
**GREEK LANGUAGE
AND CULTURE
15-3Y, 25-3Y, 35-3Y
3 YEAR COURSE SERIES**

This Greek Language and Culture three-year (3y) Course Series is intended for students who have taken our community courses and have decided to further their studies in Greek language and culture. Students who are relatively new to the Greek language and wish to take this course series, can still do so and we can make the necessary accommodations according to that student's prior knowledge and learning abilities

SUBMITTED BY:

HELLENIC SOCIETY OF CALGARY AND DISTRICT

FOR THE

GREEK COMMUNITY SCHOOL

GREEK LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

**15-3Y, 25-3Y, 35-3Y
3 YEAR COURSE SERIES**

This Greek language and Culture Three-year (3y) course series is intended for students who have had some exposure to the Greek language and also accommodates those that are beginning their study of Greek language and culture in senior high school.

INTRODUCTION

Global Citizenship

Preparing youth to meet the challenges of the new millennium, in a world that is increasingly interdependent, is one of the more important objectives of language education.

Globalization and our multicultural society have increased the need for knowledge of other languages and cultures for effective communication, for better human relations within our own diverse Canadian society, and for a competitive edge in the shrinking world of economics.

Through the study of languages, students learn to recognize, respect and appreciate the cultural diversity of Canadian society and the countries of the world.

Learning Greek, just as learning any other language, develops thinking skills and learning strategies that are transferable to other learning situations.

Knowledge of Greek is helpful for understanding the development of European culture. The study of Greek also develops awareness of, and sensitivity to, the cultural and linguistic diversity of Canadian society.

A Means of Communication

Communication is the fundamental basis for human relationships. Greek is learned to enable communication with Greek speakers, but it is also useful in many fields of endeavour, including the study language, politics, education, philosophy, science and the arts. Greece, as a modern industrialized country, attracts millions of people from every corner of the globe to its shores for its extensive history, its physical beauty, and for many other reasons.

Millions of Greeks have migrated to many different countries in the last two centuries. Language and culture have been retained wherever Greeks have settled. Canada, the United States, Australia and Germany are a few examples of countries where Greek culture has flourished and where the language has been retained.

Personal and Cognitive Benefits

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that learning another language contributes to the development of first language skills and enhances not only vocabulary but improves cognitive functioning. Learning a second language increases the ability to conceptualize and to think abstractly; and it fosters more cognitive flexibility, greater divergent thinking, creativity and metalinguistic competence.

Maintaining Language Skills and Cultural Connections

For those students who already have some knowledge of Greek or a family connection to the culture, there is the opportunity to renew contact with the language, culture and heritage.

Economic Benefits

In today's world, knowledge of another language and culture in general, and Greek language and culture in particular, is very valuable. It can open the door to exciting career opportunities in almost every kind of business, industry and profession. Indeed, the knowledge of another language and culture enables people to communicate and interact effectively in the global marketplace and workplace.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following statements are assumptions that have guided the development process of this course series.

- 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 Greek 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 Greek and develop literacy skills in the language. It is also true for students who have no cultural or linguistic background in Greek and are studying Greek as a second language.

THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The aim of this course series is the development of communicative competence in Greek.

Four Components

For the purposes of this course series, 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 Greek-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 course series.

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.

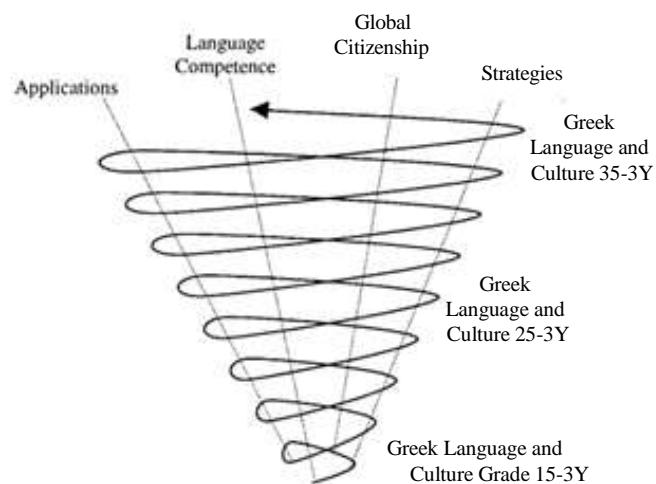
Interpretation is receptive communication of oral and written messages in contexts where the listener or reader is not in direct contact with the creator of the message. While there is no opportunity to ask for clarification, there is sometimes the possibility of rereading or listening again, consulting 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 program, 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 COURSE SERIES

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 course series and are based on the conceptual model outlined above.

