret and
produce texts

**Students will use Spanish
effectively and competently.**

apply knowledge of the
sociocultural context

apply knowledge of how
discourse is organized, structured
and sequenced

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Language competence is a broad term that includes linguistic or grammatical competence, discourse competence, sociolinguistic or sociocultural competence, and what might be called textual competence. The specific outcomes under Language Competence deal with knowledge of the Spanish language and the ability to use that knowledge to interpret and produce meaningful texts appropriate to the situations in which they are used. Language competence is best developed in the context of activities or tasks where the language is used for real purposes; in other words, in practical **applications**.

The various components of language competence are grouped under four cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are several strands, identified by strand headings at the left end of each row, which show the developmental flow of learning from grade to grade. Each strand deals with a single aspect of language competence. For example, under the cluster heading “attend to form,” there are strands for phonology (pronunciation, stress, intonation), orthography (spelling, mechanical features), lexicon (vocabulary words and phrases) and grammatical elements (syntax and morphology).

Although the outcomes isolate these individual aspects, language competence should be developed through classroom activities that focus on meaningful uses of the language and on **language in context**. Tasks will be chosen based on the needs, interests and experiences of students. The vocabulary, grammar structures, text forms and social conventions necessary to carry out a task will be taught, practised and assessed as students are involved in various aspects of the task itself, **not in isolation**.

Strategic competence is often closely associated with language competence, since students need to learn ways to compensate for low proficiency in the early stages of learning if they are to engage in authentic language use from the beginning. This component is included in the language use strategies in the Strategies section.

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-1 attend to form

	Grade 4 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 5 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 6 (Nine-year Program)
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-1.1 phonology	a. pronounce some common words and phrases comprehensibly b. use intonation to express meaning	a. distinguish particular sounds of the language; e.g., rhyming words b. use comprehensible pronunciation, stress and intonation when producing familiar words or phrases	a. recognize some critical sound distinctions that are important for meaning b. recognize some of the effects that intonation and stress have in different situations
LC-1.2 orthography	a. name the letters of the Spanish alphabet b. relate letters to the sounds they commonly make c. write some words of personal significance	a. copy familiar words, phrases and sentences b. recognize and name some elements of the writing system; e.g., accent marks	a. recognize and use some basic conventions of spelling and mechanics; e.g., capitalization, punctuation
LC-1.3 lexicon	a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family • self • school • calendar • animals • any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests 	a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my home • my community • people around me • domestic and wild animals • games and songs • any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests 	a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food and nutrition • holidays and festivals • hobbies and pastimes • maps and places • transportation • any other lexical fields that meet their needs and interests

(continued)

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

(continued)

LC-1 attend to form

	Grade 4 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 5 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 6 (Nine-year Program)
	<i>Students will be able to:</i>		
	a. use, in modelled situations, ¹ the following grammatical elements:		
LC-1.4 grammatical elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • descriptive adjectives: number and gender • <i>ser</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • subject pronouns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • common adverbs (classroom use): <i>hoy, mañana, aquí, allá, allí, muy</i> • commonly used regular verbs • <i>me/te/le gusta/gustan</i> • <i>hay</i> • possessive adjectives: <i>mi, mis, tu, tus, su, sus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • question words: [<i>¿...?</i>] <i>qué, cómo, dónde, por qué, cuándo</i> • prepositions • <i>ir, tener</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • <i>ser</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • regular <i>-ar</i> verbs (present tense all forms) • <i>nos, os, les, gusta/gustan</i> • commonly used conjunctions • <i>estar</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • common adverbs (classroom use): <i>aquí, ahí, allá, allí</i> • subject pronouns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possessive adjectives: <i>nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras, vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras</i> • regular <i>-er, -ir</i> verbs (present tense all forms) • question words: <i>cuál, cuáles, adónde, cuánto, cuántos, cuántas</i> • demonstrative adjectives: <i>ese, esos, esas, aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquellas</i> • demonstrative pronouns: <i>eso, aquello</i> • the use of <i>vosotros</i>

(continued)

1. Modelled Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a model of specific linguistic elements is consistently provided and immediately available. Students in such situations will have an emerging awareness of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in very limited situations. Limited fluency and confidence characterize student language.

