

SYLLABUS AND CHARTER

Type of Course : General French; Level of Course: B2.1 and B2.2

Objective: the course in which you're registered for is intended to develop language skills at the **B2** level in accordance with the Cadre Européen Commun de Référence for Languages (CECRL) standards in 40 hours of schooling over 2 weeks or 80 hours of schooling over the duration of 4 weeks

CECRL B2 Objectives at the end of session (concluding for B2.1 and B2.2):

The student at the **B2** level can understand fairly long lectures and speeches and even follow a complex argument if the subject is relatively familiar. They can understand the majority of films in a standard language, as well as read articles and reports on contemporary questions in which the authors take on a particular attitude or a specific point of view. They can communicate with a degree of spontaneity and ease which makes normal interactions possible with a native speaker and actively participate in a conversation with familiar circumstance, presenting and defending their opinions. They can express themselves in a clear and detailed manner on a large scale of relative topics within their areas of interest. They can develop an opinion on a current topic and explain the advantages et drawbacks of different possibilities. They can write clear and detailed texts on a variety of relative topics of their interests.

Number of ECTS credits : 12

Method of Instruction : courses in person ; 4 hours per day (9:00am to 1:00pm) ; 5 days per week (from Monday and Friday)

Instruction Location: Université Côte d'Azur – Campus Carlone, 98 Bd Edouard Herriot, 06204 NICE

LISTENING		ORAL COMPREHENSION
SKILLS	ACTS OF SPEAKING	GRAMMATICAL CONTENT
<p>To understand lectures</p> <p>To identify the mood, pick up on the tone of the speaker</p>	<p>To characterize a fact/phenomenon</p> <p>To talk about the past</p> <p>To express an opinion</p> <p>To have an argument</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Revivals of times of the past * Infinitives or conjugations of verbs + the subjunctive/indicative * Impersonal forms * Verbs + prepositions (compliment pronouns) * Compound relative pronouns/emphasis

READING		WRITTEN COMPREHENSION
SKILLS	ACTS OF SPEAKING	GRAMMATICAL CONTENT
<p>To read articles and reports on current questions</p> <p>To understand specialized articles outside of their field</p> <p>To understand a prose literary text</p> <p>To make a detailed presentation, to develop at justify one's ideas</p>	<p>To talk about the future, to express conditions</p> <p>To give instructions, to advise</p> <p>To justify one's point of view</p> <p>To describe a person, object, location</p> <p>To make hypotheses, to express a probability</p> <p>To justify a point of view, to give the advantages/ drawbacks</p>	<p>The present participle, composite form, precedence</p> <p>The past subjunctive</p> <p>The present conditional, the simple future: condition and warning</p> <p>Indirect speech, time concordance</p> <p>Agreement of past participles (with the subject/direct object pronoun)</p> <p>Modality: "devoir " + the infinitive/"pouvoir" + the infinitive, nominalization</p> <p>Expression of possibility, opposition, condition, goal, concession</p>

TAKING PART IN A CONVERSATION / ORAL PRODUCTION

To actively participate in an informal conversation To display ideas and opinions To manage a negotiation To relay detailed information To make a summary	To ask for views, information To express an opinion To recite someone's message To present your argument To participate in a conversation	The conditional present: doubt The future perfect Restriction Negation: "sans "+ the infinitive
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WRITING

WRITTEN PRODUCTION

To write clear, detailed texts To write elaborate descriptions To write a film review	To place oneself on a timeline To express positive emotions: joy, confidence, relief, admiration	Anteriority, posteriority Verbs accompanied by prepositions ("penser à", "croire à/en", "rêver de", "décider de...") Adjectives accompanied by prepositions ("être heureux de", "sûr de", "prêt à", "confiant en", "remarquable sur...")
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<p>To write letters, to express different degrees of emotion</p> <p>To summarize a wide range of texts</p> <p>To summarize extracts from news, interviews, or documentaries</p>	<p>To express negative emotions: deception, anger, boredom, irritation, hostility, distrust, fear, worry, sadness, despair, regret</p> <p>To rephrase, to present the opinions of others, to summarize analyzes, to commentate</p>	<p>Nouns accompanied by prepositions ("avoir le courage de"/"la joie de", "être dans l'impossibilité de...")</p>
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