Applications [A]

- Students will use Greek in a variety of situations and for a variety of purposes.
- Students will use Greek effectively and

Language Competence [LC]

- Students will use Greek effectively and competently.

Global Citizenship [GC]

- Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective global citizens, through the exploration of the cultures of the Greek-speaking world.

Strategies [S]

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

The order in which the general outcomes are presented in the course series 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 course. 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 course. However, an outcome for a particular course 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

<h2>Applications</h2>  <p>Students will use Greek in a variety of situations and for a variety of purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A-1 to receive and impart 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 	<h2>Language Competence</h2>  <p>Students will use Greek effectively and competently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC-1 attend to form LC-2 interpret and produce oral and written texts LC-3 apply knowledge of the sociocultural context LC-4 apply knowledge of how the Greek language is organized, structured and sequenced
<h2>Global Citizenship</h2>  <p>Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective global citizens, through the exploration of the cultures of the Greek-speaking world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GC-1 historical and contemporary elements of Greek-speaking cultures GC-2 appreciating diversity GC-3 personal and career opportunities 	<h2>Strategies</h2>  <p>Students will know and use various strategies to maximize the effectiveness of learning and communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S-1 language learning S-2 language use S-3 general learning

Guide to Reading the Course Series

General Outcome for Applications

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

cluster heading for specific outcomes

A-6 for imaginative purposes and personal enjoyment

Greek Language and Culture 15

Greek Language and Culture 25

Greek Language and Culture 35

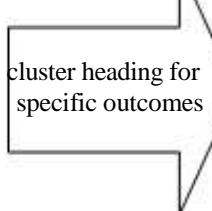
Students will be able to:

<p>a.. use A-6.1 humour/fun Greek for fun and to humour; e.g., interpret humorous songs and poems</p>	<p>a. use Greek for fun and to interpret and express humour; e.g., learn and perform songs, dances and short plays</p>	<p>a. use Greek for fun and to interpret and express humour in a variety of situations, e.g. perform dances, write a short poem, etc.</p>
<p>a. engage in A-6.2 creative/aesthetic purposes creative language activities; e.g., create a picture/story with captions</p>	<p>a. use Greek creatively and for aesthetic purposes; e.g., write new words to a known melody, or create a rap</p>	<p>a. use Greek creatively and for aesthetic purposes</p>
<p>a. use Greek A-6.3 personal enjoyment for personal enjoyment; e.g. listening to Greek songs, etc.</p>	<p>a. use Greek for personal enjoyment; e.g., listening to Greek songs, watching Greek programming through television or internet, etc.</p>	<p>a. use Greek for personal enjoyment in a variety of situations; e.g. listening to Greek songs, watching Greek programming, exchanging letters or email with a pen pal, etc</p>