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

(continued)

LC-1 attend to form

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

b. use, in structured situations,² the following grammatical elements:

LC-1.4
grammatical elements

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affirmative and interrogative sentences (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>tener/llamarse</i> (<i>Yo tengo nueve años.</i>) – <i>ir</i> (<i>Voy a la escuela.</i>) – <i>poder</i> (<i>¿Puedo ir al baño?</i>) – <i>querer</i> (<i>¿Quieres leer?</i>) • nouns: number and gender • definite articles: <i>el, la, los, las</i> • indefinite articles: <i>un, una, unos, unas</i> • subject pronouns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular • <i>estar</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular • <i>ser</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences (1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular and plural) • possessive adjectives: <i>mi, mis, tu, tus, su, sus</i> • <i>ser</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular • <i>estar</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular • <i>me/te/le gusta/gustan</i> • common adverbs (classroom use): <i>muy, hoy, mañana</i> • <i>hay</i> • <i>ir, tener</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular • subject pronouns (all forms) • definite articles: <i>el, la, los, las</i> • indefinite articles: <i>un, una, unos, unas</i> • noun–adjective agreement: number and gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepositions • <i>ser</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • <i>estar</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural • common adverbs (classroom use): <i>muy, hoy, mañana</i> • affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences (all forms) • regular -ar verbs (present tense all forms) • demonstrative adjectives: <i>este, esta, estos, estas</i> • question words: [¿...?] <i>qué, cómo, dónde, por qué, cuándo</i> • <i>nos, os, les, gusta/gustan</i> • <i>ir, tener</i> (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural |
|--|--|---|

(continued)

2. Structured Situations: This term is used to describe learning situations where a familiar context for the use of specific linguistic elements is provided and students are guided in the use of these linguistic elements. Students in such situations will have increased awareness and emerging control of the linguistic elements and will be able to apply them in familiar contexts with teacher guidance. Student language is characterized by increasing fluency and confidence.

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

(continued)

LC-1 attend to form

Grade 4
 (Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
 (Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
 (Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

c. use, independently and consistently,³ the following grammatical elements:

LC-1.4
 grammatical elements

- *me/te/le gusta/gustan*
- common adverbs (classroom use): *aquí, allá, allí, ahí, hoy, mañana*
- commonly used regular *-ar* verbs (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular
- *hay*
- possessive adjectives: *mi, mis, tu, tus, su, sus*
- nouns: number and gender
- noun–adjective agreement: number and gender
- indefinite articles: *un, una, unos, unas*
- definite articles: *el, la, los, las*
- subject pronouns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular
- commonly used coordinating conjunctions: *y, o, pero*
- *ser* (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular
- *estar* (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular
- *ir, tener* (present tense) 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular

3. Independently and Consistently: This term is used to describe learning situations where students use specific linguistic elements consistently in a variety of contexts with limited or no teacher guidance. Fluency and confidence characterize student language.

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-2 interpret and produce texts

	Grade 4 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 5 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 6 (Nine-year Program)
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-2.1 aural interpretation	a. understand simple spoken sentences in guided situations	a. understand short, simple oral texts in guided situations	a. understand short, simple oral texts in guided and unguided situations
LC-2.2 oral production	a. produce simple oral words and phrases in guided situations	a. produce simple oral sentences in guided situations	a. produce short, simple oral texts in guided situations
LC-2.3 interactive fluency	a. engage in simple interactions, using short, isolated lexical phrases	a. engage in simple interactions, using simple sentences	a. engage in a variety of simple interactions
LC-2.4 written interpretation	a. understand simple written sentences in guided situations	a. understand short, simple written texts in guided situations	a. understand short, simple written texts in guided and unguided situations
LC-2.5 written production	a. produce simple written words and phrases in guided situations	a. produce simple written sentences in guided situations	a. produce short, simple written texts in guided situations
LC-2.6 visual interpretation	a. derive meaning from visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication in guided situations	a. derive meaning from a variety of visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication in guided situations	a. derive meaning from some visual elements of a variety of media in guided and unguided situations
LC-2.7 representation	a. use visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication to express meaning in guided situations	a. use a variety of visuals and other forms of nonverbal communication to express meaning in guided situations	a. express meaning through the use of some visual elements in a variety of media in guided and unguided situations

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-3 apply knowledge of the sociocultural context

