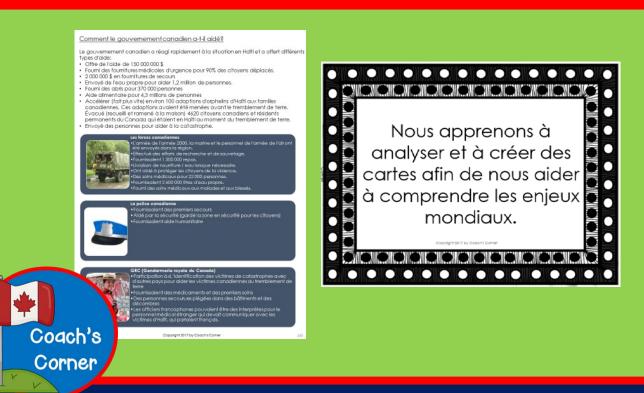
ONTARIO GRADE 6 SOCIAL STUDIES • TEACHER NOTES IN ENGLISH • STUDENT TEXT IN FRENCH

Le Canada dans une comunauté mondiale Cahier interactif



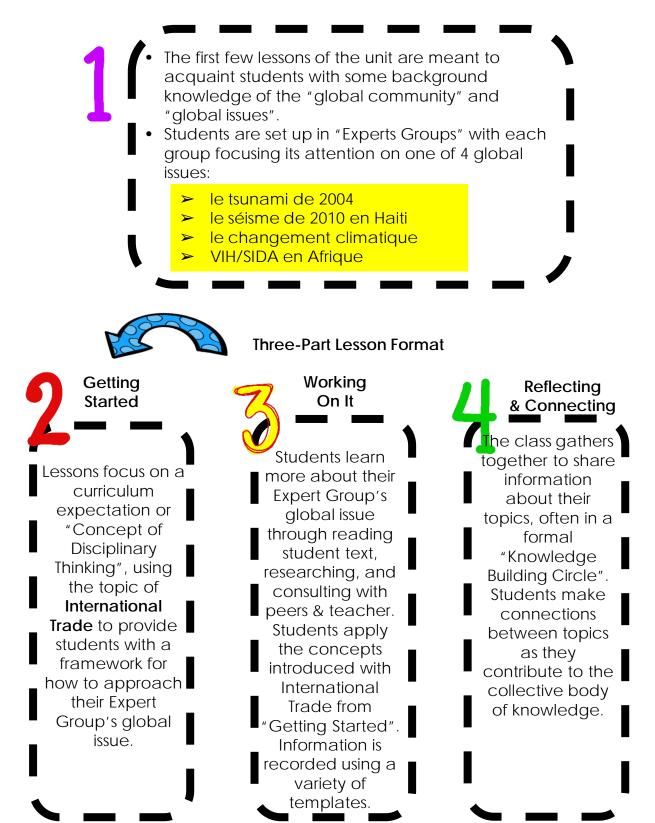
Communities in Canada French Version

This resource contains the translated version of my <u>Canada's Interactions in</u> <u>the Global Community</u> unit. You will find that teacher notes and lesson plans are in English, while student texts and organizers have been translated into French. The exception would be the lapbook samples, as I had no FI students to gather work from. If any of you amazing FI teachers would like to take pictures of your students' work and email them to me, I would love it! (I may even respond with a TPT gift card!)

Please note that the original version of this resource was written in English, and I then hired a translator, to handle the French version If you have any questions or concerns about the translations (ie. Spelling, grammar, etc, please contact me at <u>coachsteachingcorner@gmail.com</u>, and I will forward your concerns to the translator.

Unit Structure





Canada's Interactions with the Global Community Interactive Notebook

Eormat: This resource has been set up as an inquiry based unit, with students working in "Expert Groups", each of which is focused on a particular topic.