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

strand headings for
specific outcomes

specific outcome statements for each course

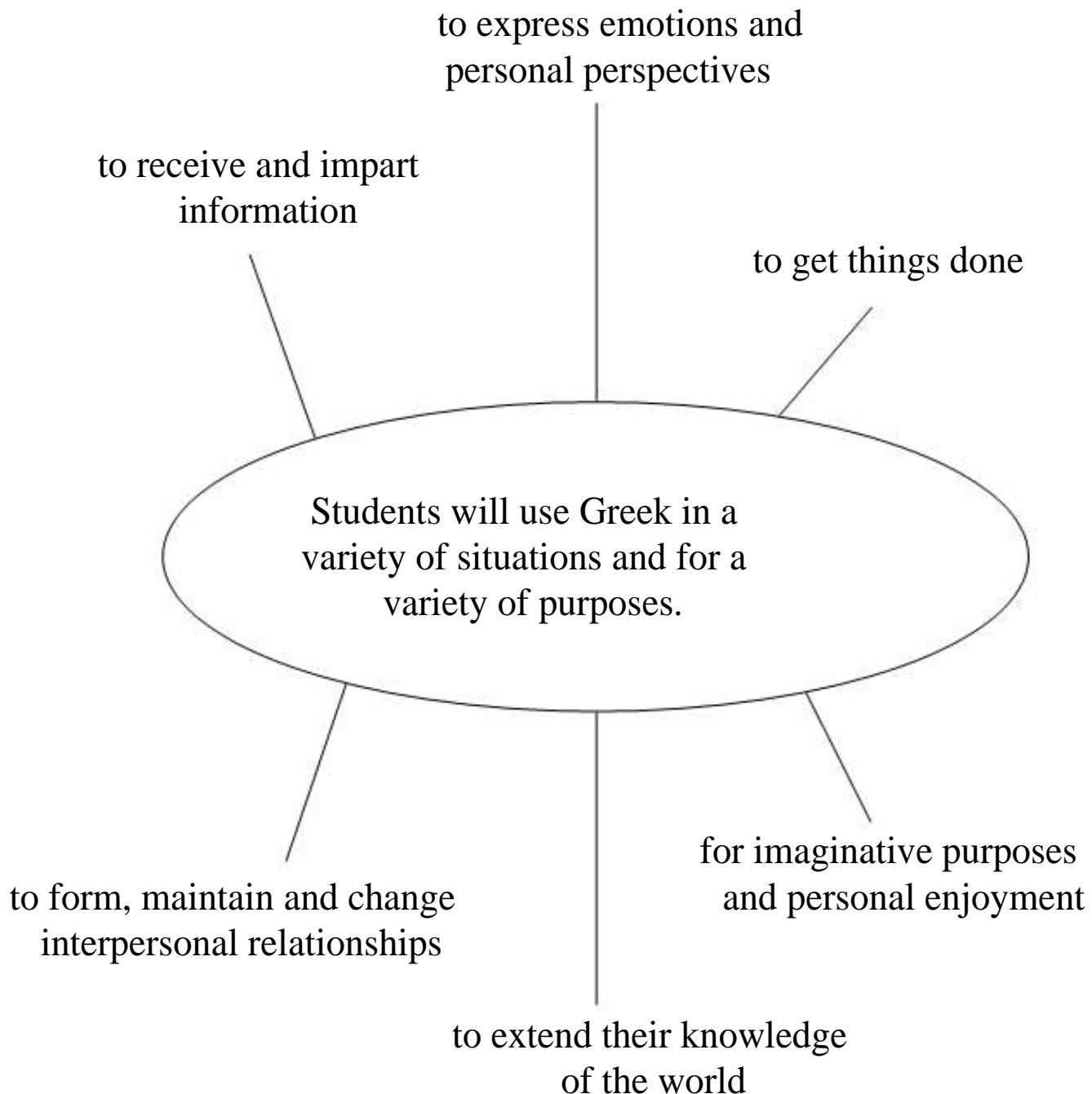


interpret

read each page horizontally for developmental flow of
outcomes from course to course



Applications



APPLICATIONS

The specific outcomes under the heading Applications deal with what the students will be able to do with the Greek 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 course to course. 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 language 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 Greek 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 course. 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 Greek in a variety of **situations** and for a variety of **purposes**.

A-1 to receive and impart information

Greek Language and
Culture 15

Greek Language and
Culture 25

Greek Language and
Culture 35

Students will be able to:

A-1.1
share factual
information

- a. identify people, places and things
 - b. ask for and provide basic information
 - c. respond to simple questions
 - d. use comparisons
- a. describe people, places and things and actions
 - b. ask for and provide information on various familiar topics

- a. provide detailed information on several aspects of a topic.
eg. a report or a biography

A-2 to express emotions and personal perspectives

Students will be able to:

A-2.1
share ideas, thoughts,
opinions, preferences

- a. express a simple personal response or personal preference
e.g. approval, disapproval
likes, dislikes
 - b. identify favourite people, places, things and activities
- a. express a personal response or preference to a variety of familiar situations
eg. approval, disapproval
likes, dislikes
 - b. record, share and compare thoughts and ideas with others

- a. inquire about and express a personal response or preference with supporting reasons

A-2.2
share emotions, feelings

- a. identify, respond to and express emotions and feelings in familiar contexts
 - b. compare the expression of emotions and feelings in a variety of informal situations
- a. express emotions or feelings in formal situations
eg. communicate a complaint, appropriately, in a store or restaurant.
 - b. record and share personal experiences involving an emotion or feeling

- a. compare the expression of emotions and feelings in formal and informal situations

