# **ANDRAGOGICAL GUIDE**

## **ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

**REVISED JUNE 1995** 



# ANDRAGOGICAL GUIDE

## **ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE**

## **COURSES:**

ANG-1001-6

ANG-2001-6

ANG-3007-6

ANG-4036-6

ANG-5054-6

ANG-5055-6

**ANG-5064-6** 

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## 1.0 THE PROGRAM

### 1.1 PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The general program is composed of seven levels, from ANG-1001-6 to ANG-5064-6:

Level I	ANG-1001-6	Low beginner
Level II	ANG-2001-6	Beginner
Level III	ANG-3007-6	High beginner
Level IV	ANG-4036-6	Low intermediate
Level V	ANG-5054-6	Intermediate
Level VI	ANG-5055-6	Advanced I (General communication)
Level VII	ANG-5064-6	Advanced II (General communication)

The level required of students in order to obtain a Secondary School Diploma and the number of optional credits in a second language are determined by the "Basic school regulation respecting educational services for adults in general education" (Order in Council 732-94).

### 1.2 COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH

The global objective of the adult English as a Second Language program is:

At the end of his/her secondary education, the adult student will be able to use the English language to communicate adequately in a wide variety of real-life situations he/she might reasonably be expected to encounter in the North American context.

The specific language-learning objectives have been determined by analysing situations in which adults learning English most often find themselves: in class, at the store, listening to the radio or at work. For example, in class, a person would

need to understand the teacher's instructions and perhaps express a lack of understanding. Listening to the radio, a person would need to understand key words such as the day's high in a weather forecast or the main idea of a news report.

This "communicative approach" determines the curriculum in order to respond to students' needs in using language. It differs from traditional approaches in the importance it attributes to the following principles.

#### FOCUS ON THE MESSAGE

Throughout the program the focus must be placed on the successful communication of the message rather than the form the language should take. This presupposes accepting certain errors that do not hinder communication. All teachers have had students whose knowledge of English far surpasses their willingness to express themselves. Our pre-occupation with "correctness" has discouraged many from attempting to communicate unless absolutely sure of the form the utterance should take.

Placing emphasis on the message does not preclude correcting students' mistakes. However, sound principles should be considered. Firstly, such correcting must take into account that the expected level of comprehension will always exceed the students' level of expression. This is reflected in the sample language exponents that accompany each objective and that identify the utterances required for comprehension and expression.

Secondly, the teacher should not interrupt a situation in which real communication is taking place to correct an error of form. Errors which are easily corrected, or which may lead to confusion, can be pointed out once the activity is over.

Thirdly, the students' own expectations must be taken into account. One student, intent on communicating a personal message, may simply need the recognition that he or she was understood while another, intent on perfecting his or her skills, will want to know the mistakes so as to improve his or her fluency in the future.

#### COMMUNICATE A SIGNIFICANT MESSAGE

Concurrent with a shift in importance from form to message is an increased emphasis on the content of the message. Simply stated, if the message is of no interest, no one will listen.

Teachers are aware of the dangers of asking identical questions to each student in the class. The students daydream until it is their turn. Similarly, when the answer to a given question is common knowledge, the degree of participation and concentration is low. In fact, the only interest the students may show is if they can guess what the teacher wants them to say. In addition, if the subject itself happens to be of little interest, it will demotivate the students even further.

The communicative approach requires that there be an "information gap"; that in every communicative context, those communicating have some information to pass on or to discover.

Here is a concrete example: the students are learning to give and understand directions inside a building. One approach would be to pass out a map of the school and have students give and follow directions to a certain place or, more actively, have them give actual directions to the cafeteria, the office, etc. However, while this may be good practice in comprehension and expression and may possibly teach new vocabulary, the students are not actually receiving any "real" information. They already know the school.

Another approach would be to create an "information gap" and a problem which can only be solved by communicating the missing information. In such a case, students must find a given message, such as a name on an office door written a piece of on masking tape and placed at eye level somewhere in the school. The class is divided into two's. One person in each pair writes down a message, leaves his or her partner, hides the message and then returns to give the partner instructions as to location of the message. The partner listens, asks questions and has five minutes to return with the message. In such an exercise the context resembles real life; listening is crucial and comprehension determines success.

Another way of encouraging the communication of significant messages is by introducing topics that are of interest to a significant portion of the class. As soon as students are genuinely curious about what someone has to say or show a real desire to communicate something of interest to fellow learners, the situation requiring communication is created.

Role-playing, problem solving, games, jig-saw type information gap activities and debates are some of the best ways to structure communicative activities.

#### CREATE A MEANINGFUL CONTEXT

A third characteristic of the communicative approach is the placing of all learning activities within a context that is meaningful to students.

Students must not only have a reason to communicate, a desire to communicate, but also an understanding of how an activity relates to an actual real-life situation that they have previously experienced. When the context is meaningful, students are able to refer to their own experience and knowledge in order to <u>anticipate</u>. For example, all students have read travel brochures written in their native languages communicating simple information about local services and things to do. When faced with similar documents in English, this prior knowledge must be evoked so that students can predict the nature of the information to which they will be exposed. Such anticipation is possible only in those contexts which are meaningful to students.

The common core of objectives deals with situations and authentic texts judged to be most pertinent to a large number of adults in Québec. The objectives offer a certain flexibility to teachers who can adapt the syllabus to their particular group. As with any general program, minor adjustments will have to be made to the suggested settings, roles and topics to tailor them to the group's needs and interests.

#### **USE AUTHENTIC LANGUAGE**

Since this program attempts to enable students to communicate in real-life situations in which they are presented with authentic oral and written texts, the language exponents must reflect common usage. Therefore, written communication will follow the rules commonly ascribed to written English – in large part, structurally correct – and oral communication will reflect the spoken language of our times. "Got a light?" and "See you later" are presented as perfectly acceptable ways of communicating. The expanded forms "Do you have a match?" and "I will see you later" need only be explained to those students who question the structural basis for the utterances.

Again it is important to note that comprehension and expression place considerably different demands on students. They must understand a variety of expressions communicating an idea. The setting, their relationship with the speaker, the speaker's own accent, language and mood all affect what exponent is chosen. The listener must be ready for anything. On the other hand, to express the idea, students need only know one expression and it will be successful, even if not totally appropriate to all situations.

The suggested language exponents are varied but the teacher must keep in mind that students should be exposed to a rich linguistic environment.

#### BRING THE WORLD INTO THE CLASSROOM

With rare exceptions, the class will not be able to move out into the community. For a significant portion of the students, the surrounding community is francophone and not a valuable linguistic resource for English second language learning.

Nevertheless, where the goal is to provide skills to function in real-life situations, every attempt must be made to introduce authenticity into the class. All objectives have a practical goal in mind. All written documents are ones the students could conceivably encounter given their level of English. All oral dialogues are models for conversations which achieve certain functional goals.

The teacher is encouraged to reproduce authentic situations by setting concrete contexts for language-learning activities. Theatre props, varied English-language documents and cultural information are all elements which add significance to the classroom.

The teacher who can tap the combined resources of the students when exchanging information, attitudes and opinions on topics of interest to them is well on the way to bringing in that touch of "real life" which brings the language classroom alive. It is when students forget that they are learning "a language" that real learning takes place.

### 1.3 ROLE OF TRADITIONAL APPROACHES

Grammar does not play the pre-eminent role that it did in the structural approach. The relative complexity of grammatical concepts no longer forms the unit of organization for the program as a whole. However, the communicative approach in no way precludes using the traditional techniques associated with such an approach. In fact, making language comprehensible to the students through clear explanations of its structure remains a valuable tool for the teacher. Similarly, learning language through frequent repetition retains its usefulness in a communicative approach.

The conscientious teacher will inevitably ask, "Can I still teach grammar?" Is it all right to do repetitive drills?" The answer to both these questions is yes, but to be consistent with the principles of the communicative approach outlined in 1.2 such activities should be approached from a different perspective.

Most importantly, as learning grammatical concepts is not in itself an objective of the program, grammatical knowledge should be considered as one tool among many needed to successfully communicate a message.

The program takes grammar into account by identifying those concepts which will be useful to achieve each intermediate objective. For example, at level ANG–2001–6, Setting 1, "In a Social Setting", objective 2.12, "The adult student will be able to accept or decline an invitation and give simple reasons for refusing", the

concept of capability is introduced with the modal "can". However, the student may well find ways to successfully accept or decline an invitation using other structures. Therefore the modal "can" becomes a helpful tool available to the student, but not a learning objective in itself.

A section entitled "Minimum Linguistic Content" that lists the concepts useful to students for purposes of oral and written production at each level can be found in the following guide.

Teachers may choose to develop some of the more important grammatical concepts at opportune times. For example, at level ANG–3007–6, Setting 1, "In a Social Setting", objective 3.2, "The adult student will be able to find out about or describe past, present or future activities", different forms of the past tense may be explained to enable the student to more easily describe past activities to a friend. The teacher should feel free to introduce grammatical concepts (as well as concepts in semantics or pronunciation) when the needs of the students justify it. On many occasions, the teacher will be able to rely on grammatical explanations to explain apparent contradictions in form, to draw useful parallels or to point out similarities of structure in different contexts. Some students may ask their teacher to provide grammatical analysis for certain questions or to explain rules or tricks on how the English language works. Some may continually attempt to understand English through an analytic comparison with their own language, and will benefit greatly from the teacher's clarifications at a moment when the grasp of the structural make-up of the language is within reach.

However, before students are ready to make such analysis, they will need to have processed a lot of raw language. Only after enough exposure to authentic English in communicative situations will students benefit in a lasting way from the formal structuring of the language.

Not all students will rely to the same extent, nor at the same moment, on the support of structural analysis. The teacher will have to be sensitive to the progress of students.

An example of the change in focus is the conditional tense. In the former program the conditional was introduced at Level IV in the context of "if" clauses. In the

present program, students would first be introduced to "I'd like..." at the first level when requesting information or services and a little later when discussing likes and dislikes. Students may want to know the purpose of the "'d". A simple explanation here would benefit some students. Others would simply accept "'d" as the polite way to make a request. Others would not be sufficiently accustomed to the structure to be able to use it and would employ other forms of requesting. Thus the "'d" with the verb "like" is introduced not because it exists in a structural hierarchy, but because it is useful to communicate. After using this structure in sufficiently varied circumstances to permit them to analyze its use in general terms, the students will begin to experiment with it in other situations and test its effectiveness as a tool for communication.

## 1.4 PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

The overall objective of the program, which is to permit adult learners to communicate in real-life situations when they are likely to encounter, has pedagogical implications in the classroom.

In applying this program one must...

#### **CONSIDER ENGLISH AS THE LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION**

It may be very tempting for a teacher who is fluent in the students' mother tongue to revert to that language to explain difficult concepts. However, in a program which includes objectives such as understanding directions in class and communicating so as to express a lack of comprehension, it is essential that the teacher consider every exchange as a potential situation for developing communicative strategies – and use English in class. Many techniques are available to the teacher to make himself/herself understood. Repetition, rephrasing, simplification, giving examples, using synonyms or cognates, using proper names, gesturing or miming, making simple drawings and using facial expressions are strategies which second-language teachers exploit every day and which second language students should learn in order to better communicate. Does this imply that there is no place at all for explanations in the students' mother tongue? No,

there are occasions when explanations and gestures are not successful in imparting a difficult concept. A well-chosen word or phrase in the students' mother tongue can then be a valid teaching tool and very effective in economy of time. However, these interventions must be kept to a minimum so that the students are forced to develop listening abilities in order to understand.

#### ADAPT THE LANGUAGE OBJECTIVES TO THE NEEDS OF THE STUDENTS IN EACH GROUP

The objectives touch on universal themes such as health, housing, entertainment, employment and travel. Although learning materials are designed to be of interest to a large number of students, the teacher should be aware of the special needs of particular students. Introducing topics of local interest is crucial in sparking student interest. Teachers should not feel as though they are slaves to learning materials. Learning materials developed by the teacher in response to students' particular needs and interests will often be more effective than anything conceived for the general population.

## ENCOURAGE THE STUDENTS TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE TO THE LEARNING PROCESS

One of the richest facets of adult education is the wide variety of experience and knowledge students of all ages bring to the classroom. The communicative approach sees language as a means of communication, that is, a way for people brought together in a classroom to tell each other about their experiences, knowledge and ideas.

#### CREATE A CLIMATE CONDUCIVE TO SUCCESS

The principal cause for dropping out of school is failure. Students who return to school as adults are accustomed to failure and many expect to fail again. Arguably, the teacher's most important task is to create a learning environment in which students can succeed. This implies that each task assigned to students must be adapted to their level of competence. Only when students begin to develop confidence in their skills are they open to learning.

## EMPHASIZE THE MESSAGE RATHER THAN THE FORM AND TOLERATE ERRORS WHICH DO NOT HINDER COMMUNICATION

The principal criterion of evaluation in the communicative approach is whether or not the message has been successfully communicated. Form is important only to the degree to which it helps or hinders the transmission of the message. Traditionally, second language learning involved almost exclusivity a study of the language itself. While the studies of linguistic structures, verb tenses and phonetics, to name only a few elements, are tools that should never be completely put aside, the communicative classroom is a place where all manner of ideas are presented and language is the tool for communicating them.

## FAVOUR THE USE OF AUTHENTIC ORAL AND WRITTEN TEXTS TO MIRROR THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

As much as possible, the oral and written texts the students receive in class should resemble those to which they will eventually be exposed to outside class. It is important to adapt oral and written texts to the needs of the students. A group of students whose exposure to English will almost always be in a travel context will require different materials than a group whose needs are more general.

#### LIMIT LANGUAGE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THERE IS NO REALISTIC CONTEXT

It must always be clear to the students in what practical situation they will be able to apply the skills being learned. Accordingly, the teacher should define the setting, the roles to be adopted and the topics to be discussed at the outset of each activity.

## ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES AND TO RESPECT THE OPINIONS AND LIFESTYLES OF OTHERS

Many activities in the communicative classroom involve interaction among students. To create the proper climate in the classroom, it is important that the teacher set an example by taking an active interest in the students' ideas and by encouraging those in the class to do the same.

## PERMIT THE STUDENTS TO LEARN ABOUT THE ANGLOPHONE CULTURE IN QUEBEC AND IN NORTH AMERICA AND APPRECIATE THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CULTURES

Language is a people's way of communicating about itself. A second language really comes alive when it can be understood within the larger context of its governing culture – its traditions, humour, manners, values and art. Teachers should seize every opportunity to have the classroom reflect English Québec – and the larger Canadian and North American context – both linguistically and culturally. Introducing newspapers, TV and radio, music, film, story telling and visits from people in the community will add this cultural dimension.

## PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE-LEARNING STRATEGIES SO THAT STUDENTS LEARN HOW TO LEARN

One of the most promising developments in language learning in recent years is the increasing importance given to learning strategies in the classroom. Learning strategies help students learn and, more importantly, help students learn how to learn. Perceptive teachers have instinctively used some of these strategies for years. For example, when listening to a textbook dialogue teachers say to students, "Observe the illustration before listening". When students are reading a difficult text teachers say, "Concentrate on finding the answer to the question. Ignore the rest". When students have a difficult oral task to perform teachers say, "Take your time. Write some notes you can refer to. Prepare well." A list of these useful learning strategies can be found on pages 365 to 372.

### 1.5 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The learning objectives are presented in the program ANG-1001-6 to ANG-5064-6. This guide presents a detailed explanation of the program's intermediate learning objectives, giving examples of functions, notions, settings, roles, topics and language exponents for each objective.

#### 1.6 TERMINAL OBJECTIVES

The terminal objectives are divided into the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. They can take several forms, such as a macro-function "understanding an instruction in a predictable situation". A second type of terminal objective includes certain communicative strategies such as "picking out important details as to time, place, person or object in an oral text". A third type of terminal objective involves linguistic concepts, for example: "recognizing an affirmation or a negation.

Each terminal objective applies to several, and often many, intermediate objectives. This becomes clear when the functions and notions indicated in each intermediate objectives are consulted and compared.

The terminal objectives are cumulative. Therefore it is understood that the terminal objectives in ANG-2001-6 include those from ANG-1001-6.

### 1.7 Intermediate Objectives

For the first three levels of the program, ANG-1001-6 to ANG-3007-6, the intermediate objectives are grouped according to <u>setting</u>; for example, "in a public place", "at the store" or "in a medical setting". The major advantage of this approach is its attractiveness to the learner. Students are immediately placed in a familiar, concrete context.

The distribution of the settings throughout the three levels is shown in the following chart.

Contexts — ANG-1001-6 t	o ANG-30	07-6	
Сонтехт	1001-6	2001-6	3007-6
Social Setting	Χ	Χ	Χ
Classroom	Χ	Χ	
Public Place	Χ	Χ	
Store	Χ	Χ	
Telephone Communication at Home and at Work		Χ	Χ
Housing and Lodging		Χ	Χ
Medical Setting			Χ
Interview			Х

At levels ANG-4036-6 to ANG-5064-6 the content of the program is more openended, less concrete and less predictable. In addition, it is desirable to vary the material placed in the hands of the learners, both in terms of its contents and its organization. Therefore the objectives are organized by <u>theme</u>.

The distribution of the themes from levels ANG-4036-6 to ANG-5064-6 is shown in the following chart.

THEMES — ANG-40	36–6 to <b>AN</b>	IG-5064-	6	
Тнеме	4036-6	5054-6	5055-6	5064-6
Weather	Х			Χ
Consumer Goods	Χ			Χ
Entertainment, Recreation and Lifestyle	Χ		Χ	
Places	Χ	Χ		
Relationsihps with Others	Χ	Χ	Χ	
Food and Drink				Χ
Community Services				Χ
Employment and Education		Χ	Χ	
Current Events		Χ	Χ	
History and Biographies		Х		

The intermediate objectives are developed in terms of Van Ek's semantic model developed for the Council of Europe's second language program "The Threshold Level".

The objective itself is stated in terms of language functions, general notions and certain elements of the communicative situation – the setting, roles or topics.

The functions and notions specify the content of the objective.

The communicative situations are presented as suggested contexts which serve to bring out the content of the objective. In the program their role is indicative, therefore the teacher is free to adapt the situations to the students' needs or design entirely original ones.

Also included are the suggested language exponents corresponding to the objective. The exponents are in no way an exhaustive listing of the utterances prescribed in the objective. The exponents are intended as illustrations of the functions and notions contained in the objective, the degree of difficulty and the range of vocabulary expected. Most importantly, the exponents provide a concrete example of the nature of the objective.

#### 1.7.1 FUNCTIONS

The function is defined as "what a person wants to do with language".

Communicative functions can be divided into 4 categories (Guide pédagogique, primaire, D.G.D.P., D.F.G.):

- a) Imparting and seeking factual information;
- b) Expressing and finding out interests, attitudes, and feelings;
- c) Getting things done;
- d) Socializing.

Examples of imparting and seeking factual information are: asking a person's name, describing a place, understanding a weather report.

Examples of expressing and finding out interests, attitudes and feelings are: expressing obligation, asking a person's opinion, understanding an expression of uncertainty; expressing satisfaction, asking how a person feels, understanding an expression of unhappiness.

Examples of getting things done are: inviting, asking for help, understanding requests.

Examples of socializing are: making small talk, understanding an introduction, keeping a conversation going.

At each level functions from the four categories, involving oral and written expression (production) and oral and written comprehension (reception) are included as elements of the objectives. The "E" and "C" indicate the elements the student must be able to "express" and "comprehend".

#### **1.7.2 Notions**

Whereas the communicative function indicates the person's intention in using language, the notion is the semantic-grammatical element that gives precise meaning to the utterance. For example, the sentence...

"It's possible your train will be late."

... fulfills the communicative function of imparting information or, depending on the tone, expressing regret. The notions give actual meaning to the utterance.

... It's possible... expresses the notion of possibility

... your... indicates relationship

... late... expresses the notion of lateness

"The train" is a specific notion determined by the particular topic.

General notions, which are abstract in form, often have grammatical implications.

The following is a categorization of general notions, including some examples.

### a) Existential

- existence/non-existence (<u>Is there</u> a good restaurant around?)
- presence/absence (<u>Is Frank there</u>?)
- availability/unavailability (I'm sorry, he's busy at the moment.)
- occurrence/non-occurrence (Wait till I tell you what happened.)

### b) Spatial

- location (I was born in Europe.)
- relative position (Your coat is over there by the phone.)
- distance (The Laurentians are <u>about 40 miles</u> from Montréal.)
- motion (They're on their way.)
- direction (The arena? It's that way.)
- dimension (The house is 26 by 32 feet.)
- arrangement (Will you please wait in line.)
- Size, length, width, volume, shape

### c) <u>Temporal</u>

- point of time (The revised departure time is eight-oh-five this evening.)
- period of time (I lived on the North Shore for ten years.)
- sequence (Go on. You're ahead of me.)
- past reference (He called me last night.)
- present reference (They're playing right now.)
- future reference (I'<u>II</u> see you <u>in a couple of days</u>.)
- duration (The storm <u>lasted forty-eight hours</u>.)
- commencement (Class starts at seven o'clock.)
- cessation (When will you finish?)
- frequency (I do<u>n't</u> ski <u>very often</u>.)
- speed (The speed limit is <u>ninety kilometres per hour.</u>)
- earliness (The plane landed five minutes ahead of schedule.)
- lateness (Where can they be? They were <u>supposed to be here hours</u> <u>ago</u>.)

### <u>d)</u> Quantitative

- number (There were eighteen thousand fans at the game.)
- quantity (We didn't get much snow last year.)
- degree (It's <u>really</u> cold today.)

#### e) Qualitative

- shape (A football is shaped <u>a little like an egg.</u>)
- humidity (Your clothes are soaking wet.)
- appearance (She's a good-looking baby.)
- sound (the music was not very melodic.)
- taste (The wine was very dry.)
- smell (The <u>odour</u> of the skunk was <u>pungent</u>.)
- texture (She preferred rough material like denim and corduroy.)
- colour (The dress exhibited all the colours of the rainbow.)
- age (The building is over a hundred years old.)
- condition (He was<u>n't feeling very energetic</u> the morning after the party.)
- material (The wood-frame structure burned down in minutes.)
- fullness/emptiness (Can I fill up your glass? No, not yet. It's <u>only half</u> <u>empty.)</u>
- value, price (<u>Eighty-five dollars</u>! It's too <u>expensive</u>.)
- quality (It's an <u>excellent place to eat</u>.)
- rightness/wrongness (I'm not sure <u>you're right</u>.)
- acceptability/unacceptability (<u>Is it all right</u> if I sit here?)

- desirability/undesirability (<u>I'd love</u> a big, fat pizza.)
- correctness/incorrectness (Prime Minister Pearson? No, that's <u>not</u> the <u>correct</u> answer.)
- capability/incapability (<u>Can</u> you type? Yes, but with only two fingers.)
- importance/unimportance (It's <u>essential</u> that you call back.)
- facility/difficulty (Learning English is <u>not as hard</u> as learning Greek.)

#### f) Relational

- spatial relations (It's <u>not as far to</u> Florida <u>as</u> it is to California.)
- temporal relations (She's been studying longer than me.)
- action/event relations (Who? When? How? What? Where? Why?)
- equality/inequality (There's <u>not as much</u> snow in the valley <u>as</u> in the mountains.)
- Correspondence/contrast (She looks <u>a lot like</u> her father.)
- Ownership/possession (Is this <u>your</u> scarf? No, it's <u>not mine</u>. I think it's <u>Karen's</u>.)
- inclusion/exclusion (Does dessert <u>come with</u> the meal? No, the coffee is <u>included</u>, but the dessert is <u>separate</u>.)
- cause (She was late <u>because of the icy roads</u>.)
- effect (The storm forces the cancellation of many flights.)
- purpose (I am writing to apply for a position in your company.)
- condition (I'll go, if it's nice.)

Specific notions, which are lexical in form, are determined by the topic. If the topic is modes of travel, the specific notions could be land, sea and space; train, bus, plane and rocket; or first class, business class and tourist class.

While the general notions are common to any program of study, the choice of specific notions is dependent on the selected language situations and topics. Therefore the needs and interests of each particular class influence the variety of lexical items covered in the course.

Some examples of the specific notions arising from a particular topic appear in the section "Language Exponents" which is a listing of utterances illustrating an objective.

The language exponents are determined not only by the functions and notions, but also by a third element – the situation.

#### 1.7.3 SITUATION

The situation comprises three elements:

- a) Setting
- b) Roles
- c) Topics

## a) Setting

The setting is the physical or geographical context in which communication takes place. The setting may be highly specific, for example, a doctor's office. Such a setting will seriously affect the nature of the communication. It is predictable that the doctor will inquire about the reason for the visit, request a description of the person's symptoms, give instructions in the course of the examination and recommend a treatment. Another setting, a

street encounter with a friend, for example, is open-ended. The setting does not necessarily determine the nature of the interaction. The individuals may discuss the weather, a mutual friend, a recent event or any one of a number of other topics.

It is for this reason, among others, that a set of topic-specific settings was chosen as the unit of organization at the beginner levels, where it is desirable to favour communicative situations that are predictable.

### b) Roles

The role is the set of factors affecting the relationship between the speakers in a given communication. To a waiter or waitress one might request a second cup of coffee by saying "Excuse me. Another coffee, please". However, the same request to one's spouse might not give the desired result. "Could you pour me another cup while you're up, dear?" would be more appropriate. Age, status, sex, relationship, and mood are some of the elements which influence our choice of words. The native speaker adjusts unconsciously to changing roles. The second language learner must learn what language to use in a given situation. In addition, the teacher must give extra consideration to those students from different cultures who may not yet know what is generally considered as appropriate behaviour within certain roles in Canadian culture.

## c) Topics

The topic is the subject of an oral or written text. The topic determines to a large extent the vocabulary used in a particular unit. For example, in a situation where one was required to give directions to another person, likely topics would be kinds of roads, buildings, vegetation, other landmarks, distances, compass points, community services and points of interest. Topics can be wide-ranging and open-ended. Themes, made up of related topics such as entertainment, recreation and leisure form the unit of organization for the higher levels of this program.

While the setting, roles and topics suggested in the program combine to create the most obvious situations that can be exploited in the learning environment, the teacher is free to make the adaptations needed to meet the needs of a particular group of students. The backgrounds and interests of the students will necessarily affect the settings in which they will eventually find themselves, the roles they will be called on to assume and the topics which they will bring up.

#### 1.7.4 LANGUAGE EXPONENTS

The language exponents are divided into two columns: comprehension and expression. The comprehension column presents examples of what the student may have to understand and the expression column examples of what he/she may have to produce within the context of a given objective.

## 2.0 EVALUATION

#### 2.1 PLACEMENT TEST

Placement tests evaluating communicative skills are available and can be administered to students wishing to take an English second language course.

The tests are designed for placement purposes only. No credits are given following completion of the test. Three skills (listening, reading and writing) are evaluated. While this is considered sufficient for placement purposes for the vast majority of students, there will inevitably be certain people who will be placed at levels which are too advanced or too elementary. Teachers and pedagogical consultants are cautioned that this test is merely indicative. Schools must set up a procedure whereby students are re-evaluated after one or two classes and adjustments are made. It is always easier for students to accept being advanced than retrograded. Therefore when placement tests yield borderline results, it is advisable to place students in a less advanced level until a more thorough evaluation can be made.

The tests include listening items requiring the use of an audio cassette player. The tests can be administered individually or in large groups.

Many school boards administer placement tests through oral interviews. These can take the form of short meeting or telephone conversations with experienced teachers who are able to evaluate students' abilities very quickly. Ideally, both tools are used.

### 2.2 Prior Learning Assessment Examination

Prior learning in English as a second language refers to the acquisition of knowledge and competence in the target language in a number of ways: through past schooling, in the work force, through travels and socially. The examination itself can result in the granting of credits required for higher education, employment or personal fulfillment.

The Prior Learning Assessment Examination is designed to test four levels of the adult ESL program – ANG–3007–6, ANG–4036–6, ANG–5054–6, ANG–5055–6. The four skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing are evaluated.

Candidates wishing to take this test should first see a counsellor to determine whether they qualify for prior learning credits. One way to do this is to administer the placement test. Students qualify to take the Prior Learning Assessment Examination to acquire credits at one level <u>below</u> the one in which they are placed. For example, a student who is evaluated at level ANG–5064–6 by placement test would take the entire Prior Learning assessment test, which includes all sections, from ANG–3007–6 to ANG–5055–6. A person placed at ANG–5054–6 would only take sections ANG–3007–6 and ANG–4036–6. Candidates take <u>all</u> sections of the examination up to and including the target level (one level below the placement level).

Question items in the Prior Learning Assessment Examination are divided into the four levels as follows:

Skill	Level 3007-6	Level 4036-6	Level 5054-6	LEVEL 5055-6
Listening	1 – 7	8 – 18	19 – 29	30 – 35
Reading	36 – 39	40 – 43	44 – 45	46 – 55
Writing	56 – 57	58	59	60
Speaking	61 – 66	67 – 72	73 – 79	80 – 81

The Prior Learning Assessment Examination is intended to be given on two separate occasions: the listening test (on audio cassette) followed by the speaking test on the first day and the reading and writing tests on another day. The listening, reading and writing tests can be given in a group or on an individual basis. The speaking test must be given on an individual basis. The candidates are required to obtain 60% in speaking and 60 % in the other sections (listening, reading and writing) in each level in order to receive credits for the Secondary School Diploma.

#### 2.3 FORMATIVE EVALUATION

Formative evaluation represents the final stage of each setting or theme. Including both written and oral activities, it is intended to help teacher and student judge if the objectives of the setting or theme have been attained. Of course, it influences in no way the final mark. If it is felt that the student (or a group of students) could benefit from additional work, the teacher should design supplementary learning activities.

#### 2.4 SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

The chart below indicates the relative importance of each of the four skills for the purposes of evaluation.

0				% BY LEVELS			
SKILL	1001-6	2001-6	3007-6	4036-6	5054-6	5055-6	5064-6
Listening	45	45	45	40	35	35	35
Speaking	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Reading	15	15	15	20	20	20	20
Writing	10	10	10	10	15	15	15

Evaluation is based on the student's ability to perform communicative tasks similar to those presented in class and which the student might reasonably be expected to encounter outside class.

#### 2.4.1 SPEAKING

Oral expression is evaluated in the classroom during three separate sessions, corresponding to certain settings and themes.

The chart below indicates the correspondence among the three sessions and the setting or theme at each level. While the authors have presented the themes in an andragogically-sound sequence in terms of degree of difficulty and content, it is possible for the teacher to modify this sequence to better meet the needs of students in a particular class. For example, at level ANG-4036-6 it may be more appropriate for a particular group to do theme 3 before themes 1 and 2. In this case the timing of oral evaluation sessions 1 and 2 could be simply reversed.

LEVEL	Session	CONTEXT	LEVEL	Session	Тнеме
ANG-1001-6	1 2 3	1 2, 3 4	ANG-4036-6	1 2 3	1, 2 3 4, 5
ANG-2001-6	1 2 3	1, 2 3, 4 5, 6	ANG-5054-6	1 2 3	1 2, 3 4, 5
ANG-3007-6	1 2 3	1 2, 3 4, 5	ANG-5055-6	1 2 3	1 2 3, 4
			ANG-5064-6	1 2 3	1, 2 3 4

The communicative tasks are performed in small groups ranging from one to four people with the teacher as either participant or observer. Here is an example of an item measuring oral expression.

ORAL EXPRESSION ANG-4036-6, SESSION 1 — THEMES 1, 2

**EXAMINER'S COPY** 

#### Item 1

Task: To find out or give information about an item advertised

in the classified section of the newspaper.

Situation: A person wishes to sell a car and has placed an

advertisement in the classified section of the newspaper. Another person is interested and decides to phone for

additional information.

Number of students: 2

Length of activity: 6 minutes

Teacher's role: Observer

Objectives measured: • Ability to ask simple open and closed questions

 Ability to answer open and closed questions containing several elements of factual information

Ability to ask for and give simple reasons.

Instructions: Explain the task and the situation to the 2 students.

When they fully understand, assign the roles and give each one role card. Allow 2 minutes for the students to prepare their roles. Answer any questions they may have. Then indicate that the activity is about to begin. ORAL EXPRESSION ANG-4036-6, SESSION 1 — THEMES 1, 2

STUDENT'S COPY

Item 1

Role 1

You saw this ad in the newspaper.

Ford. 120 000 km, excellent condition, red, automatic. Call evenings 696-2612.

You are interested and would like more information. Call and find out:

- the model;
- the year;
- the price;
- any other information you require.

ORAL EXPRESSION ANG-4036-6, SESSION 1 — THEMES 1, 2

STUDENT'S COPY

Item 1

Role 2

You placed this ad in the newspaper.

Ford. 120 000 km, excellent condition, red, automatic. Call evenings 696-2612.

Your car is a Ford Taurus. It is three years old and you would very much like to sell it. Answer the phone and give the necessary information to the caller.

Obviously, there is no one correct answer for this activity nor, in fact, for any communicative activity. The scale appearing on page 30 is used to assign a mark. A chart similar to the one suggested on page 31 can be used to record the marks for each student throughout the course.

Such an approach permits the evaluation of oral expression to become a natural element of the language classroom. Students can perform in contexts identical to those to which they are accustomed. The teacher can integrate the sessions into the everyday classroom routine.

Teachers are encouraged to adapt the evaluation items to the needs and interests of the students. For example, a good starting point for a discussion can take the form of a newspaper article or an article describing a recent event of local interest. Situations can be modified to better reflect a local reality. Suggestions accompany those items which lend themselves to such adaptations.

More detailed information on the evaluation of oral expression can be found in the Examiner's Guide and in the "Definition of the Domain" for each level.

#### 2.4.2 LISTENING, READING AND WRITING

To evaluate listening, reading and writing, one examination is used. It is divided into two parts and administered upon completion of the course. Part 1 tests listening skills. Part 2 tests reading and writing skills.

An interesting aspect of this examination is its thematic nature. A theme is adopted at the outset and followed from beginning to end. The students follow a limited set of characters in related activities that involve the three skills to be evaluated. The students are not required to figure out the context as each new item begins. In addition, it is possible to create a series of items which more closely relate to real life.

As in all adult education courses, evaluation is based on the students' ability to attain the course objectives or to reach a certain level of performance based on established criteria. The students are never evaluated in comparison to others in the group or to a group average.

WEIGHTING SKILLS	0	1	2	3	4	5
COMPREHENSIBILITY	<ul> <li>message not conveyed</li> <li>wrong message conveyed</li> <li>message irrelevant to task</li> <li>communicative task not performed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>hardly any message conveyed</li> <li>major inaccuracies in message</li> <li>communicative task for the most part not performed</li> </ul>	hesitation	<ul> <li>most of message conveyed</li> <li>communicative task partially completed</li> </ul>	hesitation	<ul> <li>complete message conveyed</li> <li>task successfully completed</li> </ul>
FLUENCY	– isolated words or phrases giving no general idea	<ul> <li>unnatural, halting speech</li> <li>no linking of ideas</li> <li>frequent pauses, hesitations, false starts</li> <li>definite effort and frustration</li> <li>inability to complete idea</li> </ul>	hesitation	<ul> <li>uneven flow of speech</li> <li>frequent hesitations, pauses</li> <li>certain lack of continuity</li> <li>small degree of frustration</li> <li>occasional groping for words</li> </ul>	any teacher hesitation	<ul> <li>almost natural, smooth speech</li> <li>some slight hesitations, very short pauses</li> <li>easy linking of ideas</li> <li>minimum of searching, frustration</li> </ul>
Grammar AND VOCABULARY	<ul> <li>errors leading to confused message</li> <li>completely inappro- priate to roles and socio-linguistic conven- tions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>many errors, some of which lead to mis- interpretation</li> <li>speech inappropriate to roles and socio- linguistic conventions</li> </ul>	hesitation		hesitation	<ul> <li>occasional minor errors not leading to misinter- pretation</li> <li>general awareness of speech appropriate to roles and socio-linguistic conventions</li> </ul>
Pronunciation	<ul> <li>speech unintelligible to native speaker</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>poor pronunciation, rhythm, stress, into- nation</li> <li>speech difficult to understand for native speaker</li> </ul>	hesitation	<ul> <li>frequent faulty pronunciation, rhythm, stress, intonation</li> <li>generally intelligible to native speaker</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>speech easily intelligible to native speaker despite minor faults in pronunciation, rhythm, stress, intonation</li> </ul>
COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES	– no use of communi- cative strategies	<ul> <li>limited ability to recognize errors, inaccuracies</li> <li>very limited ability to rephrase, repeat, simplify, circumlocute, appeal to interlocutor for assistance</li> <li>frequent appeal to mother tongue</li> </ul>			hesitation	<ul> <li>ability to recognize errors, inaccuracies and correct them</li> <li>effective use of rephrasing, repetition, circumlocution, simplification</li> <li>ability to appeal to interlocutor for assistance</li> </ul>

Listening (Part I)

## **EVALUATION CHART**

## **S**PEAKING

TASK CRITERIA	COMPREHENSIBILITY	FLUENCY	GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION	COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGY	TOTAL
TASK 1 (30 points)	/5 x2	/5 x1	/5 x1	/5 x1	/5 x1	
Date :	/10	/5	/5	/5	/5	/30
TASK 2 (30 points)	/5 x2	/5 x1	/5 x1	/5 x1	/5 x1	
Date :	/10	/5	/5	/5	/5	/30
TASK 3 (30 points)	/5 x2	/5 x1	/5 x1	/5 x1	/5 x1	
Date :	/10	/5	/5	/5	/5	/30
					Total Score : _	/90
			Final	score for speakin	g/90 ÷ 3 = _	/30

## SUMMARY

Reading and Writing (Part 2)	/	Teacher's signature
Speaking (Part 3)	/	Date:
Total	/	
Centre		
CentreName of student		
Name of student		

More information on evaluation can be found in the Examiner's Guide and in the "Definition of the Domain" at each level.

