



Johnston Heights Secondary



Course outline

Languages 9

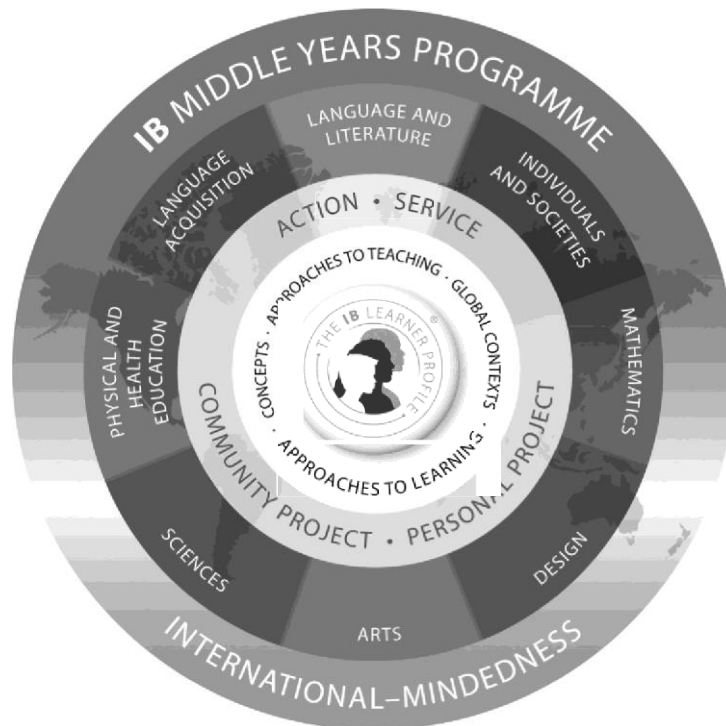
IB mission statement

The International Baccalaureate aims to develop inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people who help to create a better and more peaceful world through intercultural understanding and respect.

To this end the organization works with schools, governments and international organizations to develop challenging programmes of international education and rigorous assessment.

These programmes encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong learners who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be right.

Middle Years Programme Model



The MYP is designed for students aged 11 to 16. It provides a framework of learning that encourages students to become creative, critical and reflective thinkers. The MYP emphasizes intellectual challenge, encouraging students to make connections between their studies in traditional subjects and the realworld. It fosters the development of skills for communication, intercultural understanding and global engagement—essential qualities for young people who are becoming global leaders.

The MYP

- addresses holistically students' intellectual, social, emotional and physical well-being
- provides students opportunities to develop the knowledge, attitudes and skills they need in order to manage complexity and take responsible action for the future
- ensures breadth and depth of understanding through study in eight subject groups
- requires the study of at least two languages to support students in understanding their own cultures and those of others
- empowers students to participate in service with the community
- helps to prepare students for further education, the workplace and a lifetime of learning



The aim of all IB programmes is to develop internationally minded people who, recognizing their common humanity and shared guardianship of the planet, help to create a better and more peaceful world.

The IB learner profile represents 10 attributes valued by IB World Schools. We believe these attributes, and others like them, can help individuals and groups become responsible members of local, national and global communities.

As IB learners we strive to be:

INQUIRERS

We nurture our curiosity, developing skills for inquiry and research. We know how to learn independently and with others. We learn with enthusiasm and sustain our love of learning throughout life.

KNOWLEDGEABLE

We develop and use conceptual understanding, exploring knowledge across a range of disciplines. We engage with issues and ideas that have local and global significance.

THINKERS

We use critical and creative thinking skills to analyse and take responsible action on complex problems. We exercise initiative in making reasoned, ethical decisions.

COMMUNICATORS

We express ourselves confidently and creatively in more than one language and in many ways. We collaborate effectively, listening carefully to the perspectives of other individuals and groups.

PRINCIPLED

We act with integrity and honesty, with a strong sense of fairness and justice, and with respect for the dignity and rights of people everywhere. We take responsibility for our actions and their consequences.