General Outcome for Applications

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

A-3 to get things done

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
A-3.1 guide actions of others	a. indicate basic needs and wants b. give and respond to simple oral instructions c. suggest a course of action, make and respond to suggestions in familiar situations	a. ask for, grant or withhold permission or make simple requests b. make and respond to suggestions or requests in formal situations; e.g., in a bank, department store, restaurant	a. give and respond to advice and warnings b. give and follow a sequence of instructions
A-3.2 state personal actions	a. respond to instructions b. state personal actions in the present tense c. express intention in a variety of situations	a. express a wish or desire to do something in the past and present or future b. accept or decline an offer or invitation, giving an explanation	a. state personal actions in the past, present or future b. express an ability or inability to do something
A-3.3 manage group actions	a. manage turn taking b. express disagreement in an appropriate way c. express appreciation, enthusiasm, support and respect for contributions of others	a. suggest, initiate or direct action in group activities b. assume a variety of roles and responsibilities as group members c. express appreciation, enthusiasm, support and respect for contributions of others	a. take on a leadership role in small-group projects b. paraphrase and elaborate on another member's contribution c. express appreciation, enthusiasm, support and respect of or contributions of others

A-4 to form, maintain and change interpersonal relationships

	Students will be able to:		
A-4.1 manage personal relationships	a. exchange greetings, farewells and basic information; e.g. name age, common likes, dislikes b. introduce new acquaintances initiate relationships	a. talk about themselves, and demonstrate an interest when others are talking. b. use proper social skills; e.g. give compliments, make or respectfully break social engagements , etc.	a. participate in casual exchanges with classmates b. use routine means of interpersonal communications; e.g. telephone calls, e-mails, etc. c. offer and respond to congratulations, and express sympathy or regret

General Outcome for Applications

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

A-5 to extend their knowledge of the world

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
A-5.1 discover and explore	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. ask questions to gain knowledge and clarify understandingb. explore meaning in a variety of ways; e.g., drawing a diagram, making a model, rephrasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. make personal observations and share or present themb. explore classification systems and develop criteria for categoriesc. discover relationships and patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. explore connections among and gain new insights into familiar topics; e.g., using analogy, brainstorming
A-5.2 gather and organize information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. gather simple information from several sources; e.g. print, multimedia, human, etc.b. organize, and summarize simple information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. gather information using a prepared format; e.g. interview people using prepared questions.b. record observations, identify sources of informationc. share information and/or personal knowledge about a topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. gather information from a variety of sources.b. compare, contrast, identify key ideas, summarize and paraphrasec. organize and manipulate information into other forms to <u>create meaning</u>; e.g. tables, diagrams, story maps, etc.
A-5.3 solve problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. describe a problem, and propose simple solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. generate and evaluate alternative solutions to problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. use information collected from various sources to solve problems
A-5.4 explore opinions and values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. listen attentively to the opinions expressed by othersb. respond sensitively to the ideas and opinions of others.c. explore how values influence behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. gather opinions and also express their own opinion on a topic within their direct experienceb. recognise differences of opinionc. distinguish fact from opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. provide reasons for their position on an issue

General Outcome for Applications

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

A-6 for imaginative purposes and personal enjoyment

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
A-6.1 humour/fun	a. use Greek for fun and to interpret humour; e.g., interpret humorous songs and poems	a. use Greek for fun and to interpret and express humour; e.g., learn and perform songs, dances and short plays	a. use Greek for fun and to interpret and express humour in a variety of situations, e.g. perform dances, write a short poem, etc.
A-6.2 creative/aesthetic purposes	a. engage in creative, aesthetic language activities; e.g., create a picture story with captions, or create and perform a simple skit	a. use Greek creatively and for aesthetic purposes; e.g., write new words to a known melody, or create a rap	a. use Greek creatively and for aesthetic purposes
A-6.3 personal enjoyment	a. use Greek for personal enjoyment; e.g. listening to Greek songs, etc.	a. use Greek for personal enjoyment; e.g., listening to Greek songs, watching Greek programming through television or internet, etc.	a. use Greek for personal enjoyment in a variety of situations; e.g. listening to Greek songs, watching Greek programming , exchanging letters or email with a pen pal, etc

Language Competence



attend to form

interpret and produce
oral and written texts

Students will use Greek
effectively and competently.

apply knowledge of the
sociocultural context

apply knowledge of how
the Greek language 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 Greek 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 course to course. Each strand deals with a single aspect of language competence. For example, under the cluster heading “attend to form,” there is a strand 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 learning activities that focus on meaningful uses of the Greek 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 Greek effectively and competently.