## 2.4.3 Passing Mark

The adult student must obtain 60% when the marks for all three parts (listening, speaking, reading and writing) are combined.

## 3.0 In the Classroom

#### 3.1 GROUPINGS

Most teachers find that the grouping most conducive to second language learning is one in which all students possess approximately similar linguistic abilities, that is, a class of beginner students includes only beginners; and a class of advanced students only the advanced. However, even in a group of students whose linguistic abilities have been judged by the placement test to be roughly equivalent, homogeneity is a myth. Socio-cultural background, previous education, learning style and ability, motivation, prior learning and age will inevitably vary from student to student. Teachers will have to "individualize" learning to account for these differences.

This individualization of learning becomes more difficult when students with a wide range of language abilities are grouped together in the same class. It must be recognized that this learning environment is far from ideal and that there are no magic solutions applicable to all situations. At the same time there are many strategies which can be adopted to maximize learning and make the classroom a more enjoyable place. Here are some strategies to consider.

#### **GENERAL ORGANIZATION**

- Where numbers permit, organize single-level groups. This is especially important for levels ANG-1001-6 to ANG-3007-6.
- If multi-level classes are unavoidable, form sub-groups of two or more students to start at a level and work together. Limit the number of sub-groups within one class to a manageable number.
- Assume that a second-language class cannot be individualized to the same extent that a mathematics or a physics class can be.

- Some special help will be necessary for multi-level second language classes:
  - a high level of cooperation among teachers;
  - a wide variety of learning materials including audio cassette players;
  - teacher's aids such as second language monitors, students or other volunteers;
  - a student/teacher ratio which does not exceed the norm.

#### **ORGANIZATION IN CLASS**

- Provide students with a "menu" permitting them to choose from among different activities that meet their own needs.
- Provide students with a rationale for the organization of the class. Let them "buy into" the process.
- Organize feedback sessions during which students can express their feelings on how the class is managed and whether it is conducive to learning.
- Set up activity stations (e.g. for reading, writing, speaking, listening) to maximize the teacher's efforts and group students according to common activities.
- Use team leaders during small group activities when participants are not of equal ability.
- Encourage peer teaching in which more advanced students take some responsibility for helping less advanced students.
- Form sub-groups of students of roughly equal ability to work together with material appropriate to their level. These groups can be formed for short-term or long-term activities.

- In language schools where English speakers are studying other subjects (e.g. French), organize exchanges between classes so that English learners can be paired up with native speakers for certain activities.
- Institute a system whereby the teacher can adequately follow the progress of the students. This could take the form of individual folders containing the students' work, participation sheets detailing what activities the students have participated in or checklists indicating successful completion of objectives.
- Make the class a social milieu in which interaction among students at all levels is encouraged and facilitated.

#### MATERIALS

- Have a wide variety of materials on hand.
- Use materials that are suitable for students at different levels: multi-level readers, newspapers, taped TV programs, authentic material.
- Have extensive audio material available so that the teacher is not the only linguistic model.
- Structure situations in which students can create their own material which will reflect their different abilities: e.g. dialogues, student compositions, videotaped activities, "chain stories".

#### **ACTIVITIES**

- Organize field trips.
- Structure activities in which different students will participate according to their level of ability.
- Play a wide variety of games adapted to the students' individual level.

- Structure activities in which more advanced students can act as "monitors" and help correct errors.
- Organize class projects in which different students can participate according to their level of ability (e.g. put on a play for the school, plan a class party, organize a field trip, put together a resource centre containing materials found by the students in the community, write a history of the community).

#### **RESOURCES**

 Utilize available community resources such as teacher's aids (e.g. English monitors funded in part by Canadian Heritage and in part by the Ministry of Education, university students in education, senior citizens willing to do volunteer work).

## 3.2 CLASSROOM MATERIALS

Learning modules and a series of audio cassettes have been designed by the "Direction générale de l'éducation des adultes" to accompany each setting and theme of the program<sup>1</sup>.

The recordings contain conversations and authentic material such as recorded weather reports, radio announcements and commercials.

A series of dramatizations of real-life situations on video cassette are also available. For the most part the scenarios are different from those on the audio cassettes in the various student modules. Therefore the videos can be used as a supplement to the written material, either as an introduction or as a review.

<sup>1.</sup> These materials do not include the written objectives which were added to the present edition of the program.

No videos have been produced at the advanced levels. The nature of the objectives at levels ANG–5054–6 to ANG–5064–6 lends itself to the use of recorded television programs such as news reports, documentaries, advertisements, sports and weather bulletins and drama. Teachers and students are encouraged to make use of video technology in the classroom.

Here is the list of videos available:

Video 1 (ANG-1001-6)	VIDEO 2 (ANG-2001-6)
Registering for the Tournament Asking for Directions At the Jeans Store At the Restaurant	Take Me Out to the Ball Game At the Camera Store At the Hotel At the Gas Station At the Airport
VIDEO 3 (ANG-3007-6)	VIDEO 4 (ANG-4036-6)
A Chance Meeting At the Doctor's	Rhonda Robot The Beatles Are Back To Marry or Not to Marry
A Mechanical Problem  A Job Interview	To Marry or Not to Marry The Woman Who Planted Trees

In recent years a small number of excellent computer software programs for language learning has emerged. As the use of computers becomes more widespread and the development of software designed for the communicative approach more sophisticated, computer-assisted language learning will take its place as a valuable tool available to teachers and students.

These materials are not compulsory. Teachers may choose any other materials available to meet the objectives of the program.

The learning materials chosen should provide certain authentic written documents, in order to create a rich linguistic background. Here are some suggestions:

a subscription to an English-language newspaper;

- travel brochures (available from government tourist offices and travel agencies);
- local, provincial, national and international maps and an English-language atlas;
- catalogues;
- dictionaries (English, English/French, English/French visual).

Other items may also contribute to an interesting, effective classroom:

- board games (Bingo, Monopoly, Scrabble, I.Q. 2000, Super Quiz, Scruples);
- consumer pamphlets (cars, appliances, electronics);
- playing cards, dice, play money;
- play clocks, calendars;
- English posters (printed and home-made).

Teachers have access to more complementary material in the field of English as a second language than in almost any other subject area. Most educational publishing houses offer a wide variety of written, audio and video publications. These fall into the following categories:

- basic methods/texts;
- listening skills;
- speaking skills;
- reading skills;
- writing skills;

- grammar and structure;
- vocabulary and idioms;
- life skills;
- games and activities;
- computer-assisted language-learning;
- pronunciation;
- learning strategies;
- English for specific purposes;
- business English;
- language acquisition theory/applied linguistics;
- professional development;
- dictionaries.

School boards may procure catalogues from the various publishing houses. Teachers and educational consultants can examine these materials by attending educational conferences at which publishing houses have displays.

Schools which offer English second language courses should have resource centres which include a wide variety of complementary materials for the classroom and professional development tools for teachers.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

The objectives identified in the adult English as a Second Language Program are intended to be as relevant as possible to the needs of the learners. In addition, a certain flexibility in adapting the program objectives to specific groups is encouraged.

However, the program and the many complementary materials, invaluable as they may be as a basis for the learning process, constitute no more than a framework for the creative skills the teacher brings to the classroom. The language class will only come alive when the combined energies of the teacher and students give meaning to the program.

The adult English as a Second Language Program represents a significant departure from traditional approaches to language acquisition. Signposts are needed to direct our efforts towards a truly communicative approach. Three questions were continually asked by the authors in order to guarantee that the activities created reflect truly communicative principles.

- 1. Are the tasks performed in class helpful to the student's eventual use of English in the real world?
- 2. Does the activity by its very nature catch the interest of the student?
- 3. Does the activity create an information gap? In other words, does the activity involve the communication of significant, previously unknown information from one person to another?

These same questions can serve as valuable indicators to the teacher in the day-today evaluation of the learning process.

## HAVE FUN TEACHING ENGLISH!

# **APPENDIX 1**

**TERMINAL** 

**AND** 

INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

ANG-1001-6 TO ANG-5064-6

ANG-1001-6

#### **TERMINAL OBJECTIVES**

#### A) LISTENING

On hearing short oral texts in a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... recognize a request for information in a predictable situation.
- ... recognize an affirmation, a negation.
- ... understand an instruction in a predictable situation.
- ... recognize an offer in a predictable situation.
- ... recognize a request for action in a predictable situation.
- ... pick out important details as to time, place, person and object.
- ... understand the speaker's intention in a predictable situation.
- ... understand a warning.
- ... understand simple conventions.

#### B) SPEAKING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... ask a closed question.
- ... make simple affirmations.
- ... make simple negations.
- ... give simple instructions.
- ... respond to offers or requests.
- ... make simple requests.
- ... give warnings.
- ... use simple social conventions.
- ... catch a person's attention.

#### C) READING

On reading very short written texts, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand warnings.
- ... pick out important details as to time, place, person and object.
- ... identify key words.
- ... understand simple instructions and directions.

## D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... fill out simple forms.
- ... write short simple notes.

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### **CONTEXT 1**

#### SOCIAL SETTING

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to:

- 1.1 identify themselves and give simple factual information about themselves: orally and in writing.
- 1.2 determine the identity of a person with whom they are talking and find out simple factual information about him/her.
- 1.3 identify a third person, and give simple factual information about him/her.
- 1.4 respond appropriately when introduced to another person.
- 1.5 introduce two people.
- 1.6 introduce themselves to strangers.
- 1.7 understand greetings and leave-takings and respond appropriately.
- 1.8 learn the non-verbal gestures and cues accompanying introductions, greetings and leave-takings in an anglophone context.
- 1.9 understand common expressions and small talk concerning the weather.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.1**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to identify themselves and give simple factual information about themselves: orally and in writing.

about themselves: orally and in writing.			
FUNCTIONS  Identifying oneself (E) Talking about oneself (E) Asking for information about a person (C) Filling personal identity forms (E) (C)		NOTIONS  Identity (name, occupation) Number (phone, address) Place (residence, origin) Past reference	
SETTING In class At a social gathering In an administrative setting	class Stranger – stranger a social gathering Acquaintance – acquaintance		Topics  Types of occupations Names of countries, provinces Nationalities
	Language	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION			Expression
<ul><li>What's your name?</li><li>Hi. I'm George.</li><li>Hello. The names's George.</li><li>Where do you live?</li></ul>		<ul><li>In Montreal.</li></ul>	Bob. I'm Bob.
<ul><li>Do you live in Montreal?</li><li>Is your address 2532 Notre Dar</li><li>What's your address?</li></ul>	me?	<ul><li>Yes.</li><li>Yes.</li><li>It's 2532 Noti</li></ul>	re Dame.
<ul><li>Phone number?</li><li>What's your phone number?</li><li>Is your phone number 243-3220</li></ul>	0?	<ul><li>It's 637-9875.</li><li>637-9875.</li><li>No. 637-987.</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Are you from Québec?</li><li>Where are you from originally?</li></ul>	,	<ul><li>No.</li><li>From Italy.</li></ul>	
<ul><li>What do you do?</li><li>What's your occupation?</li><li>Do you work?</li></ul>		- (I'm) a studei	nt (carpenter, etc.).
<ul> <li>Name</li> <li>Address</li> <li>Phone number</li> <li>Occupation</li> <li>Nationality</li> <li>Country</li> </ul>	Authentic forms	Fill out simple id	dentity forms.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.2**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to determine the identity of a person with whom they are talking and find out simple factual information about him/her.

talking and find out simple factual information about minyrion.			
Functions Inquiring about identity Asking about another person Giving factual information about oneself	(E) (E) (C)	Identity (name, on Number (phone Place (residence Past reference Present P	, address) e, origin)
SETTING In class At a social gathering	ROLES Stranger – stranger Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Types of occupations Names of countries, provinces Nationalities
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION			Expression
<ul> <li>It's Janet.</li> <li>Janet.</li> <li>My name is Janet</li> <li>In Magog.</li> <li>I live in Magog.</li> <li>No. Magog.</li> <li>Its 275 Rock Forest Road.</li> <li>275 Rock Forest Road.</li> <li>787-5212.</li> <li>It's 787-5212.</li> <li>Yes, from Sherbrooke.</li> <li>I come from Sherbrooke.</li> <li>Sherbrooke.</li> <li>No, Sherbrooke.</li> </ul>		- (What's) you - (Tell me) you - Your phone i	e is Ann.  you live? in Sherbrooke?  r address? ur address, please? number? phone number?  m Québec? youb from?

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.3**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to identify a third person, and give simple factual information about him/her

information about him/her.			
Functions  Identifying another person Describing another person Asking for information about anoth person	(E) (E) ner (C)	Identity (name, Number (phone Place (residence Relationship Past reference Present reference	, address) e, origin)
SETTING In school In class At a social gathering	Ro Acquaintance – Friend – friend	<b>LES</b> acquaintance	Topics  Types of occupations Names of countries, provinces Nationalities Family relationships Relationships between people
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION  - Who's that? - What's his/her name? - Do you know him/her? - Is he/she your friend?  - Is she the teacher? - What does he do?  - Does he live in Québec? - Where does he live?  - Is she a Canadian? - Where is he from?		<ul><li>Frank. That's</li><li>No.</li></ul>	my friend, Frank. nt. nessman. ec.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.4**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to respond appropriately when introduced to another person.			
FUNCTIONS Introducing Greeting	(C) (E)	Relationship Present reference	<b>Notions</b> ce
SETTING At school In class At a social gathering In a public place	<b>Ro</b> Two acquaintan	<b>LES</b> ces – stranger	TOPICS Family relationships Relationships between people Types of occupations
COMPREHENSION  - Hello, Ellen. I'd like to introduct  - Oh, Ellen. This is Brian.  - Ellen, meet Brian.  - Ellen, do you know Brian?  - Brian's an old friend.  - Brian works with me.  - Brian, Ellen's my boss.		EXPONENTS  - Hi.  - Hello  - How do you  - A pleasure.	EXPRESSION  do.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.5**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to introduce two people. **FUNCTIONS N**otions (E) (E) (E) Introducing others Personal characteristics (name, relationship, occu-Catching a person's attention Describing a person **ROLES TOPICS SETTING** At school Two acquaintances – stranger Introductions In class Greetings At a social gathering Name In a public place Relationships between people Family relationships Types of occupations **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Hi, how do you do? - Hey, Marie. Hi. - Marie, please. - Hello. - Marie, come here. It's a pleasure. Karen, meet Marie Nice to meet you. Karen, this is Marie, my wife. Karen? Marie. Karen, Marie is my wife. Karen's a scientist.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.6**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to introduce themselves to strangers.			
FUNCTIONS  Introducing oneself Describing oneself Asking for information about a per	(E) (E) son (C)	Personal charac Place (residence	Notions steristics (name, occupation) e, origin)
SETTING At school In class At a social gathering	<b>Ro</b> Stranger – stran	<b>LES</b> ger	TOPICS Introductions Greetings Name Types of occupations
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension	Expression		EXPRESSION
– What's your name?		- Hi, my name	•
- Do you work here?	– Hello, I'm Tony.		
- Are you a student?			
- Do you live around here?  Are you from around here?			
<ul> <li>Are you from around here?</li> </ul>			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.7**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand greetings and leave-takings and respond appropriately.

appropriately.			
Functions		Notions	
Greeting Taking leave	(C + E) (C + E)	Future reference Point of time	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics
At school At a social gathering In a public place	Friend – friend Acquaintance –	Acquaintance	Greetings Leave-takings
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
<ul> <li>Hi.</li> <li>Hello.</li> <li>Good morning.</li> <li>Good afternoon.</li> <li>Good evening.</li> <li>Bye.</li> <li>Good-bye.</li> <li>So long.</li> <li>See you later.</li> <li>See you tomorrow.</li> <li>See you Wednesday.</li> <li>Take it easy.</li> <li>Take care.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Hi.</li> <li>Hello.</li> <li>Good mornin</li> <li>Good afterno</li> <li>Good evenin</li> <li>Bye.</li> <li>Good-bye.</li> <li>So long.</li> <li>See you late.</li> </ul>	oon. ag.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.8**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to learn the non-verbal gestures and cues accompanying introductions, greetings and leave-takings in an anglophone context.			
FUNCTIONS Introducing Greeting Taking leave			Notions
SETTING In class At school At a social gathering In a public place	ROLES  Acquaintance – acquaintance Friend – friend Stranger – stranger		TOPICS  Shaking hands Waving Hand gestures Head gestures Distance between speakers
Language Comprehension		EXPONENTS	Expression

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.9**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand common expressions and small talk concerning the weather.

Functions			Notions
Expressing feelings Imparting information Making small talk	(C) (C)	Present reference Future reference Degree	
Setting In class	Roles		Topics
At work At a social setting	Acquaintance – acquaintance Teacher – student Colleague – colleague		Temperature Precipitation Sky conditions Wind
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			

**COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** 

- It sure is cold today!
- It's really snowing out there now.
- What a beautiful day! We shouldn't be in school (at work).
- I hate this weather!
- It's supposed to snow tonight.
- The wind is terrible.

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

## **CONTEXT 2**

#### **CLASSROOM**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to:

- 1.10 express their lack of comprehension and communicate so as to get out of trouble.
- 1.11 understand when other people expresse their lack of comprehension and request clarification.
- 1.12 understand non-verbal gestures and cues indicating lack of comprehension and requesting repetition appropriate to an anglophone context.
- 1.13 understand frequently used oral and written instructions.
- 1.14 understand simple oral and written information about how the class and the school function.
- 1.15 understand statements and queries about basic needs in the learning context and respond appropriately.
- 1.16 understand compliments and comments on their language proficiency.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.10**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to express their lack of comprehension and communicate so as to get out of trouble.

so as to get out of trouble.				
FUNCTIONS  Expressing lack of comprehension (E) Asking for clarification (E) Requesting repetition (E)		NOTIONS Repetition Speed		
SETTING In class	` ,		TOPICS Instructions Description of a person Routine actions	
	l anguage	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension	2/11/00/102		Expression	
Common oral and written instructi	Common oral and written instructions in class		- What?	
Personal characteristics and descr	iptions	- Excuse me?		
		- Pardon me?		
		- Repeat, please?		
		- (Could you) i	repeat that, please?	
		<ul> <li>I don't under</li> </ul>	stand.	
		<ul> <li>Slowly, please</li> <li>and</li> <li>Repetition of</li> </ul>	se. f the word not understood.	
		- I don't understand this word.		
		- What does this word mean?		
		- Could you pr	ronounce it please?	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.11**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand when other people expresse their lack of comprehension and request clarification.

Comprehension and request claimediteris			
FUNCTIONS  Expressing lack of comprehension Asking for clarification Requesting repetition	(C) (C) (C)	Repetition Speed	Notions
SETTING In class	Ro Student – stude Teacher – stude		TOPICS Instructions Description of person Routine actions
	LANGUACE	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	Expression
- I don't understand you.		- Okay.	ZA KESSION
– I'm afraid I don't understand yo	u.	- Sorry.	
- Could you say that again?		– All right.	
- Can you say that again?		- Sure.	
- What did you say?			
- What?			
- Pardon me?			
- Start over.			
– Try again.			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.12**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand non-verbal gestures and cues indicating lack of comprehension and requesting repetition appropriate to an anglophone context. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Expressing lack of comprehension Requesting repetition (C + E) (C + E) TOPICS **S**ETTING **ROLES** In class Teacher – student Non-verbal gestures Student - student **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Shoulder shrug Upraised palms Raised eyebrows Nose wrinkling etc.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.13**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand frequently used oral and written instructions.

Functions		Notions	
Instructing	(C)	Location Number Duration Point of time Spatial relations	
Setting	Roles		Topics
In class	Teacher – student		Classroom materials Classroom activities Classroom furniture Clock time

#### LANGUAGE EXPONENTS

COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION

- Sit down.
- Stand up.
- Take out your book.
- Turn to page 27.
- Take out a piece of blank paper.
- Fold the paper in four.
- Draw...
- Read the dialogue.
- Divide yourselves into groups of two.
- Look up at the board.
- Copy this in your notebook.
- Don't forget to write your name.
- Take a 15-minute break.
- Be back at a quarter to nine.
- Okay, stop now.
- Listen carefully and choose...
- Stop me if you have a problem.
- Read everything over twice.
- Fill in the blanks.
- Circle the correct answer.
- Please print.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.14**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand simple oral and written information about how the class and the school function.

Functions			Notions
Describing things Describing places Stating the time Stating the day, date	(C) (C) (C) (C)	Existence Availability Location Direction Point of time Duration Commencemen Cessation Occurrence	t
Setting	Roles		Topics
In class In school	Teacher – student Student – student		Time Days of the week Months, dates Parts of the school School activities Holidays

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION

- The school has a cafeteria.
- It opens at 6:30.
- There's a library.
- The library is open on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- There's a gymnasium. It's downstairs. You can play badminton and volleyball.
- Class starts at 7 o'clock.
- We finish at 10 o'clock.
- There's a break at 8:30.
- We stop for 15 minutes.
- Monday there's no school. It's a holiday. That's October 11.
- What time is it now?
- Is it time for a break?
- Are you going to the cafeteria?
- Authentic timetables and agendas.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.15**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand statements and queries about basic needs in the learning context and respond appropriately.

in the learning context and respond appropriately.			
FUNCTIONS  Inquiring about wants, needs Stating wants, needs Requesting things Accepting Declining Thanking	(C) (C) (C) (E) (E) (E)	NOTIONS  Acceptability/unacceptability Desirability/undesirability	
SETTING In class At school	<b>Ro</b> Teacher – stude Student – stude		TOPICS  Classroom activities Food Drink Classroom materials Ways of helping
COMPREHENSION  - Do you need some help? - Do you need some paper? - I need some help with the desks I need a volunteer Do you want me to repeat? - Do you want to do it again? - Do you want to continue? - Do you need a pen? - Do you want to stop? - Do you want to stop for a cup of coffee? - Do you want to play a game? - Any problems? - Did you finish?		EXPRESSION  - Yes, please Yes No No, thank you No, thanks All right Okay No way! - No, I'm okay Sure.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.16**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand compliments and comments on their language proficiency.

language proficiency.				
FUNCTIONS  (C)		Notions		
Describing language Complimenting Thanking	(C) (C) (E)	Rightness/wrongness Quality Acceptability/unacceptability Correctness/incorrectness		
Setting	Roles		Topics	
In class	Teacher – stude Student – stude		Compliments Language abilities	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION  - Excellent Very good That's very good Perfect Good Fine Yes, that's right Right Yes, that's correct Correct I understand perfectly That's better You speak well Beautiful Super.		<ul> <li>Okay?</li> <li>All right?</li> <li>Thanks.</li> <li>Thank you.</li> </ul>	EXPRESSION	

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

## **CONTEXT 3**

#### **PUBLIC PLACE**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to:

- 1.17 understand requests for directions.
- 1.18 give simple directions.
- 1.19 explain when unable to give directions and make an appropriate apology.
- 1.20 catch someone's attention and ask for directions.
- 1.21 understand simple oral and written directions and confirm their comprehension.
- 1.22 defend their ideas.
- 1.23 understand oral and written statements of danger and warning.
- 1.24 understand common signs and notices.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.17**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to understand requests for directions.				
Functions		Notions		
Inquiring about directions Requesting help	(C) (C)	Relative position Direction Existence/non-existence Spatial relations		
SETTING  On the street In a public building On public transportation	ROLES Stranger – stranger		TOPICS  Buildings Services Directions Roads Types of accommodations	
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
- Can you help me?				
- Where is there a bank?				
- Do you know a good restauran	t?			
- Is this the way to Ste. Agathe?				
<ul> <li>How do you get to the Olympic</li> </ul>	stadium?			
- Can you tell me where the exit	is?			
- Where is Sherbrooke Street?				
– How do I get to Highway 132?				
– I am looking for the washroom.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.18**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to give simple directions. **FUNCTIONS N**OTIONS Directing (E) (C) Relative position Requesting directions Direction Existence/non-existence Place Distance Spatial relations SETTING **ROLES TOPICS** On the street Stranger - stranger Buildings In a public building Services On public transportation Directions Roads Types of accommodations **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** – Can you help me? Yes. – Where is there a bank? - That way. Two streets (blocks). - Yes. Paolo's. King Street. – Do you know a good restaurant? - Is this the way to Ste. Agathe? - No. Go back. Take number 13. – How do you get to the Olympic stadium? - Sherbrooke Street. That way. Can you tell me where the exit is? - Yes. There. Go up. - Where is Sherbrooke Street? - Turn right. Three streets. - How do I get to Highway 132? This way. Straight. Two miles. - Is this the Metro? - No, two stops.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.19**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to explain when unable to give directions and make an appropriate apology.

appropriate apology.				
FUNCTIONS  Inquiring about directions Expressing lack of knowledge Apologizing Expressing inability Giving reasons	(C) (E) (E) (E) (E)	NOTIONS  Relative position Direction Existence/non-existence Capacity/incapacity Reason Place		
SETTING  On the street In a public building On public transportation	<b>Ro</b> Stranger – stran	LES	TOPICS  Buildings Services Directions Roads	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
- Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?		- Post office? Sorry, I don't know.		
- Sir? How do I get to Laval?		<ul> <li>Sorry. I'm a visitor.</li> <li>Sorry. I don't live here.</li> <li>Sorry. I don't know.</li> <li>Sorry. Can't help.</li> </ul>		
– Is this the way downtown?		<ul> <li>Sorry. Don't speak English very well.</li> </ul>		
– I wonder if you'd tell me the way	to the shipyard.	- Excuse me.	Don't know.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.20**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to catch someone's attention and ask for directions. **FUNCTIONS N**OTIONS Catching a person's attention Inquiring about directions (E) (E) Relative position Direction Existence/non-existence Place Distance Spatial relations SETTING **ROLES TOPICS** On the street Stranger - stranger Buildings In a public building Services On public transportation Directions Roads **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** - Excuse me. The bank? (hospital, post office, Responses to requests for directions. church, beach, shopping center, etc.) - Sir? (Madam?) Where is a bank? (liquor store, Italian restaurant, gas station, ski hill, etc.) - Pardon me. Belvedere St.? - Excuse me. (Is there) a drugstore?

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.21**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to understand simple oral and written directions and confirm their comprehension.

confirm their comprehension.				
FUNCTIONS  Directing Confirming directions Expressing understanding Thanking	(C) (E) (E) (E)	Relative position Direction Existence/non-e		
	\-/ 	Number Distance Spatial relations		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics	
On the street In a public building On public transportation	Stranger – stran	ger	Buildings Services Directions Roads Travel brochures Invitations	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul> <li>Just keep going here about two</li> </ul>	blocks.	- Two blocks?	Thanks.	
- Yup. North about 5 miles?		- North? Five	miles? Okay.	
– Take the next exit. Follow way 400.	signs for High-	- 400? Thank	you.	
- Get off here. Wait for the numb	oer 99. Villeray.	- 99. Villeray.	Thank you very much.	
<ul> <li>The Bay? Go two blocks. Turn right on Yonge. Go north on Yonge for three blocks. It's right there.</li> </ul>		– Right, Yonge	. Three blocks. Good.	
<ul> <li>The party is at 365 Main St Pinecrest exit off the Queens 4 blocks. Turn right on Main St</li> </ul>	way. Go south			

In a public place, the adult students will be able to defend their ideas.				
Functions			Notions	
Affirming one's place Expressing ownership Warning another Instructing	(E) (E) (E) (E)	Place Ownership Activity Time Priority		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics	
On public transportation In line On the street	Stranger – stran	ger	Warnings Dangers Types of physical actions	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
		Watch out! Look out! Watch it!		
		Excuse me!		
		Take it easy! Don't push! Wait a minute! Wait a second! Relax!		
		That's my place. I'm first. Wait your turn.		

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.23**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to understand oral and written statements of danger and warning. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Warning (C) Cause Action-event relations **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** On public transportation Stranger - stranger Danger Warnings Safety instructions On the street In a public place **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Look out! Watch out! Be careful! Watch it! Go slowly! Get away! Don't! Danger. High voltage. Danger. Undertow. Danger. Watch your step.
Danger. Falling rocks. Danger. Polluted water. Danger. This water is not for drinking.

In a public place, the adult students will be able to understand common signs and notices.			
(C) (C) (C)	Location Distance Relative position Point of time Commencemen Cessation Place		
Ro	LES	TOPICS  Road signs Warnings Store signs Opening and closing hours	
Language	EXPONENTS	Expression	
		LAPRESSION	
	(C) (C) (C)	(C) Location (C) Distance (C) Relative position Point of time Commencemen Cessation	

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### **CONTEXT 4**

#### **S**TORE

In a store, the adult students will be able to:

- 1.25 identify the items they most frequently buy.
- 1.26 understand offers of help and respond appropriately.
- 1.27 obtain simple information about different items.
- 1.28 request various items orally and in writing and give certain specifications.
- 1.29 find out the price of a desired item.
- 1.30 pay for an item purchased.

In a store, the adult students will be able to identify the items they most frequently buy.				
Functions			Notions	
Identifying things	(C + E)	Dimensions Size Length, width Weight Colour		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
In a store	Consumer		Types of stores Clothes Kind of food, drink Other consumer goods Departments	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
Pants, shirt, dress, skirt, jacket, co. etc.	at, shoes, boots,			
Tools, hardware, furniture, cosmetics, car parts, sports equipment, appliances, gardening supplies, etc.				
Chicken, beef, pork, fish, turkey, ton oranges, milk, eggs, juice, beer, et				
Grocery store, drugstore, hardware store, liquor store, corner store, sporting goods store, department store, men's clothing store, women's clothing store, etc.				

In a store, the adult students will be able to will understand offers of help and respond appropriately.			
FUNCTIONS  Offering help (C) Accepting (E) Declining (E)		Notions  Future reference Capacity/incapacity	
SETTING In a store	ROLES Salesperson – customer		TOPICS Offers of help
COMPDENSION	Language	EXPONENTS	EVENTERION
COMPREHENSION  - May I help you?  - Can I be of help?		<ul><li>Yes.</li><li>Yes, please.</li><li>Okay.</li><li>All right.</li></ul>	EXPRESSION
<ul><li>Have you been served?</li><li>What can I do for you?</li><li>Have you found what you're looking for?</li></ul>		<ul> <li>No, (it's) okay, thanks.</li> <li>No, (l'm) all right, thanks.</li> <li>No, thank you.</li> <li>No, thanks.</li> </ul>	
– Next, please.		<ul><li>In a second,</li><li>In a minute,</li></ul>	

In a store, the adult students will be able to obtain simple information about different items.				
Functions			Notions	
Inquiring about things Describing things	(E) (C)	Number Dimensions Colour Age Material Quality		
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
In a store	Salesperson – customer		Colours Kinds of material Dimensions (size) Consumer goods	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION		
– There are a dozen.		<ul><li>How many?</li><li>How many ir</li></ul>	n a package?	
– It's 10 by 12.		<ul><li>What (are the) dimensions?</li><li>Size?</li></ul>		
– It's 50 per cent cotton, 50 per cent nylon.		<ul><li>What material (is it)?</li><li>The material?</li></ul>		
- Oh, yes. It's a real antique?		<ul><li>Antique?</li><li>Old?</li><li>New?</li></ul>		
- This is the <u>best</u> quality we sell.		<ul><li>(Is it) cheap?</li><li>(Is it) good?</li></ul>		
- The pants come in brown, blue	and gray.	- This is brown	n. (Do) you have black?	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.28**

In a store, the adult students will be able to request various items orally and in writing and give certain specifications.

specifications.			
Functions			Notions
Requesting things Stating wants, needs Describing things Identifying things Thanking Filling out order forms	(E) (E) (C + E) (C + E) (E) (E)	Number Dimensions Colour Material Shape	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics
In a store By catalogue	Salesperson – customer		Consumer goods Food + drink Clothes
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
<ul> <li>Yes, can I help you?</li> <li>What kind?</li> <li>One package?</li> <li>Next.</li> <li>Yes, Export and Golden.</li> <li>A 6-pack?</li> <li>Yes, what can I do for you?</li> <li>A head light?</li> <li>High-low or just low?</li> <li>How many?</li> <li>Square or round?</li> <li>Here you go.</li> </ul> Package of 2 boxer shorts, polyest cotton, contains 1 blue, 1 tan.	er-	<ul><li>Player's.</li><li>Yes, thanks.</li><li>(Do you have</li><li>(I'll take) Gol</li><li>No (a case o</li></ul>	f) 12, please. t (for my) car. t. c order forms
Sizes S M L # 78462 \$ 4.99		Color Size Quantit Price	y

In a store, the adult students will be able to find out the price of a desired item.			
Functions			Notions
Inquiring about the price Stating the price	(E) Price Value		
Setting	Roles		Topics
In a store	Salesperson – c	ustomer	Cost of consumer goods
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			Expression
– A dollar, forty-nine.	- The price? The cost?		
– Two-fifty.	- What's the price?		
– Three-twenty-five.		- How much?	
- One, ninety-nine, ninety-eight.		- How much is	s it?
– Fifty dollars.		– How much a	loes it cost?
– A hundred bucks.		- Expensive?	
- Two dollars, fifty-nine cents.			

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 1.30**

In a store, the adult students will be able to to pay for an item purchased. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Inquiring about payments (C + E)Means Stating intentions Acceptability/unacceptability (E) (C + E)Counting Number **S**ETTING TOPICS **ROLES** In a store Salesperson – customer Means of payment Change counting **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** (Do you) take Visa?(Do you) accept Mastercard? Will you pay cash? How will you be paying, sir? - Ì (will) pay cash. Of course. - (Do you) take cheques? - I'm sorry, no. I'm afraid not. - I have traveller's cheques. - Do you have an account here? - (Put it) on (my) account. That'll be \$7.99 plus 72 cents tax. That makes - A bill please. \$8.71. Okay. \$8.71, .72, .73, .74, .75 and .25, that's nine - Excuse me. \$8.71. I gave you fifty dollars, not and one ten, plus ten, twenty. All right? twenty. (It's a) mistake. I'm sorry, sir. You're right. - It's okay.

ANG-2001-6

#### **TERMINAL OBJECTIVES**

#### A) LISTENING

On hearing short oral texts in a variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand simple narratives on familiar topics.
- ... understand descriptions of likes, dislikes, interests and preferences.
- ... understand closed questions.
- ... understand simple reasons given in familiar contexts (invitations, likes and dislikes).
- ... pick out details concerning time, place, person, objects and means.
- ... recognize requests for information or action.
- ... recognize simple opinions on familiar, concrete topics.
- ... understand telephone messages to be relayed.
- ... understand public annoucements concerning time, place and person.
- ... understand descriptions of problems and their causes in familiar contexts.
- ... recognize statements about ability.
- ... understand oral instructions.

#### B) Speaking

In a variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... describe simple events in familiar topics.
- ... express likes, dislikes, interests and preferences in familiar topics.
- ... respond to closed questions concerning time, place, people, objects and means.
- ... ask closed questions to elicit information as to time, place, people, objects and means.
- ... request or grant permission.
- ... express simple opinions on familiar, concrete topics.
- ... perform adequately in simple oral exchanges involving offers, requests and instructions.
- ... relay simple telephone messages.
- ... express desires, needs and intentions.
- ... describe simple problems and their causes in familiar contexts.
- ... catch someone's attention.