Each social studies session is focused on a particular skill (ie. Gathering & organizing information) and/or a Concept of Disciplinary Thinking (ie. Patterns & Trends). The skill or concept is introduced through a whole-class exploration of International Trade, and then applied by each Expert Group to their own topics:

□ Climate Change □ 2010 Haiti Earthquake □ HIV/AIDS in Africa □ 2004 Tsunami

Lesson 6: How Do Maps Help Us Understand Global Issues?

This Works!

Getting Started: Students discuss what they think "trading" involves, and watch a short video that focuses on the movement of goods from one country to another.

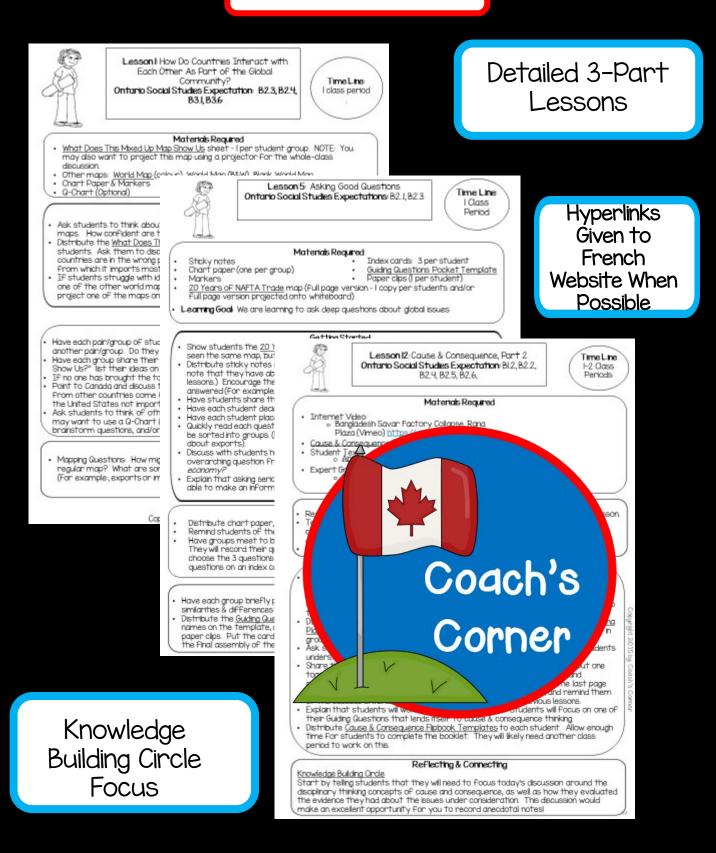
Working On It: Students analyse a flow map of NAFTA, learning how this type map can show the movement of people, goods, or ideas from one place to another. The teacher presents a learning goal related to maps, and students cooperatively create success criteria to support the learning goal Day I: Students practice making a flow map to show the movement of goods from the United States to Canada under NAFTA

Day 2: Students work in their "Expert Groups" to explore their topic more deeply, choosing one of their "Guiding Questions" that can be explored through flow maps. Students create a flow map using information from the Student Text found in this unit, or through other available resources.

Reflecting & Connecting: Students meet in a Knowledge Building Circle to share what they have learned about their topics through creating flow maps. Discussion is focused on the learning goal & success criteria for EVERY topic.



Lesson Plans



Assessment

A Note About...Assessment (sigh....)

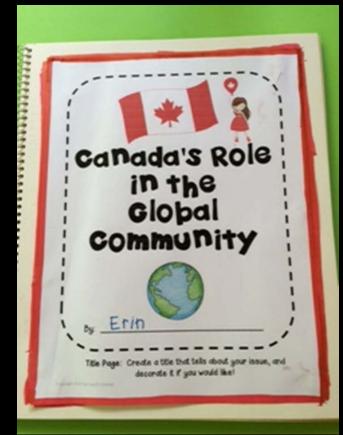
As students move through the inquiry cycle, usually more than once during the unit, you wi be faced with the challenge of assessing and evaluating their progress. I have found that the best method of keeping track of assessments, while saving my sanity, is not through checklists but rather through jot notes on an organizer such as the one below, which is fo the **Thinking** category of the 2013 Ontario Social Studies Curriculum. On this particular organizer, I might check off "Use of Planning Skills" at the top, and then use either written evidence (jeg. "Timeline") or oral discussions to assess this skill.