LC-1 attend to form

Greek Language and
Culture 15

Greek Language and
Culture 25

Greek Language and
Culture 35

Students will be able to:

LC-1.1 Phonology

- a. pronounce common words and phrases comprehensibly

- a. use intonation, stress and rhythm appropriately when using familiar words or phrases

- a. pronounce unfamiliar words
b. identify and reproduce sound distinctions that are important for meaning

- b. recognise and use intonation to express meaning
c. distinguish particular sounds, stress patterns and intonation

- b. recognize some of the effects that intonation and stress have in different situations; e.g. asking a question, making a statement

LC-1.2 Orthography

- a. recognise basic spelling rules and use mechanical conventions with reasonable accuracy

- a. apply basic spelling rules and use basic mechanical conventions; e.g. capitalization, punctuation with some accuracy

- a. apply common spelling rules and mechanical conventions with some consistency and accuracy.

LC – 1.3 Lexicon

- a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including:
 accomplished artists
 shopping & fashion
 favourite meals/cooking
 healthy living

- a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including:
 movies
 interesting occupations
 Greek architectural achievements
 protecting the environment

- a. use a repertoire of words and phrases in familiar contexts, within a variety of lexical fields, including:
 accomplished athletes
 Greek & Canadian traditions
 Historical moments and their impact
 traveling

any other lexical fields that meet their needs & interests

any other lexical fields that meet their needs & interests

any other lexical fields that meet their needs & interests

- b. recognize that one word may have multiple meanings

- b. use suitable words to enhance the effectiveness of speech/writing

- c. identify words that can enhance the effectiveness of speech in familiar situations

- b. use suitable words to enhance the effectiveness of speech/writing in familiar situations

(continued)

General Outcome for Language Competence
Students will use Greek effectively and competently

LC-1 attend to form

**Greek Language
and Culture 15-3Y**

**Greek Language
and Culture 25-3Y**

**Greek Language
and Culture 35-3Y**

Students will be able to:

LC-1.4 grammatical elements	a. recognize and use, in modelled situations*, the following grammatical elements:
	* Modelled Situations: <i>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.</i>
	b. use, in structured situations**, the following grammatical elements:
	** Structured Situations: <i>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.</i>
	c. use, independently and consistently***, the following grammatical elements:
*** Independently and Consistently: <i>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.</i>	

Note: For complete table by grade, see *Appendix i*.

(continued...)

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

LC-2 interpret and produce oral and written texts

Greek Language and
 Culture 15

Greek Language and
 Culture 25

Greek Language and
 Culture 35

Students will be able to:

LC-2.1 oral interpretation	a. understand the meaning of short oral texts in guided situations	a. understand short oral texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand the main point and some supporting details of oral texts on familiar topics
LC-2.2 written interpretation	a. understand the main point and some supporting details of written texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand the main point and supporting details of written texts on familiar topics in guided situations	a. understand the main point and specific details of written texts on a variety of familiar topics
LC-2.3 visual interpretation	a. derive meaning from a variety of visual elements in a variety of media in guided situations	a. interpret visual elements in a variety of media in guided and unguided situations	a. interpret visual elements in a variety of media, and identify techniques; e.g., the purposes, intended audiences, messages and points of view
LC-2.4 oral production	a. produce oral texts on familiar topics, providing some detail in guided situations	a. produce oral texts on familiar topics, providing several details to support the main point in guided and unguided situations	a. produce oral texts on familiar topics spontaneously and independently, providing a some details to support the main point
LC-2.5 interactive fluency	a. engage in short interactions on familiar topics	a. manage simple, spontaneous, routine interactions, asking for repetition or clarification	a. engage in spontaneous exchanges in a variety of familiar situations
LC-2.6 written production	a. produce short, simple written texts in guided situations	a. produce a variety of short, simple written texts in guided and unguided situations	a. produce written texts on a variety of familiar topics in guided situations and unguided situations
LC-2.7 representation	a. express meaning through the use of a variety of visual elements in guided situations; e.g., advertising, brochures, graphs, charts, fine arts, etc.	a. express meaning through the use of visual elements in a variety of media in guided and unguided situations	a. explore a variety of ways that meaning can be expressed through the visual elements in a variety of media in guided and unguided situations