	Grade 4 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 5 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 6 (Nine-year Program)
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-3.1 register	a. experience formal and informal situations b. respond to tone of voice	a. distinguish between formal and informal situations b. recognize that some topics, words or intonations are inappropriate in certain contexts	a. experiment with and use informal language in familiar contexts
LC-3.2 idiomatic expressions	a. imitate age-appropriate idiomatic expressions	a. understand and use a variety of simple idiomatic expressions as set phrases	a. use learned idiomatic expressions to enhance communication
LC-3.3 variations in language	a. experience a variety of voices	a. acknowledge and accept individual differences in speech	a. experience a variety of accents, variations in speech and regional variations in language
LC-3.4 social conventions	a. imitate simple routine social interactions b. use basic social expressions appropriate to the classroom	a. use basic conventions of courtesy b. use appropriate oral forms of address for people frequently encountered	a. recognize verbal behaviours that are considered impolite b. recognize simple social conventions in informal conversation
LC-3.5 nonverbal communication	a. understand the meaning of, and imitate, some common nonverbal behaviours	a. experiment with using some simple nonverbal means of communication b. recognize that some nonverbal behaviours may be inappropriate in certain contexts	a. use appropriate nonverbal behaviours in a variety of familiar contexts

General Outcome for Language Competence
 Students will use Spanish **effectively** and **competently**.

LC-4 apply knowledge of how discourse is organized, structured and sequenced

	Grade 4 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 5 (Nine-year Program)	Grade 6 (Nine-year Program)
<i>Students will be able to:</i>			
LC-4.1 cohesion/coherence	a. imitate speech that uses simple link words	a. sequence elements of a simple story, process or series of events b. link words or groups of words in simple ways; e.g., using words like <i>y</i> , <i>después</i>	a. link several sentences coherently b. use common conventions to structure texts
LC-4.2 text forms	a. experience a variety of oral and written text forms	a. recognize some simple oral and written text forms; e.g., lists, letters, stories, songs	a. use some simple text forms in their own productions
LC-4.3 patterns of social interaction	a. respond using very simple social interaction patterns; e.g., question–answer, greeting–response	a. initiate interactions and respond using simple social interaction patterns; e.g., request–acceptance/nonacceptance	a. use simple conventions to open and close conversations and to manage turn taking

Global Citizenship



historical and contemporary
elements of the cultures of the
Spanish-speaking world

affirming diversity

**Students will acquire the
knowledge, skills and attitudes
to be effective global citizens.**

personal and career opportunities

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

The learning outcomes for Global Citizenship deal with the development of intercultural competence, encompassing some of the knowledge, skills and attitudes that students need in order to be effective global citizens. The concept of global citizenship encompasses citizenship at all levels, from the local school and community to Canada and the world.

The various components of global citizenship are grouped under three cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are several strands, identified by strand headings at the left end of each row, which show the developmental flow of learning from grade to grade. Each strand deals with a single aspect of intercultural competence. For example, under the cluster heading “historical and contemporary elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world,” there are strands for the processes and methods of acquiring knowledge about Spanish-speaking cultures, the cultural knowledge thus acquired, applications of that knowledge to aid comprehension and to communicate in appropriate ways, positive attitudes toward Spanish-speaking cultures, as well as knowledge of the diversity within those cultures.

Developing cultural knowledge and skills is a lifelong process. Knowledge of one’s own culture is acquired over a lifetime. Cultures change over time. Within any national group, there may be a dominant culture or cultures and a number of minority cultures. Rather than developing a bank of knowledge about the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world, it is more important for students to develop skills in accessing and understanding information about culture and in applying that knowledge for the purposes of interaction and communication. Students will gain cultural knowledge in the process of developing these skills. In this way, if they encounter elements of the cultures they have not learned about in class, they will have the skills and abilities to deal with them effectively and appropriately.

The “affirming diversity” heading covers knowledge, skills and attitudes that are developed as a result of bringing other languages and cultures into relationship with one’s own. There is a natural tendency when learning a new language and culture to compare it with what is familiar. Many students leave a second language learning experience with a heightened awareness and knowledge of their own language and culture. They will also be able to make some generalizations about languages and cultures based on their experiences and those of their classmates, who may have a variety of cultural backgrounds. This will provide students with an understanding of diversity within both a global and a Canadian context.