#### C) READING

On reading very short written texts, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand various warnings.
- ... recognize the various parts of written documents and pick out details concerning time, place, people, object and means.
- ... understand simple instructions and directions.
- ... understand descriptions of likes, dislikes, interests and preferences in familiar contexts.
- ... understand simple reasons in familiar contexts (invitaions, likes and dislikes).

#### D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... write messages in note form.
- ... fill out simple forms.
- ... express likes, dislikes, interests and preferences in a very simple written form.
- ... express in writing simple reasons in familiar contexts (invitations, likes and dislikes).

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### **CONTEXT 1**

#### SOCIAL SETTING

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to:

- 2.1 identify themselves and give simple factual information about themselves orally and in writing.
- determine the identity of a person with whom they are talking and find out simple factual information about him/her.
- 2.3 identify a third person and give simple factual information about him/her.
- 2.4 respond appropriately when introduced to another person.
- 2.5 introduce two people.
- 2.6 introduce themselves and have an acquaintance introduce them to strangers.
- 2.7 understand and express greetings and leave-takings.
- 2.8 find out about the health or condition of a friend and respond to queries about their own condition.
- 2.9 find out about or describe past, present or future activities.
- 2.10 exchange attitudes about everyday activities, places, people and objects, orally and in writing.
- 2.11 exchange small talk on current weather conditions.
- 2.12 accept or decline an invitation orally and in writing and give simple reasons for refusing.

2.13 invite another person, orally and in writing, and understand his/her acceptance or refusal and simple reasons for it.

- 2.14 find out the time and location of an activity or event.
- 2.15 inform another person of the time and location of an activity or event.
- 2.16 discuss their abilities and find out about the abilities of others.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.1**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to identify themselves and give simple factual information about themselves orally and in writing.

FUNCTIONS  Identifying oneself (E) Talking about oneself (E) Asking for information about a person (C) Filling out personal identity forms (C + E)		NOTIONS  Identity (name, occupation) Number (phone, address, age) Place (residence, origin) Relationship Past reference	
		Present reference	ce
SETTING	Ro		Topics
In class At a social gathering In an administrative setting	Stranger – stranger Acquaintance – acquaintance Customer – clerk		Types of occupations Names of countries, provinces Nationalities Marital status Family relationships
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION			Expression
<ul><li>Do I know you?</li><li>Have we met before?</li><li>I don't think we know each other</li></ul>	er.	<ul><li>No, Richard.</li><li>No, my name</li><li>No, I'm Richa</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Do you live around here?</li><li>Are you from around here?</li></ul>		<ul><li>No, I live in the States.</li><li>Yes, on Atwater.</li></ul>	
- Could you give me your adress?		- (It's) 952 Fraser, in Quebec City.	
- I'd like to phone you. What's your number?		– (It's) 878-2192	
- Are you Canadian?		- Yes, now. I'm from Chile.	
– Are you studiyng?		– No. I operate a restaurant.	
- Are you single?		- I'm married. I have two kids, a dog and a cat.	
<ul> <li>Name</li> <li>Address</li> <li>Phone number</li> <li>Nationality</li> <li>Country</li> <li>Occupation</li> <li>Social status</li> </ul>	Authentic dentity forms	Fill out identify t	forms.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.2**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to determine the identity of a person with whom they are talking and find out simple factual information about him/her.

taiking and find out simple factual information about minimer.				
FUNCTIONS  Inquiring about identity (E) Asking about another person (E) Giving factual information about oneself (C)		NOTIONS  Identity (name, occupation) Number (phone, address, age) Place (residence, origin) Relationship Past reference Present reference		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
In class At a social gathering	Acquaintance – acquaintance		Types of occupations Names of countries, provinces Nationalities Marital status Family relationships	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension		EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>My name is Margaret. But everybody calls me – Your name?</li> <li>Maggie. – I'm Dan. You?</li> <li>Hi. My name is Dan.</li> </ul>				
– No, I'm just visiting. I live in Ottawa.		- (Do) you live in Drummondville?		
- Yes, I've always lived there.		- (Are you) from Ottawa?		
– No, I'm only eighteen.		- (Are) you married?		
– No, I go tu university.	go tu university.		- (Do you) work in Ottawa?	

# INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.3

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to identify a third person and give simple factual information about him/her.

information about him/her.			
FUNCTIONS  Identifying another (C + E) Describing another (C + E) Asking for information about another person (C + E)		NOTIONS  Appearance (size, height, colour, age) Relationship Identity (name, occupation)	
SETTING In school	Acquaintance –	LES acquaintance	TOPICS  Descriptions of height, size, hair
In class At a social gathering	Friend – friend		colour Family relationships Relationships between people
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			Expression
<ul><li>Who's that?</li><li>Do you know who that is?</li><li>Do you know him/her?</li><li>Is that?</li></ul>		<ul><li>I don't know</li><li>That's Marie.</li><li>Yes, that's m</li><li>(I'm) not sure</li></ul>	y friend, Marie.
<ul><li>Does she work here?</li><li>What does she do?</li></ul>	<ul><li>Yes, in the office.</li><li>She's the boss.</li></ul>		
<ul><li>That's my cousin.</li><li>I can't remember.</li></ul>		<ul><li>Who's that?</li><li>What's his na</li></ul>	ame?

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.4**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to respond appropriately when introduced to another person. **FUNCTIONS N**otions (C) (E) Introducing Relationship Possession/ownership Greeting Identity (name, occupation) **SETTING ROLES TOPICS** At school Two acquaintances – stranger Introductions Greetings In class At a social gathering Relationships between people Family relationships Types of occupations **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Come here a minute, Sally. I'd like to introduce - Hi, Gina. you to Gina. Sally, meet Gina. - Hello. Sally, there's someone I'd like you to meet. This - It's a pleasure, Gina. is Gina. Sally, do you know my sister, Gina? - No, (I don't). How do you do? Sally, have you met my sister, Gina? - No, (I haven't).

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to introduce two people.			
FUNCTIONS  Introducing others (E) Catching a person's attention (E) Describing a person (E) Greeting (C)		NOTIONS  Relationship Identity (name, occupation)	
SETTING  At school In class At a social gathering In a public place	Ro Two acquaintan	<b>LES</b> ces – stranger	TOPICS Introductions Greetings Relationships between people Family relationships Types of occupations
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			Expression
– How do you do?		<ul><li>Hey, Fred.</li><li>Fred, this is</li></ul>	Ralph.
- I'm pleased to meet you.			s Ralph. He's my teacher. Ralph,

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.6**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to introduce themselves and have an acquaintance introduce them to strangers.

introduce them to strangers.			nserves and have an acquaintance	
FUNCTIONS  Introducing oneself (E) Describing oneself (E) Having another introduce oneself (E)		NOTIONS  Relationship Identity (name, occupation)		
SETTING At school In class At a social gathering	Ro Stranger – stran Two acquaintan	ger	Topics Introductions Greetings Relationships between people Types of occupations	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION		
		<ul><li>Hello. My na</li><li>Hi. I'm Betty</li></ul>	ame is Betty. '.	
– Oh, I'm sorry. Betty, this is Harry.		- Helen, I don't know		
– Oh, that's right. Betty, I'd like you to meet Harry.		- Helen. (Could you) introduce me?		
		- Let me introduce myself. My name is Betty.		
– Oh, you don't know Harry?		- Helen, who's your friend.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.7**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand and express greetings and leave-takings.

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand and express greetings and leave-takings.					
		NOTIONS  Point of time Future reference			
SETTING At school At a social gathering In a public place	Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance –		TOPICS  Greetings Leave-takings Times of the day		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension		Expression			
<ul> <li>Hi.</li> <li>Hello.</li> <li>Good morning.</li> <li>Good afternoon.</li> <li>Good evening.</li> <li>Hey. Long time no see. What've with yourself?</li> </ul>	you been doing	<ul><li>Hi.</li><li>Hello.</li><li>Good mornir</li><li>Good afterno</li><li>Good evenin</li></ul>	oon.		
<ul> <li>Bye.</li> <li>Good-bye.</li> <li>So long.</li> <li>See you later.</li> <li>See you tomorrow.</li> <li>Until 8 o'clock then.</li> <li>Take it easy.</li> <li>Take care.</li> <li>Good night.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Bye.</li> <li>Good-bye.</li> <li>So long.</li> <li>See you later</li> </ul>	r.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.8**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to find out about the health or condition of a friend and respond to queries about their own condition.

Functions		Notions		
Asking about health Talking about health	(C + E) (C + E)	Physical condition		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics	
In class At school At a social gathering	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Health Common illnesses Physical conditions Social conventions	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION  - Fine, thanks Not too bad Pretty well, thanks Well.		
<ul><li>How are you?</li><li>How are you feeling?</li><li>How are you doing?</li><li>How's it going?</li></ul>				
		<ul><li>I'm sick, (I've</li><li>I'm tired.</li><li>I have a head</li></ul>		
<ul><li>Just great, thank you.</li><li>Terrible.</li><li>Awful.</li><li>Fantastic.</li></ul>		<ul><li>How are you</li><li>How are you</li></ul>	ı? ı feeling?	
<ul><li>I just got back from the dentist.</li><li>I had a hard day. I'm exhausted</li></ul>				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.9**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to find out about or describe past, present or future activities.

FUNCTIONS  Describing activities Stating intentions Stating plans	(C + E) Past reference (C + E) Present reference (C + E) Future reference Point of time (WI Place (Where?) Agnecy (Who?)		е		
SETTING At school In class At a social setting	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Topics  Sports Hobbies and recreation Pastimes Vacations Entertainment		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION			Expression		
<ul><li>Did you go skiing on the week-end?</li><li>Where did you go?</li><li>How was it?</li><li>Did you go alone?</li></ul>		<ul><li>Yes, Saturday.</li><li>Mont Habitant.</li><li>(It was) good.</li><li>No, with (some) friends.</li></ul>			
<ul><li>Are you coming with us? We're cup of coffee.</li><li>Twelve o'clock. You have time.</li></ul>	e going out for a	<ul><li>Coffee? I'm v</li><li>Okay.</li></ul>	working at 12 o'clock.		
<ul><li>Do you have any plans for holidays?</li><li>Do you have to work?</li></ul>	the Christmas	<ul><li>- I'm visiting n</li><li>- Work! No. (</li></ul>	ny parents in the Gaspé. I'm going to) just relax.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.10**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to exchange attitudes about everyday activities, places, people and objects, orally and in writing.

people and objects, orally and in writing.					
Functions			Notions		
Asking about likes and dislikes Stating likes and dislikes Describing habits Describing abilities	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Desirability Present reference Importance Capacity Frequency	ce		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At school In class At a social gathering In a social setting	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Sports Hobbies and recreation Pastimes Entertainment Places Seasons Food and drink Greeting cards Thank you cards		
	EXPONENTS				
Comprehension			Expression		
<ul><li>Do you like to swim?</li><li>Do you swim often?</li><li>Do you ski, too?</li><li>What do you do for entertainme</li></ul>	ent?	<ul> <li>No, I can't.</li> </ul>	lake. er. On week-ends. s. They're important for me.		
<ul> <li>Oh yes. I read every night.</li> <li>I do. I'm a Canadiens fan.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>(Do) you like</li><li>(Do) you wat</li><li>I like the Nor</li></ul>	ch hockey?		
		Get well soon.	We miss you very much!		
			The gang.		
I loved the show; she's a great singer!		Fantastic weekend! The cottage was great. G fishing. Can't wait to go back!			
Thank you for the wonderful evening. I enjoyed the movie.		<i>y y y y y y y y y y</i>	Your friend, Ester.		
Pete.			·		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.11**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to exchange small talk on current weather conditions.

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to exchange small talk on current weather conditions.					
Functions (C. F.)		Notions			
Expressing feelings Asking for information Imparting information Making small talk	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Past reference Present reference Future reference Degree Quantity			
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
In class At work At a social setting	Teacher – student Colleague – colleague Acquaintance – acquaintance		Temperature Precipitation Sky conditions Wind Outdoor activities		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension		Expression			
<ul> <li>What a day! Don't you think v snow?</li> </ul>	ve have enough	– Enough! No	. I like the snow.		
– You like it? Ugh!		- Is it snowing now?			
<ul> <li>It sure is. There's supposed metres.</li> </ul>	to be 15 centi-	- Fifteen centi	metres? When?		
– Tonight.		- Great! I'm g	oing skiing tomorrow.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.12**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to accept or decline an invitation orally and in writing and give simple reasons for refusing.

3					
Functions		Notions			
Inviting Suggesting Accepting Declining Giving reasons	(C) (C) (E) (E) (E)	Future reference Point of time Time Capacity Reason			
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
On the telephone At school In a public place At a friend's home At work By mail	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Places Entertainment Leisure-time activities Days of the week Times Activities		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>Would you like to go to?</li> <li>Do you want to come with me to the second with me to the second with the second</li></ul>		<ul><li>I'd like to.</li><li>I'd like that.</li><li>Oh, yes.</li><li>Okay.</li><li>All right.</li></ul>			
		<ul><li>No. I'm worl</li><li>No. I have a</li><li>No. I'm brok</li><li>Sorry. (I have</li></ul>	class. ce.		
- Can you come to next Friday	night?	- Friday? Not	sure.		
- Coming downstairs?		- For a coffee?	P Okay.		
<ul> <li>Are you busy Saturday night?</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>It depends.</li> </ul>			
To all employees,		I will be there.			
You are invited to a going-awa Cummings.	y party for Mr.		Georges.		
On Saturday June 10 at 8 p.m. l lounge.	in the first floor	Sorry can't mak	e it. I'll be out of town.		
R.S.V.P.			Francis.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.13**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to invite another person orally and in writing, and understand his/her acceptance or refusal and simple reasons for it.

Functions			Notions		
Inviting Suggesting Accepting Declining Expressing an obligation Giving reasons	(E) (E) (C) (C) (C) (C)	Future reference Time Point of time Capacity Reason	е		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
On the telephone At school In a public place At a friend's home At work By mail	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Places Entertainment Leisure-time activities Days of the week Times Activities		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>I'd like to, but I've got to babysit.</li> </ul>		- (Do you) want to go to a movie tonight?			
– Sure. It's a perfect day.		want to go	o skiing?		
- Good idea. I'll invite Larry and Manuela, too.		- (Would you)	like to come to my place?		
- Not tonight. I can't. Another time.		- I'm going to (Do you) want to come?			
Thank you for the invitation, but I can't make it. I have to work that weekend.		You're invited Why: Carl's suprise birthay party When: Saturday November 11.			
Pete.		Time: 7:30 p.r Where: Bell Hal	n. II cent road		
I'll be glad to go!					
James.					

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.14**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to find out the time and location of an activity or event.

Functions		Notions	
Asking about the time Asking about the place Talking about when Talking about where	(E) Place (E) Time (C) Possessive relati (C)		ions
Setting	Roles		Topics
On the telephone At school In a public place At a friend's home At work	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Places Days of the week Times of the day Dates Months of the year Ordinal numbers

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

**COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** 

- On Saturday night.On October, the thirtieth.
- Tomorrow afternoon.
- At eight-thirty.
- In Québec. At the Capitol.
- No, at Tony's.
- Downtown, on Ste. Catherine Street.
- The game is at the Bir O on Sunday afternoon.
- The meeting will be in my office in ten minutes.
- Can you come to the clinic tomorrow morning at eight?

Staff meeting. Important! At 4 p.m. Monday December 22, in the cafeteria.

- When? When is it?
- When are you going?
- What time?
- Where?
- Where is it?
- Where is the ...?
- At your place?

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.15**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to inform another person of the time and location of an activity or event.

activity or event.				
FUNCTIONS  Asking about the time (E)			Notions Place	
Asking about the place Talking about when Talking about where	(E) (C) (C)		ime ossessive relat	ions
SETTING	Ro	LES	5	TOPICS
On the telephone At school In a public place At a friend's home At work	Friend – friend Acquaintance –	ac	quaintance	Places Days of the week Times of the day Dates Months of the year Ordinal numbers
	LANGUAGE	Ex	PONENTS	
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION
<ul><li>Where are you meeting?</li><li>I'd love to come to your party.</li></ul>	Where is it?	- -	(At) my hous (At) Christo's	
<ul><li>Is Joe picking you up?</li></ul>		-	Yes, (at) eight	o'clock. (At) the Jean Talon Metro.
- When is the game?		-	At 10:30.	
<ul><li>When does your vacation start?</li><li>Are you staying home?</li></ul>	2	- -	(On) July fifte No, (we're) g	eenth. oing to Maine.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.16**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to discuss their abilities and find out about the abilities of others

of others.	its will be able to	discuss their abiii	ities and find out about the abilities	
FUNCTIONS  Inquiring about capability (C + E)		<b>N</b> отіо <b>N</b> S  Capability/incapability		
Stating capability	(C + E)	Present reference	ce	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
At school At home In a social gathering	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Abilities Leisure-time activities Modes of transportation	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension			EXPRESSION	
– Can you gime me a lift?		<ul><li>Yes, I can.</li><li>No, I can't.</li></ul>		
- Can you play the piano?		- Yes, I can. A	little.	
– Can you ski?		- Cross-country. Not alpine.		
- Can you drive a manual transmission?		<ul> <li>No, just automatic.</li> </ul>		
– Yes, I can. But I don't play hockey.		- (Can) you skate?		
– Yes, pretty well now.		<ul> <li>Can you spe.</li> </ul>	ak English?	
– No problem.		- Can you help	o me?	

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### **CONTEXT 2**

#### **CLASSROOM**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to:

- 2.17 find out the whereabouts of a person, place, object or activity in the school.
- 2.18 describe the whereabouts of a person, place, object or activity in the school.
- 2.19 express their lack of comprehension and communicate so as to get out of trouble.
- 2.20 understand when other people expresse their lack of comprehension and request clarification.
- 2.21 understand frequently used oral and written instructions.
- 2.22 understand simple oral and written information about how the class and the school function.
- 2.23 find out the time.
- 2.24 give the time.
- 2.25 express their basic needs.
- 2.26 understand compliments and comments on their language profiency and respond appropriately.
- 2.27 make an appropriate compliment.
- 2.28 understand various compliments and the reasons motivating them, and respond appropriately.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.17**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to find out the whereabouts of a person, place, object or activity in the school.

Functions		Notions		
Asking where Describing where	(E) (C)	Place Existence Possession Location		
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
At school In class	Teacher – stude Student – stude	nt nt	School supplies School services Parts of the school Directions Locations	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
- It's here. On my desk.		- Where is my	y book?	
- Downstairs. Near the library.		<ul><li>Where (is) the bookstore?</li><li>The bookstore. Where is it?</li></ul>		
- Beside the cafeteria.		<ul><li>Where's the office?</li><li>Where (is) the office?</li></ul>		
- She's in her math class.		- Where is Eve	eline?	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.18**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to describe the whereabouts of a person, place, object or activity in the school.

Functions  Talking about where Asking where	(E) (C)	Place Existence Possession Location	Notions		
SETTING At school In class	Ro Teacher – stude Student – stude	nt	TOPICS  School supplies School services Parts of the school Directions Locations		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
<ul> <li>Can you tell me where the gym</li> <li>Did you see my ashtray?</li> <li>Can you get books here?</li> <li>Where is the bookstore?</li> </ul>	nasium is?	- (It's) there. (	tairs. (In) the basement.  On) the floor.  the bookstore?  irs.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.19**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to express their lack of comprehension and communicate

so as to get out of trouble.					
FUNCTIONS  Expressing lack of comprehension (E) Asking for clarification (E) Requesting repetition (E)		NOTIONS  Capability/incapability Repetition Speed			
SETTING In class	Ro Teacher – stude Student – stude		TOPICS  Any topic covered in other objectives		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		<ul> <li>(Could you) s</li> <li>Sorry, I don't</li> <li>Sorry, I didn</li> <li>I didn't catch</li> <li>I don't under</li> <li>Go slowly, p</li> <li>(Say it) agair</li> <li>Whoa! Slow</li> </ul>	se. repeat that, please. say that again. tunderstand. It understand you. that. stand "". what does "" mean? lease. n, please.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.20**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand when other people expresse their lack of comprehension and request clarification.

comprehension and request clarification.				
FUNCTIONS  Expressing lack of comprehension Asking for clarification Requesting repetition	(C) (C) (C)	Capability/incap Repetition Speed	<b>Notions</b> ability	
SETTING In class	Ro Teacher – stude Student – stude		Topics  Any topic covered in other objectives	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension			Expression	
<ul><li>I don't understand you.</li><li>I didn't catch that.</li><li>I didn't get that.</li></ul>		– Okay.		
<ul><li>Could you say that again?</li><li>Come again?</li><li>What did you say?</li></ul>		– All right.		
- Could you repeat that?		- Sure.		
<ul><li>Pardon me?</li><li>Excuse me?</li><li>Sorry, I wasn't listening.</li></ul>				
<ul><li>Try again.</li><li>Talk a little slower.</li></ul>				

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.21**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand frequently used oral and written instructions.

Functions			Notions
Oral and written instructions	(C)	Location Number Duration Point of time Arrangement	
Setting	Roles		Topics
In class	Teacher – student		Classroom materials Classroom activities Classroom furniture Clock time Learning materials

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

#### **COMPREHENSION**

#### **EXPRESSION**

- Put the desks into a circle.
- Number your paper one to ten.
- Take the role of "Norbert".
- Don't interrupt when someone is talking.
- Turn to a blank page in your notebook.
- Imagine you're on the moon.
- Stop me if you don't understand.
- Circle the correct answer.
- Listen, then answer the questions.
- Complete the sentences.
- See your teacher for further explanations.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.22**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand simple oral and written information about how the class and the school function.

FUNCTIONS  Describing things Describing places Stating the time Stating the day, date	(C) Existence (C) Availability (C) Location (C) Direction Point of time Duration Commencement Cessation				
SETTING In class In school	ROLES Teacher – student Student – student		TOPICS  Time Days of the week Months, dates Parts of the school Holidays Activities		
COMPREHENSION	LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION				
<ul> <li>You can't park in front of the sezone.</li> <li>The bookstore is closed now. o'clock.</li> <li>Registration for badminton stacosts thirty dollars for ten night</li> <li>Next Monday is Thanksgivin school.</li> <li>I'll be late on Wednesday. Cl 7:30.</li> <li>Trials for the soccer team are gym.</li> <li>The bookstore is opened from 1. Monday to Friday.</li> </ul>					
* Authentic timetables and agendas.					

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to find out the time.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking the time (E Stating the time	) (C)	Time Commencemen Cessation Number	<b>N</b> otions		
SETTING In class In a public place	ROLES  Teacher – student Student – student Stranger – stranger		TOPICS Ways of telling time		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			Expression		
<ul> <li>Sorry, I haven't got a watch.</li> <li>I don't know. Sorry.</li> <li>Yes, it's seven-fifteen.</li> <li>Yes, it's a quarter past seven.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>The time?</li><li>Time, please</li><li>(Do you have</li><li>(Have you) g</li><li>What time (is</li></ul>	e) the time? ot the time?		
<ul><li>It's time for class.</li><li>It's time to start.</li><li>It's time to stop.</li></ul>		<ul><li>(Do you) kno</li><li>Excuse me.</li><li>Could you te</li></ul>	w the time? The time, please? Il me the time?		

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to give the time.					
FUNCTIONS  Stating the time (E) Asking the time (C)		NOTIONS  Time Commencement Cessation Number			
SETTING In class In a public place	ROLES  Teacher – student Student – student Stranger – stranger			Topics Ways of telling time	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
COMPREHENSION				Expression	
- Excuse me. Have you got the ti	ime?	-	Sorry, no.		
<ul><li>Pardon me. Do you know wat t</li><li>What's the time?</li><li>What time is it?</li></ul>	ime it is?	- -	Yes, it's eight Yes, it's five p	t – oh – five. oast eight.	
- Are you wearing a watch?	-		- No. I'm not.		
<ul><li>Is it seven o'clock yet?</li></ul>	– No. Ten minu		No. Ten mir	nutes to seven.	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.25**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to express their basic needs. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Inquiring about wants, needs (C) Desirability/undesirability Stating wants, needs Importance/unimportance (E) Requesting things Utility/unutility (E) Accepting Facility/difficulty (E) Declining (E) Thanking (E) **SETTING** ROLES TOPICS In class Teacher – student Classroom activities At school Student - student Food Drink Classroom materials Ways of helping **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Can I help you? - Please. (Can you) explain? (I have) no paper. What's the problem? My pen is no good. I need some help with the projector. - I (want to) try. Shall we continue? - No! (We need) a break! Do you want anything at the cafeteria? - Yes. I want (some) juice. How are you doing? - Okay. I want (some) practice. Sorry. I've only got one. - Could I borrow a pen?

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.26**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand compliments and comments on their language proficiency and respond appropriately.

language proficiency and respond appropriately.					
FUNCTIONS  Talking about language (C) Complimenting (C) Responding to a compliment (E)		NOTIONS  Rightness/wrongness Quality Acceptability/unacceptability Correctness/uncorrectness Facility/difficulty			
SETTING In class In a social setting	ROLES  Teacher – student Student – student Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Language abilities  Compliments		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			Expression		
<ul><li>Your accent's pretty good.</li><li>You have a pretty good vocabu</li></ul>	lary.	<ul><li>Yeah? You tl</li><li>I watch TV.</li></ul>	hink (so)?		
<ul> <li>You get your idea across.</li> </ul>		- Thanks.			
<ul> <li>You're making progress.</li> </ul>		- I suppose. A bit.			
<ul> <li>Your English is better. You must study a lot.</li> </ul>		- Study? Oh, yes.			
– Your ear is excellent. You unde	erstand well.	- I understand. But speaking			
– You learn English quickly.		- I like languages.			

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to make an appropriate compliment.					
FUNCTIONS  Complimenting (E) Describing things, people (E) Thanking (C)		Quality Rightness/wrong Colour Appearance (ph	Rightness/wrongness Colour		
Acknowledging compliments  SETTING  In class	(C)  Roi  Teacher – stude  Student – studei	LES ent	Topics  Compliments Clothes Colours Physical characteristics		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
- Thanks. - Thank you.		<ul> <li>Hey, you're g</li> <li>Good.</li> <li>You speak w</li> <li>Nice dress (s</li> <li>Nice colour.</li> <li>Good book.</li> <li>Ah. (You had</li> <li>(You look) nid</li> <li>Blue is your d</li> </ul>	vell. shirt, jacket). d) a haircut. (It's) very nice. dce in red.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.28**

In the classroom, the adult students will be able to understand various compliments and the reasons motivating them, and respond appropriately.

motivating them, and respond appropriately.					
FUNCTIONS  Complimenting Describing things Thanking Acknowledging compliments	(C) (C) (E) (E)	St Re	uality blour yle eason ondition	Notions	
SETTING In class	Ro Teacher – stude Student – stude	nt		TOPICS  Compliments Clothes Colours Physical characteristics	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
COMPREHENSION				Expression	
<ul> <li>You're looking well today.</li> </ul>		-	Thanks. I ski	ied (all day).	
<ul> <li>Hey, that's a nice shirt.</li> </ul>		-	Ah, thank yo	u.	
<ul> <li>Congratulations on your exam. well.</li> </ul>	You did really	-	Thanks.		
<ul> <li>Wow! Your hair's blonde. It loc</li> </ul>	oks nice.	_	(It's) a chang	e.	
<ul><li>You did well on your exam.</li><li>Your exam was just great.</li></ul>		-	I'm glad.		
– You look like you're in a good m	nood.	-	It's true.		

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### **CONTEXT 3**

#### **PUBLIC PLACE**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to:

- 2.29 respond to a request for directions on the street or in a public building.
- 2.30 catch another person's attention and ask for directions to a person, place, object or activity.
- 2.31 understand simple oral and written directions and confirm their comprehension.
- 2.32 defend their ideas.
- 2.33 understand oral and written statements of danger and warning.
- 2.34 make simple statements of danger and warning in dangerous situations.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.29**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to respond to a request for directions on the street or in a public building.

a public building.				
Functions	(0)	Notions		
Requesting directions Requesting help Indicating a direction Giving directions	(C) Relative position (C) Location (E) Directions (E) Existence/non-existence Distance			
Setting	Ro	LES TOPICS		
On the street In a public building On public transportation	Stranger – stran	ger Buildings Services Directions Roads Units of distance (metric and Imperial)		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION		
<ul><li>I wonder if you could help me.</li><li>Can you give me a hand?</li><li>Could you help me?</li></ul>		<ul><li>Sure.</li><li>Yes.</li><li>I (will) try.</li></ul>		
- How do I get downtown?		- Take this street. Turn right on Park.		
<ul> <li>Is this the road to the border?</li> <li>Where's the Forum?</li> <li>Is there a bank around here?</li> <li>How far is it to the gas station?</li> <li>Do you know a good garage?</li> <li>Which way to the Gaspé?</li> </ul>	,	<ul> <li>Yes, it is.</li> <li>(Right) there.</li> <li>Two blocks (along).</li> <li>(About) 5 miles.</li> <li>Yes, a PetroCanada. On Laurier.</li> <li>Take 132, east.</li> </ul>		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.30**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to catch another person's attention and ask for directions to a person, place, object or activity.

to a person, place, object or activity.				
Functions  Catching a person's attention Inquiring about directions Describing the location Understanding directions	(E) (E) (C) (C)	Relative position Directions Existence/non-e Place Distance		
SETTING  On the street In a public building On public transportation	<b>Ro</b> Stranger – stran	<b>LES</b> ger	TOPICS  Buildings Services Directions Roads Landmarks	
COMPREHENSION		<ul> <li>Just a minute a grocery sto</li> <li>Excuse me. Wellington Autoroute? to</li> </ul>	EXPRESSION  (Is there) a post office? bank? nter? drugstore? police station?  e. (Can you tell me) where there is ore? good restaurant? gas station?  (Can you give me) directions to St? Highway 20? the Laurentian he road to Ste. Agathe?  g department, please?	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.31**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to understand simple oral and written directions and confirm their comprehension.

Functions		Notions		
Directing Confirming directions Understanding directions Expressing understanding Thanking	(C) Relative position (E) Directions (C) Existence/non-ex (E) Place (E) Distance			
Setting	Roles		Topics	
On the street In a public building On public transportation In a tourist information center	Stranger – stranger		Buildings Services Directions Roads Compass points Landmarks	

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

#### **COMPREHENSION**

#### **EXPRESSION**

- A drugstore? Let me think. Yes, over on On Broadway. Two blocks. Thanks. Broadway. That's two blocks east.
- No, I don't know any good restaurants. Go to the The tourist bureau? Okay. tourist bureau. They'll tell you.
  - The road to Ste. Agathe. Well, you want the The light. Turn right. And take the autoroute. autoroute. Go up to the light and turn right. Right?
- Camping? That's with sports. Second floor. Okay. Past the electrical appliances.
- - Second floor. (With) the electrical appliances.

Randy's Family Restaurant Open 7 days a week Just east of Kirkland Off Highway 402

Authentic written directions

In a public place, the adult students will be able to defend their ideas.				
Functions			Notions	
Affirming one's place Expressing ownership Warning another Instructing	(E) Place (E) Ownership (E) Activity (E) Priority/posterion		prity	
SETTING In public transport In line On the street	ROLES Stranger – stranger		TOPICS  Warnings Danger Personal possessions Physical actions	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		<ul> <li>Hey! That's</li> <li>Hey! That's</li> <li>Stop! My pu</li> <li>Watch out!</li> <li>Excuse me!</li> <li>Take it easy!</li> <li>Don't push!</li> <li>Relax!</li> <li>Wait a secon</li> <li>Wait a minute</li> <li>Sorry. I'm fin</li> <li>That's not you</li> </ul>	my coat. urse. Look out! nd! te! rst.	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.33**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to understand oral and written statements of danger and warning.

Functions		Notions			
Warning	(C)	Cause Adequacy/inade Temperature Speed	equacy		
Setting	Roles		Topics		
On public transportation On the street In a public place	Stranger – stranger		Danger Warnings Dangerous situations Physical actio	activities, ons	places,

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

**COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** 

- Look out! It's hot.
- Watch out! It's slippery.Be careful! The road's not good.
- Watch it!
- Go slowly!
- Get away!
- Don't!
- Hurry up!
- Slow down!
- Come on!

Danger. High voltage. Danger. Undertow. No trespassing. No swimming.
Danger. Men at work.
Danger. Animal crossing.
Danger. This water is <u>not</u> for drinking.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.34**

In a public place, the adult students will be able to make simple statements of danger and warning in

dangerous situations.					
Functions			Notions		
Warining Instructing	(E) Cause (E) Adequacy/unade Temperature Speed		equacy		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
On the street On public transportation In a public building	Stranger – stran	ger	Warnings Danger Dangerous activities, places, situations Physical actions		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			Expression		
		<ul> <li>Watch it! It's</li> <li>Watch out! (T</li> <li>Be careful! (I</li> <li>Be careful! (I</li> <li>Watch your s</li> <li>Take care. T</li> <li>Don't touch i</li> <li>Leave it alon</li> </ul>	It's slippery. There are) kids. It's dark. It's sharp. Step. The roads are bad.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### **CONTEXT 4**

#### **S**TORE

In a store, the adult students will be able to:

- 2.35 understand offers of help and respond appropriately.
- 2.36 request help.
- 2.37 obtain and understand pertinent oral and written information about desired items.
- 2.38 request various items orally and in writing and give certain specifications.
- 2.39 express their likes and dislikes with regard to an item.
- 2.40 obtain permission.
- 2.41 find out the price of a desired item and pay for it.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.35**

In a store, the adult students will be able to understand offers of help and respond appropriately. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Offering help Accepting help (C) Future reference (E) Permission Expressing needs (E) Capability/incapability Declining help Priority/posteriority (E) Time **SETTING ROLES** TOPICS In a store Salesperson – customer Offers of help Consumer goods **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS EXPRESSION** COMPREHENSION Yes, sir (ma'am). - Yes, please. (I need) a battery. May I hèlp you? - All right. (I'm looking for) a bathing suit. Have you been served? No, (it's okay), thanks. Can I be of help? - No, (I'm) all right. - Have you found what you're looking for? - No, (I'm) just looking. – Are you next, sir (ma'am)? - Not now, thanks. In a second. In a minute. - No, not yet. Is someone looking after you?

In a store, the adult students will be able to request help.					
FUNCTIONS  Requesting help (E) Expressing needs, wants (E)		NOTIONS  Capability/incapability Desirability/undesirability Appearance (colour, size, material, quality) Utility/function			
SETTING In a store	ROLES Salesperson – customer		Topics  Colour Kinds of material Dimensions (size) Consumer goods		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION		<ul><li>I need a</li><li>Do you have</li><li>I'm looking fo</li><li>I'd like a</li></ul>	help me, please. 		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.37**

In a store, the adult students will be able to obtain and understand pertinent oral and written information about desired items.

about desired items.			
Functions			Notions
Inquiring about things Describing things	(E) (C)	Number Dimensions Colour Age Material Quality Utility/function Availability/non	-availability
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS
In a store By catalogue	Salesperson – c	ustomer	Colours Kinds of material Dimensions (size) Consumer goods Uses Advertisements Price Quantity
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			Expression
<ul><li>There are 48.</li><li>A litre. Enough for 8 hours.</li></ul>		<ul><li>How many (</li><li>How much (</li></ul>	are there) in a package? is there) in a can?
- That's extra large.		- What sike (is	s this)?
- Blue, brown and gray, ma'am.		- What colours	s (are there) for these pants?
– Baked today, sir.		- (Is) the bread	d fresh?
<ul> <li>It's very resistant plastic.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>What materi</li> </ul>	ial (is it)?
– Oh, yes. Excellent.		- (Is it) good q	uality?
- That's for filtering the water.		- What is this	(for)?
Men's T-shirts 100 % cotton, machine wash red – black – grey – white size S – M – L – XL \$ 14.99 each.			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.38**

In a store, the adult students will be able to request various items orally and in writing and give certain specifications.

specifications.				
FUNCTIONS  Expressing needs, wants (E) Requesting something (E) Describing things (C + E) Asking about needs, wants (C) Filling out order forms (C + E)		Notions  Number Dimensions (size) Colour Age Material Quality Utility/function Availability/non-availability		
SETTING In a store	Ro Salesperson – c	<b>LES</b> ustomer	Topics  Colours Dimensions (size) Consumer goods Uses Price Quantity	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION		
<ul><li>What kind?</li><li>Blue?</li><li>Here you go.</li></ul>		<ul><li>I'm looking for</li><li>Levi's. Size 3</li><li>Yes, blue.</li></ul>	36.	
<ul><li>Yes, how much?</li><li>All right. Here you go.</li></ul>		<ul><li>May I have (some) hamburger.</li><li>Half a kilo.</li></ul>		
<ul><li>What kind?</li><li>Okay, 35 millimetre. Twenty or thirty-six exposures?</li><li>What speed?</li></ul>		<ul><li>(Some) film,</li><li>One, thirty-fi</li><li>Thirty-six, pl</li><li>I'll take Plus-</li></ul>	, ve. ease.	
<ul> <li>A cream? You mean an ointment.</li> <li>What's it for?</li> <li>A sunburn? Too much sun? Try this. It's very good.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Hello, I need a cream.</li> <li>I suppose.</li> <li>The sun A sun</li> <li>Yes, that's it.</li> </ul>		
Item number Color Size Quantity Price		Fill out authenti	c order forms	

In a store, the adult students will be able to express their likes and dislikes with regard to an item.					
FUNCTIONS  Expressing likes and dislikes (E) Describing things (C) Asking about likes and dislikes (E)		NOTIONS  Desirability/undesirability Adequacy/inadequacy Utility/inutility Price/value			
SETTING In a store	ROLES Salesperson – customer		Topics  Consumer goods Styles Materials Colours Uses for various consumer goods		
COMPREHENSION  - How about that? - What do you think about that of - Here's another style Do you like red? - Now this is very popular We're selling a lot of these Would you like to try something - Did you find what you wanted?	ne? g in red?	EXPONENTS  - I like this It's nice.  - No. I don't li - Oh, no. Not  - Oh, yes. Tha - No, not for m - Oh, no. I don - I'll think abou	red. at's perfect. ne. n't think so.		

