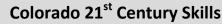
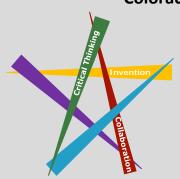
## Curriculum Development Proficiency Range Level at a Glance Planning for Intermediate Low Proficiency Range Level

Content Area	World Languages Proficiency Range Level Intermediate Low		w	
Course Name/Course Code			•	
Standard	Grade Level Expectations (GLE)			GLE Code
Communication in Languages     Other Than English	Initiate, sustain, and conclude conversations (wri- unfamiliar vocabulary and learned grammatical states)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	on familiar and	WL09-IL-S.1-GLE.1
	Comprehend spoken or written language in a var vocabulary and learned grammatical structures (i	-	amiliar	WL09-IL-S.1-GLE.2
	3. Present (written or oral) on a variety of familiar topics, using familiar vocabulary and learned grammatical structures (presentational mode)			WL09-IL-S.1-GLE.3
Knowledge and Understanding of Other Cultures	1. Draw conclusions using a personal understanding	g of the perspectives and practices of the cu	ıltures studied	WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.1
	2. Examine how the perspectives of people who speak the target language are reflected in their products		WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.2	
3. Connections with Other Disciplines and Information	Assess the usefulness of information gathered fro content areas	om target language resources for applicatio	n in other	WL09-IL-S.3-GLE.1
Acquisition	2. Examine information and viewpoints presented in authentic resources		WL09-IL-S.3-GLE.2	
4. Comparisons to Develop Insight into the Nature of	Recognize how the significance of the similarities student's own language provides insight into the	9 9	ige and the	WL09-IL-S.4-GLE.1
Language and Culture	2. Compare the similarities and differences between	n the target culture(s) and the student's ow	n culture	WL09-IL-S.4-GLE.2





**Critical Thinking and Reasoning:** *Thinking Deeply, Thinking Differently* 

**Information Literacy:** *Untangling the Web* 

Collaboration: Working Together, Learning

Together

Self-Direction: Own Your Learning

**Invention:** Creating Solutions



The Colorado World Languages Standards describe what learners should know and be able to do as they develop proficiency in a foreign language. Communication is at the center using the interpersonal, interpretive and presentational modes. Communication is then supported by understanding cultural perspectives, making connections to other disciplines and comparing one's own language and culture with the new language.

Unit Titles	Length of Unit/Contact Hours	Unit Number/Sequence
Are wewhat we eat?	3-6 weeks = 15-30 days	

## **Curriculum Development Overview**

Unit Planning for Intermediate Low Proficiency Range Level in World Languages

Unit Title	"Are We What We Eat?"  Length of Unit 3-6 weeks = 15-30 days		
Focusing Lens(es)	Practice and Perspective	Standards and Grade Level Expectations Addressed in this Unit	Intentional design of World Langauge units should always include elements from all GLEs.
Inquiry Questions (Engaging- Debatable):	<ul> <li>Does diet drive the culture, or does culture drive the diet?</li> <li>Is what I eat a social issue?</li> </ul>		
Unit Strands	<ol> <li>Communication in Languages Other Than English</li> <li>Connections with Other Disciplines and Information Acquisition</li> <li>Knowledge and Understanding of Other Cultures</li> <li>Comparisons to Develop Insight into the Nature of Language and Culture</li> </ol>		
Foundational Concepts in World Languages	Interpersonal Communication, Interpretive Communication, Presentational Communication, Cultures, Connections, Comparisons		
Concepts	Social awareness, social challenges, globalization, health, economics, nutrition/diet		

Generalizations	Guiding Questions		
My students will Understand that	Factual	Conceptual	
Economic conditions of a cultural region may influence the nutritional and diet choices of a culture and can provide a crucial component to understanding the culture. (WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.1 and WL09-IL-S.3-GLE.1 and (WL09-IL-S.4-GLE.2)	Comparisons: (WL09-NH-S.4-GLE.2) What are the foods customarily eaten in that culture? What are some recognized diet differences of groups within the target culture? What is the average income of the culture? What is the poverty level of the culture?	What drives diet: economics or choices? What is poverty? Is poverty a matter of perspective? What is wealth? Is good nutrition valued? How does understanding the relationship between the practices and the perspectives of a given culture allow people to communicate with the people of that culture? How does language study create student's understanding and appreciation of the multilingual world?	