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

GC–1 historical and contemporary elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

GC–1.1 accessing/analyzing cultural knowledge	a. participate in activities and experiences that reflect elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world b. ask questions, using English, about cultural elements experienced in class	a. make observations about the cultures b. seek out information about the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world from authentic sources	a. compare some elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world to their own culture
GC–1.2 knowledge of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. participate in activities and experiences that reflect elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. participate in activities and experiences that reflect elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. explore some elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world b. identify some aspects they have in common with people their own age who live in the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world
GC–1.3 applying cultural knowledge	a. recognize elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world in the classroom	a. identify elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world in the school and community	a. identify similarities and differences between the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world and their own culture b. interpret similarities and differences between the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world and their own culture

(continued)

General Outcome for Global CitizenshipStudents will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

(continued)

GC-1 historical and contemporary elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world**Grade 4**
(Nine-year Program)**Grade 5**
(Nine-year Program)**Grade 6**
(Nine-year Program)*Students will be able to:*

GC-1.4 diversity within the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. experience diverse elements of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. identify some elements that reflect diversity within the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. identify similarities and differences among diverse groups within the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world b. interpret similarities and differences among diverse groups within the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world
GC-1.5 valuing the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. participate in cultural activities and experiences	a. participate in cultural activities and experiences	a. identify similarities between themselves and people of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world b. express an interest in finding out about people their own age who speak Spanish

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

GC-2 affirming diversity

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

GC-2.1 awareness of own language(s)	a. make connections between their own language(s) and Spanish	a. identify similarities between their own language(s) and Spanish	a. identify similarities between their own language(s) and Spanish
GC-2.2 general language knowledge	a. explore the variety of languages spoken by those around them b. identify similarities among words from different languages within their personal experience	a. identify differences and similarities among writing systems from different languages within their personal experience b. describe ways that languages can be taught and learned	a. recognize that in any language there are different words for the same thing
GC-2.3 awareness of own culture	a. explore similarities between their own culture and other cultures	a. recognize similarities between their own culture and other cultures b. make connections between individuals or situations in texts and their own personal experiences	a. recognize and identify similarities and differences between their own culture and other cultures
GC-2.4 general cultural knowledge	a. participate in activities and experiences that reflect elements of different cultures	a. recognize that a variety of cultural practices are followed by their schoolmates and by different groups in their community b. recognize that culture is expressed through a variety of forms	a. recognize that speakers of the same language may come from different cultural backgrounds b. recognize some of the factors that affect the culture of a particular region
GC-2.5 valuing diversity	a. work and play cooperatively with others who are different from themselves	a. engage in activities that reflect different ways of doing things or other perspectives	a. engage in activities that reflect different ways of doing things or other perspectives b. identify the limitations of adopting a single perspective
GC-2.6 intercultural skills	a. adapt to new situations	a. listen with attention to the opinions of others b. initiate and maintain new relationships	a. reflect on their actions and the consequences of their actions for others b. explore how their perspective is shaped by a variety of factors

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**.