In a store, the adult students will be able to obtain permission.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking permission (E) Finding out the conditions (E) Granting, refusing permission (C) Explaining the conditions (C)		NOTIONS  Duration Future reference Permission Capability/incapability Condition			
SETTING In a store	ROLES Salesperson – customer		TOPICS Guarantees Conditions		
COMPREHENSION	Language	EXPONENTS	Expression		
<ul><li>Would you like to try it on? J there.</li><li>Yes, right over there.</li></ul>	lust take it over	<ul><li>Yes, please.</li><li>Can I try it (c</li><li>May I try it (d</li></ul>	on)?		
<ul> <li>Yes, if it's not right, you can bring it back. Bring the bill.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>It's fully guaranteed for three m</li> </ul>	onths.	<ul><li>What's the guarantee?</li><li>(Is there) a guarantee?</li></ul>			
- Yes, I'll put it aside until tomorrow.		- Can you rese	erve it (for me)?		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.41**

In a store, the adult students will be able to find out the price of a desired item and pay for it. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Inquiring about the price (E) Value (C) (C + E) Stating the price Price Inquiring about payment Number **ROLES TOPICS SETTING** In a store Salesperson – customer Cost Descriptions of value Wyas of paying for consumer goods **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS** COMPREHENSION **EXPRESSION** It's eleven, ninety-five. - (What's) the price? Ooh. (That's) expensive. It's thirty-nine, fifty. - How much (is it)? That's all right. No, that's the size. It's actually nineteen, ninety- - (Is this) the real price? Thirty-two dollars? Not for a car of this quality. It's only eleven - (Is it) expensive? thousand, two hundred. Personal cheques. No, I'm sorry. - Do you accept cheques? Will you pay cash? - Yes, cash. On your account, ma'am? - Yes, please. - Yes, we do. - Do you take credit cards?

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### **CONTEXT 5**

#### TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION AT HOME AND AT WORK

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to :

- 2.42 speak to a person.
- 2.43 respond to requests to speak to another person.
- 2.44 take or leave simple messages.
- 2.45 obtain services (taxi, room service, take-out food).
- 2.46 report emergencies and obtain emergency services.
- 2.47 take down simple messages.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.42**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to speak to a person.

**FUNCTIONS N**otions Identifying oneself (E) Presence/absence Asking for a person Availability/non-availability (E) Inquiring about calling back (E) Location Thanking Future reference (E) Saying good-bye Point of time (E) Saying whether a person is in Telling a person to call back (C) Welcoming **S**ETTING Roles **TOPICS** 

### LANGUAGE EXPONENTS

Acquaintance – acquaintance

Stranger – stranger

Friend – friend Caller – receptionist

#### COMPREHENSION

#### **EXPRESSION**

Yes, hang on a second.

On the phone

- Yes, I'll get him. Just a minute, please.
- Hello, this is Heather.
  - Is Mario there? Is Mario around?
  - Can I talk to Mario?
- No, he's not here right now. He's out at the moment. Sorry, he's not in.
- Around ten.
   In about an hour.

- (When can) I call back?
- Okay, I (will) call back. Thank you.

You're welcome.

Bye.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.43**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to respond to requests to speak to another person.

another person.				
Functions  Answering the phone Saying it's a wrong number Saying the person is present/abser Asking someone to wait Saying good-bye Asking for somebody	(E) (E) (C)	Presence/absen Availability/non- Location Correctness/ince Future reference Point of time	availability orrectness	
Saying one is sorry  SETTING  On the phone	(C)	acquaintance	Topics	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul> <li>Hello. May I speak to Jonh, ple</li> <li>Hello. Is John there, please?</li> <li>Hello. Is John near the phone?</li> <li>Hello. Could I speak to John, pl</li> </ul>		<ul><li>Yes, hang on</li><li>No, I'm sorry</li></ul>	cond, please. , please. . He's not here. e's busy at the moment.	
– Okay, thanks. – Bye.		<ul> <li>Good-bye.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Sorry.</li> <li>Sorry about that.</li> <li>Excuse me.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>(I'm afraid) ye</li> <li>Sorry. Wron</li> <li>(There's) no</li> <li>It's okay.</li> <li>It's nothing.</li> </ul>	ou have the wrong number. g number. John here.	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.44**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to take or leave simple messages.

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to take or leave simple messages.				
Functions			Notions	
Asking for a person Identifying oneself Leaving a message Taking a message Offering to take a message Thanking Saying good-bye	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Presence/absen Future reference Possession/own Time	9	
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
On the phone	Acquaintance – Friend – friend	Stranger – stranger Acquaintance – acquaintance Friend – friend Caller – receptionist  Telephone messages (instructions, receptionis)		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul><li>May I take a message?</li><li>May I ask who's calling?</li><li>Does he know your number?</li></ul>		- No. My num	na. (Can you) ask him to call me? nber is 243-3850. ill) call tonight.	
– Yes. It's Frank. Tell her I called	- Yes. It's Frank. Tell her I called.		<ul><li>May I take a message?</li><li>Can I take a message?</li></ul>	
– My number is 875-7241. Coul- call back.	d you ask her to	– Tonight?		
– No, tomorrow.		– All right.		
– Okay, thanks.		– Bye.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.45**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to obtain services (taxi, room service, take-out food).

service, take-out food).				
FUNCTIONS  Giving one's location Requesting a service Asking how long Identifying oneself Saying how long Asking for identification  (C	(E) (E) (E) (C)	Lenght of time Point of time Future reference Place Number	<b>Notions</b>	
SETTING On the phone		om service food	TOPICS  Address Phone numbers Take-out food Room service	
COMPREHENSION  - Hello. Co-op Taxi.	Language	Exponents  - (I'd like) a tax	Expression	
<ul><li>Address?</li><li>Apartment?</li><li>Ten minutes.</li></ul>		<ul><li>1242 Charles</li><li>Number 6. I</li><li>Okay, thanks</li></ul>	s St. How long (will it take)? s.	
<ul><li>Room service.</li><li>What room, ma'am?</li><li>It'll just be a minute.</li></ul>		<ul><li>It's seven-oh</li><li>Thanks.</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>Vesuvio Pizza.</li> <li>All dressed?</li> <li>Okay. One large, no pepperor Your address?</li> <li>Fifteen minutes.</li> </ul>	ni, extra cheese.	- No. No pepp	der) a large pizza. peroni. Extra cheese. ). When (will it) be ready?	
– Thirteen-fifty.		– How much is	s it?	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.46**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to report emergencies and obtain

emergency services.					
(C + E)	Speed	Notions			
(E) (E) ( E	Importance/unir Action/event rel - Agency (w - Place (whe	ations /ho?)			
lf/ (C)					
Ro	LES	TOPICS			
Caller – operator Caller – dispatcher		Emergency services Emergency situations			
LANGUAGE	EVDONENTS				
LANGUAGE	LAPONENTS	Expression			
	<ul> <li>Police Depa emergency.</li> </ul>	artment. Hurry up. (It's an)			
nding an ambu-	<ul><li>A man is ver</li><li>It's 2532 Fifty</li><li>Oh, hurry up</li></ul>	v-third St.			
ay.	<ul><li>(There's) a fii</li><li>6530 Jeanne</li><li>No,no. Not I</li><li>Christos Pap</li></ul>	Mance. here. Across the street.			
	<ul><li>Operator, gi away!</li></ul>	ive me the Fire Department right			
	(E) (E) (E) (E) (If/ (C) Ro Caller – operato Caller – dispatch	(E)   Importance/unir   Action/event rel   - Agency (w   - Place (when   )			

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to take down simple messages.					
Functions  Taking written messages	(E)	Identity Time Future reference Importance/unir	Notions e		
SETTING At home At work	ROLES Individual – friend of a friend Employee – employee		Topics Instructions for intended recipient of call		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION		Mr called. Call back at 4 p. 416-523-4616 Call collect.	m.		

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### **CONTEXT 6**

#### HOUSING AND LODGING

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to:

- 2.48 understand written descriptions of hotels, motels, rooms, apartments and houses.
- 2.49 have someone describe a type of lodging.
- 2.50 express their needs or desires.
- 2.51 understand and fill out registration forms.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.48**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to understand written descriptions of hotels, motels, rooms, apartments and houses.

Functions		Notions		
Reading classified ads Reading advertising brochures Describing lodging	(C) (C) (C)	Dimensions Size Length, width Condition Age Price Location		
Setting	Roles		Topics	
At home On a trip	A person buying or renting living space – a traveller		Hotel, motel characteristics Apartment characteristics House characteristics	

#### LANGUAGE EXPONENTS

#### COMPREHENSION

#### **EXPRESSION**

4 1/2 to sub-let. April 1. Clean and bright. Second floor. N.D.G. area. \$450, heated. Call 883-2150, after 6 p.m.

Bungalow in Brossard, 3 bedrooms. Finished basement. Fireplace. Pool. Reason – transfer. Immediate occupancy. Price negotiable. Call 525-7230.

Nirvana Hotel. Let the ocean waves put you to sleep. Eat breakfast on the sandy beach. Fish, swim, sail, surf, play golf. For a dream vacation. Call 1-800-888-7777.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.49**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to have someone describe a type of

Functions		Notions			
Describing lodging Inquiring about lodging	(C) (E)	Dimensions Size Length, width Condition Age Price Location Material			
SETTING	Roles		Topics		
On the phone During an inspection of lodging	Lessee – lessor Buyer – seller Traveller – clerk		Hotel, motel characteristics (conveniences, price, services, location) Apartment characteristics (rooms, heating, condition, price) House characteristics (dimensions, age, price, condition, location)		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
<ul> <li>COMPREHENSION</li> <li>Fifty-two dollars a night.</li> <li>Yes, a colour TV in each room.</li> <li>It's a 5-minute walk.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>How much (i</li><li>Is there a TV</li><li>(Is the) hotel</li></ul>			
<ul><li>It's a six-and-a-half.</li><li>No, there's a furnace.</li><li>It's \$480 a month.</li></ul>	<ul><li>How many rooms (are there)?</li><li>(What's) the heating? Electric?</li><li>(How much is) the rent?</li></ul>				
<ul> <li>It's 23 years old.</li> <li>Forty-two by twenty-six.</li> <li>Near Gouin Boulevard.</li> <li>Come and make an offer.</li> </ul>		- Where is it?	ne house? ne dimensions? are you asking)?		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.50**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to express their needs or desires.

in matters of nousing and loughly, the addit students will be able to express their needs of desires.						
Functions		Notions				
Stating needs, wants Stating intentions Describing lodging Offering help Asking about needs Asking about intentions	(E) (E) (C) (C) (C)	Number Duration Point of time Price				
SETTING	Roles		Topics			
On the phone At a hotel, motel Visiting an apartment, a room	Stranger – stran Traveller – clerk Lessee – lessor	ger	Services Heating systems Prices			
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS						
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION			
<ul> <li>Yes, may I help you?</li> <li>Do you have reservations?</li> <li>All right. Single or double?</li> <li>Seventy-five dollars a night.</li> <li>Do you need help with your baggage?</li> <li>Okay, just sign here.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>We'd like a room.</li> <li>No.</li> <li>Single, please. How much is it?</li> <li>For two nights, please.</li> <li>Yes, please.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Oh yes. You called last night.</li> <li>Would you like to see the apartment?</li> <li>Yes, it's empty now. We just finished painting.</li> <li>Hot water.</li> <li>It's five hundred.</li> <li>No problem for parking.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Hello. My name is</li> <li>Yes. I'd like to. (Is it) empty?</li> <li>Painting? That's nice. (What's) the heating?</li> <li>(How much is) the rent?</li> <li>I need parking.</li> </ul>				
- For what date, ma'am?		<ul> <li>l'd like to ma</li> <li>l'd like to boo</li> <li>l'd like to res</li> </ul>				

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 2.51**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to understand and fill out registration forms. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Personal identity Point of time Filling out a registration form (E) Duration **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At a hotel, motel, room, inn Traveller Name Address Phone number Dates of arrival, departure Means of payment Description of car **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Authentic registration forms e.g. Name e.g. Address Phone number Dates of arrival Dates of departure Licence number

ANG-3007-6

### **TERMINAL OBJECTIVES**

### A) LISTENING

On hearing short oral texts in a variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand short narrations on various topics.
- ... understand reasons.
- ... pick out a number of details concerning time, place, people, objects, means and purpose.
- ... pick out the main idea of a short oral narration.
- ... understand simple conditions in familiar contexts.
- ... understand opinions about people, places, objects and activities.
- ... recognize statements of obligation or the absence of obligation.
- ... understand inquiries about their abilities (skills, talents, experience).
- ... recognize invitations and suggestions.
- ... understand instructions in a variety of contexts.
- ... understand directions.
- ... recognize offers or requests in a variety of contexts.
- ... recognize feelings expressed by another person.
- ... recognize conversation strategies (making contact, small talk, ending a conversation).
- ... understand advice.
- ... understand simple comparisons of people, places, objects and activities.
- ... understand descriptions of simple everyday problems.

#### B) SPEAKING

In a variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... request and give simple information as to time, place, person, object, means and purpose.
- ... inquire about and express feelings.
- ... describe simple events.
- ... state a simple problem.
- ... describe their abilities.
- ... ask for, express and react to simple opinions in familiar contexts.

... inquire about and express likes, dislikes and preferences as to time, place, person, objects and activities.

- ... ask about and express desires, needs and intentions.
- ... make simple appropriate offers and requests and respond to them.
- ... perform adequately in oral exchanges involving making contact, small talk and terminating a conversation.

#### C) READING

On reading simple written texts, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand instructions and directions.
- ... recognize the various parts of written documents and pick out details concerning time, place, people, objects, means and purpose.
- ... identify key words and phrases.
- ... recognize reasons in a familiar context (invitations, suggestions).
- ... recognize invitations and suggestions.

### D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... fill out various forms.
- ... write simple instructions or directions.
- ... write simple messages in note form.
- ... write simple invitations and suggestions.

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### **CONTEXT 1**

#### SOCIAL SETTING

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to:

- 3.1 find out about the health or condition of a friend and respond to queries about their own condition.
- 3.2 find out about or describe past, present or future activities.
- 3.3 understand suggestions about a person, place, object or activity and respond appropriately.
- 3.4 make suggestions about a person, place, object or activity and understand the responses.
- 3.5 ask people about themselves and understand their responses.
- 3.6 understand inquiries about other people and describe them.
- 3.7 understand when asked for their opinion about a person, place, object or activity; state their opinion and understand the different reactions.
- 3.8 ask other people for their opinions about people, places, objects or activities; understand the opinions and react in different ways.
- 3.9 discuss attitudes about everyday activities, places, people and objects and justify them.
- 3.10 discuss recent, current and upcoming weather conditions and express feelings about them.
- 3.11 understand other people's obligations or lack of obligations when inviting them orally or in writing to an upcoming activity.

3.12 understand oral and written inquiries about their obligations, or lack of obligations, in relation to an upcoming activity.

- 3.13 understand when another person wishes to end a conversation and respond appropriately.
- 3.14 use polite expressions to end a conversation.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.1**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to find out about the health or condition of a friend and respond to queries about their own condition.

respond to queries about their owi	n condition.		
Functions  Asking about one's health Describing one's health Asking for reasons Giving reasons	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Physical condition Mental condition Cause	
SETTING In class At school At a social gathering	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Health Common illnesses Social conventions Feelings
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION			EXPRESSION
<ul> <li>How are you?</li> <li>How are you feeling?</li> <li>How are you going?</li> <li>How's it going?</li> <li>You're not looking too good.</li> <li>You look like you're in a good m</li> </ul>	nood.	<ul> <li>Pretty well, t</li> <li>I'm feeling at</li> <li>Doing well.</li> <li>It's going pre</li> <li>I'm feeling si</li> <li>I am. I'm in it</li> </ul>	wful. etty good. ick.

- I'm feeling just great.I'm not in a good mood.I'm really fed up.

- How are you?
- How are you feeling?How are you doing?

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.2**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to find out about or describe past, present or future activities.

activities.			
Functions			Notions
Asking about activities Describing activities Asking about intentions Stating intentions Stating plans	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Past reference Present reference Future reference Point of time Place Duration Commencemen Cessation	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics
At school In class At a social gathering At work	Friend – friend Acquaintance –	acquaintance	Leisure-time activities Entertainment Vacations Education Employment
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			Expression
<ul> <li>What have you been doing rece</li> </ul>	ently?	<ul> <li>We went car took canoes</li> </ul>	mping in Jacques Cartier Park. We and fishing rods.
<ul><li>For the weekend?</li><li>How was the weather?</li></ul>		<ul><li>No. Ten day</li><li>It rained ever</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Oh. Hi there, Brian.</li><li>We're going to a film.</li></ul>		<ul><li>Hi. Ernie.</li><li>What are you</li><li>We're going</li></ul>	u doing downtown? to a club to listen to music.
- Have a good time.		– Right. You to	00.
<ul> <li>I can't stand this place. I'm lo job.</li> </ul>	oking for a new		
<ul> <li>Not now. But if I find another job</li> </ul>		- Are you goin	ng to quit?
– If I have to. But I'd like to stay a	around here.	– Are you plan	ning to move?

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.3**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand suggestions about a person, place, object or activity and respond appropriately.

or delivity dria respective appropriations.				
Functions			Notions	
Suggesting Accepting Declining Giving reasons Showing indifference Suggesting an alternative Stating capability/incapability	(C) (E) (E) (E) (C + E) (E)	Future reference Point of time Time Capability/incap Reason		
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
On the telephone At school In a public place At a friend's home At work At home	Friend – friend Acquaintance –	acquaintance	Place colour Leisure-time activities Entertainment Food, drink	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul><li>How about coming to Smitty's?</li><li>What about going to a movie?</li></ul>		<ul><li>Sure.</li><li>Good idea.</li><li>I'd love to.</li></ul>		
<ul><li>Hey. Let's go skiing.</li><li>Sounds great.</li></ul>		<ul><li>I can't. My c</li><li>Not today. It</li><li>What about t</li></ul>	t's too late.	
<ul> <li>I suggest we call right away.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>I don't care.</li><li>It's up to you</li><li>You call if yo</li></ul>	ı. bu want.	
- What do you say to a beer?		– Great. What	t time?	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.4**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to make suggestions about a person, place, object or activity and understand the responses.

activity and understand the respon	1303.			
Functions  Suggesting Accepting Declining Showing indifference Suggesting an alternative Stating capability/incapability	(E) (C) (C) (C) (C + E) (C)	NOTIONS  Future reference Point of time Time Capability/incapability Reason		
Giving reasons	(C)			
SETTING  On the telephone At school In a public place At a friend's home At work At home	ROLES  Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Places Leisure-time activities Entertainment Food, drink	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension			Expression	
<ul><li>Now that's a good idea.</li><li>I'm all for that.</li></ul>			a Chinese restaurant? Chinese restaurant?	
– I can't afford it. Let's walk.		- I suggest we	it we take a taxi.	
– I'm not sure. Maybe it's sold oเ	ıt.	<ul><li>How about</li><li>We can call.</li></ul>	? He's at Place des Arts tonight.	
– Okay. Go ahead.		<ul><li>Let's go out f</li><li>What about a</li><li>What do you</li></ul>	for a drink. a beer? say to a beer?	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.5**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to ask people about themselves and understand their responses. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Inquiring about a person (E) (C) Personal Characteristics Describing a person Appearance Condition **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At a social gathering Friend – friend Appearance - height At work Fellow worker – fellow worker - weight - build - hair - eyes Personality **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** About average height. - Is he tall? He's five-foot-nine. He's five-nine. - She's a tough boss. But she's fair. I like her. - What's she like? I don't know. She looks about thirty. - Is she very old? How old is she? He's tall, well-built, brown hair, brown eyes. - Can you describe him? How tall is he? Friendly looking. He always has a big smile.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.6**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand inquiries about other people and describe them. **FUNCTIONS N**otions (C) (E) Inquiring about a person Personal characteristics Describing a person **Appearance** Condition **S**ETTING ROLES **TOPICS** At a social gathering Friend – friend Appearance - height At work Fellow worker – fellow worker weight - build hair - eyes Personality **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** – Do you know him? - Yes. He's a nice guy. - Tall, slim, well-dressed. Very sophisticated. I haven't seen her for ten years. What's she like? He's very tall. Six-foot-four. And big. Two hundred and twenty pounds. He's bald and he I'm meeting him at the train station. How would I recognize him? wears glasses.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.7**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand when asked for their opinion about a person, place, object or activity; state their opinion and understand the different reactions.

Functions  Asking opinions Stating opinions Agreeing Disagreeing Expressing uncertainty	(J)	Rightness/wrong Value Personal charac Reflection	
SETTING  At a social gathering At home At work	ROLES  Acquaintance – acquaintance Relative – relative Fellow worker – fellow worker		TOPICS  Personality Local milieu Leisure-time activities Consumer goods
COMPREHENSION  - What do you think of?  - I think you're right.  - Is a nice place to live?  - That's what I thought.  - Do you jog?  - I'm not sure about that.  - So what's your opinion of my n  - I agree with you there.  - How do you feel about my plant	ew car?	– I think so. It	n, we should

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.8**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to ask other people for their opinions about people, places, objects or activities; understand the opinions and react in different ways.

places, objects or activities; understand the opinions and react in different ways.			
FUNCTIONS  Asking opinions Stating opinions Agreeing Disagreeing Expressing uncertainty	(E) (C) (E) (E) (E)	Rightness/wron Value Personal charac Reflection	
SETTING At a social gathering At home At work	Ro Acquaintance – Relative – relativ Fellow worker –	acquaintance ⁄e	TOPICS  Personality Local milieu Leisure-time activities Consumer goods
Comprehension  I think she's the best teacher in  Oh, yes. I love the people, the tr It's the most interesting city in or  I agree with you. It's too viol worse all the time.  I don't know. But the profession They think they're good.  I know has some. Ask her.	the school. raffic, the action. Canada. lent. I think it's	<ul><li>I think hocke</li><li> skis are or</li></ul>	think of ? Montréal?

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.9**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to discuss attitudes about everyday activities, places, people and objects and justify them.

FUNCTIONS  Asking about likes and dislikes Stating likes and dislikes (C + E) Asking about preferences (C + E) Stating preferences (C + E) Stating preferences (C + E) Asking why (C + E) Giving reasons   ROLES  Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance  TOPICS  LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  COMPREHENSION  - What do you think of school? - I hate it. I'm here for the piece of paper. That's all. I can't stand being inside all the time Do you like living in the city? - Why? - I used to. Not anymore I used to. Not anymore I would dislikes (C + E) Desirability/undesirability Reference without time focus Frequency Degree Reason  TOPICS  Leisure-time activities Employment Personality Places  - I like school. I like languages What about you? - What about you? - No, I prefer the country - I like the quiet. I don't like traffic ar - Do you ski a lot? - Why not?				
At school At a social gathering    Friend - friend   Acquaintance - acquaintance   Leisure-time activities   Employment   Personality   Places	Asking about likes and dislikes Stating likes and dislikes Asking about preferences Stating preferences Asking why	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Reference without Frequency Degree	esirability
COMPREHENSION  - What do you think of school? - I hate it. I'm here for the piece of paper. That's all. I can't stand being inside all the time.  - Do you like living in the city? - Why? - I used to. Not anymore.  EXPRESSION  - I like school. I like languages What about you? - No, I prefer the country - I like the quiet. I don't like traffic ar	At school	Friend – friend		Leisure-time activities Employment Personality
<ul> <li>Are you a tennis player?</li> <li>I play but I'm not very good.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What do you think of school?</li> <li>I hate it. I'm here for the piece all. I can't stand being inside a.</li> <li>Do you like living in the city?</li> <li>Why?</li> <li>I used to. Not anymore.</li> <li>I hurt my ankle.</li> </ul>	of paper. That's	<ul> <li>I like school.</li> <li>What about y</li> <li>No, I prefer t</li> <li>I like the quie</li> <li>Do you ski a</li> <li>Why not?</li> </ul>	I like languages. you? he country et. I don't like traffic and crowds. lot?

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.10**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to discuss recent, current and upcoming weather conditions and express feelings about them.

At a social gathering In a public place At work  LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  COMPREHENSION  - What's it like outside? - It's terrible It's freezing Yes. A lot.  - Did you hear the forecast? What's the forecast? - Yes. Ten centime - When's it starting? - Tonight.	Notions
At school At a social gathering In a public place At work  LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  COMPREHENSION  - What's it like outside? - What's the weather like? - Is it snowing? - Did you hear the forecast? What's the forecast? - When's it starting?  Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance Fellow worker – fellow worker  - It's terrible It's freezing Yes. A lot Yes. Ten centim - Tonight.	
COMPREHENSION  - What's it like outside? - It's terrible What's the weather like? - It's freezing Is it snowing? - Yes. A lot.  - Did you hear the forecast? What's the forecast? - Yes. Ten centiment when's it starting? - Tonight.	TOPICS ky conditions recipitation emperature Veather forecasts
<ul> <li>Yes, and it's supposed to last until Thursday.</li> <li>It sure did. Rain, hail, thunder and lightning –</li> <li>Did it rain at you the whole works.</li> </ul>	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.11**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand other people's obligations or lack of obligations, when inviting them orally or in writing, to an upcoming activity.

Functions Inviting orally and in written form Asking about future activities Stating obligations Stating lack of obligations Making suggestions	(E) (E) (C) (C)	Future reference Obligation Capability/incap Possibility/impo	ability
SETTING  At school At a social gathering On the telephone At work By mail	Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance – Fellow worker –	LES acquaintance fellow worker	TOPICS  Work schedules Parties Chores Leisure-time activities Family activities
_	Language	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION	
<ul> <li>No, I can't. I've got to go to Hull to my nephew's baptism.</li> </ul>		– Are you coming Saturday night?	
- Sorry, I have to make supper.		- How about a	game of catch?
Hi Maria,		Dear Paul,	
I'm in town that weekend and I'd love to go to Juan's party. You can count on me to help you!		I'd like to invite you to Juan's surprise birthday party. It's at my place on Saturday, September 11. I was hoping that you could help me to organize the	
l'Il call you when I come in on Thui	rsday.	evening.	t yeu could help the to organize the
See you soon,		Let me know as	soon as possible.
Your friend,		Thanks,	Your friend,
Paul.			
			Maria

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.12**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand oral and written inquiries about their obligations, or lack of obligations, in relation to an upcoming activity.

(C) (C) (C)	Future reference Obligation Capability/incap Possibility/Impo	ability	
Friend – friend Acquaintance –	acquaintance	TOPICS  Work schedules Parties Chores Leisure-time activities Family activities	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
		EXPRESSION	
ekend?	<ul> <li>Yes. Friday night and Saturday night.</li> </ul>		
th everybody?	– No. I can't.		
	- No, it's my tu	ırn to babysit.	
s at your place?	<ul> <li>No, my broth snow.</li> </ul>	ner washes the dishes. I shovel the	
neld on Friday,			
	(C) (C) (C) Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance – Fellow worker –	(C)	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.13**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to understand when another person wishes to end a conversation and respond appropriately.

Conversation and respond appropriately.				
Functions  Terminating a conversation Leave-taking Describing activities Giving reasons	(E) (C + E) (C) (C)	Future reference Time Obligation	<b>Notions</b>	
SETTING  At school At a social gathering In a public place At work	Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance – Fellow worker –	<b>LES</b> acquaintance fellow worker	TOPICS Schedules Responsibilities Daily activities	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul><li>Well, I've got to go.</li><li>Bye.</li><li>I'd like to talk longer, but I'm</li></ul>	mosting at E	- Okay, see yo		
o'clock.	meeting at 5	- Well talk aga	ант. Буе.	
- I've got to run. I'm due at in 10 minutes.		- All right. Talk to you next time.		
<ul> <li>I'd better gois waiting downstairs.</li> </ul>		- Okay. Say hello to		
<ul> <li>You have to excuse me. I sh today.</li> </ul>	nould finish this			
- I have to leave now.		- See you arou	und.	
<ul> <li>You'll have to excuse me.</li> </ul>				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.14**

In a social setting, the adult students will be able to use polite expressions to end a conversation.

in a social setting, the addit students will be able to use politic expressions to end a conversation.				
Functions			Notions	
Terminating a conversation Leave-taking Describing activities	(E) (E) (E)	Future reference Time Obligation	e	
Setting	Roles		Topics	
At school In a social gathering In a public place At work	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance Fellow worker – fellow worker		Schedules Responsibilities Daily activities	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
COMPREHENSION	I EXPRESSION			
– Okay. See you later.	- I've got to go.			
Itle there exterior	M/h at time a in it?			

- It's three-thirty.Okay. Talk to you next time.
- All right. Catch you later.

- What time is it?
- Oh! I'm meeting ... at 4:00. I've got to go.
- You'll have to excuse me.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### **CONTEXT 2**

#### **TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION AT HOME AND AT WORK**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to:

- 3.15 deal with a wrong number.
- 3.16 ask for the operator's help in receiving and making calls.
- 3.17 ask directory assistance for the number of a person or organization.
- 3.18 obtain simple information about familiar items, items or activities described in ads, opening and closing hours, the times of events, and schedules.
- 3.19 ask someone to do something.
- 3.20 deal with an unsolicited call.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.15**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to deal with a wrong number.

FUNCTIONS			Notions		
Asking for a person Saying it's a wrong number Asking about a number Excusing oneself Forgiving	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Rightness/wrongness Presence/absence Number			
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS		
On the telephone (at home) On the telephone (at work)	Stranger – stranger				
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
<ul><li>Hello, is Bill there, please?</li><li>May I speak to Bill, please?</li></ul>		<ul><li>Pardon me?</li><li>I'm sorry. Yo</li></ul>	ou have the wrong number.		
<ul><li>Is this 842-7560?</li><li>Oh, I'm sorry.</li></ul>		<ul><li>No, it's 8560.</li><li>That's all right</li></ul>			
- Hello, I'd like to place an order.			u haven't got the right department ransfer the call.		
<ul><li>Oh, no?</li><li>Oh, thanks a lot.</li></ul>		riold on. Til t	ransier the can.		
<ul><li>André. There's no André here.</li><li>No. You've got the wrong num!</li></ul>	ber.	<ul><li>Hello, I'd like</li><li>Is this 842-2</li><li>Excuse me.</li></ul>	to speak to André. 130?		

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.16**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to ask for the operator's help in receiving and making calls.					
FUNCTIONS  Making collect calls  Making person-to-person calls  Receiving collect calls  Receiving person-to-person calls	(E) (E) (C) (C)	Number Price	Notions		
SETTING  On the telephone	<b>Ro</b> Caller – operato	<b>LES</b> r	TOPICS  Collect calls Person-to-person calls Telephone booth calls		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>Hello. This is the operator. Do you accept the - Yes, I do. charges from a Mr?</li> </ul>					
		<ul> <li>I'd like to n number is 57</li> </ul>	nake a collect call to Ms The 14-276-8520.		
			ke a person-to-person call to Mr is 418-875-2210.		

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.17**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to ask directory assistance for the number of a person or organization.

number of a person or organization.					
FUNCTIONS  Obtaining directory assistance (E) Locating directory assistance (E) Giving the phone number (C) Using the telephone directory (C)		Notions  Existence/non-existence Place Number			
SETTING		LES		Topics	
On the telephone	Caller – operato	r		Directory assistance	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
Comprehension				EXPRESSION	
<ul><li>For what place, please?</li><li>Dial 1, the area code, and 555-7</li></ul>	1212.	- -	Vancouver. Thank you.		
– Directory assistance.		-	I'd like the n Vancouver.	umber of Mr on Ninth Street in	
- Just a minute, please. I have a Mr on Ninth Street at 258-8537.		- Thank you very much.			
– You're welcome.					
– John Smith? Do you know his	address?	-	Could you g Smith, pleas	ive me the number of a Mr. John e?	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.18**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to obtain simple information about familiar items, items or activities described in ads, opening and closing hours, the times of events and schedules.

schedules.				
Functions		Notions		
Asking about things (E) Describing things orally and in writing (C) Asking about time (E) Stating times (C)		Commencement Cessation Point of time Colour Price Dimensions (size) Material		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
On the telephone	Caller – clerk		Consumer goods Entertainment Travel schedules Store hours	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION		
<ul><li>Hello. Eaton's.</li><li>No. We are closed all day Easter Monday.</li></ul>		<ul><li>Yes. Are you open Monday?</li><li>All right, thanks.</li></ul>		
– Hellosports.	ports.		<ul> <li>Hello. You advertised mountain bikes in th newspaper. What sizes do you have?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>That's right. We have twenty-four and twenty-six-inch tires.</li> <li>Red and white, and blue and white.</li> <li>At 5:30, ma'am.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>And what co</li><li>When do you</li><li>Okay, thanks</li></ul>	u close today?	
– No. We're sold out.		- Are there any seats (left) for the concert.		
- The early show is at 7:15. The 9:30	e late show is at	– What time ai	re the movies tonight?	

ANG-3007-6 APPENDIX 1

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.19**

Functions			Notions
Ordering by phone (E) Stating needs, wants (E) Asking about needs, wants (C) Describing things (E)		Availability/non-availability Colour Price Dimensions (size) Material Number	
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS
On the telephone	Caller – order clerk Caller – telephone company		Consumer goods Consumer services (repairs) Advertisements
-	Language	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION
<ul> <li>Hello. Bell Canada.</li> <li>What is your number?</li> <li>What is the problem exactly?</li> <li>Okay, we'll send a repairmal possible.</li> <li>Probably, sir.</li> </ul>	n as soon as	- 325-21 <i>8</i> 6.	e is out of order. ls, but I can't make calls.
<ul> <li>Hello. Catalogue Department.</li> <li>What page and what catalogue,</li> <li>All right. Go ahead.</li> <li>What size?</li> <li>What colour?</li> <li>Your name, please?</li> <li>Do you have an account?</li> <li>Allow one week for delivery.</li> <li>Understand authentic store cata advertisements.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>The 19 spr.</li> </ul>	ler (some) pants. ing catalogue, page 65. Men's corduroy pants. nber is

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.20**

On the telephone at home and at work, the adult students will be able to deal with an unsolicited call. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Expressing interest/lack of interest Utility/inutility (E) Stating needs/lack of needs (E) Desirability/undesirability Terminating a conversation (E) **SETTING ROLES TOPICS** On the telephone (at home) Person - unsolicited caller Consumer services Consumer goods **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Hello. I represent the ... Insurance Company. - Hello. - No. I'm in a rush. Do you have a minute to...? Do you know that many people don't have... - Sorry. I'm not interested. I don't need insurance. Thanks anyway for May I call back...? calling. Good-bye. Hello? Do you have The Star delivered at your - Hello. home? No. For only \$3 a week you can have the Star on - No, thanks. I'm not really interested. your doorstep at 7 a.m.

# INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### **CONTEXT 3**

#### MEDICAL SETTING

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to:

- 3.21 obtain information about the existence and whereabouts of medical services and make appointments.
- 3.22 describe their condition, understand queries about how they feel and respond adequately.
- 3.23 understand oral and written queries about their medical history and respond adequately.
- 3.24 understand instructions given in the course of a medical examination.
- 3.25 understand instructions or advice related to recommended treatment and ask for additional clarifications.
- 3.26 understand instructions written on pharmaceutical labels.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.21**

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to obtain information about the existence and whereabouts of medical services and make appointments.

whereabouts of medical services and make appointments.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking about the existence (E) Talking about the existence (C) Asking about the whereabouts (E) Talking about the whereabouts (C) Making an appointment (E) Directing (C)		NOTIONS  Existence/non-existence Location Commencement, cessation Point of time Purpose Direction Personal characteristics			
SETTING  At a clinic At a hospital At a dentist's office At a doctor's office On the telephone	ROLES  Person seeking medical help – secretary, receptionist, nurse			TOPICS  Medical services Hours Directions	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
– Hello. Baker St. Clinic.		-	Hello. I need clinic?	a dentist. Is there a dentist at your	
<ul> <li>Yes, ma'am. Until 5 o'clock.</li> <li>Is it an emergency?</li> <li>All right. Can you come at 4:30?</li> <li>Take Highway 25 to the Baker Street exit. Keep going north about a mile. It's on the right.</li> <li>Your name, please?</li> </ul>		- - -	I need an app Oh, yes. I ha Yes. Where	ive a bad toothache.	
		- -	Okay. It's Ms		
– Until 5.	- Until 5.		- How long are you open?		
– We're open 24 hours a day.		- What time do you close?		o you close?	
– In Montmagny. About 10 miles	5.	- Where's the nearest hospital?		nearest hospital?	
<ul> <li>No, it's open in the evening.</li> </ul>		-	Is the Baker :	street clinic closed?	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.22**

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to describe their condition, understand queries about how they feel and respond adequately.

how they feel and respond adequately.					
Functions Asking about one's condition Describing one's condition	(C) (E)	Physical condition Commencemen Duration Intermittence Change Facility/difficulty Occurrence/non	t, cessation		
SETTING In a doctor's office In a dentist's office At a medical clinic At a hospital	Rol Patient – doctor	LES	TOPICS  Medical symptoms Parts of the body Physical sensations		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION			Expression		
- So. What's the problem?		<ul> <li>I feel terrible</li> </ul>			
- When did this start?		<ul> <li>Last week.</li> </ul>			
- What happened first?		- A fever. I was tired.			
- Where you nauseous? Sick to your stomach?		- A little.			
- How long did the fever last?		- I (still) have a fever now.			
- Do you cough much?		- Oh, yes.			
- Do you have trouble breathing?	)	- Yes. I can't b	oreathe.		
<ul> <li>All right. Come into my examination.</li> </ul>	office for an				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.23**

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to understand oral and written queries about their medical history and respond adequately.

medical history and respond adequately.					
Functions			Notions		
Inquiring about past illnesses Describing past illnesses	(C) (E)	Past reference Point of time Physical condit Duration Commenceme Cessation			
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS		
In a doctor's office In a dentist's office At a medical clinic At a hospital office	Patient – doctor		Illnesses Medical treatment Parts of the body Medical questionnaires		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
- Have you ever been admitted to hospital before?		- Yes. Once.			
– For what?		<ul> <li>An appendi</li> </ul>	citis.		
<ul> <li>Have you had other operations</li> </ul>	?	- No.			
– Ever had heart trouble?		- No, never.			
<ul> <li>Have you ever had pneumonia</li> </ul>	?	- No.			
<ul> <li>Any major illnesses? Diabetes</li> </ul>	?	– No, nothing	<i>i.</i>		
Any hereditary illnesses in you.	r family?	<ul><li>Hereditary?</li><li>so.</li></ul>	Oh, I understand. No, I don't think		
Authentic medical questionnaires (c	linic, insurance)				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.24**

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to understand instructions given in the course of a medical examination

medical examination.					
Functions			Notions		
Following instructions	(C)	Motion Duration Speed Commencemen Cessation Capacity/incapac Facility/difficulty Normality/abnor	city		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
In a doctor's office In a clinic At a hospital	Patient – doctor		Physical actions Parts of the body		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension			Expression		
<ul> <li>All right. Undress and lie down on the examination table.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>I'm going to listen to your heart and lungs. Now breathe normally Okay now take a deep breath and let it out.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>I'm going to look in your eyes picture on the wall.</li> </ul>	. Focus on the				
- Tell me when it hurts that's oka much?	ay? Does it hurt	- Just a little.			
– Stick out your tongue. And say aah. Open wider.					
<ul> <li>I'm going to look at your ears. Tu side. Now the left side.</li> </ul>	rn on your right				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.25**

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to understand instructions or advice realted to recommended treatment and ask for additional clarifications.

FUNCTIONS  Giving advice Receiving advice Giving instructions Receiving instructions Asking for information Receiving information	(C) (C) (C) (C)	Duration Frequency Future reference Commencemen Cessation		
SETTING  At a doctor's office At a clinic At a hospital	<b>Ro</b> Patient – doctor	LES	TOPICS  Treatment Medication Advice on activities	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
<ul> <li>You've got a bad case of Here's a prescription. Take one pill three times a day for 10 days.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>You need humidity. You should exercise. No smoking.</li> </ul>	take it easy. No	– Can I go to w	vork?	
<ul> <li>You shouldn't go until you feel l Monday at least.</li> </ul>	better. Not until			
– No, no problem there.		- Is it contagio	ous?	
<ul> <li>You don't have to stay inside outside, walk a little bit. But tal overdo it.</li> </ul>		- Can I go outs	side?	
<ul> <li>If you're not better in two weeks</li> </ul>	s, call me.	- Should I con	ne back and see you?	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.26**

In a medical setting, the adult students will be able to understand instructions written on pharmaceutical labels. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Reading pharmaceutical labels (C) Number Frequency Commencement Cessation Repetition TOPICS **S**ETTING **ROLES** At a pharmacy Patient - pharmacist Instructions for medication Side effects **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Take 2 pills 3 times a day before meals, for 10 - Drink lots of liquid. Take until finished.

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### **CONTEXT 4**

#### INTERVIEW

In an interview, the adult students will be able to:

- 3.27 find out the time and location of an interview, prior to the interview.
- 3.28 understand non-verbal greetings and directions and react appropriately.
- 3.29 identify themselves, understand requests for additional information and respond correctly.
- 3.30 understand queries as to their past in areas pertinent to an interview and answer correctly.
- 3.31 understand queries as to their abilities in areas pertinent to an interview and answer correctly.
- 3.32 answer queries about their intentions in areas pertinent to an interview and answer correctly.
- 3.33 request information in areas pertinent to an interview and understand the responses.
- 3.34 understand expressions politely terminating the interview and react appropriately.
- 3.35 understand application forms and complete them correctly.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.27**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to find out the time and location of an interview, prior to the interview.

interview.					
FUNCTIONS  Making an appointment (C + E) Asking about the whereabouts (E) Describing about the whereabouts (C) Asking about the time (E) Describing the time (C) Asking who will be present (E) Stating who will be present (C)		NOTIONS  Time Place Availability/non-availability Presence/absence			
SETTING  On the telephone At a personnel office At a registrar's office	ROLES  Person seeking employment – personal office employee Student – registrar's office employee		loyee	TOPICS  Interview (time, place, people involved, documents)	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
Comprehension				EXPRESSION	
– Hello. Is this ?		_	Yes.		
- This is Ltd. you applied for a job with us. Are you still interested?		-	Yes, I am.		
<ul> <li>Are you available for an intervi afternoon?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Are you available for an interview on Thursday afternoon?</li> </ul>		Thursday aft	ernoon? Yes. At what time?	
– At 2:30. At the Personnel Depa	artment.	- That's Place Ville Marie. What floor?			
– The twenty-fifth.		- Who will be there?			
<ul> <li>Ms , Personnel Manager and Mr , from Data Processing.</li> </ul>		-	Okay, thanks	very much. I'll be there.	
<ul> <li>She's not available until next v would be convenient?</li> </ul>	veek. What day			ke an appointment to see Ms ner on Wednesday morning?	
– How about 10:30?		-	That's fine.		

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.28**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to understand non-verbal greetings and directions and react appropriately.					
Functions		Notions			
Understanding non-verbal greeting	s and directions				
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At a job interview	Applicant -	prospective	Greetings		
At customs	employer Traveller – custo	oms inspector	Salutations Directions		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			Expression		
Non-verbal gestures indicating to:					
- take a seat					
- shake hands					
- present documents					
– stop					
– park					
– advance					
– get into line					
<ul><li>pass through</li></ul>	– pass through				
- follow a person					
– wait					

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.29**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to identify themselves, understand requests for additional information and respond correctly.

Functions		Notions			
Identifying oneself	(E)	Identity (name, on Number (age, place (residence)	hone, address)		
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS		
At a job interview Applying to enter an educational institution At customs	Applicant – prospective employer Student – interviewer Traveller – customs inspector		Personal information (marital status, origin) Educational experience Types of occupations Interests, hobbies		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
- Come in, Mr ?	- Come in, Mr ?		<ul> <li>Lepage. David Lepage.</li> </ul>		
- You speak English, don't you, N	1r. Lepage?	- Not perfectly, Ms			
<ul> <li>All right. First, some personal in old are you?</li> </ul>	formation. How	– I'm twenty-five.			
- What kind of person are you?		like action -	f person? That's difficult well - sports, people. I have a lot o e change, not routine.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.30**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to understand queries as to their past in areas pertinent to an interview and answer correctly.

an interview and answer correctly.					
Talking about the past (E) Asking why (C) Giving reasons (E)		Notions  Cause Reason Past reference Duration Sequence			
SETTING  At a job interview Applying to enter an educational establishment	ROLES  Applicant – prospective employer Student – interviewer		Topics  Past activities (jobs, education, travels, experience, studies)  Volunteer experience		
At customs	Traveller – custo				
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
- You like change? Do you change jobs often?		<ul> <li>No. I finished school in 1981. I worked at fo two years. In 1983 I took a course in computers (Then) I got a job at I work there now.</li> </ul>			
- Why do you want to change jobs ?		<ul> <li>It's a good joint company is s</li> </ul>	ob. But promotion is slow. Your small. And dynamic.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.31**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to understand queries as to their abilities in areas pertinent to an interview and answer correctly.

to an interview and answer correctly.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking about capabilities (C) Stating capabilities (E) Describing language abilities (E)		<b>NOTIONS</b> Capability/incapability Availability/unavailability			
SETTING  At a job interview Applying to an educational institution	employer		TOPICS Skills Abilities Languages		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
– Can you speak any other languages?		- I speak French and a little Spanish.			
<ul><li>Can you type?</li><li>Are you able to take shorthand?</li></ul>		<ul><li>I can type 60 words a minute.</li><li>No, I can't.</li></ul>			
– What driving experience do you	ı have.	<ul> <li>I have a commercial license. I can drive vans and heavy equipment.</li> </ul>			
– When can you work?		<ul> <li>I can work days, evenings or nights. I can work weekends, too.</li> </ul>			
- Why did you apply for this job?		- I'm intereste	d in this type of work.		
- What are your qualifications?		- I worked two	years for in the same field.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.32**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to answer queries about their intentions in areas pertinent to an interview and answer correctly.

FUNCTIONS  Asking about intentions (C) Stating intentions (E) Asking for reasons (C) Giving reasons (E)		Du Co	NOTIONS  Future reference Duration Commencement Cessation		
SETTING  At a job interview Applying to an educational institution At customs	Ro Applicant – employer Student – interv Traveller – custo			TOPICS  Ambitions Objectives, goals Interests Destinations Reasons	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION					
- How long do you plan on staying in the States?			- About a month.		
– Why are you visiting the States?		_	- For a vacation.		
- Where are you going?			<ul> <li>The East Coast. Virginia, North Carolina we're not sure.</li> </ul>		
- Are you planning on working?		-	<ul> <li>Oh, no! We're going to swim, sit on the beach, play golf, that's all.</li> </ul>		
– Do you have reservations?		-	No. We howeather.	ope to camp, depending on the	
<ul> <li>How long have you been outsic</li> </ul>	de Canada?	-	Two weeks.		
- have you anything to declare?		-	Two bottles	of liquor.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.33**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to request information in areas pertinent to an interview and understand the responses.

understand the responses.					
working conditions, regulations (E) Describing hours, salary, benefits, working		NOTIONS  Commencement Cessation Number Condition			
SETTING  At a job interview	Applicant -	prospective	<b>TOPICS</b> Hours		
Applying to an educational institution At customs	employer Student – interv Traveller – custo		Salary, benefits Working conditions Student services Student regulations Customs regulations		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
- Now, do you have any questions for me?		<ul> <li>Yes. I'm French-speaking. Is it possible to write my papers in French?</li> </ul>			
<ul><li>Yes, you can do that.</li><li>It's \$760 per year.</li></ul>		<ul> <li>How much is</li> </ul>	s tuition?		
- They range from 15 to 60 stude	ents	<ul><li>How big are the classes?</li></ul>			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.34**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to understand expressions politely terminating the interview and react appropriately.

and react appropriately.					
FUNCTIONS  Terminating an interview (C) Leave-taking (C + E) Thanking (E) Expressing interest, hope (E)		NOTIONS  Cessation Future reference Condition			
SETTING  At a job interview Applying to an educational institution At customs	ROLES  Applicant – prospective employer Student – interviewer Traveller – customs inspector		TOPICS		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			Expression		
- That'll be all then.		– Thank you. I	'm really interested in the position.		
<ul> <li>It's been a pleasure talking to y our conversation.</li> </ul>	ou. I've enjoyed				
<ul> <li>That's fine. We'll call you back w a decision.</li> </ul>	hen we come to	– Thank you. I	hope to see you again.		
– Thank you for your time.		<ul> <li>I hope to h pleasure.</li> </ul>	ear from you soon. It's been a		
<ul> <li>That's fine. Go ahead.</li> <li>Okay. Have a good trip.</li> <li>Thank you. Drive carefully.</li> <li>Enjoy your stay.</li> </ul>					

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.35**

In an interview, the adult students will be able to understand application forms and complete them correctly.

correctly.			,
Functions			Notions
Understanding application forms Filling out application forms	(C) (E)	Point of time Duration Sequence Past reference Commencemen Cessation	t
Setting	Ro	DLES	Topics
Applying for a job Applying to an educational institution Applying for a passport, visa Applying for government services	Applicant - employer Student Traveller Citizen	prospective	Past experience Origin Birthplace Education References
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
Job application forms			
School application forms			
Passport, visa application forms			
Driver's license applications			
Unemployment insurance applicat	ions		
Social insurance applications			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### **CONTEXT 5**

#### HOUSING AND LODGING

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to:

- 3.36 arrange a meeting by telephone to see a room, an apartment or a house.
- 3.37 obtain information by telephone about a room, an apartment or a house.
- 3.38 find out the conditions of a purchase, lease or reservation.
- 3.39 understand short written documents describing apartments and houses for rent or for sale.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.36**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to arrange a meeting by telephone to see a room, an apartment or a house.

a room, an apartment or a house.						
Functions		Notions				
Expressing interest Arranging a meeting	(E) (C + E)	Pla	me ace ocation			
Setting	Ro	LES			TOPICS	
On the telephone	Buyer – seller Lessee – lessor			Meeting place)	arrangements	(time,
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS						
COMPREHENSION				Expres	SION	
<ul><li>Hello.</li><li>Oh - hm.</li><li>Yes, in the evening.</li></ul>			Hello. I'm Hutchison St Can I see it? Tonight?		I in the apartn	nent on
<ul><li>No, not tonight. I'm busy. Is ton</li></ul>	norrow all right?	- Okay, what time?				
- Around seven?	ion ow an right.		- Perfect			
- What's your name?		- It's Ms				
– Okay.	-		- Thanks. Bye.			
<ul> <li>I'm calling about the apartment for rent on Côte des Neiges.</li> </ul>		- Yes.				
<ul> <li>Could you tell me more about i</li> </ul>	t?	_	Would you li	ke to visit i	t?	
- Yes. What time are you there?		-	The rental of	fice is opei	n from 9 to 9.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.37**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to obtain information by telephone about a room, an apartment or a house.

a room, an apartment or a nouse.					
Functions		Notions			
Asking about housing Describing housing	(E) (C)	Ph Di Ag Pr Lo	vailability/unav nysical condition mensions ge ice ocation aterial	/ailability on	
Setting	Ro	LES		Topics	
On the telephone	Lessee – lessor Buyer – seller			Housing characteristics:  - rent  - selling price  - heating  - condition  - age  - number of rooms  - size  - location	
	Language	Exp	PONENTS		
COMPREHENSION				Expression	
– In July.		-	When will th	e house be available?	
- We're asking \$65,000.		-	What's the pi	rice? (How much are you asking?)	
<ul> <li>It's two storeys, with a semi-fine The house is 28 feet by 24 feet.</li> </ul>		- How big is it?			
– Three.		- How many bedrooms are there?			
– It was built in 1968.		- How old is the house?			
<ul> <li>It's combination electric-oil.</li> </ul>		-	- What's the heating?		
– About \$800.		-	How much d	loes it cost to heat in the winter?	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.38**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to find out the conditions of a purchase, lease or reservation

lease or reservation.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking about obligations (E) Stating obligations (C) Asking permission (E) Giving permission (C)		NOTIONS  Duration Commencement Cessation Price Capability/incapability		t	
SETTING Mosting a landlard		LES		TOPICS	
Meeting a landlord Meeting a houseowner Talking to the reservations clerk	Lessee – lessor Seller – buyer			Lease conditions (beginning, end, rent, duration, special conditions) Purchase conditions	
	LANGUAGE	Exp	PONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		Expression			
– No, it's fourteen months. May July 1 <sup>st</sup> , next year.	1 <sup>St</sup> , this year to	-	Is the lease lease?)	for one year? (How long is the	
– That's right.		-	- Three hundred and sixty dollars a month, right?		
<ul> <li>No, heating is separate.</li> </ul>		-	- Heating included?		
<ul> <li>Yes, parking is free. No dogs a</li> </ul>	re allowed.	-	- Are there other conditions?		
– Cats are okay.		_	- What about cats?		
- Yes, but you're still responsible for the rent.		-	Can I sub-let	?	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 3.39**

In matters of housing and lodging, the adult students will be able to understand short written documents describing apartments and houses for rent or for sale. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Understanding classified ads (C) Size, dimensions Understanding billboard notices Availability/unavailability ( C Physical condition Age Price Location **SETTING ROLES TOPICS** At home Lessee Housing characteristics: At work Buyer - rent selling price heating condition age number of rooms size location proximity to conveniences **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Downtown. 5 minutes from Metro. 61/2. Large, sunny rooms. Completely renovated. Dual heating. \$750. Available July 1. 926-1541. Bungalow in Brossard. Finished basement. 4 bedrooms. Carport. 15 000 sq. ft. Fully landscaped. \$125,000. Call for appointment. *875-2310.* 

ANG-4036-6

### **TERMINAL OBJECTIVES**

### A) LISTENING

On hearing oral texts in a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... identify important details in questions and declarations.
- ... identify the main idea.
- ... find similar or contrasting information.
- ... identify the chronological sequence of events.
- ... identify key words and phrases in oral texts.
- ... understand an explanation of how something functions.
- ... understand reasons.
- ... discern simple conditions.
- ... understand statements of obligation or absence of obligation.
- ... understand requests for help and advice.
- ... understand invitations.
- ... understand advice.
- ... understand narratives on various topics.
- ... recognize opinions.
- ... understand comparisons of people, objects, places and activities.
- ... recognize feelings expressed by another person.
- ... recognize alternatives.

#### B) SPEAKING

In a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... answer open and closed questions dealing with several elements of factual information.
- ... ask simple open and closed questions.
- ... ask about and express simple feelings about people, objects, places and activities.
- ... ask for and give simple reasons.
- ... make simple comparisons of people, objects, places and activities.
- ... persuade someone.
- ... retrace the chronological sequence of events.
- ... state simple conditions.

- ... ask for and give simple advice.
- ... describe simple events/narrate a simple story.
- ... ask for, express and react to simple opinions on various topics.
- ... ask about and state simple obligations.

### C) READING

On reading written texts, the adult students will be able to...

- ... identify important details in questions and declarations.
- ... identify the main idea.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information.
- ... identify the chronological sequence of events.
- ... identify key words and phrases.
- ... understand instructions.
- ... understand how something functions.
- ... recognize the reasons.
- ... understand simple written narrations.
- ... recognize opinions.
- ... understand comparisons of people, objects, places and activities.
- ... recognize feelings and attitudes expressed by other people.

### D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... convey factual information in telegraphic style.
- ... recount simple events.
- ... express feelings and attitudes, in writing, in relation to a person, place, object or activity.
- ... make simple requests in writing in everyday situations.
- ... write a message, a personal letter or a postcard.

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### THEME 1

#### **WEATHER**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to:

- 4.1 understand television, radio and newspaper weather reports.
- 4.2 exchange information about weather forecasts and comment on past, present and future weather conditions.
- 4.3 understand oral and written warnings about dangerous weather conditions and warn others.
- 4.4 discuss preferences in weather and the seasons, and the reasons for these preferences.
- 4.5 initiate and carry on a conversation.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.1**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to understand television, radio and newspaper

Functions		Notions		
forecasts (C) Understanding newspaper weather forecasts (C) Picking out important details (C)		Present reference Future reference Point of time Duration Commencemen Degree of sever	e Change Cessation Place t	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
At home At work In the car Travelling			Maximum and minimum temperatures Sky condition Types of precipitation Warnings Times of the day Winds Compass points Quantity of precipitation	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
Authentic weather forecasts				
e.g.				
The forecast for the Laurentians: Sunny this morning. Becoming cloudy this afternoon. High 22. Tonight, cloudy with showers and risk of thunderstorms. Low 16. Probability of rain – 70 per cent. Outlook for tomorrow, clearing.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.2**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to exchange information about weather forecasts and comment on past, present and future weather conditions.

Functions  Asking about the weather forecast Describing the weather forecast Commenting on weather condition Expressing satisfaction, dissatisfaction.	(C + E) ns (C + E) ction,	Present reference Future reference Point of time Commencemen	e Change Duration
hope, concern	(C + E)	Cessation Degree of sever	ity
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics
At home At work At school At a social gathering	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance Student – student		Temperature Sky condition Types of precipitation Quantity of precipitation Warnings Times of the day Winds Compass points
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
- What a day!		- It's snowing	a lot. What's the forecast?
<ul> <li>They say 20 centimetres of sno and a possibility of freezing rain</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>I think so. Starting tonight.</li> </ul>		- I hope not. I	s it supposed to be windy?
<ul> <li>What's the weather like tonight</li> </ul>	?	<ul><li>It's raining/si</li><li>It's beautiful.</li></ul>	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.3**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to understand oral and written warnings about dangerous weather conditions and warn others.

Functions		Notions		
Understanding weather warnings (C) Warning others of dangerous weather conditions (E)		Present reference Future reference Point of time Commencemen Cessation Degree of sever	e Sequence Change t Place	
Setting	Roles		TOPICS	
At home At work In the car Travelling	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance Teacher – student Student – student		Dangerous conditions (heavy snow, rain, heavy winds, hail, thunderstorms, frost, freezing rain, slippery roads)	

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

#### **COMPREHENSION**

#### **EXPRESSION**

Authentic weather forecasts

e.g.

Weather warning in effect for Three Rivers and Drummondville. Showers and thundershowers this afternoon. Risk of a heavy thunderstorm accompanied by high winds and hail. Stay tuned to local stations for updates.

- Yes, on the weekend.

- Did you plant your tomatoes?
- Watch out. They say there's a risk of frost tonight.
- Frost? Oh, no. I'll cover them with plastic.
   Thanks for telling me.
- Be careful driving home. The roads are very I will. Thanks. slippery/icy.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.4**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to discuss preferences in weather and the seasons, and the reasons for these preferences.

and the reasons for these preferences.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking about likes and dislikes (C + E) Stating likes and dislikes (C + E) Asking about preferences (C + E) Stating preferences (C + E) Asking for reasons (C + E) Giving reasons (C + E) Comparing (C + E)		Notions  Correspondence/contrast Reason Cause Degree			
SETTING  At home At work At school At a social gathering	Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance – Teacher – teach Student – stude	ner Lifestyles			
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION					
<ul> <li>I hate winter.</li> <li>Hats, scarves, boots, coats, dressed, getting undressed.</li> <li>No, I like fall.</li> <li>It's cooler than the summer. The leaves.</li> </ul>		outside – it's – Why? – You're right.	t me. I like the cold. s beautiful.	Skiing or working	
<ul><li>What's your favorite season?</li><li>Why is that?</li></ul>		<ul><li>Summer.</li><li>No school.</li></ul>			

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.5**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to initiate and carry on a conversation. **FUNCTIONS NOTIONS** (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) Starting up a conversation Degree Making small talk Weather conditions Filling a silence Expressing feelings about weather (C + E) (C + E) Finding out others' feelings Expressing feelings (C + E)**S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At work Acquaintance – acquaintance Weather conditions At a chance meeting Personal feelings Small talk **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Oh, hi Jean. - Hi. How are you doing? – Hot enough for you? - Too hot! Don't like the heat? - Not this. Not the humidity. Ah. It's perfect. I could take twelve months of - Not me. - See you later. this. Sure is hot/muggy, isn't it? - You said it. I hate this kind of weather. So do I.

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### THEME 2

#### **CONSUMER GOODS**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to:

- 4.6 obtain information about consumer goods of interest to them.
- 4.7 obtain consumer goods of interest to them.
- 4.8 persuade someone to buy or not to buy a consumer item.
- 4.9 understand advertisements published in newspapers, magazines and catalogues.
- 4.10 understand written warnings and safety tips associated with common consumer goods.
- 4.11 understand the operation of consumer goods of interest to them.
- 4.12 understand labels on common consumer goods of interest to them.
- 4.13 understand classified ads concerning items for sale.
- 4.14 write classified ads for items they might want to sell.
- 4.15 find out about items appearing in classified ads and describe items to another person.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.6**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to obtain information about consumer goods of interest to them

oncerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to obtain information about consumer goods of interest to them.						
Functions		Notions				
Inquiring about things Describing things Comparing things	(E) (C + E) (C + E)	Number Quality Material Utility/function Availability/unav	í	Dimension Age Price		
Setting	Ro	LES	То	PICS		
In a store On the phone With a friend	Customer – sale Friend – friend	sperson	Various consum Characteristics colour, utility, origin	(value, price,		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS						
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION				
<ul> <li>Yeah. My old black and white of</li> </ul>	one is "kaput"	- A new TV?				
- It's a It's supposed to be god	od.	- What kind is it?				
- Not bad. It was on sale.		- Was it expensive?				
- Sure. It's a good idea		<ul> <li>(Now you can) invite me for the play-offs!</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>I hear you bought a new car.</li> <li>What kind?</li> <li>What colour is it?</li> <li>I can hardly wait to see it.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>Yes.</li><li>A Renault 5.</li><li>It's white, wi</li><li>Come on. I'r</li></ul>	th a beige stripe. n parked right ov	er here.		

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.7**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to obtain consumer goods of interest to them

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to obtain consumer goods of interest to them.					
Functions			Notions		
Requesting something Describing things Expressing needs, wants Expressing interest Comparing things	(E) (C + E) (E) (E) (C + E)	Number Age Quality Dimensions (size Utility/function Availability/unav			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At a store	Customer – sale	sperson	Consumer items:  - Electronics  - Hardware  - Food and drink  - Clothing  - Furniture  - Recreational items		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION					
		- I need some	batteries		
- What kind?		<ul> <li>I don't know.</li> </ul>			
– What are they for?		<ul><li>(For) a flashl</li></ul>	ight.		
- There are these		– No. (They're	) too big.		
- What about these?		– Possibly. No	o, I think they're bigger.		
- Then it must be these.	- Those are the ones. I'll take four.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.8**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to persuade someone to buy or not to buy a consumer item.

a consumer item.						
Functions  Persuading someone Giving reasons Pointing out advantages, disadvantages Stating needs, wants	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Notions  Value Utility/inutility Purpose/function Reason Appearance				
<b>SETTING</b> At a store	Ro Friend – friend	LES		TOPICS  Consumer items Uses for things		
	LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION	COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
- Wow! Look at that!		-	At what?			
<ul> <li>That 1968 red Mustang. It's only \$2000 and it's in perfect condition.</li> </ul>		- You don't need a 1968 Mustang.				
<ul> <li>Look at the mag wheels!</li> </ul>		-	- You can't afford it.			
– And the leather seats. Four-on-	-the-floor.	_	- There's no place to park it.			
– A 289 – V-8.			<ul> <li>You won't get parts for it. It'll cost you a lot gas. It only gets 18 miles to the gallon (13 lit per 100 km).</li> </ul>			

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.9**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand advertisements published in newspapers, magazines and catalogues.

**FUNCTIONS N**otions Understanding written advertisements Picking out important details (C + E)Price Physical characteristics (E) Time Place Value **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At a store Consumer Consumer items Store hours At home Sales **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Authentic advertisements e.g. 50 % Off ON ALL WINTER CLOTHES **UNTIL SATURDAY ONLY** AT XXXXXXXXX coats hats jackets boots sweaters mittens gloves OPEN FROM 9:30 a.m. TO 5:30 p.m. (5:00 p.m. on Saturday)

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.10**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand written warnings and safety tips associated with common consumer goods.					
Functions			Notions		
Warning Following instructions	(C) (C)				
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
At home	Consumer		Danger (pharmaceuticals, fire, suffocation, water, tools, electricity, mechanics)		
			Washing instructions (hand wash, hang to dry, dry clean only)		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
Authentic written warnings and safety tips					
e.g.					
Keep locked and out of reach.					
Always wear goggles.					
Danger! Keep ladder away from e	lectric wires.				
Danger! Highly inflammable.					
Important! Do not approach while PTO in operation!					

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.11**

goods of interest to them.

Then you plug it in. As the water boils it comes

Here. When all the water is up, the centre of gravity shifts, and the water pours into the pot.

up into this second compartment ... .

It's automatic. Neat, eh?

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand the operation of consumer

**FUNCTIONS N**otions Asking about the functioning of Purpose (E) (C) something Effect Describing how something works Means **SETTING ROLES TOPICS** At a store Customer – salesperson **Appliances** At home Friend – friend Gadgets At a friend's Tools Electronics **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS EXPRESSION** COMPREHENSION - What's that? - What's a "Polly put the... ". That's my "Polly, put the Kettle on". It's an automatic tea-maker. – Automatic tea-maker? Yes, it makes tea automatically. – How (does it work)? It's simple. You fill it with water, and you put the teapot beside it, with your tea bags. Okay.

- Where?

- How do you turn it off?

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.12**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand labels on common consumer goods of interest to them. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Quantity Identifying items (C) (C) Number Picking out pertinent details Utility Age Colour Dimensions (size) Weight Volume **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At a store Consumer Ingredients At home Recommended age groups Number of servings Cooking time Contents Material Model Function Washing instructions **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS EXPRESSION COMPREHENSION** Authentic labels (food, drink, clothes, appliances, sports equipment, furniture, electronic equipment) e.g. Directions: Empty soup into a saucepan. Stir in one full can of water. Heat to boiling, stirring occasionally. Refrigerate unused portions promptly. e.g. Caution! Risk of electric shock. Do not open.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.13**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand classified ads concerning items for sale

FUNCTIONS  Locating desired section in classified ads Picking out desired items Using telegraphic style		NOTIONS  Age Type Price Physical condition Colour Function Value Reason		
SETTING In the newspaper In magazines In catalogues	ROLES Consumer		Topics  Cars Electronics Appliances Houses Toys Recreational equipment Garden supplies	

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

COMPREHENSION

**EXPRESSION** 

Authentic classified ads

e.g.

Chevrolet Belair, 1980, 120,000 km. Beige. 305 cu in. Excellent condition. AM-FM stereo. 2-door. Automatic. Asking \$2500. 837-9999, after 6 p.m.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.14**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to write classified ads for items they might want to sell. **FUNCTIONS N**otions (E) (E) Describing items Age Using telegraphic style Type Price Physical condition Colour **Function** Value Reason Roles TOPICS **SETTING** In the newspaper Cars In magazines Electronics **Appliances** Houses Toys Recreational equipment Garden supplies **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Snowblower. 18 HP. 4-wheel drive. 2 winters. Excellent condition. Reason - moving to Arizona. Asking \$1500. Call after 7. 838-2150.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.15**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to find out about items appearing in classified ads and describe items to another person.

FUNCTIONS  Asking about things Describing things Making appointments Negotiating a price	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	NOTIONS  Age Type Price Physical condition			
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
At home At a stranger's home On the phone	Buyer – seller		Cars Electronics Appliances Houses Recreational equipment		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
		<ul> <li>You advertise</li> </ul>	ed a Chevrolet Belair in the paper.		
- Yes, that's right.	s, that's right.		– How's the motor?		
<ul> <li>Oh, no problem. It doesn't burn oil. The compression is good.</li> </ul>		- Does it start (well)?			
– Oh, yes. I don't even plug it in the winter.		<ul> <li>Is \$2500 your best price? It's expensive. Are you willing to negotiate?</li> </ul>			
- It's negotiable.		- Can I see it?			
- Anytime. I'm retired.		- What's your	address?		
– It's					

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### THEME 3

### **ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION AND LIFESTYLE**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to :

- 4.16 obtain information about entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.
- 4.17 obtain tickets and reservations for entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.
- 4.18 understand written documents about entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.
- 4.19 discuss preferences, interests and attitudes concerning entertainment and recreation.
- 4.20 understand the rules of simple unfamiliar games.
- 4.21 play a game.
- 4.22 understand simple written narratives.
- 4.23 extend invitations or suggest activities, orally or in writing.
- 4.24 answer invitations, orally or in writing.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.16**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to obtain information about entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.

Functions				Notions	
Asking for information Giving information	(E) (C)	Pla Nu Fu	me ace umber ture referend ice	ee	
SETTING	Ro	LES		То	PICS
On the telephone At an entertainment activity (film, play, etc.) At a recreational site (zoo, ski, hill, skating rink)	Individual – receptionist Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Schedules Ticket prices Characteristics group, quality)	(interest, aç	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION	
- Capitol Theatre.		-	Hello. Wha	t's playing tonight	?
- "City Lights" with Charlie Chapl	in.	-	At what tim	e?	
- Seven-thirty and nine-thirty.		-	How much	is it?	
<ul> <li>Five-fifty for adults. Two-fifty students.</li> </ul>	for children and				
- How was the skiing?		_	Fantastic.		
- Lots of snow?		- A foot of fresh snow.			
- I'm planning on going next we place for the kids?	eek. Is it a good	-	Oh yes. Th trails.	nere are beginner	trails and exp

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.17**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to obtain tickets and reservations for entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.

FUNCTIONS  Asking about the price (E) Making reservations (E) Asking about payment (E) Stating the price (C) Giving information about reservations (C)		NOTIONS  Price Time Place Future reference Number			
On the t At a tick	SETTING telephone set office	ROLES Customer – salesperson		rson	TOPICS  Reservations Ways of playing Hours, days, and dates Kinds of tickets
		Language	Ехр	ONENTS	
	COMPREHENSION				Expression
- Мар	le Leaf Gardens.		_	I'd like to res	erve hockey tickets.
- For	which game?		-	Saturday. The in the blues?	ne Nordiques. Do you have tickets
- Nop	e. Sold out.		- What about the reds?		
- Nop	e.		_	What have yo	ou got left?
- I've g	got standing room only.		-	Sanding roo	om? Uh I don't know. Where
- No r	reserved places for standing e, first served.	g room. It's first	_	When are the	e tickets on sale?
- Anh	nour before the game.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.18**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to understand written documents about entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.

documents about entertainment and recreational activities of interest to them.				
FUNCTIONS  Obtaining information about entertainment and recreation from a written text (C) Picking out important details (C) Identifying key phrases (C)		NOTIONS  Time Place Price Future reference Condition Number		
SETTING At home On the street	ROLES Individual		TOPICS  Kinds of activities Schedule Cost Kinds of tickets	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension			Expression	
Authentic written documents				
e.g. Billboards Marquees Brochures Newspaper entertainment sect Community recreational public	ion ity			

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.19**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to discuss preferences, interests and attitudes concerning entertainment and recreation.

interests and attitudes concerning entertainment and recreation.				
Stating likes, dislikes, preferences (C + E) Asking about habits (C + E)		Notions  Past, present, future reference Duration Frequency Change Condition Reason Cause Purpose		
SETTING  At school At work At home At a social gathering	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		juaintance	TOPICS  Sports Hobbies, crafts Leisure-time activities Skills, abilities The arts Games
	Language	Exp	ONENTS	
Comprehension		EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>I saw you jogging yesterday.</li> </ul>		- Oh, yeah?		
<ul> <li>I've always wondered why peop</li> </ul>	ole jog.	- For fun. For the pleasure. To keep fit.		
<ul> <li>The pleasure? Tiring yourself out? Sweating?</li> <li>I don't see it.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>It's important for me to be in shape. Twer minutes a day, three times a week. That's all takes.</li> </ul>		
- Okay the exercise. I can understand that. But if I did exercise, I would swim or ski.		-	If you start, o	call me.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.20**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to understand the rules of simple unfamiliar games.

of simple unfamiliar games.				
Explaining rules (C) Understanding written rules (C)		Notions  Sequence Means Purpose Condition Obligation		
SETTING  At school At home At a friend's	Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Card games Board games Sports Language games	
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
<ul> <li>You've never played "checkers".</li> </ul>		- No, never.		
<ul> <li>Okay, I'll show you. The object of the game is to wipe out the other player.</li> </ul>		- Wipe out?		
– Eliminate.		– Okay. How?		
<ul> <li>By jumping over. And if you can jump, you have to.</li> </ul>		- I have no choice?		
<ul> <li>No. The checkers move diagonally, forwards, but not backwards.</li> </ul>		- If I come to the end?		
Authentic written game rules				

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.21**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to play a game.

