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INTENSIVE STUDIES – CURRICULUM FOR CE2, CM1 and CM2

Through the course of the initial years of primary school, the mastery of the French language as well as of the principal elements of mathematics is the main objective of CE2 and CM1. However, all types of lessons contribute towards the creation of a common pedestal of knowledge and abilities.

Comprehension and expression by means of an animated language are equally important objectives.

Independence and personal initiative, necessary for academic success, are progressively implemented in all spheres of activity and enable each student to gain self-confidence and efficiency.

Resorting to TICE (Information and Communication Technology for Education) becomes the norm in the field of computer training and the Internet.

The students are prepared to continue to benefit from learning different disciplines in middle school.

The school's plans allow for interaction with the middle school in order to facilitate a better educational reception for the students.

The teaching of French and Mathematics aims at progress throughout the academic year, linked to the present curriculum.

FRENCH

Enabling all the students to master oral and written French precisely and clearly, calls for the teaching of French and also all the disciplines: the Sciences, Mathematics, History, Geography, Physical Education and Art.

Progress in the mastery of French takes place according to a curriculum consisting of reading and writing, vocabulary, grammar, and spelling. The literature curriculum facilitates the students' independence in reading and writing.

The study of the French language (vocabulary, grammar, spelling) gives rise to specific sessions and activities. It is conducted by highlighting the links between expression, comprehension and correction.

Handwriting is practised daily, so that it becomes more and more regular, rapid and neat. In terms of academic work, the students develop the constant concern of presenting their assignments in an orderly, clear and neat manner, eventually having access to a word-processing package.

Dependence on a good quality handbook for each part of the teaching of French is a guarantee for success. The overall knowledge acquired in French contributes towards the creation of a common culture amongst the students.

1 – Spoken language

The student is capable of listening to the teacher, asking questions, expressing his point of view and his feelings. He trains himself to speak in front of other students in order to reformulate, summarize, narrate, describe, rationalize, put forth an argument.

During varied exchanges, he learns to take into account others' points of view, use precise and standard vocabulary, formulate his words according to his audience and his purpose.

Regular recitation work (memorization and diction) is conducted with prose and poetry.

The teacher's main focus in all academic activities is on the quality of spoken language.

2 – Reading, writing

Reading and writing are systematically linked : they are part of daily exercises, not only in French, but also in all spheres of teaching.

The study of texts, particularly literary ones, aims at developing comprehension abilities, and at sustaining training in independent writing.

Reading

Reading continues to remain the aim of systematic training :

- automatically recognizing words, fluently reading uncommon words, increasing the speed and efficiency of silent reading ;
- understanding sentences ;
- understanding academic texts (terms of problems, instructions, lessons and handbook exercises) ;
- understanding informative and documentary texts ;
- understanding literary texts (narratives, descriptions, dialogues, poems).

The student learns to understand the meaning of a text by summarizing it and answering questions related to it.

This comprehension relies on the identification of the main elements of the text (for example, the subject of a documentary text, the characters and events of a narrative), and also on an accurate analysis. This mainly consists of the observation of the distinctive traits which give the text its coherence: title, organisation of sentences and paragraphs, the role of punctuation and connecting words, use of pronouns, tenses, vocabulary lists.

Literature