GC–3 personal and career opportunities

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

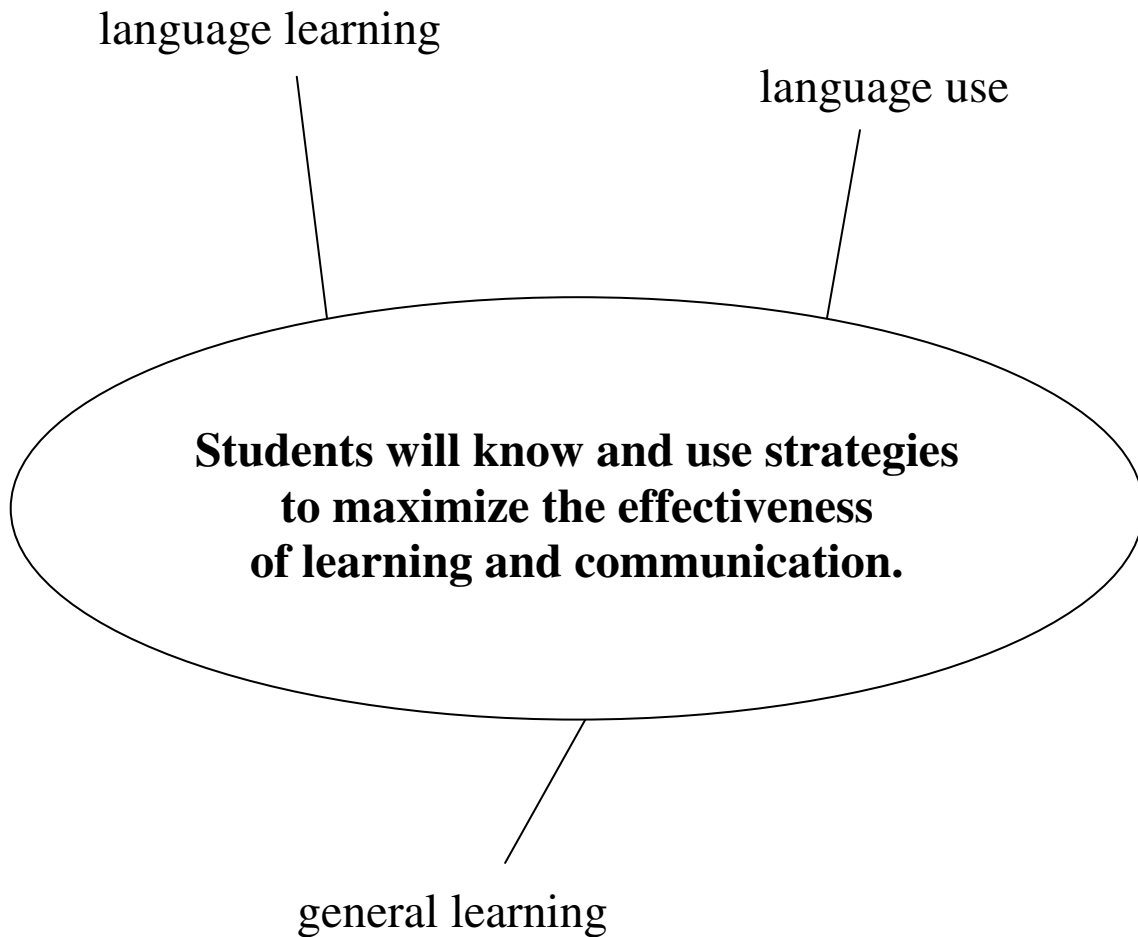
Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

GC–3.1 the Spanish-speaking world and cultures	a. identify reasons for learning Spanish	a. identify some personal uses they have made of their knowledge of Spanish and of the cultures of the Spanish-speaking world	a. identify some careers for which knowledge of Spanish is useful b. identify some places that they could visit where Spanish is spoken
	a. suggest some reasons for participating in activities and experiences that reflect elements of different cultures	a. identify some personal uses they have made of their knowledge of different languages and cultures	a. identify some careers for which knowledge of different languages and cultures is useful b. identify some countries where there is significant linguistic and cultural diversity

Strategies



STRATEGIES

Under the Strategies heading are specific outcomes that will help students learn and communicate more **effectively**. Strategic competence has long been recognized as an important component of communicative competence. The learning outcomes that follow deal not only with compensation and repair strategies, important in the early stages of language learning when proficiency is low, but with strategies for language learning, language use in a broader sense, as well as general learning strategies that help students acquire content. Although people may use strategies unconsciously, the learning outcomes deal only with the **conscious use** of strategies.

The strategies are grouped under three cluster headings—see the illustration on the preceding page. Under each of these headings there are several strands that show the development of awareness and skill in using strategies from grade to grade. Each strand, identified by a strand heading at the left end of the row, deals with a specific category of strategy. Language learning and general learning strategies are categorized as cognitive, metacognitive and social/affective. The language use strategies are organized by communicative mode: interactive, interpretive, productive.

The strategies that students choose depend on the task they are engaged in as well as on other factors, such as their preferred learning style, personality, age, attitude and cultural background. Strategies that work well for one person may not be effective for another person, or may not be suitable in a different situation. For this reason, it is not particularly useful to say that students should be aware of, or able to use, a specific strategy at a particular grade level. Consequently, the specific outcomes describe the students' knowledge of and ability to use general types of strategies. More specific strategies for each general category or type are included in the sample list of strategies below. The specific strategies provided in the sample list **are not prescriptive** but are provided as an illustration of how the general strategies in the specific outcomes might be developed.

Teachers need to know and be able to demonstrate a broad range of strategies from which students are then able to choose in order to communicate effectively. Strategies of all kinds are best taught in the context of learning activities where students can apply them immediately and then reflect on their use.