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to play a game.				
Functions		Notions		
Asking for an explanation Giving an explanation Ordering, instructing Reminding Warning Understanding written instructions	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Sequence Priority Posteriority Means Purpose Condition Effect		
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
Playing a game	Player – player		Rules Card games Board games Sports Language games	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
- Wake up! It's your turn.		- Oh, sorry. D	id you play?	
– Yes. I did.		- What did you	ı do?	
– I played Q-U-I-Z.		- Wow! How	much did you get?	
- Sixty-six. It's on a triple.		<ul> <li>Okay. Give n</li> </ul>	ne a minute to think Is this okay?	
		Q-U-A-R-T-E have no mor	-R-S. It's on a triple, too. And I e letters	
– No more letters? That's fifty po	ints! Incredible!			
Written instructions				

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.22**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to understand simple written narratives.

written narratives.				
FUNCTIONS  Understanding a story Identifying key words in a text Identifying details in a text Retracing the chronological seque Identifying the main idea in a text	(C) (C) (C) nce (C) (C)	Sequence Posteriority Action/event rel - agency (who - cause (why?) - place (where - time (when?) - means (how	?) ) ?)	Simultaneousness Priority
SETTING At school At home	<b>Ro</b> Individual	LES	Sports News Accidents Accomplishme Science The environm Medecine	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension		EXPRESSION		
e.g. Sports stories News stories Human interest stories Scientific discoveries Jokes Fiction				

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.23**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to extend invitations or suggest activities, orally or in writing.

Functions			Notions	
Inviting Responding to invitations Suggesting Giving reasons Stating conditions Stating obligations Persuading	(E) Future reference (C) Present reference (E) Point of time (C + E) Capability/incapability (C + E) Reason (C) Condition		ce	
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics	
On the telephone At school At work At a social gathering	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Places Leisure-time activities Entertainment Food, drink Responsibilities	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression	
		<ul><li>We're going t come?</li></ul>	o the Expos' game. Do you want to	
– It's snowing!		<ul> <li>Doesn't matt</li> </ul>	er. There's a roof now.	
– I don't know. I'm supposed to b	oabysit.	- Come on! Ask your wife.		
<ul> <li>I can't. She's going out.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Then bring your daughter</li> </ul>		
- Okay, if she wants to come, I'll o	come.	- Great!		
		Hi Jim,		
		We're planning you will join us	the annual fishing trip. Sure hope again this year.	
		Please write to I	let us know.	
		Your friend and	fishing partner.	
			Paul.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.24**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle the adult students will be able to answer invitations orally or in writing.

3				
Functions			Notions	
Inviting Responding to invitations Suggesting Giving reasons Stating conditions Stating obligations Persuading	(C) (E) (C) (C + E) (C + E) (E) (C)	Future reference Present reference Point of time Capability/incap Reason Condition	ce	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
On the telephone At school At work At a social gathering	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Places Leisure-time activities Entertainment Food, drink Responsibilities	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
COMPREHENSION		Expression		
<ul> <li>Do you want to come shopping</li> </ul>	with me?	- No. I can't. I'm broke.		
- You don't have to spend any mo	oney.	– If I go, I will.		
- Leave your money at home.		- Why go?		
– Just to look.		- That's no fun.		
Dear Bertha,		Dear Eddy,		
I'm writing to invite you to our su New England. We are planning o July. Hope you can join us. Let m	n being there in	summer. We s	the invitation. I can't make it this old the house and we're moving in ee you in the fall.	
Your cousin Eddy.			Love Bertha.	

#### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### THEME 4

#### PLACES AND TRAVEL

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to:

- 4.25 describe their own milieu.
- 4.26 find out about another person's milieu.
- 4.27 compare two different places.
- 4.28 understand authentic written documents about places.
- 4.29 obtain information about a place of interest to them orally or in writing.
- 4.30 describe trips they have taken or places they have visited.
- 4.31 write short notes, letters or postcards to convey simple factual information related to travel.
- 4.32 discuss preferences, interests and attitudes concerning travel.
- 4.33 obtain information of various kinds concerning public transport.
- 4.34 make reservations and obtain tickets and other public transportation services.
- 4.35 understand authentic written documents about public transportation.

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.25**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to describe their own milieu. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Asking about a place (C) Place Describing a place (E) Existence/non-existence Identifying a place (E) Location Comparing (E) Distance Correspondence/contrast Desirability/undesirability **SETTING ROLES TOPICS** People At school Friend – friend Services On a trip Stranger – stranger Industries Climate At work Acquaintance – acquaintance Recreation Buildinas Topography Location Vegetation Population Businesses Transportation **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** – Do you live around here? - Yes, in St-Michel. - Yes, just across from Ile d'Orléans. That's on the river, isn't it? - I've never been there. What's it like? - It's 300 years old. The houses are old, too. Canadian-style. There are a lot of farmers. The land is excellent. What about industry? - There are two furniture factories. I think that's all. People work in Lévis and Québec, too. Is it very big? - No, about 1,500 people.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.26**

Functions			Notions		
Describing a place (C) Identifying a place (C) Comparing (C)		Place Correspondence/contrast Existence/non-existence Location Distance Desirability/undesirability			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Торі	cs	
At school On a trip At work	Friend – friend Stranger – stranger Acquaintance – acquaintance		Services Industries Recreation Topography Vegetation Businesses Transportation	People Climate Buildings Location Population	
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension		EXPRESSION			
<ul> <li>It sure is different around here than where I come from.</li> </ul>		- Where do you come from?			
- Texas.	– Texas.		- Cowboys and ranches?		
<ul> <li>They're up in the north. In Galveston, that's near Houston, we've got no cowboys. We've got oil rigs.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Well, it's flat and it's hot and it's humid. The Gulf of Mexico is right there.</li> </ul>		- Are there (a	lot of) trees?		
<ul> <li>No. It's sort of swampy. We trees like you do up there.</li> </ul>	don't have nice				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.27**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to compare two different places.					
Functions		Notions			
Asking about a place Describing a place Comparing places	(C + E) Place (C + E) Correspondence/ (C + E) Equality/inequality				
Setting	Ro	LES		TOPICS	s
At school On a trip At work	Friend – friend Stranger – stranger Acquaintance – acquaintance		Services Industries Recreation Topography Vegetation Businesses Transportation	People Climate Buildings Location Population	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
Comprehension				EXPRESSION	
– Do you like living in the country	/?	-	Oh, yeah. wouldn't go l	l used to live in th back.	ne city. But I
– Why?		-	The country	is quieter. There's n	nore space.
<ul> <li>But there's nothing to do. In the city there are more activities, more people.</li> </ul>		-		n in the country, too A fire in a barn. Bea	
– I suppose.					
– Winnipeg.		<u>-</u>	Hi. Where an What's Winn	re you from? ipeg like?	
<ul> <li>It's about the same size as Quequiet city, but a very beautiful parks.</li> </ul>					

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.28**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to understand authentic written documents about places. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Identifying the main idea, details, and key words in a text about a place Place Correspondence/contrast (C) Location Distance Existence/non-existence **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At home Prospective traveller Services People At a travel agent's Industries Climate Buildings Recreation Topography Location Vegetation Population Businesses Transportation **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS EXPRESSION COMPREHENSION** Authentic written documents e.g. Tourist brochures Maps Magazine ads, articles

Newspaper ads, articles

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.29**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to obtain information about a place of interest

to them orally or in writing.					
FUNCTIONS  Filling in a coupon requesting information about a place (C + E) Request information about a place (E)		NOTIONS  Place Correspondence/contrast Location Distance Existence/non-existence Desirability/undesirability			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Торю	cs	
At home At a travel agent's At a friend's	Prospective traveller		Services Industries Recreation Topography Vegetation Businesses Transportation	People Climate Buildings Location Population	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>Fantastic. Jamaica is beautiful.</li> </ul>		- How was you	ur trip?		
– Superb.	Superb.		- Are the beaches nice?		
<ul> <li>The fancy hotels are expensive in a beach house. It was reason</li> </ul>	. But we stayed nable.	<ul> <li>Is it expensive</li> </ul>	/e?		
<ul> <li>You can swim, or course. But there's sailing and fishing and sightseeing.</li> </ul>		- What can you do?			
- They're friendly, but they're hard They have a Jamaican-English a		- Are the peop	ole friendly?		
Authentic tourist information coup	ons	Fill out authenti	c tourist informatio	n coupons.	

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.30**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to describe trips they have taken or places they have visited. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Describing a place Past reference Narrating a story Time Place Duration **SETTING** Roles **TOPICS** Activities At school Friend – friend At a social gathering Acquaintance – acquaintance sightseeing recreation ` **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION**  Two years ago I went to the Gaspé. I went by motorcycle with a friend. It was fun because we climbed Mt. Jacques Cartier. We had a tent. There was snow in July. We camped on the mountain for three days. The view is fantastic. If you go to the Gaspé, you should go to Mt. Jacques Cartier.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.31**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to write short notes, letters or postcards to convey simple factual information related to travel.

convey simple factual information related to travel.				
Functions		Notions		
Writing a postcard Narrating a story Describing a place Saying how one is Stating intentions	(E) (E) (E) (E) (E)	Time Place Physical condition Future reference Past reference	on e	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
Away from home	Traveller writing – friend		Activities Health Weather Characteristics of a place	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension		EXPRESSION		
		Dear		
		Temperature 30	y. Beaches beautiful, food awful. 0°, thunderstorms every evening. sunburn. Going to Outer Island you on the 30 <sup>th</sup> .	
			Love,	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.32**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to discuss preferences, interests and attitudes concerning travel.

concerning travel.				
Asking why (C + E) Giving reasons (C + E)		NOTIONS  Place Reason Purpose Correspondence/contrast		
SETTING At school At work At a social gathering	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Holidays Transportation Leisure-time activities Accommodation	
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION		
- Your parents haven't left yet?		<ul> <li>My father doesn't like to travel.</li> </ul>		
– Why not?		<ul> <li>He likes to sleep at home in his bed. No h no motels.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>My brother is like that. For his went downtown for the weeker</li> </ul>	s honeymoon he nd.	- He's happy at home.		
– I could travel all my life, I think.		- Me, too. I love new places.		

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.33**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to obtain information of various kinds concerning public transport.

concerning public transport.				
fares, routes, reservations (E) Expressing wants, intentions (E)		Notions  Future reference Location Direction Frequency Time		
SETTING  On the phone At a travel agent At an airport At a train station At a bus station On a bus	agent Commuter – public transport			TOPICS Schedules Routes Fares Reservations
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS	
Comprehension				Expression
– Every second hour, ma'am. T Eight, ten twelve, two, etc.	The even hours.	-	Hello. I want "no smoking"	t to go to Ottawa. Which buses are "?
– No, take the 99. It's just behind	me.	<ul> <li>I want to go to Christophe Colomb and Villera Do I take this bus?</li> </ul>		to Christophe Colomb and Villeray. s bus?
– Yes. Two to five, half-price. Un	der two, free.	– Are there special fares for children?		
– That flight is booked solid. I stand-by.	can put you on	-	I'd like to rese to New York.	erve two seats on the 2 o'clock plane

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.34**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to make reservations and obtain tickets and other public transportation services.

other public transportation services.					
Functions  Making reservations Requesting tickets Asking the price Giving pertinent personal informat Cancelling a reservation Requesting a refund	(C + E) (E) (E) ion (E) (E) (E)	Past, present, fu Capability/incap Condition Place Time	<b>Notions</b> iture reference ability		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
On the phone At the airport At the train station At the bus station	Traveller – trav agent	vel agent, ticket	Tickets Reservations Special fares Special services Cancellations Refunds		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>Yes, if you reserve 30 days in advance, you can have the reduced fare.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>I have to go to Toronto in May. Can I get special fares?</li> </ul>			
- It's \$233 return Toronto-Quebec City.		- How much is it?			
- It's \$375.		- What's the regular fare?			
– That flight is booked solid. I stand-by.	can put you on	– All right. I n	eed		

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.35**

Concerning places and travel, the a about public transportation.	dult students will	be able to under	stand authentic written documents		
Functions			Notions		
Identifying services Identifying places Following directions	(C) (C) (C)	Place Purpose			
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
At an airport At a train station At a bus station On a train, plane, bus	Traveller		Services Schedules Fares Safety requirements		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
Authentic written documents:					
e.g.					
<ul> <li>Transportation schedules</li> </ul>					
- Fare scales					
– Publicity					
– Signs					
<ul> <li>Public services</li> </ul>					
Ex: Washrooms in the basem the 3 <sup>rd</sup> floor.	ent Cafeteria on				
l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e					

### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### **THEME 5**

#### **RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to:

- 4.36 exchange information about recent activities, habits and changes, upcoming projects and plans.
- 4.37 get advice on a problem of importance to them.
- 4.38 offer advice or respond to a request for advice on a problem of importance to a friend.
- 4.39 exchange opinions on subjects of interest and the reasons for the respective opinions.
- 4.40 state their obligations and find out about the obligations of others in areas of common interests.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.36**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to exchange information about recent activities, habits and changes, upcoming projects and plans.

3 . 1 31	<b>3</b> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Functions  Asking about activities Describing activities Asking about plans Describing plans	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Notions  Past, present, future reference Condition Purpose Reason Correspondence/contrast Commencement Cessation Continuity/intermittence	
SETTING At home In class At a social gathering At work	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Leisure-time activities  Vacations  Education, employment
COMPOSITIENCION	Language	EXPONENTS	Expression
COMPREHENSION  – Hi, Frances. Where've you been?		<ul> <li>I'm not going to school (anymore). I finished last month.</li> </ul>	
– Finished? Lucky you. I've got another year.		<ul> <li>I'm going to CEGEP in September. If I have enough money.</li> </ul>	
– Are you going to work this sum	nmer?	- I'm looking for a job.	
- Well, if I hear about something,	l'II let you know.	- Thanks. See	e ya.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.37**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to get advice on a problem of importance to them

them.	iuit students Will I	oe a	able to get adv	vice on a problem of importance to	
FUNCTIONS  Asking for advice Giving advice Explaining a problem Asking for details Giving details	(E) (C) (E) (C) (E)		NOTIONS  Importance/unimportance Action-event relations - agency (who?) - place (where?) - time (when?) - manner, means (how?) - cause (why?)		
SETTING At school At home At a social gathering At work	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance			TOPICS  Education Employment Health (nutrition, exercise, etc.) Mechanics Hobbies Lifestyle Sports	
	Language	Exp	PONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			Expression		
– What's the trouble?		_	My car does	n't start.	
- Hmm I smell gas. It must be	flooded.	_	- Flooded? What should I do?		
- Nothing. Wait five minutes, the	en try again.	_	Is it time?		
<ul> <li>Now, press the accelerator slowly to the floor and hold it there until it starts.</li> </ul>		- Should I pump the gas?			
– No, don't. Hold it to the floor.	– I got it! Tha		I got it! Thai	nks for helping.	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.38**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to offer advice or respond to a request for advice on a problem of importance to a friend.

advice on a problem of importance to a friend.					
Functions  Asking for advice Giving advice Explaining a problem Asking for details Giving details	(C) (E) (C) (E) (C)	Notions  Importance/unimportance Action-event relations - agency (who?) - place (where?) - time (when?) - manner, means (how?) - cause (why?)		mportance ations (?) (?) (ans (how?)	
SETTING At school At home At a social gathering At work	Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance –	<b>LES</b> acquair	ntance	TOPICS  Education Employment Health (nutrition, exercise, etc.) Mechanics Hobbies Lifestyle Sports	
	Language	EXPONE	NTS		
Comprehension				Expression	
– I don't know what to do about r	ny broccoli.	- Wr	nat's happe	ening to it?	
<ul> <li>It's full of worms. And I of insecticides.</li> </ul>	don't like using	– Lis	ten. I hav	e the answer.	
- You do?		- Sp	ray (them)	) with BT.	
– What's BT?		– It's	a biologic	cal insecticide. It's not dangerous.	
– I'll try it.			ray every t ening.	ten days. (You should) spray in the	
- Where can I find it?				supply) store. Oh! One more thing. t eat the broccoli the day you spray	

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.39**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to exchange opinions on subjects of interest and the reasons for the respective opinions.

Functions  Asking about opinions Stating opinions Agreeing Disagreeing Expressing uncertainty, neutrality Asking about reasons	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	NOTIONS  Rightness/wrongness Acceptability/unacceptability Reason			
Giving reasons SETTING	(C + E)	DLES TOPICS			
At school At home At a social gathering At work	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Personal questions (likes, dislikes, preferences, habits, personality)  Social questions (family, marriage, divorce, retirement, education, crime, child-rearing, etc.)		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION					
<ul> <li>Schools don't teach children the "basics" – You mean reading and writing? nowadays.</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Yes. Spelling, arithmetic. It's terrible. They - I think those subjects are good. The problem is have art and drama and music and physical education; but they can't spell.</li> <li>TV. The kids don't read.</li> </ul>					
I'm not sure about that. If they stopped wasting - Maybe you're right. But it's not just school. the (whole) society.					
- Now there I agree with you.					
<ul> <li>What do you think of all the vince nowadays?</li> </ul>	olence in sports	– I think it's ter	rible, but what can be done?		
<ul> <li>Take hockey as an example. starting a fight was expelled ther less fights.</li> </ul>	If the player re would be a lot	<ul> <li>You're right.</li> <li>around to do</li> </ul>	Do you think the NHL will get ping anything?		
- I hope so!					

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 4.40**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to state their obligations and find out about the obligations of others in areas of common interest.

obligations of others in areas of common interest.					
Functions Asking about obligations Stating obligations/lack of obligation	(C + E) ons (C + E)	Obligation Capability/incap Possibility/impo			
SETTING At school At home At a social gathering At work			TOPICS  Job responsibilities  Home responsibilities		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		Expression			
- What a day!		- You look tire	d.		
<ul> <li>I had to take to his hockey practice at 6:30 this morning. Then I had to take the car to the garage. And, after that, I had to run around to finish the shopping.</li> </ul>					
I have to go home and have a see exam tomorrow and have to still the exam tomorrow.	sleep. I have an udy.	- Where are yo	ou going now?		

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#### **TERMINAL OBJECTIVES**

#### A) LISTENING

On hearing oral texts in a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... identify important details, key words and phrases in oral questions and declarations.
- ... identify the main idea in a short narrative.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information in different oral texts.
- ... distinguish between arguments for and against.
- ... understand a problem stated by another person.
- ... identify the chronological sequence of events in a narrative.
- ... understand an explanation of how something functions.
- ... discern a condition.
- ... understand conclusions.
- ... recognize statements or ideas expressed by another person.

#### B) SPEAKING

In a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... describe events.
- ... narrate stories.
- ... request confirmation of a statement.
- ... confirm a statement.
- ... request clarification.
- ... reformulate an idea.
- ... clarify an idea.
- ... ask for, express and react to opinions.
- ... ask open and closed questions.
- ... answer open and closed questions.
- ... object to a statement.
- ... state a problem.
- ... state a conclusion.
- ... reflect on the future.
- ... state alternatives.
- ... report another person's statement or question.

#### C) READING

On reading written texts, the adult students will be able to...

- ... identify the main idea.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information.
- ... distinguish between arguments for and against.
- ... recognize inconsistencies or contradictions within the same text or different texts.
- ... extrapolate information from the opening paragraph, main body and final paragraph of a text.
- ... extrapolate information from summaries.
- ... understand how something functions.
- ... discern a condition.
- ... recognize a conclusion.
- ... understand written narratives.

#### D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... use proper grammar, vocabulary and spelling to convey information in applications or forms.
- ... write clear instructions in a proper sequence.
- ... use proper grammar, vocabulary and spelling to request simple information in a routine situation or to extend or answer an invitation.
- ... give a written account of an event.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

#### THEME 1

#### **RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to:

- 5.1 understand oral and written invitations.
- 5.2 extend oral and written invitations.
- 5.3 accept or decline invitations orally and in writing in an appropriate way.
- 5.4 discuss topics of interest concerning the future, both real and hypothetical.
- 5.5 understand the description of a noteworthy event.
- 5.6 recount orally or in writing a noteworthy event from their past.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.1**

In relationships with others, the ad	ult students will k	oe able to unders	tand oral and written invitations.	
Functions			Notions	
Understanding invitations	(C)	Future reference Time Place Reason Purpose	9	
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
At school At work At home	Student – student Fellow workers Friend – friend Relative – relative		Social events, activities Recreational events, activities Family events, activities	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension		EXPRESSION		
Dear André:				
We're having a surprise party for m evening, the 28th, and I'd like you to can come, call me at work. I asked rearrange my apartment and he o'clock. So everybody has to be th Hope you can make it.	be there. If you Bob to help me s's coming at 8			
Anne.				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.2**

In relationships with others, the ad	lult students will k	oe able to extend	oral and written invitations.
Functions			Notions
Inviting Indicating time and place	(E) (E)	Future reference Time Place Reason Purpose	e
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS
At school At work At home	Student – stude Fellow workers Friend – friend Relative – relativ		Social, recreational and family events and activities
	Language	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION
Michael:		Dorothy:	
I've got to go right home. Let's m night instead.	ake it tomorrow	How about a cu downstairs at 10	ip of coffee after school? Meet me 0.00. I've got my car.
Dorothy.			Michael.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.3**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to accept or decline invitations orally and in writing in an appropriate way.

mining in an appropriate may.					
Functions			Notions		
Inviting Accepting or refusing Indicating time and place Giving reasons Expressing obligations Expressing regrets, gratitude Discussing alternatives Discussing problems	(C + E) (C + E)	Future reference Time Place Reason Purpose	e		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
At school At work At home	Student – stude Colleague – coll Friend – friend				
	LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
<ul> <li>I'd like to but I don't think my a appreciate it. He's the jealous it</li> </ul>		- How about of me tomorrow	coming to the baseball game with w night?		
- But he doesn't like baseball.		– Then tell him	n to come, too.		
– You're right! He'll just have t right, I'll go.	o grow up. All	going and th	our problem. Tell him that you're at he's welcome. It's up to him but ason to object.		
<ul> <li>All right. See you then!</li> </ul>		- Great! Meet	you at the ticket office at 7 o'clock.		
Bob,		Jim,			
Yes, I'm going to the game. I'd ap I'll be at your place around 5:30 p.	m.	If so would you	o the hockey game Saturday night? like to drive down with me? I'll be 6 o'clock. Let me know.		
See you Saturday Ji	m.		Bob.		

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.4**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to discuss topics of interest concerning the future, both real and hypothetical.

Functions			Notions
Asking about the future Talking about the future Asking about a possibility Talking about a possibility Speculating about the future Expressing anticipation Talking about alternatives	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Future reference Condition Temporal relation	
Setting	Roles		Topics
At school At work At home At a social gathering	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		Vacations Retirement Leisure-time activities Goal, projects

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

#### **COMPREHENSION**

#### What would you do if you won the lottery?

- That's a strange place. Why there?
- I'd go to Nepal.
- You're lucky. I'll be staying home all summer.

#### **EXPRESSION**

- I'd go to Iceland on June 21.
- To see the midnight sun and the volcanoes and geysers. What about you?
- I've always wanted to see the Himalayas. I think It would be nice... but I think we'll probably go to Plattsburg Beach again.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.5**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to understand the description of a noteworthy event.

Functions			Notions		
Understanding a narration (C) Requesting clarification (E) Asking open and closed questions (E) Asking about feelings (E)		Past reference Sequence Time Place Action/event relations Logical relations Occurrence/non-occurrence			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At school At work At home At a social gathering	Friend – friend Fellow workers		Accidents Humourous incidents Stories from one's past Vacation experiences Strange experiences		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension		EXPRESSION			
- I hope the weather's nice.		<ul> <li>I'm taking the ferry to Lévis.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>I took the ferry last week ar snowstorm. It took four hours t</li> </ul>	nd there was a o cross.	- Why?			
<ul> <li>We were stuck in the ice and we Isle d'Orléans.</li> </ul>	nt all the way to	- How were yo	ou stuck?		
<ul> <li>The wind jammed all the ice together.</li> </ul>		- Were you ne	rvous?		
- A little. But mainly I was impair okay today. The weather's nice					

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.6**

In relationships with others, the adult students will be able to recount orally and in writing a noteworthy event from their past.

Functions		Notions			
Narrating a story (E) Introducing a narration (E) Making a conclusion (E) Answering open and closed questions (E) Expressing feelings (E) Understanding a request for clarification (C) Rephrasing (E)		Past reference Sequence Time Place Action/event relations Logical relations Occurrence/non-occurrence			
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS		
At school At work At home At a social gathering	Friend – friend Fellow workers		Accidents Humourous incidents Stories from one's past Vacation experiences Strange experiences		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension		Expression			
<ul><li>Do you believe in UFO's?</li><li>You saw one? I don't believe it.</li></ul>		<ul><li>I sure do. I saw one.</li><li>It's true. I saw a real UFO.</li></ul>			
– What do you mean – "a real UFO"?		<ul> <li>I mean a UFO with lights and little people inside.</li> </ul>			
– When was this? After a party?		<ul> <li>No. I was sitting in my garden one morning. I heard a funny noise</li> </ul>			
– What kind of noise?		<ul> <li>A very strange noise, a vibration. And then a spaceship landed on the grass.</li> </ul>			
- On the grass! How did you feel?		<ul> <li>I wasn't scared. I felt very happy, very peaceful.</li> </ul>			
– Did you call the police?		<ul> <li>No. Why? They didn't want to hurt me.</li> </ul>			
		Dear Sabrina,			
		was his second always enjoyed t	al McCartney's concert last June. It d world tour. It was fantastic. I the Beatles and seeing Paul brought ries. It made me feel young again!		

#### INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### THFMF 2

#### **EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to :

- 5.7 understand written documents describing conditions of admissibility or application.
- 5.8 understand and correctly fill out job application forms or applications to educational institutions.
- 5.9 understand written job advertisements.
- 5.10 request interviews, agree to interviews, cancel or reschedule interviews and make the necessary arrangements as to time and place.
- 5.11 express their aptitudes, interests and experiences; and their availability and expectations; and find out about their responsibilities, working conditions and schedule in an interview.
- 5.12 recount past work experiences and express their feelings about them.
- 5.13 discuss feelings and opinions about different professions.
- 5.14 describe their goals and find out about the goals of another person.

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.7**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to understand written documents describing conditions of admissibility or application.

FUNCTIONS  Understanding minimum requirements (C) Understanding conditions of admissibility (C) Understanding obligations (C)		NOTIONS Obligation Duration			
SETTING At home At school At work	Ro Job applicant Applicant to institutions	educational	TOPICS  Job skills, experience Educational experience Requirements		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		Expression			

Applicants should have at least two years' experience in related fields. References must accompany all applications.

Applicants must possess a Québec high school diploma or its equivalent. Secondary V mathematics is a prerequisite.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.8**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to understand and correctly fill out job application forms or applications to educational institutions.

out job application forms or applications to educational institutions.					
FUNCTIONS  Understanding application forms Filling out application forms	(C) (E)	Past reference Duration	Notions		
Using telegraphic style	(E)	Commencemen Cessation Reason Cause	t		
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS		
Applying for a job Applying to an educational institution	Job applicant Student		Past experience, education Reasons for applying Cause for leaving last job Skills, abilities Personal information Interests, plans		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			Expression		
Job application forms					
School application forms					

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.9**

In matters of employment and e advertisements.	ducation, the ad	ult students will	be able to understand written job		
FUNCTIONS  Understanding job advertisements (C) Finding information from headings (C) Finding information from titles (C)		NOTIONS  Place Time Duration Commencement Desirability			
SETTING At home At an employment centre	ROLES  Job applicant		TOPICS  Kinds of employment Working conditions Skills, abilities Prospects		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
Comprehension			Expression		
Authentic job advertisements					
e.g.					
<ul> <li>Classified ads (Careers)</li> </ul>					
– Employment centre announcements					

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.10**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to request interviews, agree to interviews, cancel or reschedule interviews and make the necessary arrangements as to time and place.

Functions			Notions
Requesting an interview Accepting Refusing Agreeing, disagreeing Cancelling an interview Rescheduling an interview Arranging an interview	(E) (E) (E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Time Place Acceptability/unacceptability	
Setting	Roles		Topics
At home on the phone At an office	Job applicant		Times Days, months Places

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

#### **COMPREHENSION**

#### **EXPRESSION**

- Hello, this is the secretary to Ms. ..., the Oh, yes. Hello.

  Personnel manager at .... . Ms. ... is out of town No problem. I'm free most days. until Friday. We'll have to reschedule your interview.
- Could you make it next Monday at 2:30?
- Next Monday? Let me see... Yes, that's all right.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.11**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to express their aptitudes, interests and experiences; and their availability and expectations; and find out about their responsibilities, working conditions and schedule in an interview.

working conditions and schedule i		pectations; and i	ind out about their responsibilities,		
Functions		Notions			
Expressing aptitudes, interests (E) Describing past experience (E) Stating availability and expectations (E) Finding out about responsibilities, working conditions, schedules (E)		Past reference Future reference Condition Capability/incapability Availability/unavailability			
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
At a job interview	Job applicant – interviewer		Work aptitudes Kinds of employment Working conditions Job responsibilities		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
<ul> <li>Now the important question position interest you?</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Yes, it would. I like working with people and I like challenges. But I have some questions, too.</li> </ul>		
- Yes, what are they?		– What is the starting salary?			
<ul> <li>It's twenty-two thousand.</li> </ul>		– And what are the hours?			
<ul> <li>Eight-thirty to five with an occa</li> </ul>	sional evening.	– What exactly are my responsibilities?			
- Here's a copy of the job descrip	otion.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.12**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to recount past work experiences and express their feelings about them.

and express their reenings about them.				
Functions		Notions		
Narrating a story Expressing feelings Expressing opinions Introducing a narration Stating a conclusion Stating obligations	(E) Past reference (E) Sequence (E) Acceptability/unacceptability (E) Action/event relations (E) Occurrence/non-occurrence		ations	
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
At an interview At a social gathering	Job applicant – interviewer Acquaintance – acquaintance		Kinds of jobs Skills, abilities Responsibilities	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension	EXPRESSION			
		<ul><li>Did I ever te poker"?</li></ul>	ell you about when I was a "pickle-	
– A "pickle-poker"?		had to wate	assembly line in a pickle factory. In the pickles in the bottles. If a out of the bottle, I had to poke it in.	
– Sounds like fun.		- Well, it wasn for a week.	t. It was pretty boring. I only did it And I didn't eat pickles for years.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.13**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to discuss feelings and opinions about different professions.

about different professions.			
FUNCTIONS  Stating advantages, disadvantages (C + E) Expressing feelings (C + E) Expressing opinions (C + E) Asking for clarification (C + E) Clarifying (C + E) Agreeing, disagreeing (C + E)		NOTIONS  Desirability/undesirability Acceptability/unacceptability Past, present, future reference Cause Effect	
SETTING At school At a social gathering	ROLES Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Working conditions Salary Responsibilities Kinds of jobs Interests
	Language	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION			Expression
<ul> <li>You've really got it made.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>What do you</li> </ul>	mean?
<ul> <li>You've got a good job, a good interesting.</li> </ul>	d salary and it's	<ul> <li>I suppose yo tages, too. don't see my</li> </ul>	ou're right, but there are disadvan- I have to work in the evening so I rfamily.
<ul> <li>I hadn't thought of that.</li> </ul>		- And we have	e no job security at all, you know.
- It's the same everywhere now.		<ul> <li>More and n plaining.</li> </ul>	nore, it's true. No, I'm not com-

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.14**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to describe their goals and find out about the goals of another person.

out about the goals of another person.					
Functions			Notions		
Asking about goals Stating goals Expressing hopes Asking about expectations Asking about the future Talking about the future Expressing certainty, uncertainty	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Present, future reference Importance/unimportance Utility/inutility Facility/difficulty			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At an interview At school At a social gathering	Applicant – intel Student – stude Friend – friend		Occupations, trades Fields of study Skills, abilities		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		Expression			
- What will you do when you fini	sh your course?	- I'm not sure, but I'd like to continue studying.			
- Any idea what field?		<ul> <li>I like people and I don't like machines so I thir I'd like public service.</li> </ul>			
You mean social work?		- Maybe. Or recreation. I like sports.			
<ul> <li>There may be a future there. creation are more important before.</li> </ul>	Sports and re- to people than	- I'm not sure	if it's easy to find a job.		
- You should go talk to a vocation	nal counsellor.				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 3

### **CURRENT EVENTS**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to:

- 5.15 understand newspaper articles on topics of interest to them.
- 5.16 understand television and radio reports on topics of interest to them.
- 5.17 discuss current events of common interest.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.15**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to understand newspaper articles on topics of interest to them. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Identifying the main idea
Identifying key passages
Extracting information from the headline and opening paragraph

Discorping paragraph (C) (C) Past, present, future reference Sequence Action/event relations agency (who?)place (where?) (C) (C) (C) Discerning arguments - time (when?) Identifying factual information - manner, means (how?) - cause (why?) **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** Individual At home **Politics** At school Sports Science Medicine **Economics** Lifestyles Human Interest **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS EXPRESSION COMPREHENSION** Authentic newspaper articles

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.16**

Concerning current events, the adutopics of interest to them.	ılt students will b	e able to understa	and television and radio reports on
FUNCTIONS  Identifying the main idea (C) Extracting information from titles, summaries, credits and opening scenes (C) Discerning arguments (C) Identifying factual information (C)		Notions  Past, present, future reference Sequence Action/event relations - agency (who?) - place (where?) - time (when?) - manner, means (how?) - cause (why?)	
SETTING At home	ROLES Individual		TOPICS  Sports shows Documentaries News reports Comedies
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension  Authentic TV and radio programs			Expression

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.17**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to discuss current events of common interest.

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to discuss current events of common interest.				
FUNCTIONS  Describing an event, report (C + E) Asking for clarification (C + E) Clarifying (C + E) Confirming details (C + E) Reformulating ideas (C + E) Expressing opinions (C + E) Asking for facts (C + E) Reporting facts (C + E) Reporting speech (C + E)		NOTIONS  Logical relations  - cause  - effect  - reason  - purpose Action/event relations (see last two objectives)		
SETTING In a social setting At school At work	ROLES Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance		TOPICS  Sports events News events Social problems Medical events	
Comprehension	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	Lifestyles  Expression	
<ul> <li>I guess it's your turn to have a l</li> <li>Men can have babies now. I sa</li> <li>No, it's true. It's a new technique artificial insemination, I guess.</li> </ul>	aw it on TV.	- Come on! Yo	, ,	
<ul> <li>Well, that's what they said.</li> <li>No, it's still experimental. But i</li> <li>No, we're too old, anyway.</li> </ul>	n a few years	•	n do it right now? I'll be the first.	
-				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

## THEME 4

### **PLACES AND TRAVEL**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to:

- 5.18 obtain in writing information about a place.
- 5.19 understand authentic written descriptions of a place.
- 5.20 discuss oral and written reports on places.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.18**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to obtain information about a place in writing. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Requesting information about a place Place (E) (E) in writing Correspondence/contrast Stating intentions Location Distance Existence/non-existence **SETTING TOPICS ROLES** At home Prospective traveller Services People Recreation Climate Industries Location Businesses Population Topography Vegetation Transportation Buildings **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** Dear Sir or Madam: I am planning a trip to your state this summer. I would appreciate receiving information on the following subjects: camping sites, good areas for swimming and golf courses. I would also like a road map. Thank you for your help in this matter. Sincerely yours.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.19**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to understand authentic written descriptions

of a place.	iuit students wiii i	be able to unders	tand authentic v	written descriptions
headings (C) Obtain information from illustrations (C)		NOTIONS  Place Correspondence/contrast Location Distance Existence/non-existence		
SETTING At home On a trip	ROLES Prospective traveller Tourist, visitor		Services Recreation Industries Topography Vegetation Population	OPICS  Buildings Location Climate People Businesses
COMPREHENSION	Language	EXPONENTS	Transportation  EXPRESSION	
Authentic travel brochures  - Brochures or accommodation  - Descriptions of tourist attract  - Brochures on "things to do"  - Historical accounts				
– Descriptions of communities				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.20**

Concerning places and travel, the adult students will be able to discuss oral and written reports on places.