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

LC-3 apply knowledge of the sociocultural context

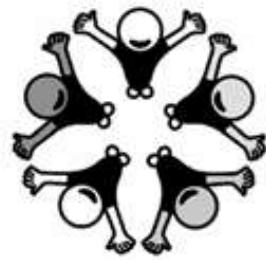
	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
LC-3.1 register	a. explore formal and informal uses of language in a variety of contexts	a. adjust language to social situations and purpose with some guidance	a. use the appropriate level of formality with a variety of people in a variety of contexts
LC-3.2 idiomatic expressions	a. understand and use some simple idiomatic expressions	a. explore and interpret idiomatic expressions in popular, contemporary culture	a. interpret unfamiliar idiomatic expressions, and use learned idiomatic expressions appropriately in a variety of situations
LC-3.3 variations in language	a. recognize influences resulting in variations in language; e.g. age, geographical region	a. experiment with some variations in language	a. experiment with and use some variations in language
LC-3.4 social conventions	a. explore and use learned social conventions appropriate to familiar situations e.g. handshake, kiss on both cheeks	a. interpret and use learned social conventions in various situations	a. interpret and use a variety of formal and informal social conventions
LC-3.5 nonverbal communication	a. explore and understand appropriate nonverbal behaviours in a variety of familiar contexts; e.g. raising of eyebrows and raising of shoulders	a. recognize and use a variety of forms of appropriate nonverbal communication, with guidance	a. interpret and use a variety of forms of appropriate nonverbal communication

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

LC-4 apply knowledge of how the Greek language is organized, structured and sequenced

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
LC-4.1 cohesion/coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. link words or groups of words in simple ways b. explore and understand word order, sentence structure c. sequence elements of a series of events or a simple story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. link several sentences coherently b. recognize when word order is changed to show emphasis or change meaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. link simple texts coherently b. organize texts to indicate steps in a procedure or directions to follow c. use common conventions to structure texts; e.g. titles, paragraphs
LC-4.2 text forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognize a variety of simple oral and print text forms; e.g. letters, poems, stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognize a variety of oral and print text forms; e.g. recipes, invitations, poems articles b. use some simple text forms in their own productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. use knowledge of text forms to enhance interpretation and production of texts
LC-4.3 patterns of social interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. initiate and respond to basic social interaction patterns; e.g. questions-answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. use simple conventions to start and finish conversations and to manage turn taking b. initiate and respond to a variety of interaction patterns; e.g. agreement/disagreement accept, decline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. use wide range of social interaction patterns; e.g. phone calls, purchases, etc.

Global Citizenship



Historical and contemporary elements
of Greek-speaking cultures

Appreciating
diversity

Students will acquire the
knowledge, skills and attitudes
to be effective global citizens, through the
exploration of the cultures of the
Greek-speaking world.

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 course to course. Each strand deals with a single aspect of intercultural competence. For example, under the cluster heading “historical and contemporary elements of Greek-speaking cultures,” there are strands for the processes and methods of acquiring knowledge about Greek-speaking cultures, applications of that knowledge to aid comprehension and to communicate in appropriate ways, positive attitudes toward Greek-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 Greek-speaking cultures, it is more important for students to learn the processes and methods of accessing and analyzing cultural practices. Students will gain cultural knowledge in the process of developing these skills. In this way, if they encounter elements of the Greek-speaking cultures they have not learned about in class, they will have the skills and abilities to deal with them effectively and appropriately.

The “appreciating 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**, through the exploration of the cultures of the Greek-speaking world.

GC-1 historical and contemporary elements of Greek-speaking cultures

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
GC-1.1 accessing/analyzing cultural knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. formulate questions about elements of Greek cultures; e.g. interaction typical of people their own age b. explore and identify some elements of Greek culture; e.g., key historical events and their influence on contemporary ways of life and cultural values c. use basic research skills to find out about Greek culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify and use a variety of sources of information to find out about Greek culture b. explore and identify some elements of Greek culture; e.g., major ways of life historical and current events as a reflection of contemporary and cultural values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. organize and represent information about elements of Greek culture in a variety of ways b. explore and identify some elements of Greek culture; e.g., historical events, cultural values, attitudes and interests of people in various Greek cultures
GC-1.2 applying cultural knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. explore and identify some social aspects of Greek life; e.g., festivals, sports, celebrations b. understand behaviours that are different from their own; e.g., use of public transportation ferry, metro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. identify commonalities and differences between Greek culture and Canadian or other cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. apply knowledge of elements of Greek culture in interactions with people and texts; e.g., interpret historical references
GC-1.3 diversity within Greek-speaking cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. apply knowledge of Greek cultures to interpret similarities and differences among diverse groups within the culture (a look at Peloponnese and central Greece) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify different perspectives on diverse elements of Greek culture, and speculate on their origins; e.g., stereotypes within Greek cultures(a look at Crete, Aegean Islands and Ionian Islands) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. apply knowledge of diverse elements of Greek cultures, derived from a variety of sources, to interpret behaviours(a look at Macedonia, Thrace Epirus and Thessaly)
GC-1.4 valuing Greek-speaking cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify contributions of Greek-speaking cultures to own society and to global society b. participate in Greek cultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. explore contributions of Greek-speaking cultures to own society and to global society b. participate in Greek cultural activities and experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. seek out and use opportunities to interact with members of Greek cultures; e.g., exchange letters with a family or pen pal b. participate in Greek cultural activities and experiences

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**, through the exploration of the cultures of the Greek-speaking world.

