

Inquiry Demonstration Plan

Lesson Conversational French Class-
Title: Meeting New People and Greetings **Lesson #** 1 **Date:** July 28th

Name: Yi MAO **Subject(s):** Foreign Language **Grade(s):** Grade 1-3

Rationale & Overview

Why does this topic matter to students?

French is the second-most commonly spoken language in Canada. Aside from Québec, there are many communities with large French-speaking populations. However French-learning environments in Kamloops have been insufficient. In addition, I hope children could build up a good rapport with the nature and their bodies & minds. It is a great way to teach kids about kindness - how to be kind to others and to the environment.

How does this lesson fit within the larger inquiry project?

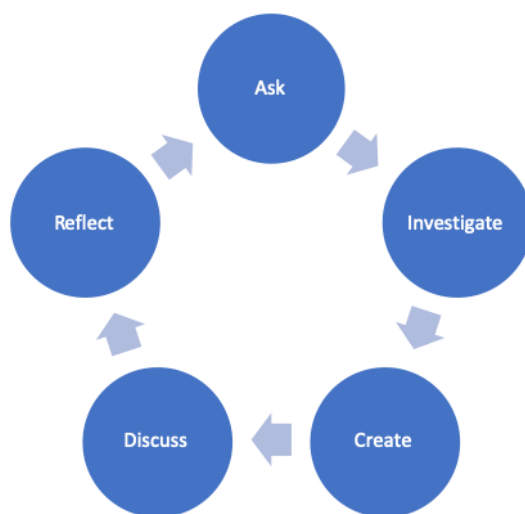
This lesson fits in the inquiry process because it is a process where I will focus on questioning and communication with peers and teacher. Children will learn about conversing with another person about their names, what they like to do, and how they feel. The outdoor inquiry can foster students to think about their world and the part they play in it.

How does this project incorporate the inquiry cycle?

This project incorporates the inquiry cycle because students are communicating by experiencing their learning journey through listening cycle; yoga poses for kids, storytelling and online discussion. These outdoor activities encourage students to ask good questions, express bravely their viewpoints, patterns and discuss these specific topics in order to really understand the knowledge. Children can always be confident and at ease in an outdoor setting so that they can explore something instead of memorizing the boring French vocabularies

Key Questions For Inquiry

Core Question & Supporting Questions for Inquiry Project	Question(s) Addressed in This Lesson
<p>*How to foster children's interests in French learning?</p> <p>*Which parts are they interested in French learning? Why?</p> <p>*How do they share their happiness or frustration in French learning to their friends or parents?</p> <p>*How to learn French vocabularies from yoga poses for kids and improve their emotion regulation?</p>	<p>*What are the main differences of expression when saying hello and good-bye in French and in English?</p> <p>*What kinds of animals that might live in Riverside Park?</p> <p>* How trees are kind to the world. Try to list all of the ways trees benefit the world.</p>



Inquiry Approach and Rationale

This French lesson gives students an unforgettable and meaningful experience to connect the French with the nature world through observation and thinking. Every student can express themselves in French in a comfortable and positive environment; they are encouraged to make mistakes because they are LEARNING! :) Negative speech towards themselves or others will not be tolerated. I will ask kids to imagine being a dog (chien), a tree (l'arbre) and what is life like an animal or a plant like in order to foster IE (Imagination education) which can make students learning more efficient, interesting and engaging. Through yoga poses such as tree pose, facing dog pose etc can remind children how to be kind to others and to the environment.

Core Principles of Effective Teaching (Sharon Friesen) Focus on one or more core principles in the lesson

<p>Core Principle 1: Effective teaching practice begins with the thoughtful and intentional design of learning that engages students intellectually and academically.</p> <p><i>*What aspects of the inquiry are the most challenging and meaningful for students?</i></p>	<p>According to Judson (2020), he described the walking course which is a teaching method to relieve students' curiosity and develop students' perception. Walking can make students move, ensure their health and happiness and even stimulate their emotion and imagination by changing the learning situation. More broadly, walk-based practical courses can cultivate students' emotional connections to the world around them, reshaped their worldview. Walking courses take a variety of forms, such as “outdoor learning”, its curriculum and activities is mostly driven by the interest of the kids.</p>
<p>Core Principle 2: The work that students are asked to undertake is worthy of their time and attention, is personally relevant, and deeply connected to the world in which they live.</p> <p><i>*What makes this inquiry valuable, meaningful, and “alive” for the students and teachers?</i></p>	<p>In my design of the project, I have prepared a variety of learning activities. For example, I will encourage students to create a kindness tree (l'arbre), on each leaf, write down a way they can be kind and then add the leaves to the tree and I will teach do yoga poses connecting with French words like facing dog pose (posture du chien), tree pose (posture de l'arbre) etc. Children can explore</p>