After entering each student's name in a box, I would then write a quick "star f a wish" for That skill. This makes it SO easy when you write report cards, because then you have a bank of ready-made comments. Often I give students a written "star { wish" anyway, particularly on written tasks, so I just transfer the notes onto my "grid". Here's what it might look like for a student, Kyle:

Assessment Tools

might look like for a student, k	 Kyle • Worked ← δ^t 	Cosynght 305 by Coache Comer	Assessment (Evalua	ation – <u>Knowledge f Under</u>	standing	
 Check off main categor Use highlighter to indica exactly what skill you an evaluating 	ry design timeline • Needs more rediktic length of	A: <u>Knowledge of Content</u> Knows relevant facts, ten	es † definitions	B: <u>Understanding of Conte</u> Not only knows key fact	<u>nt</u> s, but also understands	underlying concepts
A Use of Perring Skills palers 1 or get Able Skills	Assessment (Eviduation — <u>Trèiting</u> — b <u>Use of Processing dials</u> teorypress des 1 mays Marching port of view Francésses consistence - C Option Thrèing Conditive proble Uses reging to					
5 by Coasths Comer-						
Copyright 20	Assessme - one for section Social St Tubri					

(Knowled	al & Success Criteria ige Building Circle)	Learning Goal & (Knowledge B	Success Criteria Sulding Circle)
Content Learning Goal	Inquiry Skill Learning Goal	Date:	example
Success Critteria	Success Criteria	Content Learning Goal We are learning to explain why it is important For Canada to participate in global issues, and to identify different perspectives on these issues.	Inquiry Skill Learning Goal: We are learning to gather & organize information about glabal issues.
Name:	Nome	Success Criteria • I can relate one or more key reasons why Canada should participate in a particular issue. • I can identify two different points of view about a global issue. • I can explait why an issue may be important to the global community.	Success Critteria • I can locate information about a global issue using the internet, books, or other media • I can Find specific data to show the impact of international response to a global issue.
		Name: Karlis - Responded to Jack's question re-olkands, solid that the First Nations groups feel that the sands violate their prior tready rights	Name: Terry - Shared an article he found in an old " <u>Canadian</u> <u>Beader</u> " about the tsunami, and explained the map included in the article
Nome	Name:	Name: Landon - Noted that the Ganadian government has a very different point of view about the importance of supporting African commuties than Stephen Lewis alors, & applained both points of view	Nome: Claire - Used CR codes to locate data about the responsibilities of the WHO as it applies to AIDS in Africa
Nome	Name:	Names: Daniel struggled somewhat to explain why Canada skould care about the WV/ADS pandemic in AFrica, said the main reason uses to stop ADS from coming to Canada	Name: McKenna - Questioned.Cooper about the data he shared about climate change, saying that the government website C used ignored the ord accounts of Pirst Nation communities
Name	Name:	Name	Name
Name:	Name:	Name	Name
Copyright :	2015 by Gaachis Gamer	10 Consistent TOTE In	v Gaachis Gamer 9



While regular notebooks can be used for this interactive notebook, you may find that a slightly larger "scrapbook" will provide more space for the contents, as well as space for students to annotate text and for you to add comments (if you wish).



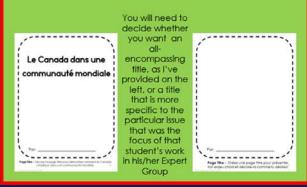
This example was created using a coilbound scrapbook, with the title page glued on the back cover, as it was blank.

NOTE: There are no specific lessons concerning the title page or student-generated table of contents. Have students complete these pages at any point you feel would work best for your class.