SAMPLE LIST OF STRATEGIES

Language Learning Strategies

Cognitive

- listen attentively
- perform actions to match the words of a song, story or rhyme
- learn short rhymes or songs, incorporating new vocabulary or sentence patterns
- imitate sounds and intonation patterns
- memorize new words by repeating them silently or aloud
- seek the precise term to express meaning
- repeat words or phrases in the course of performing a language task
- make personal dictionaries
- experiment with various elements of the language
- use mental images to remember new information
- group together sets of things—vocabulary, structures—with similar characteristics
- identify similarities and differences between aspects of Spanish and your own language(s)
- look for patterns and relationships
- use previously acquired knowledge to facilitate a learning task
- associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in Spanish or in your own language(s)
- find information, using reference materials such as dictionaries, textbooks and grammars
- use available technological aids to support language learning
- use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember

- place new words or expressions in a context to make them easier to remember
- use induction to generate rules governing language use
- seek opportunities outside of class to practise and observe
- perceive and note down unknown words and expressions, noting also their context and function

Metacognitive

- check copied writing for accuracy
- make choices about how you learn
- rehearse or role-play language
- decide in advance to attend to the learning task
- reflect on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- make a plan in advance about how to approach a language learning task
- reflect on the listening, speaking, reading and writing process
- decide in advance to attend to specific aspects of input
- listen or read for key words
- evaluate your performance or comprehension at the end of a task
- keep a learning log
- experience various methods of language acquisition, and identify one or more considered to be particularly useful personally
- be aware of the potential of learning through direct exposure to the language
- know how strategies may enable coping with texts containing unknown elements
- identify problems that might hinder successful completion of a task, and seek solutions
- monitor your speech and writing to check for persistent errors
- be aware of your strengths and weaknesses, identify your needs and goals, and organize strategies and procedures accordingly

Social/Affective

- initiate or maintain interaction with others
- participate in shared reading experiences

- seek the assistance of a friend to interpret a text
- reread familiar self-chosen texts to enhance understanding and enjoyment
- work cooperatively with peers in small groups
- understand that making mistakes is a natural part of language learning
- experiment with various forms of expression, and note their acceptance or nonacceptance by more experienced speakers
- participate actively in brainstorming and conferencing as prewriting and postwriting exercises
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks and to try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- repeat new words and expressions occurring in your conversations, and make use of these new words and expressions as soon as appropriate
- reduce anxiety by using mental techniques such as positive self-talk or humour
- work with others to solve problems and get feedback on tasks
- provide personal motivation by arranging your own rewards when successful

Language Use Strategies

Interactive

- use words from your first language to get meaning across; e.g., use a literal translation of a phrase in the first language, use a first language word but pronounce it as in Spanish
- acknowledge being spoken to
- interpret and use a variety of nonverbal cues to communicate
- indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally; e.g., *Perdón, no comprendo, ¿cómo?, ¿perdón?, no entiendo*, shrug shoulders
- ask for clarification or repetition when you do not understand
- use other speakers' words in subsequent conversations

- assess feedback from a conversation partner to recognize when a message has not been understood
- start again, using a different tactic, when communication breaks down
- use a simple word similar to the concept to convey, and invite correction
- invite others into the discussion
- ask for confirmation that a form used is correct
- use a range of fillers, hesitation devices and gambits to sustain conversations
- use circumlocution to compensate for lack of vocabulary
- repeat part of what someone has said to confirm mutual understanding
- summarize the point reached in a discussion to help focus the talk
- ask follow-up questions to check for understanding
- use suitable phrases to intervene in a discussion; e.g., *Hablando de .../Perdón, pero ...*
- self-correct if errors lead to misunderstandings; e.g., *Quiero decir que ..., mejor dicho ..., o sea ...*

Interpretive

- use gestures, intonation and visual supports to aid comprehension
- make connections between texts on the one hand and prior knowledge and personal experience on the other
- use illustrations to aid reading comprehension
- determine the purpose of listening
- listen or look for key words
- listen selectively based on purpose
- make predictions about what you expect to hear or read based on prior knowledge and personal experience
- use knowledge of the sound–symbol system to aid reading comprehension
- infer probable meanings of unknown words or expressions from contextual clues
- prepare questions or a guide to note information found in a text
- use key content words or discourse markers to follow an extended text

- reread several times to understand complex ideas
- summarize information gathered
- assess your information needs before listening, viewing or reading
- use skimming and scanning to locate key information in texts