OPEN-MINDED

We critically appreciate our own cultures and personal histories, as well as the values and traditions of others. We seek and evaluate a range of points of view, and we are willing to grow from the experience.

CARING

We show empathy, compassion and respect. We have a commitment to service, and we act to make a positive difference in the lives of others and in the world around us.

RISK-TAKERS

We approach uncertainty with forethought and determination; we work independently and cooperatively to explore new ideas and innovative strategies. We are resourceful and resilient in the face of challenges and change.

BALANCED

We understand the importance of balancing different aspects of our lives - intellectual, physical, and emotional - to achieve well-being for ourselves and others. We recognize our interdependence with other people and with the world in which we live.

REFLECTIVE

We thoughtfully consider the world and our own ideas and experience. We work to understand our strengths and weaknesses in order to support our learning and personal development.

Languages 8

Aims

The aims of all MYP subjects state what a teacher may expect to teach and what a student may expect to experience and learn. These aims suggest how the student may be changed by the learning experience.

An overarching aim of teaching and learning languages is to enable the student to become a critical and competent communicator.

The aims of the teaching and learning of MYP language acquisition are to:

- gain proficiency in an additional language while supporting maintenance of their mother tongue and cultural heritage
- develop a respect for, and understanding of, diverse linguistic and cultural heritages
- develop the student's communication skills necessary for further language learning, for study, work and leisure in a range of authentic contexts and for a variety of audiences and purposes
- enable the student to develop multi-literacy skills through the use of a range of learning tools, such as multimedia, in the various modes of communication
- Enable the student to develop an appreciation of a variety of literary and non-literary texts and to develop critical and creative techniques for comprehension and construction of meaning
- enable the student to recognize and use language as a vehicle of thought, reflection, self-expression and learning in other subjects, and as a tool for enhancing literacy
- enable the student to understand the nature of language and the process of language learning, which comprises the integration of linguistic, cultural and social components
- offer insight into the cultural characteristics of the communities where the language is spoken
- encourage an awareness and understanding of the perspectives of people from own and other cultures, leading to involvement and action in own and other communities
- Foster curiosity, inquiry and a lifelong interest in, and enjoyment of, language learning.

Objectives

In the context of the language acquisition subject-group framework, to be multiliterate is defined as being able to understand and use print-based and digital spoken, written and visual text. Meaning in text is constructed and presented in linguistic mode but also in visual, auditory, gestural and spatial mode (Evans et al. 2008a: 2). These various modes must all be understood in combination with each other and are increasingly combined and integrated to construct meaning. The current generation of students are required to integrate a variety of literacy skills and to have an awareness of increasingly complex and diverse linguistic and cultural contexts in which to communicate and negotiate meaning. Therefore, to be multiliterate not only requires an understanding of spoken, written and visual text but also an understanding of the interplay of these various modes in a text. This implies having critical

thinking skills to locate, evaluate, and use diverse sources of information, digital as well as printed, to construct and integrate meaningful representations of a particular issue, topic, or situation.

The objectives of any MYP subject state the specific targets that are set for learning in the subject. They define what the student will be able to accomplish as a result of studying the subject. MYP language acquisition encompasses the factual, conceptual, procedural and metacognitive dimensions of knowledge.

The student's knowledge and understanding will be developed through:

- learning language
- learning through language
- learning about language (Halliday 1985).

This, in turn, helps students learn how to learn. The cognitive, linguistic and sociocultural aspects of communication are intertwined in each of the four objectives. The student is expected to develop the competencies to communicate appropriately, accurately and effectively in an increasing range of social, cultural and academic contexts, and for an increasing variety of purposes.

“Processes are what help mediate the construction of new knowledge and understandings and play an especially important role in language and communication.” (Lanning 2013: 19). They are designed to enable students to become multiliterate by developing their oral literacy (oracy), visual literacy (visuacy) and written literacy (literacy).

The language acquisition subject-group objectives represent some of the essential processes of language and have been organized under four communicative processes. They are as follows.