Title Page: Note to Teacher

As well as 2 student options



Interactive NotebookTemplates

copie

Mon flipbook d'un enjeu mondial

Enjeux Mondiaux

Département ou agence du gouvernemen t canadien	Organisation non gouverneme ntale (ONG)	Groupe ou individu indépendant	mondiaux? Pliable - Page 1 Une copie par élève
			e 1 EXEMPLE

Interactive Notebook - Table of Contents (Student Created)

A blank table is provided for students to use as they create their interactive notebook. Ahead of time, decide which approach you would like to take with this step. Students enter each item as it is completed, putting it in the scrapbook, adding a page number, and then recording the information in this table. Students keep all papers, flipbooks, news anticles, etc. until the unit is near completion, and then assemble the book in the order they feel is best. They can then complete the table of contents all on one day.

Title	Page Number
Guiding Questions	2
4y Special Shills and Talents	3
ty Expert Group Team	4
ly Global Issues Flipbook	5
Norl4 Map	6
With WHOM Does Canada Trade?	7
40 Years of NAFTA Trade	8
Significance Criteria	9
atterns and Trends in Fair Trade Flipbook	10
The Rana Plaza Collapse - text	н
Significant People, Events or Developments Flipbook	12
/enn Diagram – International Trade	13
Cause & Consequence Flipboot	14
Sause & Consequence Criteria	15
tov Does Canada Respond to Global Issuest	16
Vexen Energy Finds Dead Duck at Scene of Oil Spill - inticle	17
Iditionial - Time to Fund Africa in Vital War on AIDS	16
Am Pharady - Poem	19
eport Card. Canada's Interactions with the Global Community	20



Student Supports



Comment et pourquoi est-ce que le Canada échange avec d'autres pays?

Si on examine les objets qu'on utilise quotidiennement, on trouve que beaucoup parmi eux ont des étiquettes qu'indiquent d'où is proviennent. Par exemple, combien de personnes dans la classe ont des chaussures qui ont été tabriquées au Canada ? Ou des manteaux ? Prenezun moment pour déterminer

au moins 5 obiets dans la salle de classe aui ont été fabriqués dans un autre pays

Le Canada, comme le font la plupart des nations, souvent échange des biens et les services ave d'autres pays, et cette pratique permet les pays à acheter les affaires dont il en manque et à vendre les produits dont il en a trop. De plus, le Canada exporte d'autres artícles aux autres

Le Canada souvent importe des articles des autres pays. Voltà que la ves raisons: pays

- Le prix de quelques articles est moins élevé que si on l'achète d'alleurs comparé au prix de les fabriquer et de les offririci dans le Canada.
- Quelques articles sont impossibles à fabriquer au Canada, et si on les veut, il faut les importer d'un pays qu en a une bonne réserve.

Notre pays possède de nombreuses ressources naturelles qui manquent dans les autres parties du monde. Le Canada offre aussi des ouvriers qualifiés qui sont capables de manufacturier plus de produits que les Canadiens puissent en servir. On vend les produits supplémentaires aux autres pays, et les entreprises qui les vendent sur le marché

Comment le gouvernement canadien a-t-il aidé?

Le gouvernement canadien a réagi rapidement à la situation en Haîti et a offert différents types d'aide:

- Offre de l'aide de 150 000 000 \$
 - Fourni des fournitures médicales d'urgence pour 90% des citoyens déplacés.

canadiennes. Ces adoptions avaient été menées avant le tremblement de terre.

permanents du Canada qui étaient en Haîti au moment du tremblement de terre.

mi des soins médicaux aux malades et aux blessés

Fournissaient des premiers secours
 Aidé par la sécurité (gardé la zone en sécurité pour les citoyens)

Évacué (recueilli et ramené à la maison) 4620 citoyens canadiens et résidents

Urration de nourflure / ecu longue nécesi
 Ont aidé à protéger les citoyens de la viole
 Des soins médicaux pour 22 000 personnes.
 Fournisaient 2 600 000 litres d'eau propre.

salent alde humanitaire

- 2 000 000 \$ en fournitures de secours
- Envoyé de l'eau propre pour aider 1,2 million de personnes.
- Fourní des abris pour 370 000 personnes
- Aide alimentaire pour 4,3 millions de personnes Accélérer (fait plus vite) environ 100 adoptions d'orphelins d'Halti aux families

Envoyé des personnes pour aider à la catastrophe.