GC-2 appreciating diversity

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
GC-2.1 awareness of first language	a. recognize similarities and differences between their language and Greek b. identify some words in their language that have been borrowed from Greek	a. compare written and oral variations in their language and Greek	a. identify areas of study in which words in their language have been borrowed from Greek
GC-2.2 general language knowledge	a. recognize that languages can be grouped into families based on common origins b. explore the variety of languages spoken by those around them	a. recognize that languages may have regional differences in pronunciation, vocabulary or structure	a. recognise that like Greek, languages evolve over time
GC-2.3 awareness of Canadian culture	a. identify some influences on the development of their personal identity	a. identify some of the past and present relationships between Greek cultures and their own; e.g., immigration, war, trade, travel	a. recognize that Canada is made up of many cultures compare some of their current situations to that of the Greek cultures in Canada
GC-2.4 general cultural knowledge	a. recognize some of the factors that affect the culture of a particular region	a. recognize that speakers of the same language may come from different cultural backgrounds	a. recognize that within any culture there are important differences in the way people speak and behave
GC-2.5 valuing diversity	a. recognize and acknowledge the value of different perspectives	a. identify the limitations of adopting a single perspective	a. seek out different perspectives from a variety of sources on the same topic
GC-2.6 intercultural skills	a. explore various strategies for interpersonal communication with people from different cultures	a. apply various strategies for interpersonal communication with people from different cultures	a. identify and use various strategies for interpersonal communication with people from different cultures

General Outcome for Global Citizenship

Students will acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be effective **global citizens**, through the exploration of the cultures of the Greek-speaking world.

GC-3 personal and career opportunities

Greek Language and Culture 15

Greek Language and Culture 25

Greek Language and Culture 35

Students will be able to:

GC-3.1 Greek language and Greek-speaking cultures	a. identify aspects of history, literature, arts and crafts of Greek culture that are of personal interest	a. identify some careers that use knowledge of the Greek language	a. explore opportunities for further education or careers related to the Greek language and Greek-speaking cultures
GC-3.2 cultural and linguistic diversity	a. suggest some reasons for learning Greek or other languages and learn about global cultures	a. identify some careers that use knowledge of international languages and cultures and that use intercultural skills	a. identify and discuss what it means to be in a workplace that embraces cultural and linguistic diversity and what advantages that workplace would have.

Strategies



Language learning

Language use

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

General learning

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 course to course. 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 in a particular course. 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 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 the Greek language and own language
- look for patterns and relationships
- use previously acquired knowledge to facilitate a learning task
- associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in Greek or in own language
- find information, using reference materials like dictionaries, textbooks and grammars
- use available technological aids to support language learning; e.g., cassette recorders, computers
- 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
- be aware of cognates whose meanings vary in different languages

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, reading and writing process
- decide in advance to attend to specific aspects of input
- listen or read for key words
- evaluate own 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 own speech and writing to check for persistent errors
- be aware of own strengths and weaknesses,
- identify own 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 non-acceptance by more experienced speakers
- participate actively in brainstorming and conferencing as prewriting and post-writing exercises
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks, and try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- repeat new words and expressions occurring in own 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 own rewards when successful

Language Use Strategies

Interactive

- use words from own 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 Greek
- acknowledge being spoken to
- interpret and use a variety of nonverbal cues to communicate; e.g., mime, pointing, gestures, drawing pictures
- indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally: raised eyebrows, blank look
- ask for clarification or repetition when something is not understood.
- use other speakers' words in subsequent conversations
- assess feedback from a conversation partner to recognize when a message has not been understood; e.g., raised eyebrows, blank look
- start again, using a different tactic, when communication breaks down.

- use a simple word similar to the concept to convey meaning, and possibly invite correction.
- invite others into the discussion
- ask for confirmation that a form used is correct.
- use a range of conversation openers, fillers, and hesitation devices to sustain conversations.
- use paraphrasing 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.
- self-correct if errors lead to misunderstandings.