- A Listening
- B Reading
- C Speaking
- D Writing

In order to meet these objectives, teachers will need to concentrate on each of the macro skills of language: listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and interpreting. These skills are very much interactive and interrelated, though in some instances, teachers may wish to deal with them as discrete skills.

The objectives for the three levels of the language acquisition subject group are provided in this guide and their use is mandatory. When planning units of work, the objectives specific to the proficiency level should be referenced.

Each objective is elaborated by a number of strands; a strand is an aspect or indicator of the learning expectation. The strands are subsets of each whole objective and must be considered when planning, teaching, assessing and reporting on the student's language development and communicative competence. These aspects focus on purpose, context, language control, accuracy and fluency.

The assessment rubrics are informed by the phases and are organized in three levels to assist teachers with planning, teaching and assessing. The levels are emergent, capable and proficient.

A Listening

Comprehending spoken language presented in multimodal text encompasses aspects of listening and viewing. The process involves the student in interpreting and constructing meaning from spoken and multimodal text to understand how images and other spatial aspects presented with oral text interplay to convey ideas, values and attitudes. Engaging with text requires the student to think creatively and critically about what is viewed, and to be aware of opinions, attitudes and cultural references presented in the visual text. The student might, for example, reflect on feelings and actions, imagine himself or herself in another's situation, or gain new perspectives and develop empathy, based on what he or she has understood in the text.

In order to reach the aims of language acquisition, as appropriate to the proficiency level, students should be able to:

- demonstrate understanding of explicit and implicit spoken information in multimodal texts
- demonstrate understanding of conventions
- demonstrate understanding of relationships between the various components of the multimodal text

B Reading

Comprehending written language presented with multimodal text encompasses aspects of reading and viewing. It involves the student in constructing meaning and interpreting written, spatial and visual aspects of texts to understand how images presented with written text interplay to convey ideas, values and attitudes. Engaging with text requires the student to think creatively and critically about what is read and viewed, and to be aware of opinions, attitudes and cultural references presented in the written text. The student might, for example, reflect on feelings and actions, imagine himself or herself in another's situation, gain new perspectives and develop empathy, based on what he or she has understood in the text.

In order to reach the aims of language acquisition, as appropriate to the proficiency level, students should be able to:

- demonstrate understanding of explicit and implicit written information in multimodal texts
- demonstrate understanding of conventions
- demonstrate understanding of relationships between the various components of the multimodal text

C Speaking

In the language acquisition classroom, students will have opportunities to develop their communication skills by interacting on a range of topics of personal, local and global interest and significance, with the support of spoken, written and visual texts in the target language (multimodal texts). When speaking in the target language, students apply their understanding of linguistic and literary concepts to develop a variety of structures, strategies and techniques with increasing skill and effectiveness. This is the use of the language system, including their use of grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary.

In order to reach the aims of language acquisition, as appropriate to the proficiency level, students should be able to:

- use spoken language to communicate and interact with others
- demonstrate accuracy and fluency in speaking
- communicate clearly and effectively

D Writing

This objective relates to the correct and appropriate use of the written target language. It involves recognizing and using language suitable to the audience and purpose, for example, the language used at home, the language of the classroom, formal and informal exchanges, and social and academic language.

When writing in the target language, students apply their understanding of language, form, mode, medium and literary concepts to express ideas, values and opinions in creative and meaningful ways. They develop a variety of structures using strategies (spelling, grammar, plot, character, punctuation, voice, format, audience) and techniques with increasing skill and effectiveness.

In order to reach the aims of language acquisition, as appropriate to the proficiency level, students should be able to:

- use written language to communicate with others
- demonstrate accurate use of language conventions
- organize information in writing
- communicate information with a sense of audience and purpose

Conceptual understanding

A concept is a “big idea”—a principle or notion that is enduring, the significance of which goes beyond particular origins, subject matter or place in time. Concepts represent the vehicle for students’ inquiry into the issues and ideas of personal, local and global significance, providing the means by which they can explore the essence of language acquisition.