Concerning places and traver, the addit students will be able to discuss oral and written reports on places.					
FUNCTIONS  Describing places (C + E) Reporting facts (C + E) Reporting speech (C + E) Summarizing essential information (C + E) Reformulating facts, ideas (C + E) Expressing opinions (C + E) Stating conclusions (C + E)		NOTIONS  Place Correspondence/contrast Inclusion/exclusion Existence/non-existence Quality Acceptability/unacceptability			
SETTING	Ro	LES		T	OPICS
At school At work At a social gathering	Student – student Fellow workers Friend – friend		Services Recreation Industries Topography Vegetation Population Transportation	Buildings Location Climate People Businesses	
	Language	Exp	ONENTS		
Comprehension		EXPRESSION			
– I read an article about t Caicos Islands.	he Turks and	-		thing about that want to join Can	
<ul> <li>Not everybody wants to join. E think we would do a better job o islands for tourism.</li> </ul>		-		ve would have ar ould spend Cana	n "island in the sun" dian dollars.
- Where are the islands, anyway	?	-	I don't kno Caribbean.	w exactly. S	omewhere in the
- Well, I think it's a good idea.		-	If the people you.	on the islands v	vant it, I agree with
Authentic written descriptions of p	olaces.				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 5

### **HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES**

Concerning history and biographies, the adult students will be able to :

- 5.21 summarize historical accounts of people, places, objects and events.
- 5.22 understand written historical accounts of people, places, objects and events.
- 5.23 clarify another person's historical account of people, places, objects and events.
- 5.24 exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions about historical accounts.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.21**

Concerning history and biographies, the adult students will be able to summarize historical accounts of people, places, objects and events.

people, places, especie and events	•			
Functions	-		Notions	
Reporting facts (E) Formulating the main idea (E) Summarizing essential information (E) Answering open and closed questions (E) Expressing a personal message (E)		Past reference Sequence Action/event relations (agency, place, time, manner, cause) Logical relations (cause, effect, reason, purpose)		
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics	
At home At school On a trip	Student Tourist		Local history Canadian history Famous people Consumer goods, inventions Places visited	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
Comprehension			Expression	
- The chocolate lady?		- I saw a show	v last night about Laura Secord.	
– A hero? I never knew that.		<ul> <li>No, she was Canadian he</li> </ul>	sn't a "chocolate lady". She was a ro.	
- What did she do?		She saw the the Canadian past the Ar	War of 1812 against the Americans. American army ready to ambush Is. So she took her cow and walked Mericans. And she went to the Trt and warned their general.	
– Did she open a chocolate store	after that?	<ul> <li>No, she didr named after</li> </ul>	n't open a chocolate store. It's just her.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.22**

Concerning history and biographies, the adult students will be able to understand written historical accounts of people, places, objects and events.

accounts of people, places, objects and events.					
FUNCTIONS  Identifying the main idea (C) Identifying key passages (C) Extracting information from the titles, table of contents, headings and opening paragraph (C) Discerning arguments (C) Identifying factual information (C)		NOTIONS  Sequence Action/event relations (agency, place, time, manner, cause) Logical relations (cause, effect, reason, purpose)			
SETTING  At home At school At an historical site	Ro Student Tourist	LES	TOPICS  Local history Canadian history Famous people Consumer goods, inventions Places visited		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
Authentic historical accounts					
e.g.					
Stories of famous people					
Stories of inventions and scientific	developments				
Histories of places					
Accounts of important events					

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.23**

Concerning history and biographies, the adult students will be able to clarified another person's historical account of people, places, objects and events.

account of people, places, objects and events.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking for clarification Asking why Asking for additional information Recognizing inconsistencies or contradictions Discerning arguments Asking open and closed questions		NOTIONS  Past reference Sequence Action/event relations (agency, place, time, manner cause) Logical relations (cause, effect, reason, purpose)			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At home At school On a trip	Student Tourist		Local history Canadian history Famous people Consumer goods, inventions Places visited		
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
- Have you ever heard of Quarantine Island?		- Quarantine Island? No.			
<ul> <li>It's in the St-Lawrance River just below the Island of Orleans. When the Irish came to Canada in the 1840's, the ships landed on Quarantine Island and everybody was kept in quarantine.</li> </ul>		- Why were th	ey kept in quarantine?		
<ul> <li>Because there was a cholera epidemic.</li> </ul>		- What happened after the epidemic ended?			
<ul> <li>The island became an animal quarantine station and then a secret research station during the war.</li> </ul>		- Can you go t	there now?		
– Yes, you can. It's an historical s there by boat.	site. You can go				

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 5.24**

Concerning history and biographies, the adult students will be able to exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions about historical accounts.

Functions		Notions		
Describing an event Objecting Expressing opinions Agreeing Disagreeing Confirming details			is (cause, effect, reason, purpose) lations (agency, place, time, manner,	
Setting	Roles		Topics	
At home At school At a social gathering On a trip	Student – student Friend – friend Tourist – tourist		Local history Canadian history Famous people Consumer goods, inventions Places visited Lifestyles (past + present)	

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

#### **COMPREHENSION**

#### **EXPRESSION**

- I'm glad I live now and not a hundred years ago. Why? Life was simpler then.
- Nothing was easy.
- Simpler? Just talk to your grand-mother. Do you think so? There was no TV, no radio. People worked together.
- washing machines, no frozen TV dinners, no tractors. Everything was done by hand.
- They worked all right! Imagine there were no True, but the families were big. The children helped.
- They had to. My great-grandmother had fifteen Fifteen children! Yes, I suppose it was difficult. children in twenty-two years. Only ten survived.

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### **TERMINAL OBJECTIVES**

### A) LISTENING

On hearing oral texts in a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... identify important details, key words and phrases, the main idea and the conclusion in a narration.
- ... extrapolate information from images, songs, slogans.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information in different oral texts.
- ... distinguish between arguments for and against.
- ... recognize a problem stated by another person and the potential solution.
- ... understand others' feelings, attitudes and opinions on abstract matters.
- ... recognize conversational and story-telling techniques.
- ... recognize statements or ideas reported by another person.

### B) SPEAKING

In a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... describe a series of events.
- ... narrate a detailed story.
- ... explain rules.
- ... make arguments for and against.
- ... describe a problem and the potential solution.
- ... ask about and express feelings, attitudes and opinions on abstract matters.
- ... use conversational and story-telling techniques to aid communication.
- ... report another person's statement, question or idea.
- ... summarize information.
- ... state a conclusion.

### C) READING

On reading written texts, the adult students will be able to...

... identify important details, key words and phrases, the main idea and the conclusion in a narrative.

- ... extrapolate information from diagrams, illustrations and graphs.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information in different texts.
- ... distinguish between arguments for and against.
- ... extrapolate information from the opening paragraph, main body and final paragraph of a text.
- ... recognize a problem stated by another person and the potential solution.
- ... discern feelings, attitudes and opinions from a written text.
- ... extrapolate information from credits and titles.

### D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... use appropriate language structures in order to make a request, express appreciation and apply for a position.
- ... use proper grammar, vocabulary and spelling to convey information in certain types of letters and a curriculum vitae.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 1

### **RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS**

In a debate or argument on a topic of importance to them, the adult students will be able to :

- 6.1 defend their own or another person's ideas.
- 6.2 support or refute the ideas of others.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.1**

In a debate or argument on a topic of importance to them, the adult students will be able to defend their own or another person's ideas.

own or another person's ideas.					
Functions		Notions			
Interrupting politely Fending off interruptions Reaffirming one's idea Clarifying one's idea Denying a statement Reporting speech Expressing agreement, disagreements for and again		All			
Setting	Ro	LES		Topics	
At home At school At work At a social gathering	Friend – friend Student – stude Co-worker – co- Acquaintance –	ent political, religious issues b-worker Everyday activities		political, religious issues	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION	
- They're talking about extra billing for health care.		-	<ul> <li>You mean charging the individual every time h goes to the doctor?</li> </ul>		
- Well, that's one way. But there	- Well, that's one way. But there are others, too.		I'm not for that at all. I think the system is fine.		
- But it costs an arm and a leg.		-	<ul> <li>But how much would it cost if we reduced health care?</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>We're not talking about reducing</li> </ul>	<i>ig</i>	-	- Oh yes, you are! If people		
<ul> <li>Let me finish. What I said is charge for non-essential medic</li> </ul>		-	<ul> <li>But that's just the first step said that peopl are abusing</li> </ul>		
– And he's right.		-	<ul> <li>Give me a second! I was saying that we shou change the emphasis to prevention.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>You mean make people responsible of the second control of the second contro</li></ul>	onsible for their	-	Exactly. And	that is where you will save money!	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.2**

In a debate or argument on a topic of importance to them, the adult students will be able to support or refute the ideas of others.

Functions		Notions			
Interrupting politely Fending off interruptions Reaffirming one's idea Clarifying one's idea Denying a statement Reporting speech Expressing agreement, disagreements for and again	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) ent (C + E) nst (C)	Al	l		
SETTING	Ro	LES		Topics	
At home At school At work At a social gathering	Friend – friend Student – student Co-worker – co-worker Acquaintance – acquaintance			Social, moral, environmental, political, religious issues Everyday activities	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION				Expression	
<ul> <li>How's your little girl doing?</li> </ul>		-	She's in grade learning Eng	e one. And she loves it. She's even lish.	
<ul><li>In grade one? Aren't you wo French?</li></ul>	rried about her	-	I don't think start young.	so. Her teacher says it's good to	
<ul> <li>Maybe, but when you start too young, you mix up the languages.</li> </ul>		-	I don't think th to read or sp	nat's a problem. She's not learning ell	
<ul> <li>Just think of all the time wasted</li> </ul>	d.	-	But it's not wasted. Ms says that they can develop an ear for		
<ul> <li>It's no wonder kids have trouble take art, cooking, English</li> </ul>	in French. They	-		In cooking, they practice their y call it "Integrated Language Arts"	
– But you have to		-	Sure, you hav fun, too.	ve to do the basics. But they can be	

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 2

### **CURRENT EVENTS**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to:

- 6.3 report what they have heard from different sources.
- 6.4 find out what another person has heard from different sources.
- 6.5 understand newspaper editorials.
- 6.6 understand letters to the editor.
- 6.7 understand short magazine articles.
- 6.8 discuss issues raised in editorials, letters to the editor and magazine articles.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.3**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to report what they have heard from different sources.

sources.					
Functions  Describing events Starting a conversation/introducing story Reporting speech Denying, objecting Asking for additional information Reporting factual information Using story-telling techniques	(E) g a (E) (E) (C + E) (C) (E) (E)	AI	I	Notions	
Setting	Ro	LES		TOPICS	
At home At school At work At a social gathering	Friend – friend Student – student Co-worker – co-worker Acquaintance – acquaintance		-	Current events (sports, news, entertainment, science)	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION			
– Hi George. How are you doing?		<ul> <li>Pretty good, except for the news report I heard today.</li> </ul>			
- What news report?		<ul> <li>They say we're on a major fault, and we could have a serious earthquake anytime.</li> </ul>			
– You're not serious! Not in Quét	pec.	<ul> <li>I'm serious all right. Along the St-Lawrence Valley. The epicentre would be in Charlevoix.</li> </ul>			
- But we don't have bad earthquakes here.		<ul> <li>Not lately. But there was a huge earthquake in 16 – something and a smaller one in 1925, think.</li> </ul>			
– I'm not convinced.		-	The geologis in twenty yea	ts said it could happen tomorrow or ars.	

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.4**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to find out what another person has heard from different sources.

news,					
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
- What did you hear?					
You're right. I don't believe it.					
It's got to be a joke. Who did they say they traded him to?					
No. It's not possible. You're putting me on.					
II believe					

# INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.5

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to understand newspaper editorials.					
FUNCTIONS  Reporting events and speech (C) Expressing opinions (C) Identifying factual information (C) Identifying key phrases (C) Identifying the main idea (C) Identifying the conclusion (C) Discerning arguments for and against (C)		Notions All			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At home	Individual		Social questions (social aid, unemployment, health care, values, education, etc.)		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			EXPRESSION		
Authentic newspaper editorials.					

# INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.6

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to understand letters to the editor.					
FUNCTIONS  Reporting events and speech (C) Expressing opinions (C) Identifying factual information (C) Identifying key phrases (C) Identifying the main idea (C) Identifying the conclusion (C) Discerning arguments for and against (C)		Notions			
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics		
At home At school	Individual		Social questions (social aid, unemployment, health care, values, education, etc.)		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
Authentic letters to the editor.					

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.7**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to understand short magazine articles.						
FUNCTIONS  Describing people, things, places, articles (C) Reporting speech (C) Identifying factual information (C) Identifying key phrases (C) Identifying the main idea (C) Identifying the conclusion (C) Discerning arguments for and against (C)		Notions All				
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics			
At home At school In a waiting room	Individual		Famous people Notable events Novelties Discoveries Problems			
	Language	EXPONENTS				
Comprehension  Authentic short magazine articles.			Expression			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.8**

Concerning current events, the adult students will be able to discuss issues raised in editorials, letters to the editor and magazine articles.

the suiter and magazine articles.					
Functions			Notions		
Reporting events and speech Expressing opinions Agreeing, disagreeing Stating uncertainty, neutrality Clarifying Summarizing Stating a conclusion	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Al	l		
SETTING	Ro	LES		Topics	
At home At school At work At a social gathering					
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION	
– Did you see that article on acid rain?		-	- I sure did. It's a crime!		
<ul> <li>Two trees are dying on my property and I bet it's that.</li> </ul>		-	<ul> <li>And the Americans won't do anything to reduce the pollution.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>They say there's no proof that acid rain is killing the forests.</li> </ul>		-	When they h	ave their proof it'll be too late.	
- The sad part is there's nothing we can do.		-		Canada is reducing its sulphur y 50 per cent, but it won't make nce.	
- That's the price we pay for prog	gress.	-	- And for living beside an industrial giant.		
- Maybe they'll wake up before it's too late.		-	- Let's hope so.		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 3

### **EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to :

- 6.9 write a curriculum vitae detailing their educational and employment experience.
- 6.10 write a letter of application to accompany completed application forms and a C.V.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.9**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to write a curriculum vitae detailing their educational and employment experience.

detailing their educational and employment experience.					
Functions			Notions		
Describing past experiences Stating expectations Stating interests Giving personal information Using telegraphic style	(E) (E) (E) (E) (E)	Duration Past reference Location Reason Cause Place Time			
Setting	Ro	LES	Topics		
At home Applying for a job	Individual		Education Work experience Skills, abilities Interests, hobbies Ambitions, goals Volunteer experience		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION					
	Different models of a C.V. or résumé.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.10**

In matters of employment and education, the adult students will be able to write a letter of application to accompany completed application forms and a C.V.

accompany completed application forms and a C.V.			
Functions		Notions	
Stating intentions Giving reasons Expressing interest Stating anticipation Describing actions Stating purpose Making references	(E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E)	All	
Setting	Roles		TOPICS
At home Applying for a job	Individual		Reasons for applying Skills, abilities Interests Experience, education Volunteer experience
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION	
		Dear Sir, Madar	m:
		I am writing to a crew of the U.S Venus in 1996.	pply for one of the positions on the . Enterprise which will be flying to
			lified because of my experience in and my life-long interest in
		I am presently available to begin training and am ready to move anywhere.	
Included are my completed applicati extensive C.V.		completed application form and an	
		I sincerely hope consideration.	you will give my application serious
			Sincerely yours, XXXXX

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

#### THEME 4

#### **ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION AND LIFESTYLE**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to:

- 6.11 explain the rules of games familiar to them.
- 6.12 understand television and radio advertisements.
- 6.13 exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions concerning television and radio advertisements.
- 6.14 understand TV or radio programs of interest to them.
- 6.15 report on a television or radio program of interest to them.
- 6.16 exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions about the media and entertainment.
- 6.17 understand authentic short stories.
- 6.18 exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions about short stories.
- 6.19 understand restaurant critiques.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.11**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to explain the rules of games familiar to them.

games familiar to them.					
FUNCTIONS  Asking about rules Explaining rules Asking for clarification Clarifying	(C) (E) (C) (E)	Sequence Means Purpose Condition	Notions		
SETTING At school At home At a friend's	Ro Friend – friend Acquaintance –	<b>LES</b> acquaintance	TOPICS  Card games Board games Sports Language games		
	Language	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
– Do you know a game we could	play?	- There's the "	Yes-No" game.		
– How do you play?		<ul> <li>It's simple.</li> <li>allowed to sa</li> </ul>	Everybody talks, but you're not ay "yes" or "no".		
- What do you mean?		say, "Of cour	sk you if you like lobster. You can se", or "I love it", or "I hate it", but if yes, I do", then you're eliminated.		
- Because I said the word "yes"?		- That's right.			
- Okay, I get it. Let's start.		- Are you sure	e you understand?		
- Oh, yes oops!					

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.12**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to understand television and radio advertisements.				
Functions			Notions	
Describing things Giving reasons Persuading Extrapolating information from ima songs, slogans	iving reasons (C)		esirability	
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
At home At a friend's	Individual		Consumer goods Sales techniques Advertising stereotypes	
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
Authentic TV and radio advertisem	nents.			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.13**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions concerning television and radio advertisements.

Functions  Describing actions Expressing opinions Agreeing, disagreeing Objecting Stating uncertainty, neutrality Summarizing statements	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Αc		<b>Noтions</b> without time-focus lations (agency, instrument, cause, ans)
Setting	Ro	LES		TOPICS
At home At work At a social gathering At school	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance Co-worker – co-worker Student – student			Sales techniques Sexual, racial stereotypes Consumer goods Effects of publicity Viewing, listening habits
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
Comprehension				Expression
- TV ads have no effect on me.		_	You don't thi	nk so?
<ul> <li>Oh, no. I never even listen. I do until the show comes back on.</li> </ul>	something else	-	I'm not sure "catchy".	e. I think a lot of ads are pretty
<ul> <li>I discipline myself not to be affe</li> </ul>	ected.	-		ut kids are affected. My kids don't nows, they just watch the ads.
<ul> <li>That's true. That's why they ban shows on some stations.</li> </ul>	ned ads on kids'	-	It's a good t almost all ad	thing. But have you noticed how Is have kids in them?
- That's right. Even ads for banks	S.	-	I thought you	ı didn't watch!

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.14**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to understand TV or radio programs of interest to them.					
FUNCTIONS  Picking out factual information Discerning feelings, attitudes Identifying the main idea Extrapolating information from cre titles	(C) (C) (C) dits, (C)	All	Notions		
SETTING  At home At school At a friend's	<b>R</b> o Individual	LES	Topics  Documentaries News reports Sports reports Comedy, drama Game shows Variety shows		
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION  Authentic TV and radio programs.			EXPRESSION		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.15**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to report on a television or radio program of interest to them.

1 3				
Functions				Notions
Introducing a subject Stating the main idea Maintaining the listener's interest Describing events Reporting speech Expressing feelings Clarifying Stating a conclusion	(E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E) (E)	All		
Setting	Ro	LES		TOPICS
At home At school At a friend's	Friend – friend Student – stude	nt		Documentaries News reports Sports reports Comedy, drama Game shows Variety shows
	Language	Exp	ONENTS	
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION
- I thought there was a baseball	game.	-	Did you see	the show on Channel 6 last night?
– The North Pole?		-	No, the gam movie instea the North Po	ne was rained out. They showed and. It was about the exploration of le.
– No I don't.		-	Do you kno trying to get	w how many people were killed to the North Pole?
- What was the balloon doing?		-	Some were Greenland.	killed in the crash of a balloon in
		-	Others were l	e Pole. But they didn't make it. killed trying to rescue them. In fact, courageous bunch of fanatics.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.16**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions about the media and entertainment.

attitudes and opinions about the media and entertainment.					
Functions				Notions	
Expressing feelings Expressing opinions Agreeing, disagreeing Objecting Stating uncertainty, neutrality Clarifying Summarizing Stating a conclusion	(C + E) (C + E)	All			
Setting	Ro	LES		Topics	
At home At school	Friend – friend Student – stude	nt		Violence on TV Effect of media on children Effect of pervasive media on interpersonal relations Media as educators	
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS					
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION	
– I don't have a TV.		-	Why not?		
<ul> <li>It's too easy, it's too much fun.</li> </ul>		-	What do you	mean?	
<ul> <li>After a hard day, it's easy to cor a good show.</li> </ul>	ne home, watch	-	But that's all	right.	
<ul> <li>I don't talk to anybody, I don't myself. I can be a zombie.</li> </ul>	have to amuse	-	But you mis good films, r	s lots of things – documentaries, nusic.	
– I know.		-	Your problem to choose thones.	n is that you can't choose. You have ne good ones and turn off the bad	
- You're right. If I have a TV, I wa	tch anything.				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.17**

In matters of entertainment, recreation short stories.	on and lifestyle, th	e adult students w	vill be able to understand authentic
FUNCTIONS  Picking out factual information Discerning feelings, attitudes Identifying the main idea Identifying key passages	(C) (C) (C) (C)	All	Notions
SETTING At home	Ro Individual	LES	TOPICS  Fiction History Scientific, technological, medical documentaries Science fiction
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
Authentic short stories.			

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.18**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to exchange feelings, attitudes and opinions about short stories.

attitudes and opinions about short stories.					
Functions				Notions	
Describing events Reporting speech Stating the main idea Stating a conclusion Summarizing information Expressing feelings Expressing opinions Using story-telling techniques	(C + E) (C + E)	All			
Setting	Ro	LES		TOPICS	
At school	Student – stude Student – teach			Events (plot) Characters'reactions, personality, motivations Time period	
	Language	Ехр	ONENTS		
COMPREHENSION				Expression	
<ul> <li>Did you read that short story by</li> </ul>	/ Leacock?	-	Which one?		
<ul> <li>The one about the guy who v bank account.</li> </ul>	vants to open a	-	Oh yeah. It's bank manage fifty-seven ce	s pretty good. Especially when the er finds out he only wants to deposit ents.	
<ul> <li>Right. And he screams is everybody can hear.</li> </ul>	t loud enough	-		k there are still people who keep in socks at home like this guy in the	
– I imagine there are.		-	Who is this L	eacock?	
– Oh, he's a Canadian					

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 6.19**

In matters of entertainment, recreation and lifestyle, the adult students will be able to understand restaurant critiques.					
FUNCTIONS  Describing food, drink, service Expressing opinions Recommending		NOTIONS  Taste Appearance Value Price Location Quality			
SETTING In a newspaper In a magazine	Ro Individual	LES	TOPICS  Kinds of restaurants Kinds of cuisine Kinds of dishes, food		
Comprehension  Authentic restaurant critiques.	Language	EXPONENTS	EXPRESSION		

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#### TERMINAL OBJECTIVES

#### A) LISTENING

On hearing oral texts in a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand operating and assembly instructions
- ... identify important details, key words and phrases, the main idea and the conclusion in a narration.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information in different oral texts.
- ... distinguish between arguments for and against.
- ... recognize a problem stated by another person and the potential solution.
- ... understand other people's feelings, attitudes and opinions on abstract matters.
- ... recognize conversational and story-telling techniques.
- ... recognize statements or ideas reported by another person.

### B) SPEAKING

In a wide variety of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... describe a series of events.
- ... narrate a detailed story.
- ... explain how something is assembled or operated.
- ... make arguments for and against.
- ... describe a problem and the potential solution.
- ... ask about and express feelings, attitudes and opinions on abstract matters.
- ... use conversational and story-telling techniques to aid communication.
- ... report another person's statement, question or idea.
- ... summarize information.
- ... state conclusion.

#### C) READING

On reading written texts, the adult students will be able to...

- ... understand operating and assembly instructions.
- ... identify important details, key words and phrases, the main idea and the conclusion in a narrative.
- ... extrapolate information from diagrams, illustrations and graphs.
- ... find complementary or contradictory information in different texts.
- ... distinguish between arguments for and against.
- ... extrapolate information from the opening paragraph, main body and final paragraph of a text.
- ... recognize a problem stated by another person and the potential solution.
- ... discern feelings, attitudes and opinions from a written text.
- ... extrapolate information from credits and titles.

### D) WRITING

In a limited number of real-life situations, the adult students will be able to...

- ... use appropriate language structures in order to make a request and express appreciation, satisfaction or unsatisfaction.
- ... use proper grammar, vocabulary and spelling to convey information in certain types of letters.
- ... write clear instructions in a proper sequence.

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

### THEME 1

#### **WEATHER**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to:

- 7.1 understand oral and written messages describing climatic conditions at different times and in different places.
- 7.2 discuss similarities and differences between climatic conditions at different times and in different places.
- 7.3 narrate a story.
- 7.4 understand another person's narration of a story.

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.1**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to understand oral and written messages describing climatic conditions at different times and in different places.

FUNCTIONS  Understanding TV and radio weather reports (C) Understanding newspaper weather articles (C)		NOTIONS  Place Time Past, present, future reference Condition Cause		
SETTING At home On a trip	Ro Individual Traveller	Effect LES	Topics Storms Floods Human interest stories Consequences to society	
General weather conditions  LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				

COMPREHENSION

**EXPRESSION** 

Authentic TV, radio, newspaper reports.

e.g.

A severe snowstorm is battering the eastern seaboard of the United States and Canada.

Gale-force winds, high tides, heavy snow and freezing rain are creating havoc from the state of Virginia north to New Brunswick.

Fifty centimetres of snow fell overnight in Boston and more is expected according to...

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.2**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to discuss similarities and differences between climatic conditions at different times and in different places.

Functions				Notions
Describing the climate Comparing the climate in different places Comparing the climate in different times Expressing feelings, attitudes about	(C + E) $(C + E)$ $(C + E)$ ut $(C + E)$	Co De Ma	ference witho rrespondence gree aximum/minin uality/inequal	num
Setting	Ro	LES		Topics
In a social setting On a trip	Friend – friend Acquaintance – acquaintance Stranger – stranger		uaintance	Precipitation Temperature Seasons Outdoor activities Ways of coping
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
COMPREHENSION				Expression
- No, it's all gone now.		-	Do you have	any snow (left) in Montréal?
<ul> <li>I think spring arrives three v Montréal.</li> </ul>	veeks earlier in	-	You're lucky.	We still have three feet in Québec.
<ul> <li>On the other hand, we get rain of winter. There's nothing worse.</li> </ul>		-	And winter discouraging	comes three weeks later. It's J.
<ul> <li>And you don't suffer from heat I often can't sleep on hot summ</li> </ul>		-		At least we have good conditions for kes the winter go faster.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.3**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to narrate a story.				
Functions				Notions
Narrating a story Describing the weather Asking for details, clarifications	(E) (E) (C)	Pa: Co De	quence st reference ndition gree ect	
Setting	Ro	LES		Topics
In a social setting At school At work	Friend – friend			Storms Hazardous conditions
	Language	Exp	ONENTS	
COMPREHENSION				Expression
- A hurricane! A real one?		- Once I was (caught) in a hurricane.		
<ul> <li>But they don't have hurricanes in Connecticut.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Oh, yeah. We were driving through Connecticut</li> </ul>		
– Did you stop?		-	terrible. we	metimes. Anyway, the rain was e couldn't see anything. And the were broken everywhere.
		-	We had to. I	t was too dangerous.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.4**

Concerning the weather, the adult students will be able to understand another person's narration of a story.				
Functions			Notions	
Narrating a story Asking for clarification, details Confirming details Clarifying Reformulating elements	(C) (E) (C) (C) (C)	Sequence Past reference Condition Degree Effect		
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS	
In a social setting At school At work	Friend – friend		Storms Hazardous conditions	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul> <li>That reminds me of the time I v brother's wedding in Rimouski.</li> </ul>	vas going to my	<ul> <li>Your brother</li> </ul>	lives in Rimouski?	
- No, but his wife is from there.		<ul> <li>What happer</li> </ul>	ned?	
<ul> <li>It was snowing when we left I wasn't too bad. Then, when w Quebec, it started to get really be</li> </ul>	ve got just past	- A lot of snow	v?	
<ul> <li>Not just snow. Wind, too. The v We got stuck near Montmagny.</li> </ul>		- You mean st	uck in your car in the snow.	
<ul> <li>No, no. We followed a bus to a stayed there.</li> </ul>	a motel, and we	- I guess you v	were happy to see the motel.	
- We sure were.				

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 2

### FOOD AND DRINK

Concerning food and drink, the adult students will be able to:

- 7.5 understand written recipes.
- 7.6 write recipes for their specialties.
- 7.7 exchange recipes.
- 7.8 discuss eating habits, drinking habits, nutrition and cooking.

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.5**

Concerning food and drink, the adult students will be able to understand written recipes.			
FUNCTIONS Understanding recipes	(C)	Notions  Sequence Priority/posteriority Duration Temperature Volume Weight Dimensions Number	
SETTING At home	<b>Ro</b> Cook	LES	TOPICS Ingredients Utensils Measures (metric and Imperial) Actions
Comprehension  Authentic recipes (for main dish cookies, etc.)		EXPONENTS	EXPRESSION

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.6**

Concerning food and drink, the adult students will be able to write recipes for their specialties.			
Functions Writing recipes	(E)	Sequence Priority/posterio Duration Temperature Volume Weight Dimensions Number	<b>N</b> OTIONS prity
SETTING At home	<b>Ro</b> Cook	LES	TOPICS Ingredients Ustensils Measures (metric and Imperial) Actions
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
COMPREHENSION		Authentic recip cookies, etc.)	EXPRESSION  Des (for main dishes, cakes, pies,

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.7**

Concerning food and drink, the adult students will be able to exchange recipes. **FUNCTIONS N**otions (C + E) (C + E) Giving instructions for recipes Sequence Asking about quantity Priority/posteriority (C + E)Asking about sequence Duration Asking for clarification (C + E) (C + E) Temperature Clarifying an idea Volume Weight Dimensions Number **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** Cook Favourite dishes At home At work Ingredients At a social gathering Utensils Measures (metric and Imperial) Actions **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS COMPREHENSION EXPRESSION** What's your secret? - My speciality is peanut butter sandwiches. I make the best. Why not? - First, the bread. You can't use white bread. You're right. What next? White bread and peanut butter stick to (the roof of) your mouth. The opposite would be disastrous. - You need to use butter, too. And this is very important. Put the butter on first and the peanut butter second. Thanks for the recipe. I'll try it next time I feel - And finally, a little bit of jam. Raspberry is the like cooking. best.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.8**

Concerning food and drink, the adult students will be able to discuss eating habits, drinking habits, nutrition and cooking.

nutrition and cooking.				
Functions  Asking about eating and drinking habits Describing eating and drinking habits Stating likes, dislikes, preferences Asking about likes, dislikes, preferences	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Reference without Frequency Degree	Notions out time-focus	
SETTING At school At work At a social gathering	Ro Friend – friend Student – stude	<b>LES</b> nt	TOPICS  Favourite dishes Nutrition Eating + drinking habits Kinds of cooking Trends in eating	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul> <li>Did you know that forty per cent of all meals are now eaten in restaurants?</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Forty per cent? It's not that high in families with children, that's for sure.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>We certainly can't afford it.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>I don't even for a change</li> </ul>	like eating in restaurants. It's okay , but	
– I'd like to go more often. No dis	hes, no cooking.		ending money on good food and myself. It's more nutritious.	

## INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

#### THEME 3

#### **CONSUMER GOODS**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to:

- 7.9 write to obtain consumer goods or parts for consumer goods of interest to them.
- 7.10 understand written replies to their requests for consumer goods or information on consumer goods.
- 7.11 write to obtain information about consumer goods of interest to them.
- 7.12 understand written operating or assembly instructions.
- 7.13 explain the operation or assembly of common consumer goods.
- 7.14 find out about the operation or assembly of common consumer goods.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.9**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to write to obtain consumer goods or parts for consumer goods of interest to them.

3			
Functions			Notions
Making a request in writing Explaining a situation Sending written payment Writing salutations, closings Setting out paragraphs with main i	(E) (E) (E) (E) ideas (E)	Quantity Price Dimensions (size Colour Function	e, model)
SETTING	Ro	LES	TOPICS
At home At work	Individual – com Company – com	ıpany ıpany	Replacement parts Office supplies Agricultural products Mechanical parts Electrical components Parts for appliances Etc.
	LANGUAGE	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
		Dear Sir:	
		I am writing to r wheel of my son T).	request a replacement for the front o's "Hillbilly" toy tractor (model Q-24-
		My son weighs to after two month	thirty-two pounds. The tractor brokens' use.
		Please send the soon as possible	e replacement wheel (with bolt) as le. It is my son's favourite toy.
			Sincerely yours, XXXX

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.10**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand written replies to their requests for consumer goods or information on consumer goods.

Tor consumer goods or information on consumer goods.					
Functions			Notions		
Responding to a written request Explaining a situation Requesting payment Expressing appreciation, regret Giving reasons Countering arguments	(C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C)	Quantity Price Dimensions (siz Colour Function	e, model)		
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS		
At home At work	Individual – com Company – com		Replacement parts Office supplies Agricultural products Mechanical parts Electrical components Parts for appliances Guarantees Conditions		
	LANGUAGE EXPONENTS				
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION		
Dear Mr:					
We are sorry to hear of your problems with our "Hillbilly" toy tractor.					
We will be happy to replace the defective front wheel.					
This tractor is designed for children of one to two years of age and a maximum weight of thirty pounds.					
As your son surpasses this weight we are obliged to charge you for the replacement part.					
Upon receipt of \$11.95 (U.S.) the wheel will be shipped at the earliest possible date.					
Thank you for your interest in our	oroducts.				
Sincerely,  XXXXX					

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.11**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to write to obtain information about consumer goods of interest to them.

goods of interest to them.			
Functions			Notions
Requesting information in writing Expressing an interest Setting out paragraphs with main i Writing salutations, closings	(E) (E) deas (E) (E)	Quantity Price Dimensions (size Colour Function Material Quality (value)	e, model)
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics
At home At work	Individual – indiv Individual – com Company – com	npany	Sales conditions Guarantees Delivery Product characteristics
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			Expression
		Dear Sir:	
			in the semi-detached greenhouse bruary's "Macleans".
		I would like to ki	now the following:
		1. What is the t	hickness of the glass?
		2. What is the a	approximate time of construction?
		3. What founda	tion is recommended?
		4. How is the w	ood treated?
		I would apprecia the greenhouse.	te receiving any documentation on
			Sincerely, XXXXXX

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.12**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to understand written operating or assembly instructions

instructions.			
Functions		Notions	
Identifying a sequence Identifying key words, key phrases Identifying details Identifying the main idea	(C) (C) (C) (C)	Sequence Utility/inutility Logical relatior - cause - purpose - reason - manner,	
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics
At home At the store	Individual		Operating instructions Assembly instructions for: toys, electronics, mechanics, applian- ces, etc.
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
Comprehension			
Authentic instructions			
e.g.			
1. Park the car on a level area.		9. Do not go under the car!	
2. Shift the transmission into "Park" for an automatic or "First" for a manual car.		10. Remov	ve the nuts.
3. Put on the hand brake.		11. Take o	ff the wheel.
4. Place blocks solidly on front and behind the wheels.		12. Replace the nu	e it with a spare and lightly tighten ts.
5. Take off the hub cap.		13. Lower	the car slowly to the ground.
6. Loosen the nuts on the wheel to be changed.		14. Remov	ve the jack.
7. Place the jack under the bum gnated spot.	per at the desi-	15. Tighte	n the nuts.
8. Slowly jack up the car.		16. Replac	e the hubcap.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.13**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to explain the operation or assembly of common consumer goods.