Ecourt



- 21 Three-Part Lessons Supported by
 - > Student-Friendly Text Engaging Images & Maps QR Codes Linked to Appropriate Websites for Extra Data

ide - Government

World Trade Organization https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whotis_e/ti t e/tact1 e.htm





GRC (Gendarmerie royale du Canada) • Participation à «L'Identification des victimes de catastrophes avec d'autres pays pour alder les victimes canadiennes du trembiement de

Les ferces conadiennes +L'armée de l'armée 2000, la marine et le personnel de l'armée de l'air an été envoyés dans la région. =Éléctué des efforts de recherche et de sauvetage. =Fourilisatient 1.500.000 repos.

Fournissaient des médicaments et des premiers soins • Des personnes se courues piégées dans des bâtiments et des décombres • Les officiers francophones pouvaient être des interprêtes pour le personnel médical étranger qui de valt communiquer a vec les victimes d'haîti, qui parlaient français.

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International Monetary Fund Trading Game - ENGLISH ONLY http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/center/stude nts/trade/index.htm



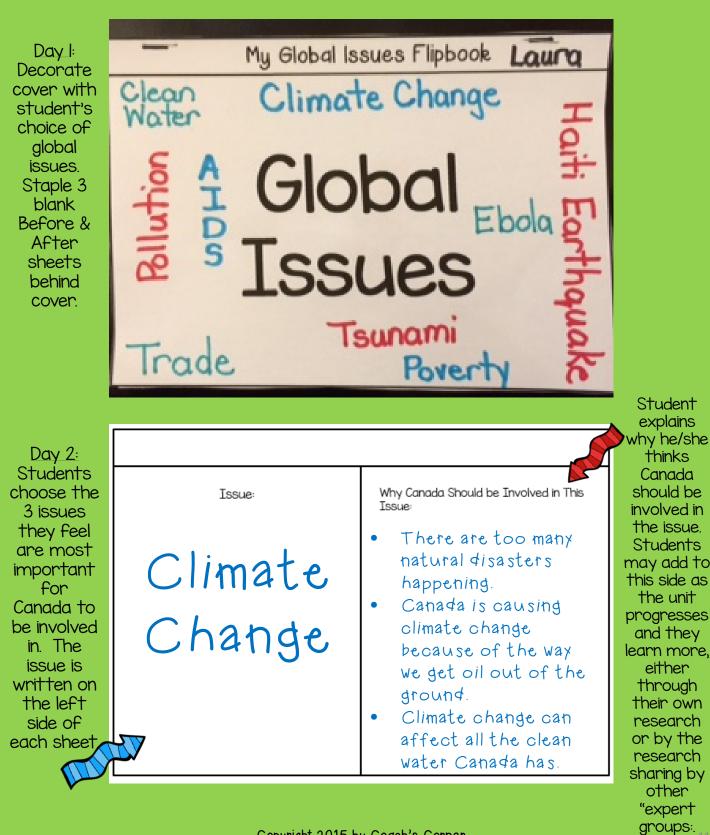
Quels genres d'affaires la Importations canadier

Calégorie

Véhicules & vélos

- Appareils ménagers 2
- Matières premières énergétiques 3 d'origine minérale et de l'huile
- Machinerie éléctrique
- 5 Matières plastiques
- Appareils médicaux & scientifiques
- 7 Pierres et métaux précieux
- Produits pharmaceutiques
- Produits en acier ou en fer
- 10 Mechles.

Example of Global Issues Flipbook from Lesson 3



Gr. 6 Ontario Social Studies FRENCH Version!