## **Curriculum Development Overview**

Unit Planning for Intermediate Low Proficiency Range Level in World Languages

Culturally influenced nutrition and diet choices can contribute to the overall health and well-being of a culture. (WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.1)	Comparisons: (WL09-NH-S.4-GLE.2) What are the most prevalent health issues and diseases within the culture? Is the typical diet dependent on imports? What health issues are often attributed (in research and writings) to diet choices in the target culture?	Does diet drive the culture, or does culture drive the diet? In what way does the study of another language develop an individual's ability to analyze critical thinking skills?
The causal relationship between a country's nutritional habits, health of its citizens, and its economy can sway the country's perspective on the importance of nutrition as a priority. (WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.1)	Comparisons: (WL09-NH-S.4-GLE.2) What are the country's food imports and exports? What is typical diet of a middle-class person? What are the typical health issues of a middle-class person?	How does the study of a culture help one understand and appreciate other cultures' world views and unique ways of living and behavior patterns? (WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.1-IQ.2) Do borders define a person?  How do imports change regional diets?
Regional and cultural artwork can shape public opinion (perspective) regarding the possible connections between social challenges and quality of health and nutrition. (WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.2 and WL09-IL-S.3-GLE.1)	Comparisons: (WL09-NH-S.4-GLE.2) What are popular artists/authors of the region? What are health and nutritional concerns for the region? What are different genres of art?	How can art raise social awareness about health and nutrition?  Why is art one of the preferred forms of expression about social issues?  What messages are reflected through a culture's media? (WL09-IL-S.2-GLE.2-IQ.2)  Why have expressive products been such an integral part of every culture?  What is the value of an authentic source?  What is the impact of point of view?

## **Curriculum Development Overview**

Unit Planning for Intermediate Low Proficiency Range Level in World Languages

Critical Content: My students will Know		Key Skills:  My students will be able to (DO)	
Culture: Practices (WL09-NH-S.2-GLE.1) Products (WL09-NH-S.2-GLE.2)	<ul> <li>Traditional foods</li> <li>Economic conditions</li> <li>Dietary practices</li> <li>Health issues</li> <li>Arts</li> </ul>	Within the context of this unit, students will be able to demonstrate in the target language the three modes of communication – interpersonal, interpretive and presentational. Some examples can include, but may not be limited to:  • Ask and answer questions • Compare and contrast eating habits	
Context:	<ul> <li>Food</li> <li>Diet</li> <li>Nutritionally related Health issues</li> <li>Art (e.g. literature, poetry, visual art, media)</li> <li>Social classes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Describe traditional foods</li> <li>Examine the use and relevance of common foods and eating habits</li> <li>Read authentic sources</li> <li>Express opinions, written or oral</li> </ul>	
Structure: Patterns of Language (WL09-NH-S.4-GLE.1)	<ul> <li>Comparatives</li> <li>Superlatives</li> <li>Adjective agreement</li> <li>Future tense</li> <li>Conditional tense</li> </ul>	Modes of Communication: Interpersonal mode (WL09-NH-S.1-GLE.1) Interpretive mode (WL09-NH-S.1-GLE.2) Presentational mode (WL09-NH-S.1-GLE.3)	
Connections to: Other Disciplines (WL09-NH- S.3-GLE.1)	Social Studies, Family and Consumer Science, Arts, Reading, Math/Economics, Sciences, Geography, Writing		

Critical Language: includes the Academic and Technical vocabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline.		
Academic Vocabulary: Compare, contrast, discuss, express, ask, answer, reflect, share, describe		
Technical Vocabulary:	Interpersonal, interpretive, presentational, grammatical terms, practices, products, perspectives, connections, performance, proficiency range	