Germinen Gerisamer geoder				
Functions		Notions		
Asking how something is assemble Asking how something operates Explaining how something is assembled Explaining how something operate Requesting confirmation Confirming Summarizing information	(C) (E)	Sequence Utility/inutility Logical relations - cause - purpose - reason - manner, n		
SETTING	Ro	LES	Topics	
At home At the store On the phone	Individual – stor Individual – med Friend – friend	e employee chanic	Operating instructions Assembly instructions for: toys, electronics, mechanics, applian- ces, etc.	
	Language	EXPONENTS		
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION	
<ul> <li>I'll make some coffee while you're clearing the table. How does your coffeemaker work?</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>It's an Expresso. Unscrew the top and clean out the old coffee.</li> </ul>		
– I turn it like this?		- Yup. A good sharp twist.		
- Okay. I got it. What next?		- Fill up the bottom with water.		
- How much?		- Up to the screw.		
- Okay.		- Replace the little container and fill it with coffe		
– Full?		<ul> <li>About three-quarters. Now screw on the top are put it on the stove.</li> </ul>		
– All right. But I don't see how it works.		<ul> <li>The water boils and the steam is forced up through the coffee and it condenses in the compartment on top.</li> </ul>		
- Right. I get it.				

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.14**

Concerning consumer goods, the adult students will be able to find out about the operation or assembly of common consumer goods.

of confinion consumer goods.				
Functions		Notions		
ed (E) (E) (C) es (C) (E) (C) (C + E)	Sequence Utility/inutility Logical relations - cause - purpose - reason - manner, m			
Ro	LES	Topics		
		Operating instructions Assembly instructions for: toys, electronics, mechanics, applian- ces, etc.		
Language	EXPONENTS			
		EXPRESSION		
– No problem. I used to have one just like it.		<ul> <li>Jack, you'll have to help me with this tent. I don't see how it goes together.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Well, first you have to go inside and put up the central pole.</li> </ul>		- It's these stupid poles.		
ort poles into the there.	- It smells terr	ible in here like this?		
aight end. Now	– Which end d	o I put in first?		
out the pegs in?	- I get it. It ma	akes a square.		
	- You'd better	show me.		
	(E) (C) (E) (C) (C) (C + E)  Ro Individual – stor Individual – med Friend – friend  LANGUAGE  e just like it.  e and put up the ort poles into the there. aight end. Now	(E) Utility/inutility Logical relations (C) - cause - purpose (E) - reason (C) - manner, m (C + E)  ROLES  Individual – store employee Individual – mechanic Friend – friend  LANGUAGE EXPONENTS  e just like it Jack, you'll have see how it go be and put up the - It's these sturn there.  aight end. Now - Which end deput the pegs in? - I get it. It may be a sure out the pegs in a sure out		

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES**

### THEME 4

#### **COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to:

- 7.15 complain in writing about unsatisfactory service.
- 7.16 understand written replies to their complaints about unsatisfactory service.
- 7.17 explain a problem, establish the facts concerning an unsatisfactory situation and come to an agreement.
- 7.18 recount a personal experience in the area of service.
- 7.19 find out about others' experiences in the area of service.
- 7.20 write to express appreciation for good service.
- 7.21 express appreciation for good service.

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.15**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to complain in writing about unsatisfactory service.

service.			
FUNCTIONS  Describing a situation Reporting past events Expressing a purpose Stating expectations Using salutations, complimentary closings	(E) (E) (E) (E)	Past reference Acceptability/ur Quality Adequacy/inade Correctness/inc	equacy
SETTING At home	Ro Individual – compa	ny, organization	TOPICS  Reasons for unsatisfactory
At work	Company – compa	any, organization	service (lateness, slowness, errors, poor quality, impoliteness, etc.)
	Language	EXPONENTS	
Comprehension			EXPRESSION
		Dear Sir, Madar	m:
		which threaten	response to your letter of May 10 ed to cut off my telephone service the payment of my bill is ten days
			to receive your letter. In business, ce is the following:
		<ol> <li>Send a remi.</li> <li>Send a secor quences of r</li> <li>Send an ulti</li> </ol>	nd reminder pointing out the conse- non-payment;
		I find it unaccep monopoly acts i	otable that a company that enjoys a in such a way.
		Enclosed is my evaluate your b	y payment. I hope you will re- illing policy.
			Sincerely yours, XXXXXX
		Enclosure	ΛΛΛΛΛ

### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.16**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to understand written replies to their complaints about unsatisfactory service.

Functions			Notions
Describing a situation Reporting past events Apologizing Stating expectations	(C) (C) (C) (C)	Past reference Acceptability/un Quality Adequacy/inade Correctness/inc Reason Cause	equacy
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS
At home At work	Company, organization – company Company, organization – individual		Apologies Reasons for delays Reasons for malfunctions

#### **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS**

COMPREHENSION

**EXPRESSION** 

Dear customer:

Thank you for your letter of February 12 concerning your latest software order.

Due to the popularity of this particular product, we are temporarily unable to keep up with the demand. Your order has been placed on a priority list and, as soon as the item becomes available, we will process your request.

We anticipate delivery by March 15.

Please excuse us for this delay and let us express our thanks for your interest in our products.

Sincerely yours,

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.17**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to explain a problem, establish the facts

concerning an unsatisfactory situation and come to an agreement.							
Functions			Notions				
Describing a situation Describing past events Objecting Reporting speech Negotiating an agreement	(C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E) (C + E)	Fu	st reference ture reference andition	)			
Setting	Roles			TOPICS			
At home At work	Individual – company, organization, individual Company – company, organization		J	Consumer goods Services Public utilities			
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS							
Comprehension		Expression					
– Telephone Customer Service.		-	My name is I was supposed to have my phone installed yesterday. Nobody came.				
<ul> <li>Let me find your file, Mr Oh, yes. We promised to come during the week of July 3<sup>rd</sup>.</li> </ul>		-	I'm sorry. You promised to come $\underline{on}$ July $3^{rd}$ ! I stayed home waiting for you.				
<ul> <li>Well, I can have a technician at your home on the 7<sup>th</sup>.</li> </ul>		-	The 7 <sup>th</sup> ? No, that's not good enough. Listen! can arrange to have someone there all day tomorrow. You'd better send somebody then.				
– l'II see what I can do, Mr		_	Please do th	at. I'd appreciate it. By the way,			

what's your name?

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.18**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to recount a personal experience in the area of service.

area of service.							
FUNCTIONS  Narrating a story (E) Asking for details (C) Giving additional information (E) Asking for clarification (C) Clarifying (E) Expressing personal feelings (E) Stating a conclusion (E)		Notions  Past reference Action/event relations (agency, instrument, cause, place, time, means) Correspondence/contrast					
SETTING		ROLES		TOPICS			
At school In a social setting On the telephone/at an office	Friend – friend Acquaintance – Individual – cu representative	acquaintance acquaintance ustomer service Government service					
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS							
COMPREHENSION				EXPRESSION			
– No, I haven't. What's it like?		-	Have you e boulevard?	ever been to on St-Lawrence			
- You mean it's bad?		-		ther place you've ever been. First, reat; but the service			
<ul> <li>That doesn't sound very polite.</li> </ul>		-	<ul> <li>No, it's not bad. But you don't go there to relax.</li> <li>They take your order before you sit down.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>I guess it's not a place for a candlelight dinner.</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>They're not polite. But they're not impolite, either. They're just fast.</li> </ul>				
		-		t time I went I was in and out in tes. You could say it's high-quality			

# **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.19**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to find out about others' experiences in the area of service.

the area of service.							
Functions		Notions					
Narrating a story Asking for details Giving additional information Asking for clarification Clarifying Expressing personal feelings Stating a conclusion Introducing a narration	(C) (E) (C) (E) (C) (C + E) (C + E)	Past reference Action/event relations (agency, instrument, caus place, time, means) Correspondence/contrast					
Setting	Ro	LES	TOPICS				
At school In a social setting On the telephone/at an office	Friend – friend Acquaintance – Individual – cu representative	acquaintance istomer service	Restaurant, hotel, motel service Store service Government service				
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS							
COMPREHENSION		EXPRESSION					
- That reminds me of the place where I buy my You mean they've got fast service, too?							
<ul> <li>No, just the opposite. It takes forever to buy - Because they do everything by hand? something.</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>That's just it. They got a new computer. All the – You mean it takes longer? bills go through the computer. First, they have to enter in the items I bought, set up the printer, wait for the results</li> </ul>							
<ul> <li>It's terrible. There's computer pa floor, and you can't even buy a . a printout in four copies.</li> </ul>		- Sounds like a technological nightmare.					

APPENDIX 1 ANG-5064-6

## **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.20**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to write to express appreciation for good service

Functions			Notions
Thanking Expressing appreciation Describing a situation Expressing anticipation	(E) (E) (E) (E)	Past reference Future reference Quality Value	9
SETTING At home At work	Individual – ind organization	LES ividual, company, ividual, company,	TOPICS Services Favours
LANGUAGE EXPONENTS			
COMPREHENSION			EXPRESSION
		Dear Ms:	
		I am writing to extended to us o	thank you for the kind welcome on our visit to your organization.
		The tour was m spent together t	ost interesting and the evening we very enjoyable.
			eel at ease in what was for us a l a strange language.
		We look forward visit next year.	to showing you Québec when you
		Thanks again fo	r the gracious hospitality.
			Very sincerely yours, XXXXXXX

APPENDIX 1 ANG-5064-6

#### **INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVE 7.21**

Concerning community services, the adult students will be able to express appreciation for good service. **FUNCTIONS N**otions Thanking (E) (E) (C) Past reference Expressing appreciation Future reference Accepting thanks Quality Value **S**ETTING **ROLES TOPICS** At home Individual - individual, company, Services At work organization Favours On the phone Company - individual, company, Ways of expressing appreciation organization **LANGUAGE EXPONENTS** COMPREHENSION **EXPRESSION** You're welcome. I was happy to be of help. - Hello, I'm calling to thank you for the information you sent me. Any time. That's what I'm here for. - It seems to me you went out of your way. really appreciate it. - I know you get a lot of criticism. I wanted you to That's nice to hear from time to time. know that we think you're doing a good job.

# APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM LINGUISTIC

**AND** 

LEXICAL CONTENT

ANG-1001-6 TO ANG-5064-6

#### MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-1001-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-1001-6 level.

II SPEAKING	
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>"Be" + adjective</li> <li>Present progressive</li> <li>Simple present</li> <li>Future - key words (tomorrow, in 2 days)</li> <li>Two-word verbs</li> <li>Simple past - key words (yesterday, 2 days ago)</li> </ul>
Nouns	<ul><li>Definite and indefinite articles</li><li>Singular and plural nouns</li><li>Count and noncount-nouns</li><li>Possessive nouns</li></ul>
Pronouns	<ul><li>Demonstrative pronouns</li><li>Subject pronouns</li><li>Object pronouns</li><li>Indirect object pronouns</li></ul>
Adjectives	<ul><li>Possessive adjectives</li><li>Adjectives of quantity (cardinal numbers)</li></ul>
Adverbs	<ul><li>Degree (very, too)</li><li>Frequency (often, occasionally)</li></ul>

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-1001-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)	
Interrogatives	<ul> <li>Interrogative (Where? When? What? Who? How much? How many? Which?)</li> </ul>
Modal auxiliaries	<ul><li>Permission, request ("may")</li><li>Polite requests with "can", "could"</li></ul>
Prepositions	- Place (on, at, in, before, after, past)
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>"It" + "be" to indicate time</li> <li>Questions with "What time?"</li> <li>Need/want + infinitive</li> <li>Polite requests with "would like"</li> <li>Instructions using the imperative</li> </ul>

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-1001-6 level.

IV Writing	
The linguistic content necessary to:	<ul><li>fill out simple forms;</li><li>write short simple notes;</li><li>order items by order form.</li></ul>

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-1001-6

Settings	Notions and Topics
Social Setting	<ul> <li>Identity (name, address)</li> <li>Nationality, origin</li> <li>Residence</li> <li>Occupation</li> <li>Family</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Civil status</li> <li>Introductions</li> <li>Greetings, leave-takings</li> <li>Weather conditions</li> </ul>
Classroom	<ul> <li>Linguistic clarification including non-verbal gestures</li> <li>Instructions</li> <li>Classroom objects</li> <li>Time, days, dates, schedules</li> <li>Parts of the school</li> <li>Holidays, seasons</li> <li>Classroom activities</li> <li>Compliments</li> <li>Linguistic abilities</li> </ul>
Public Place	<ul> <li>Buildings, services, roads, directions, accommodations</li> <li>Location, distance, existence</li> <li>Warnings</li> <li>Ownership</li> <li>Physical actions</li> <li>Safety instructions</li> <li>Public signs</li> <li>Opening and closing hours</li> </ul>
Store	<ul> <li>Names of food and clothing</li> <li>Size, dimensions, weight, volume, length, width, colour</li> <li>Material, quality, age</li> <li>Price, value</li> <li>Store transactions</li> <li>Types of payment</li> <li>Transactions by order form</li> </ul>

#### MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-2001-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG–2001–6 level.

II SPEAKING	
All linguistic content listed in ANG–1001–6.	
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>Simple past (regular verbs)</li> <li>Simple past (common irregular verbs)</li> <li>Future (with "going to") to indicate certainty, plan</li> <li>Future (with "will be") to indicate certainty, willingness</li> </ul>
Nouns	– Irregular plural nouns
Pronouns	<ul> <li>Possessive pronouns (mine, yours)</li> </ul>
Adjectives	<ul><li>Indefinite (some, any)</li><li>Quality, size, value, condition, age</li><li>Quantity (too many, too much)</li></ul>
Adverbs	<ul> <li>Degree (very, a little, really, enough)</li> <li>Quantity (a lot, a couple, a few, several)</li> <li>Manner (quickly, slowly, well, badly)</li> <li>Time (yesterday, last week, early, late, now, tomorrow, next week)</li> </ul>

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-2001-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)		
Interrogatives	- Interrogative (How far? How long?)	
Modal auxiliaries	<ul> <li>Permission, request ("can", "can't")</li> <li>Capability ("can", "can't")</li> <li>Request ("can")</li> <li>Lack of certainty ("may", "might")</li> <li>Capability ("be" + "able to")</li> </ul>	
Prepositions	<ul> <li>Time (before, during, after)</li> <li>Means (to, from, with)</li> <li>Opposition (against)</li> <li>Place (over, under, in front of, behind, beside)</li> </ul>	
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>Confirmation ("me too", "I do, too")</li> <li>"It" + "be" to describe weather</li> <li>"There" + "be" to indicate existence</li> <li>"Let's" + verb as suggestion</li> <li>"Go" + verb + "ing" ("I'm going swimming.")</li> </ul>	

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-2001-6 level.

IV Writing	
The linguistic content necessary to:	<ul> <li>write simple messages;</li> <li>fill out registration forms;</li> <li>write an invitation;</li> <li>accept or refuse an invitation;</li> <li>order an item by order form.</li> </ul>

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-2001-6

Settings	Notions and Topics
Social Setting	<ul> <li>Notions and topics from ANG-1001-6</li> <li>Past history</li> <li>Description of another person</li> <li>Physical, psychological state</li> <li>Past, present and future activities</li> <li>Feelings about people, places, things and activities</li> <li>Weather conditions</li> <li>Obligations</li> <li>Reasons</li> <li>Time and place</li> <li>Capability</li> </ul>
Classroom	<ul><li>Notions and topics from ANG-1001-6</li><li>Whereabouts of a person, place or activity</li><li>Needs</li></ul>
Public Place	<ul> <li>Notions and topics from ANG-1001-6</li> <li>Units of distance</li> <li>Written warnings</li> <li>Cause</li> <li>Quality, condition</li> </ul>
Store	<ul> <li>Notions and topics from ANG-1001-6</li> <li>Types of stores</li> <li>Wide variety of consumer items</li> <li>Function, use</li> <li>Appearance</li> <li>Wants, needs</li> <li>Information requests</li> <li>Availability</li> <li>Likes, dislikes</li> <li>Permission</li> </ul>
Telephone Communication at Home and at Work	<ul> <li>Presence/Absence</li> <li>Telephone techniques (requests, responses, messages)</li> <li>Obtaining services (delivery, information, emergency, help)</li> </ul>

# MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-2001-6 (continued)

Settings	Notions and Topics
Housing and Lodging	<ul> <li>Descriptions of hotels, motels, rooms, apartments</li> <li>Size, condition, age, price, location</li> <li>Needs, wants</li> <li>Reservations</li> <li>Registration forms</li> </ul>

#### MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-3007-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### I LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-3007-6 level.

II SPEAKING		
All linguistic content listed in ANG-1001-6 — ANG-2001-6.		
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>Verb + gerund ("enjoy skiing", "stopped reading")</li> <li>Verb + infinitive ("plan to go", "hope to buy")</li> <li>Verb + gerund or infinitive ("like to go", "like going")</li> <li>Conditional (with "would")</li> <li>Present progressive to indicate future</li> <li>Verbs not used in present progressive (need, want, like, love, hate, understand, believe, know, hear, see, smell, taste)</li> </ul>	
Nouns	<ul> <li>Irregular plural progressive (children's)</li> </ul>	
Pronouns	<ul><li>Indefinite (some, no, any)</li><li>Relative (who, which, that)</li></ul>	
Interrogative	- Interrogative (Why?)	

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-3007-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)	
Adjectives	<ul> <li>Nouns as modifiers ("a three-mile walk, "a four-wheel-drive vehicle")</li> <li>Adjective + infinitive ("It's fun to play")</li> <li>Quantity (a little, not much, a great deal of, not any/none, lots of, most, all)</li> </ul>
Adverbs	<ul> <li>Time (never, for a long time, always, sometimes, already, anytime)</li> <li>Place (here, there, nowhere, far away, close, near)</li> <li>Degree (almost, nearly)</li> <li>Intensity (really, well, badly, partly, completely, not at all)</li> </ul>
Modal auxiliaries	<ul> <li>Repeated action in past ("used to" + verb)</li> <li>Necessity ("have to", "must", "have got to")</li> <li>Capacity in past ("could")</li> <li>Capacity ("be" + "able to")</li> </ul>
Prepositions	<ul><li>Time (since, for, until)</li><li>Place (near, close to, far from, across from)</li></ul>
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>Linking verbs (taste, smell, feel, look, sound)</li> <li>"If" clauses (present + future)</li> <li>"If" clauses (past + conditional)</li> <li>Comparisons (more + noun)</li> <li>Comparisons (less + noun)</li> <li>Comparisons (adjective + -er/more + adjective)</li> <li>Superlative (most + noun)</li> <li>Superlative (least + noun)</li> <li>Superlative (adjective + -est/most + adjective)</li> </ul>

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-3007-6 (CONTINUED)

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-3007-6 level.

IV Writing	
The linguistic content necessary to:	<ul> <li>complete application forms;</li> <li>write simple instructions or directions;</li> <li>write simple messages in note form;</li> <li>write simple invitations and suggestions.</li> </ul>

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-3007-6

Settings	Notions and Topics
Social Setting	<ul> <li>Notions and topics from ANG-1001-6 and ANG-2001-6</li> <li>Common illnesses</li> <li>Feelings</li> <li>Leisure-time activities</li> <li>Types of entertainment</li> <li>Capability with regard to activities</li> <li>Personal characteristics (appearance and personality</li> <li>Expression of opinions</li> <li>Frequency</li> <li>Reasons for opinions</li> <li>Past, present and future weather conditions</li> <li>Obligations with regard to activities</li> </ul>
Telephone Communication at Home and at Work	<ul> <li>Notions and topics from ANG-2001-6</li> <li>Presence/absence</li> <li>Telephone techniques</li> <li>Descriptions of consumer goods, opening and closing hours, entertainment events</li> </ul>
Medical Setting	<ul> <li>Existence, location, description of medical services</li> <li>Purpose</li> <li>Physical symptoms (degree, duration, beginning)</li> <li>Parts of the body</li> <li>Common illnesses</li> <li>Prescribed treatments, advice</li> <li>Pharmaceutical labels</li> </ul>
Interview	<ul> <li>Time, location, availability with regard to an interview</li> <li>Employment-related personal information (education, experience, abilities, interests)</li> <li>Intentions, purpose, ambitions with regard to education and employment</li> <li>Job descriptions and working conditions</li> </ul>

# MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-3007-6 (continued)

Settings	Notions and Topics
Housing and Lodging	<ul> <li>Notions and topics from ANG-2001-6</li> <li>Housing characteristics (rent, price, condition, size, age, location, heating, services)</li> <li>Leasing conditions</li> <li>Written advertisements for rooms, apartments and houses</li> </ul>

#### MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-4036-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-4036-6 level.

II SPEAKING	
All linguistic content listed in ANG-1001-6, ANG-2001-6 and ANG-3007-6.	
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>Past progressive "get" + past participle ("get tired", "get scared", "get prepared")</li> <li>Present perfect - Key words (never, yet, already)</li> </ul>
Pronouns	- Which one? Which ones?
Interrogative	- Interrogative (Whose?)
Adjectives	<ul> <li>Quality (better, best, worse, worst)</li> <li>"Too" + adjective + infinitive ("too cold to swim")</li> <li>Adjective + "enough" + infinitive ("warm enough to wear a T-shirt")</li> </ul>
Adverbs	<ul><li>Formation of adverbs (adjective + "ly")</li></ul>

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-4036-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)	
Modal auxiliaries	<ul> <li>Expectation ("supposed to")</li> <li>Prohibition ("must not")</li> <li>Advisability ("should", "ought to", "had better")</li> <li>Lack of necessity ("not have to")</li> <li>Lack of certainty in future ("could")</li> </ul>
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>Linking words</li> <li>Time (after, before, when, until, since, while)</li> <li>Cause (because, since)</li> <li>Purpose (so, so that)</li> <li>Comparisons (the same as,different from,similar to)</li> <li>Comparisons of adverbs (more quickly than)</li> <li>Comparisons (as cold as)</li> <li>Gerunds as subjects (Learning English is)</li> <li>Quoted speech → reported speech</li> <li>Simple present → simple past</li> <li>Present continuous → past continuous</li> <li>Future → conditional</li> <li>Preference (would rather)</li> </ul>

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-4036-6 level.

IV Writing	
The linguistic content necessary to:	<ul> <li>write classified ads;</li> <li>write short notes, letters or postcards to convey simple factual information.</li> <li>make simple demands.</li> </ul>

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-4036-6

Theme	Notions and Topics
Weather	<ul> <li>Temperature, sky conditions, precipitation, winds, compass points</li> <li>Warnings, degree of severity</li> <li>Parts of the day</li> <li>Likes and dislikes in relation to weather, seasons, recreation</li> <li>Small talk about the weather</li> </ul>
Consumer Goods	<ul> <li>Descriptions (number, quality, material, function, size, origin)</li> <li>Consumer warnings and safety tips</li> <li>Operating instructions</li> <li>Labelling (ingredients, warnings, advice, contents, instructions)</li> </ul>
Entertainment, Recreation and Lifestyle	<ul> <li>Description of entertainment and recreational activities (times, location, price, interest)</li> <li>Tickets and reservations</li> <li>Likes and dislikes, habits</li> <li>Reasons for likes and dislikes</li> <li>Games and game rules</li> <li>Simple written narrations</li> <li>Invitations</li> <li>Reasons for accepting or refusing</li> <li>Obligations, conditions</li> </ul>
Places and Travel	<ul> <li>Descriptions of one's milieu (existence, location, contrast, desirability)</li> <li>Descriptions of one's milieu (services, topography, vegetation, economy, people)</li> <li>Descriptions of another's milieu</li> <li>Comparisons of places</li> <li>Narrations about trips/places visited</li> <li>Notes, letters or postcards to convey factual information</li> <li>Tastes, interests and attitudes</li> <li>Schedules, routes, fares, reservations</li> <li>Reservations, tickets and other services</li> </ul>

# MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-4036-6 (continued)

Theme	Notions and Topics
Relationships with Others	<ul> <li>Past, present and future activities</li> <li>Plans and projects/their cause and purpose</li> <li>Advice</li> <li>Opinions and reasons for those opinions</li> <li>Likes and dislikes/preferences/feelings</li> <li>Personal obligations</li> </ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5054-6

## MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-5054-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-5054-6 level.

II SPEAKING	
All linguistic content listed in ANG-1001-6, ANG-20	001–6, ANG–3007–6 and ANG–4036–6.
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>Present perfect</li> <li>Present perfect progressive</li> <li>Future progressive ("I'll be going")</li> <li>The simple form after "let" and "help" ("She let me drive her car.")</li> <li>Passive voice of simple present, simple past, future with "will", and modal auxiliaries ("can", "might", "may", "should", "could")</li> </ul>
Modal auxiliaries	<ul><li>"Be used to", "be accustomed to"</li><li>Near certainty ("must")</li></ul>
Pronouns	<ul><li>Subject pronouns (who, which, that)</li><li>Object pronouns (whom, which, that)</li><li>Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself)</li></ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5054-6

## MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-5054-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)	
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>Confirmation ("So do I.", "Neither do I.", "I don't, either.")</li> <li>Linking words <ul> <li>Time (by the time,as soon as,once)</li> <li>Purpose (in order that)</li> <li>Opposition (even though,although)</li> <li>Condition (if,whether,unless,even if)</li> <li>Addition (both and)</li> <li>Cause ("because of" + noun, "due to" + noun)</li> <li>Quoted speech → reported speech</li> <li>Modal : can → could</li> <li>Modal : may → might</li> <li>Modal : must → had to</li> <li>Modal : should → should</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-5054-6 level.

# The linguistic content necessary to: - complete application forms; - request information; - make a request; - write an invitation and accept or decline an invitation.

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5054-6

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-5054-6

Theme	Notions and Topics
Relationships with Others	<ul> <li>Invitation (time, place, reason, purpose)</li> <li>Social, family, recreational events and activities</li> <li>Future (goals, projects, plans)</li> <li>Narrations (sequence, time, place, occurrence, action-event relations</li> </ul>
Employment and Education	<ul> <li>Job skills, experience, requirements in terms of education/experience</li> <li>Personal information, interests, plans, goals</li> <li>Working conditions, employee benefits</li> <li>Duties, responsibilities</li> <li>Availability</li> <li>Acceptability</li> <li>Feelings/opinions concerning professions</li> </ul>
Current Events	<ul> <li>Action/event relations (agency, place, time, manner)</li> <li>Logical relations (cause, effect, purpose, reason)</li> <li>Feelings/opinions</li> </ul>
Places and Travel	<ul> <li>Requests for information (existence, location, distance, nature of place)</li> <li>Discussion of places (correspondence/ contrast, quality, acceptability, description)</li> </ul>
History and Biographies	<ul><li>Summaries of historical events (sequence, action/event relations, logical relations)</li><li>Feelings, attitudes, opinions</li></ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5055-6

#### MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-5055-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### I LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-5055-6 level.

II SPEAKING	
All linguistic content listed in ANG-1001-6, ANG-20	01-6, ANG-3007-6, ANG-4036-6 and ANG-5054-6.
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>Past perfect</li> <li>Past perfect progressive</li> <li>Passive voice of present perfect, conditional and modal auxiliaries</li> <li>Future perfect</li> <li>Subjunctive ("with suggest ","recommend", "be important" + "that")</li> </ul>
Modal auxiliaries	<ul> <li>Past forms (should have, could have, might have, must have, may have + past participle)</li> <li>Use of "would" + verb to indicate repeated action ("He would have this big grin on his face.")</li> </ul>
Nouns + pronouns	<ul><li>Noun-pronoun agreement</li><li>Impersonal pronouns : you, one</li></ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5055-6

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-5055-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)	
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>Linking words</li> <li>Addition (not only but also)</li> <li>Exception (either or, neither nor)</li> <li>Time (so long as,whenever)</li> <li>Cause and effect (so long as)</li> <li>Opposition (though, although)</li> <li>Condition (whether or not)</li> <li>Transition words (therefore, consequently, so, however, nevertheless, on the other hand)</li> <li>Expressing wishes (I wish I knew, he wishes he had, we wish we were)</li> </ul>

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-5055-6 level.

IV Writing	
The linguistic content necessary to:	<ul><li>write a curriculum vitae;</li><li>write a job application letter.</li></ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5055-6

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-5055-6

Theme	Notions and Topics
Relationships with Others	<ul> <li>Opinions on social, moral, environmental and other issues (reaffirmation, clarifications, rebuttals, agreements, disagreements)</li> </ul>
Current Events	<ul> <li>Issues presented in editorials, letters to the editor, newspaper and magazine articles</li> </ul>
Employment and Education	<ul> <li>Information contained in C.V. and application letters (education, work experience, skills, abilities, interests, hobbies, ambitions, goals)</li> </ul>
Entertainment, Recreation and Lifestyle	<ul><li>Rules of games</li><li>Advertising</li><li>Feelings/opinions on media and entertainment</li></ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5064-6

## MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-5064-6

The minimum linguistic content comprises elements useful to students in real-life situations at this level.

Students may also want to acquire linguistic structures not listed below. Conversely, students will be able to communicate in the targeted situations without mastery of all the elements of the minimum linguistic content.

#### LISTENING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-5064-6 level.

II SPEAKING		
All linguistic content listed in ANG-1001-6, ANG-2001-6, ANG-3007-6, ANG-4036-6 and ANG-5054-6.		
Verbs/Time references	<ul> <li>Past perfect</li> <li>Past perfect progressive</li> <li>Passive voice of present perfect, conditional and modal auxiliaries</li> <li>Future perfect</li> <li>Subjunctive ("suggest", "recommend", "be important" + "that")</li> </ul>	
Modal auxiliaries	<ul> <li>Past forms (should have, could have, might have, must have, may have + past participle)</li> <li>Use of "would" + verb to indicate repeated action ("He would have this big grin on his face.")</li> </ul>	
Nouns + pronouns	<ul><li>Noun-pronoun agreement</li><li>Impersonal pronouns : you, one</li></ul>	

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5064-6

# MINIMUM LINGUISTIC CONTENT — ANG-5064-6 (CONTINUED)

II SPEAKING (continued)	
Other linguistic structures	<ul> <li>Linking words</li> <li>Addition (not only but also)</li> <li>Exception (either or, neither nor)</li> <li>Time (so long as,whenever)</li> <li>Cause and effect (so long as)</li> <li>Opposition (though, although)</li> <li>Condition (whether or not)</li> <li>Transition words (therefore, consequently, so, however, nevertheless, on the other hand)</li> <li>Expressing wishes (I wish I knew, he wishes he had, we wish we were)</li> </ul>

## III READING

Unrestricted within the limited number of real-life situations at the ANG-5064-6 level.

IV Writing	
The linguistic content necessary to:	<ul> <li>write different types of letters;</li> <li>make a request;</li> <li>express appreciation, satisfaction or dissatisfaction;</li> <li>write a recipe.</li> </ul>

APPENDIX 2 ANG-5064-6

## MINIMUM LEXICAL CONTENT — ANG-5064-6

Theme	Notions and Topics
Weather	<ul> <li>Events (effect, consequences, cause, conditions)</li> <li>Comparisons of different times and places (correspondence/contrast).</li> </ul>
Food and Drink	<ul> <li>Recipes for main dishes, cakes, pies, etc.</li> <li>Ingredients, utensils, measures</li> <li>Nutrition</li> <li>Eating and drinking habits (preferences, likes, dislikes)</li> <li>Trends in eating</li> </ul>
Consumer Goods	<ul> <li>Kind of consumer goods</li> <li>Product characteristics (quality, value, material, function, model, size, etc.)</li> <li>Operating instructions</li> <li>Assembly instruction for toys, electronics, mechanics, appliances, etc.</li> <li>Sales conditions</li> <li>Guarantees</li> </ul>
Community Services	<ul> <li>Public services (government, restaurants, hotels, motels, stores)</li> <li>Consumer goods</li> <li>Reasons for unsatisfactory service (lateness, slowness, errors, poor quality, impoliteness, etc.)</li> <li>Reasons for delays</li> <li>Reasons for malfunctions</li> <li>Apologies</li> <li>Ways of expressing appreciation</li> <li>Ways of expressing unsatisfaction</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 3

LEARNING STRATEGIES

ANG-1001-6 TO ANG-5064-6

#### **LEARNING STRATEGIES**

One of the most promising developments in language learning in recent years is the increasing importance given to learning strategies in the classroom. Learning strategies help students learn and, more importantly, help students learn how to learn.

Perceptive teachers have instinctively used some of these strategies for years. For example, when listening to a textbook dialogue teachers say to students, "Observe the illustration before listening". When students are reading a difficult text teachers say, "Concentrate on finding the answer to the question. Ignore the rest". When students have a difficult oral task to perform teachers say, "Take your time. Write some notes you can refer to. Prepare well".

Developing a wide range of such strategies helps the student learn better in the classroom and provides tools to continue learning outside the classroom where most learning takes place. Having trained themselves to be a better second language learner, the students will be able to apply these skills to other subjects as well.

The students should be encouraged to evaluate the strategies proposed in order to determine which ones are most effective. In this way the student can adapt the learning process to better suit their own learning style.

The following are examples of learning strategies which can be used in the classroom and in learning materials at different levels of the program.

#### LISTENING

- Concentrate on a specific task.
- Listen for just one piece of information at a time.
- Listen a second or a third time.
- Think about the nature of the situation before you listen. Anticipate what you will hear.

- Observe any visual clues illustrations, graphics, titles to better understand the nature of the situation.
- Ignore irrelevant information.
- Listen for words that are similar in your mother tongue.
- Make sure listening conditions are acceptable and then concentrate.
- Use your own prior knowledge of the situation to anticipate.
- Make a hypothesis before you listen and then verify it.
- Concentrate on the words you know.
- Figure out a word you don't know by the context.
- Listen for key words.
- Listen for the main idea.
- Associate the spoken word with its written equivalent.
- Listen closely to others and learn from their mistakes.
- Tolerate uncertainty and ambiguity.

#### **SPEAKING**

- Use short sentences in elementary communication. Keep it simple.
- Develop ritualized ways of saying things.
- Use the language you know.
- Take risks in voluntarily creating sentences.
- Take risks by being spontaneous.

- Repeat, if necessary.
- Rephrase. Try a different way.
- Prepare yourself for a task if you can.
- Develop techniques to begin and end conversations or to keep them going.
- Use linking words to improve coherence.
- Develop ways to appeal to the interlocutor for assistance.
- Don't worry about pronunciation.
- Don't worry about errors as long as you're understood.
- Learn from your errors.
- Experiment with sentence structures. Use them as long as they seem to work.
- Make a habit of rehearsing silently.
- Interact with skilled speakers at every opportunity.
- Interact with other students at every opportunity.
- Develop useful expressions to get out of trouble.
- Try out idioms to see if they are effective.
- Use synonyms.
- Experiment with using cognates.
- Use gestures.
- Avoid known problem areas.
- Use different ways of saying things depending on the situation.

#### **READING**

- Look for words that are similar in your mother tongue. Then refer to the context to verify if the meaning is similar.
- Concentrate on a specific task.
- Read to discover one piece of information at a time.
- Read a second or a third time.
- Analyse the type of document before reading it. Identify the kinds of information you can expect to find.
- Observe any visual clues illustrations, graphics, titles, etc. to better predict the content of the document.
- Concentrate on the words you know. Don't get distracted by unfamiliar words.
- Make yourself comfortable and then concentrate.
- Anticipate the answer to your question. Then verify this hypothesis.
- Identify key words.
- Identify the main idea.
- Distinguish relevant information from irrelevant information.
- Associate words with non-verbal indicators (graphs, illustrations, charts, etc.).
- Identify the meanings of words by their roots.
- Identify the meanings of words through knowledge of affixes.
- Use prior knowledge and experience of a situation and relate it to learning.
- Guess the meanings of unfamiliar words from the context.
- Skip words.

- Scan the text to get a general idea.
- Use your knowledge of grammar to understand more precisely.
- Familiarize yourself with the vocabulary related to a particular situation.
- Avoid reliance on a dictionary.
- Tolerate uncertainty or ambiguity.

#### **GENERAL STRATEGIES**

- Use those strategies that work.
- Develop your own ways to remember things. (Make your own dictionary. Keep a diary.)
- Be independent. Set your own goals.
- Make your own opportunities.
  - Participate in class.
  - Ask questions in English.
  - Interact at every opportunity.
  - Listen to English regularly.
  - Read English regularly.
  - Write English regularly.
  - Rehearse silently.
- Take risks.
- Accept ambiguity and uncertainty.
- Accept that errors are normal in the learning process.
- Don't let errors inhibit communication.
- Distinguish minor errors (not hindering communication) from major errors (hindering communication).

- Distinguish casual errors from recurring errors.
- Learn from your own errors and from the errors of others.
- Negotiate with your teacher the kind of error correction <u>you</u> wish.
- Realize that different people speak differently.
- Accept the lack of rigidity in oral usage.
- Note the differences between oral and written language.
- Realize that there are variations in language due to geography.
- Realize that accents are often viewed favourably by native speakers.
- Realize that perfect pronunciation is not essential to effective communication.
- Set realistic goals for yourself. Realize that second language learners almost never attain native speaker competence.
- Determine those strategies that work for you and continue to use them.
- Have fun learning English.