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 is expected to be heard 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
- use key content words or discourse markers to follow an extended text
- reread several times to understand complex ideas
- summarize information gathered
- assess own 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 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 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; e.g., personal and commercial dictionaries, checklists, grammars
- take notes when reading or listening to assist in producing own text
- revise and correct final version of text
- use paraphrasing 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 on the farm and animals in the safari.
- 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
- record key words and concepts in abbreviated form—verbal, graphic or numerical—to assist with performance of a learning task
- 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 own efforts can affect learning
- reflect upon own thinking processes and how you learn
- divide an overall learning task into a number of subtasks
- make a plan in advance about how to approach a task
- identify own needs and interests
- manage own physical working environment
- develop criteria for evaluating own work
- work with others to monitor own learning
- take responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluating learning experiences

Social/Affective

- watch others' actions and copy them
- seek help from others
- follow own 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; e.g., offer encouragement, praise, ideas
- take part in group problem-solving processes
- use self-talk to feel competent to do the task
- be willing to take risks, and try unfamiliar tasks and approaches
- monitor own level of anxiety about learning tasks, and take measures to lower it if necessary; e.g., deep breathing, laughter
- use social interaction skills to enhance group learning activities

General Outcome for Strategies

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

S-1 language learning

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
S-1.1 cognitive	a. identify and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., associate new words or expressions with familiar ones, either in Greek or in own language, connect them to a familiar visual image	a. select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g. group together sets of things with similar characteristics.	a. select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations; e.g., use word maps, diagrams, charts or other graphic representations to make information easier to understand and remember
S-1.2 metacognitive	a. identify and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., evaluate own performance in the form of a rubric or demonstrate comprehension at the end of a task	a. select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to reflect on language learning; e.g., experience various methods of language acquisition and identify one or more considered to be particularly useful personally	a. select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations; e.g., be aware of the potential of learning through direct exposure to the language, reflect on one's own success with language acquisition and perhaps how to improve it
S-1.3 social/affective	a. identify and use several social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., seek help from others, get feedback on tasks	a. select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance language learning; e.g., take risks, try unfamiliar tasks and approaches	a. select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance language learning in a variety of situations; e.g., participate actively in group work and in decision making

Further examples of language learning strategies are available on pages 26 and 27.

General Outcome for Strategies

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

S-2 language use

	Greek Language and Culture 15	Greek Language and Culture 25	Greek Language and Culture 35
Students will be able to:			
S-2.1 interactive	a. use simple interactive strategies with guidance; e.g., invite others into discussions, indicate lack of understanding verbally or nonverbally	a. identify and use a variety of interactive strategies to maintain communication	a. select and use appropriate interactive strategies in a variety of situations; e.g., repeat part of what someone has said to confirm mutual understanding, self-correct if errors lead to misunderstanding
S-2.2 interpretive	a. identify and use simple interpretive strategies; e.g., use illustrations, gestures and intonation to aid comprehension	a. select and use a variety of interpretive strategies; e.g., use key content words or expressions, use prior knowledge to help with unfamiliar situations	a. select and use appropriate interpretive strategies in a variety of situations; e.g., reread several times to understand complex ideas
S-2.3 productive	a. identify and use a variety of simple productive strategies; e.g., use words in the immediate environment	a. select and use a variety of productive strategies; e.g., use knowledge of vocabulary and sentence patterns to form new sentences	a. select and use appropriate productive strategies in a variety of situations; e.g., regular use of the language with classmates to increase vocabulary

Further examples of language use strategies are available on pages 27 and 28.

General Outcome for Strategies

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

S-3 general learning

Greek Language and Culture 15

Greek Language and Culture 25

Greek Language and Culture 35

Students will be able to:

S-3.1 cognitive	a. identify and use simple cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., use mental images to remember new information	a. select and use a variety of cognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., write down key words and concepts	a. select and use appropriate cognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations; e.g., connect what is already known to what is being learned
S-3.2 metacognitive	a. identify and use a simple metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., set up an environment favourable to learning	a. select and use a variety of metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., develop criteria for evaluating one's own work	a. select and use appropriate metacognitive strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations; e.g., take responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluating learning experiences
S-3.3 social/affective	a. identify and use simple social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., use encouragement and praise to help peers	a. select and use a variety of social and affective strategies to enhance general learning; e.g., take part in group problem-solving processes	a. select and use appropriate social and affective strategies to enhance general learning in a variety of situations; e.g., trying unfamiliar tasks

Further examples of general learning strategies are available on pages 28 and 29.