COMMUNITIES IN CANADA FRENCH













Coach's

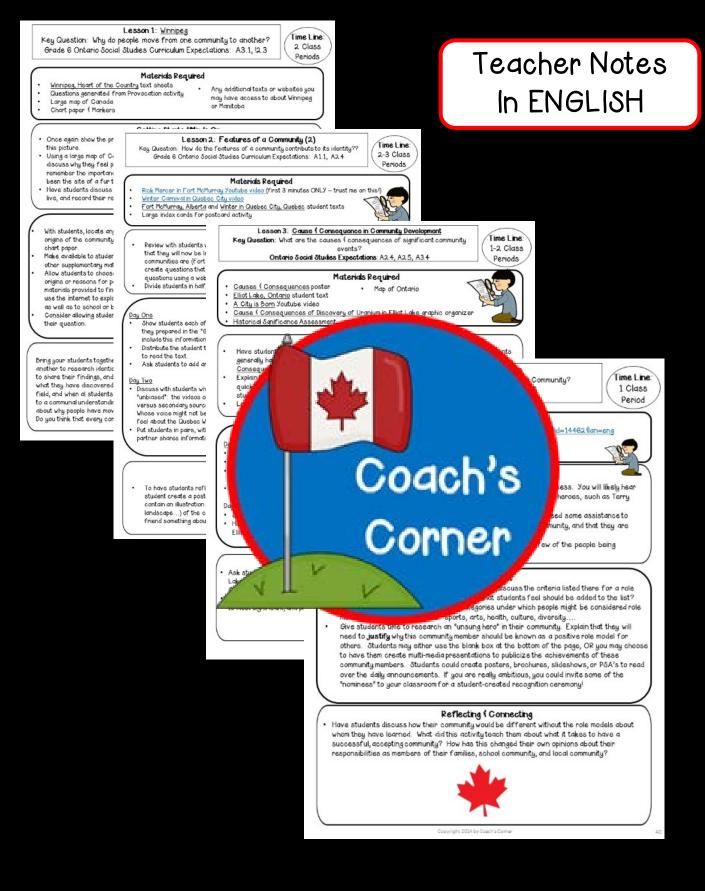
Corner



Please be aware that this preview file shows images from the FRENCH version of the Communities in Canada Bundle. Student texts { organizers are provided in FRENCH, while teacher's notes are in English!

Please be aware that this preview file contains only a few of the pages from the full bundle. The bundle itself is almost 200 pages long, composed of the following 5 sections (also sold separately)

- Part 1: Moving from One Community to Another
 - Part 2: Settler Communities { the Environment
- Part 3: Important Events in Community Development
 - Part 4: Life in a Settler Community
 - Part 5: A Land of Many Perspectives





Un mode est une caractéristique qui se répète dans un environnement ou des caractéristiques qui sont semblables l'une à l'autre.

Une <u>tendance</u> est une caractéristique qui démontre la tendance d'agir d'une façon particulière à travers le temps.

Ces caractéristiques peuvent inclure l'aspect social, économique, physique ou environnemental d'une communauté.

Découvrir des modes et des tendances nous aide à comprendre comment une communauté évolue.

Quand les géographes examinent les modes et les tendances, ils pensent à...

 Duration: Cette caractéristique dure combien de temps? Par exemple: une tornade dure seulement quelques minutes tandis qu'un hiver dure plusieur

- Impact: L'impact étai Par exemple: un flot ou grand (30% de la com
- Ampleur: Étendue de Par exemple: La roue l'intérieur d'une école ou

Nous pouvons mesure durés, de volum Concepts of Disciplinary Thinking Posters in FRENCH

Coach's Corner

tive

Vénement int olde aux comprendre ossé d'une hunauté ainsi le son futur.

et pour combien de sont affectés par

de est-ce que cet événement dúté? Une semaine? Un mois? Une ition?

a communauté est affectée encore

 EST-ce que le futur de la communauté est affecté à cause de cet événement?

Consèquences: Comment sérieux étaient les résultats de cet événement?

- L'événement cause des montalités
- L'événement cause des pertes d'empiois
- + L'événement cause beaucoup de dommages à
- l'environnement
- Le gouvernement est impliqué
- L'événement a cause des tensions entre les citoyens de la région.

Learning Goals