Concepts have an important place in the structure of knowledge that requires students and teachers to think with increasing complexity as they organize and relate facts and topics.

Concepts express understanding that students take with them into lifelong adventures of learning. They help students to develop principles, generalizations and theories. Students use conceptual understanding as they solve problems, analyse issues, and evaluate decisions that can have an impact on themselves, their communities and the wider world.

In the MYP, conceptual understanding is framed by prescribed key and related concepts. Teachers must use these concepts to develop the curriculum. Schools may identify and develop additional concepts to meet local circumstances and curriculum requirements.

Key concepts

Key concepts promote the development of a broad curriculum. They represent big ideas that are both relevant within and across disciplines and subjects. Inquiry into key concepts can facilitate connections between and among:

- courses within the language acquisition subject group (interdisciplinary learning)
- other subject groups (interdisciplinary learning).

These key concepts provide a framework for language acquisition, informing units of work and helping to organize teaching and learning.

Communication

Communication is the exchange or transfer of signals, facts, ideas and symbols. It requires a sender, a message and an intended receiver. Communication involves the activity of conveying information or meaning. Effective communication requires a common “language” (which may be written, spoken or non verbal).

Through the exploration of language and the process of learning language, we exchange, express and transform information, facts, ideas, meanings and opinions. Communication is the basis of what makes us human and bridges communities across the globe; it is the essence of this discipline.

Connections

Connections are links, bonds and relationships among people, objects, organisms or ideas.

Linguistic and literary connections exist across time, cultures and across oral, visual and written texts. This concept is central to the study of language and allows for the exploration of language, applying knowledge of, and about, the language, and relationships between text, creator and audience.

Creativity

Creativity is the process of generating novel ideas and considering existing ideas from new perspectives. Creativity includes the ability to recognize the value of ideas when developing innovative responses to problems; it may be evident in process as well as outcomes, products or solutions. Creativity is nurtured through the process of learning language as this process involves us in divergent thinking, applying ideas, taking risks and expressing ourselves in order to relate to, and interact with, the world.

Culture

Culture encompasses a range of learned and shared beliefs, values, interests, attitudes, products, ways of knowing and patterns of behaviour created by human communities. The concept of culture is dynamic and organic.

Learning the language of a community provides opportunities to embrace diversity, to interact with sensitivity and empathy, and to participate in meaningful global interactions, which in turn develops sociocultural competence and intercultural awareness leading to international-mindedness.

Other key concepts can also be important in language acquisition, including identity, perspective, form, time, place and space

Related concepts

Related concepts promote deep learning. They are grounded in specific disciplines and are useful for exploring key concepts in greater detail. Inquiry into related concepts helps students develop more complex and sophisticated conceptual understanding. Related concepts may arise from the subject matter of a unit or the craft of a subject—its features and processes.

Phases 1–2		
Context	Meaning	Purpose
Conventions	Message	Structure
Form	Patterns	Word choice
Phases 3–4		
Audience	Function	Point of view
Context	Idiom	Purpose
Conventions	Meaning	Structure
Empathy	Message	Word choice
Phases 5–6		
Argument	Empathy	Purpose
Audience	Idiom	Stylistic choices
Bias	Inference	Theme
Context	Point of view	Voice

Global contexts for teaching and learning

Global contexts direct learning towards independent and shared inquiry into our common humanity and shared guardianship of the planet. Using the world as the broadest context for learning, MYP mathematics can develop meaningful explorations of:

- identities and relationships
Who I am? Who are we?
- orientation in space and time
What is the meaning of ‘when’ and ‘where’?
- personal and cultural expression
What is the nature and purpose of creative expression?
- scientific and technical innovation
How do we understand the world in which we live?
- globalization and sustainability
How is everything connected?
- fairness and development
What are the consequences of our common humanity?

Course Content and MYP Units

(See attachments)