	<p>something instead of memorizing the boring French vocabularies. As Vygotsky's basic proposition revealed how children could use imagination to make sense of the world. Imagination education can make students' learning more efficient, interesting and engaging (Egan & Judson, 2015). Many teachers believed that imagination education is not a typical topic; it is too vague for students. In order to remedy this problem and explore imagination, teachers can ask children to do many graphic or drawing activities which have probably more expected results.</p>
<p>Core Principle 3: Assessment practices are clearly focused on improving student learning and guiding teaching decisions and actions. <i>*How do I define learning and success in this inquiry? How is learning expressed and articulated in peer, self and teacher assessments?</i></p>	<p>Children can complete the quiz via Kahoot which has an interactive and joyful environment instead of finishing it in a stressful atmosphere and they can get scores and explanations instantly for each quiz question on Kahoot. Or exit tickets will be used to assess how well children understand the French course they are learning in this class.</p>
<p>Core Principle 4: Teachers foster a variety of interdependent relationships in classrooms that promote learning and create a strong culture around learning. <i>*How do I connect students with each other, with experts in the field, with larger communities and nature, and across disciplines?</i></p>	<p>Jenny Merrill in the Golden Jubilee edition of The Paradise of Childhood (1916) describes what exemplary curriculums were like in early 20th-century kindergartens including "observation of the sun, the moon, the stars, the sky, the clouds, rain and snow ... shadows indoors and out-of-doors ... care of living animals, learning names of natural objects." I hope children can do this kind of learning as aboriginal pedagogy including observation of nature, learning about plants, animals and their peers and teachers. One of my purposes of French class is that children will spend a half day in a park to observe, practice and learn from the nature and get away from the electronic devices. I think children should be given time to have a face to face communication rather than distracted with tablets or smartphones which may harm their developments. Kutscher and Rosin (2016) found that when the kids spent more time in front of iPads, computers, TVs and mobile phones, they experienced increasing levels of "clinically significant inattention problems" as well as other ADHD-type behaviour issues.</p>
<p>Core Principle 5: Teachers improve their practice in the company of peers. <i>*How do I reflect on the inquiry together, and/or collaborate with others?</i></p>	<p>I will share what I worked and what I could be improved upon and get feedback from other teachers to improve my French teaching.</p>

BC Curriculum Core Competencies

Communication	Thinking	Personal & Social
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Freire (1992) stated that interaction is the foundation of the classroom learning activities and effective teaching. Effective learning environment should be based on inquiry-based learning and communication with others (teacher-student, student to student)in the classroom.	Critical thinking is a major part of all aspects of developing learning goals and assessing progress. Reflection can help students recognize the deeper meaning behind the knowledge. Every student has their own thoughts towards a question.	The Personal and Social competency is the set of abilities that relate to students' identity in the world, both as individuals and as members of their community and society. Personal and social competency encompasses what students need to thrive as individuals, to understand and care about themselves and others, and to find and achieve their purposes in the world.
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BC Curriculum Big Ideas (STUDENTS UNDERSTAND)

My course design is guided by BC's curriculum:

Français Langue seconde – immersion 2

- Creating and Communicating
- Express ideas, emotions and personal experiences using visual and gestural elements
- Interact spontaneously with peers using complete sentences
- Read a simple text with fluency
- Ask questions in order to enhance understanding and deepen knowledge
- Write short texts that follow the rules of sentence structure and connect ideas in a logical fashion

BC Curriculum Learning Standards (STUDENTS DO)

(STUDENTS KNOW)

Learning Standards - Curricular Competencies	Learning Standards - Content
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognize Francophone and Aboriginal cultural elements - Speak about oneself and one's daily life - Read simple sentences, decoding the words, pronouncing them correctly and following punctuation conventions. -Take the initiative of asking questions of the teacher and peers -Write simple sentences using words that follow spelling patterns and conventions of syntax 	<u>communication strategies:</u> active listening turn-taking in a conversation expressions of courtesy and greetings <u>cultural elements</u> <u>elements of a story:</u> characters, settings, events <u>text organization:</u> structure of a story <u>phonemic awareness:</u> phonemes , syllables, rhymes <u>writing conventions:</u> uppercase and lowercase letters spaces between words punctuation

BC Curriculum Indigenous Connections/ First Peoples Principles of Learning

How will I incorporate Indigenous knowledge and principles of learning?