Productive

- mimic what the teacher says
- use nonverbal means to communicate
- copy what others say or write
- use words that are visible in the immediate environment
- use resources to increase vocabulary
- use familiar repetitive patterns from stories, songs, rhymes or media
- use illustrations to provide detail when producing your own texts
- use various techniques to explore ideas at the planning stage, such as brainstorming or keeping a notebook or log of ideas
- use knowledge of sentence patterns to form new sentences
- be aware of and use the steps of the writing process: prewriting (gathering ideas, planning the text, researching, organizing the text), writing, revision (rereading, moving pieces of text, rewriting pieces of text), correction (grammar, spelling, punctuation), publication (reprinting, adding illustrations, binding)
- use a variety of resources to correct texts
- take notes when reading or listening to assist in producing your own text
- proofread and edit the final version of a text
- use circumlocution and definition to compensate for gaps in vocabulary
- apply grammar rules to improve accuracy at the correction stage
- compensate for avoiding difficult structures by rephrasing

General Learning Strategies

Cognitive

- classify objects and ideas according to their attributes; e.g., red objects and blue objects, or animals that eat meat and animals that eat plants

- use models
- connect what is already known with what is being learned
- experiment with, and concentrate on, one thing at a time
- focus on and complete learning tasks
- write down key words and concepts in abbreviated form
- use mental images to remember new information
- distinguish between fact and opinion when using a variety of sources of information
- formulate key questions to guide research
- make inferences, and identify and justify the evidence on which these inferences are based
- use word maps, mind maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember
- seek information through a network of sources, including libraries, the Internet, individuals and agencies
- use previously acquired knowledge or skills to assist with a new learning task

Metacognitive

- reflect on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher
- choose from among learning options
- discover how your efforts can affect learning
- reflect upon your thinking processes and how you learn
- decide in advance to attend to the learning task
- divide an overall learning task into a number of subtasks
- make a plan in advance about how to approach a task
- identify your needs and interests
- manage your physical working environment
- keep a learning journal, such as a diary or a log
- develop criteria for evaluating your work
- work with others to monitor your learning
- take responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluating learning experiences

Social/Affective

- watch others' actions and copy them
- seek help from others
- follow your natural curiosity and intrinsic motivation to learn
- participate in cooperative group learning tasks
- choose learning activities that enhance understanding and enjoyment
- be encouraged to try, even though mistakes might be made
- take part in group decision-making processes
- use support strategies to help peers persevere at learning tasks
- take part in group problem-solving processes
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks and to try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- monitor your level of anxiety about learning tasks, and take measures to lower it if necessary
- use social interaction skills to enhance group learning activities

General Outcome for Strategies

Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

S-1 language learning

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

S-1.1 cognitive	a. use simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning	a. use a variety of simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning	a. identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning
S-1.2 metacognitive	a. use simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning	a. use a variety of simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning	a. identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning
S-1.3 social/affective	a. use simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning	a. use a variety of simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance language learning	a. identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning

See pages 30 and 31 for a sample list of language learning strategies.

General Outcome for Strategies

Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

S–2 language use

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

S–2.1 interactive	a. use simple interactive strategies, with guidance	a. use a variety of simple interactive strategies, with guidance	a. identify and use a variety of interactive strategies
S–2.2 interpretive	a. use simple interpretive strategies, with guidance	a. use a variety of simple interpretive strategies, with guidance	a. identify and use a variety of interpretive strategies
S–2.3 productive	a. use simple productive strategies, with guidance	a. use a variety of simple productive strategies, with guidance	a. identify and use a variety of productive strategies

See pages 31 and 32 for a sample list of language use strategies.

General Outcome for Strategies

Students will know and use strategies to maximize the **effectiveness** of learning and communication.

S–3 general learning

Grade 4
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 5
(Nine-year Program)

Grade 6
(Nine-year Program)

Students will be able to:

S–3.1 cognitive	a. use simple cognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance general learning	a. use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning	a. identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning
S–3.2 metacognitive	a. use simple metacognitive strategies, with guidance, to enhance general learning	a. use simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning	a. identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning
S–3.3 social/affective	a. use simple social and affective strategies, with guidance, to enhance general learning	a. use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning	a. identify and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning

See pages 32 and 33 for a sample list of general learning strategies.