In the new BC curriculum they describe place as; "Place is any environment, locality, or context with which people interact to learn, create memory, reflect on history, connect with culture, and establish identity. The connection between people and place is foundational to First Peoples perspectives of the

world.” (BC’s New Curriculum, 2018). First People's Principles of Learning is incorporated through the holistic way of learning about how everything is interconnected; “Learning is holistic, reflexive, experiential, and relational.”

Respectful Relations

How will I invite students of all backgrounds, interests and skills into the inquiry?

Students will be given more opportunities to participate in sharing their wonders, questions and interests about the French language.

Lesson Activities

Time Allotted		Teacher	Students
Invitation	15 minutes	<p>(Lesson will begin in Riverside Park)</p> <p><u>Ask – Essential questions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Have you known already about French words or phrases? -What are the main differences of expression when saying hello and good-bye in French and in English? -What kinds of animals that might live in Riverside Park? - How should you are kind to others and to the environment? <p>Self-Introduction: Let’s start our French learning Journey together! First of all, we will introduce ourselves to your group in English (2 mins per student) including your name, educational background, your profession, hobby and anything related to French</p> <p>And then I teach them how to ask "What is your name?" and respond with "My name is.." & "how are you?" "I'm doing very well" in French and I speak French at times and will go really slowly.</p>	<p>Students are listening to teacher’s introduction.</p> <p>They are thinking and connecting to their own French experiences in their minds.</p> <p>Students understand of why they should give an introduction and asking questions. These different introductions and joyful ambiance can make students feel engaged and comfortable with their first French lesson.</p> <p>Students are learning about basic conversational French.</p>
Inquiry	15 minutes	<p><u>Investigate:</u></p> <p>Guide students to have a dialogue with their peers-</p> <p>*Teacher will listen and discover the concerns of the French language.</p>	<p>E.g.: One student will say Bonjour, je m’appelle Angelina Comment tu t’appelle? (What’s your name) to Tiffany; and then Tiffany will respond Bonjour, je m’appelle Tiffany (My name is ...); then Tiffany will ask another peer...</p>

Reflection	10 minutes	<p><u>Create/Reflect:</u> Practicing a “walking curriculum” with kids to let them connect to the nature and teach them how to be kind to others and to the environment.</p> <p>-Go outside and look at various trees or animals in the Riverside Park, and get creative.</p> <p>*Teacher will translate their pose and draw to French and help them memorize these vocabularies through yoga practice and their drawings</p>	<p>Students can create their own yoga poses that reflect the physical part of nature. (Dog pose, cat pose, tree pose etc.)</p> <p>Students can draw any tree that they see or memorize in their minds, teacher encourage them to add animals that might live in tree.</p>
Discussion	5 minutes	<p><u>Discuss</u> Sharing Cycle – the teacher begin this sharing cycle.</p> <p>-Which parts are you interested in this French class? Why?</p> <p>-How do you share your happiness in French learning to friends or parents?</p>	<p>Passing around a meaningful stone among students, they will share a meaningful observation, question, or wondering about their experiences in their French lesson. They may share their thoughts on Padlet after class.</p>

Materials and Resources

-yoga mat
-pencils
-talking stick or stone

Organizational Strategies

Throughout this outdoor education, creating a comfortable and positive environment, encouraging children as making mistakes shows that they are LEARNING! Is very important. Negative speech towards themselves or others will not be tolerated.

-Yoga poses and drawing are considered as imagination education, it can make students’ learning more efficient, interesting and engaging

- It is great to teach kids about kindness - how to be kind to others and to the environment. The plant reminds students that as our roots grow stronger, we are able to stand tall and stretch our branches to the sky.

-Students can share their observation and French words that they learned

Proactive, Positive Classroom Learning Environment Strategies

-Social distancing
- Make sure students safe in outside

Extensions

- Storytelling in French (Book name: Animals)
- Write journal
- Learn French songs
- Draw a plant or animal (All living animals and plants need to be written in French).

Reflections (to be completed after the lesson demonstration)

Peer Feedback Consideration:

- Every child is unique and has their own thoughts, when I arrange a specific yoga pose for them; they probably do not accept it and they create their own yoga poses that reflect the physical part of nature.
- I will try to find a way to connect the yoga pose with the nature.
- Do a check-in with students for their experience with yoga, because they probably do it for the first time and they are not familiar with it.
- I will prepare vocabulary cards for students so that they can understand better words I was teaching about living animals and plants

References

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