

In 5 LAIS (9th grade) students study the following / are supposed to reach the following levels:

(This is just an extract from the curriculum!)

English first language

English 9 is a course that is designed to prepare students for English 10, and is meant to encompass all types of learning styles. Through the study of various literary genres, including visual and multimedia texts, English 9 integrates listening and speaking, reading and writing, as well as viewing and representing. Students enrolling in this course are expected to possess sound reading and writing ability, as well as, a genuine interest in literature and the communication process. Furthermore, Grade 9 students are expected to consolidate and master the required skills to fulfill their learning in the K-9 program of studies, and understand the aspects of correctness, such as: punctuation, grammatical agreement and sentence construction.

General Objectives:

- Students will begin to develop an ability to communicate with increasing maturity, logic and clarity in written, verbal and representing forms.
 - Students will develop an ability to listen, speak, read, write, view and represent with insight and imagination that will result in increased satisfaction and enjoyment.
 - Students will examine a variety of thoughts that will expand their understanding of themselves, others and the societal values that impress upon their lives.
 - Students will recognize and understand the meaning, power and use of language.
 - Students will develop and support critical, analytical and aesthetic judgements formed from personal interaction with literature and media.
 - To increase awareness and appreciation of Universal Literature and how each culture reflects a separate and distinct identity.
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- **Units of study**
 - Functional writing
 - Short Stories
 - Business Writing
 - Essay Writing
 - Novel Study
 - Novel Study: *Of your Choice!**

**During this unit, the novel must be approved*

English second language

Level A2 - B1

Grammar:

Tenses: present, future, past, present perfect, past perfect

Conditionals: 1 and 2

Adjectives: comparatives, superlatives

Quantities

Articles

Modal verbs

Writing:

Describing people, emails, stories, postcards, filling in forms, describing places, biographies, formal and informal letters, discussing pros and cons, reviews

Listening and Reading:

Level A2 - B1

Speaking:

Discussions, role plays, group work, exchanging information, expressing opinion, agreeing and disagreeing, telling stories, comparing things

German second language

Level A1-A2

Listening (A1): understand simple sentences, phrases of everyday life

Spoken Interaction (A1): simple conversation about familiar topics; small talk

Speaking (A1): describe people in simple phrases and sentences; sounds, spelling, pronunciation

Reading (A2): able to read short texts of any genre, extract information out of texts of everyday life, understand short personal letters

Writing (A2): write short notes and personal letters

Grammar

Nouns: cases, singular, plural

Verb: present tense, modal verbs, past tenses, imperative, future

Pronouns: personal pronouns, possessive pronouns

Adjectives: declination, comparison

Article: definite, indefinite

Prepositions

Conjugations

Adverbs

Sentence: declarative, question, negation, subordinate clauses, phrases

German first language

- **Grammar**
 - Spelling
 - Word grammar, sentence grammar, text grammar
 - History of the German language
 - Registers of language
 - Functions of language
- **Writing**
 - summary, narrative writing, journalistic writing, argumentative writing, letters
- **Literature**
 - genres, types of texts (enumerate, recognise, classify, examples)
- **Speaking**
 - presentation, discussion, respectful use of language
- **Reading**
 - reading for various purposes
 - reading aloud with expression
 - reflection on one's reading habits

French second language

- verbes réguliers (-er), *être, s'appeler*
- question: *qui*
- article défini
- masculin+féminin (noms+adjectifs)
- prépositions des villes et des pays
- verbes: *aller, avoir*
- adjectifs possessifs
- article indéfini
- questions : *quel, quelle, quels, quelles*
- pluriels
- *Il y a*
- question : *qu'est-ce que*
- question : avec *est-ce que*, inversion, intonation
- prépositions de lieu
- impératif
- pronom *y*
- verbe: *prendre*
- *C'est ...*
- pronom indéfini *on*.
- question: *quand*.

- l'heure, les jours de la semaine, les mois.
- Verbes: *partir, faire*.
- Verbes: *lire, écrire*.
- verbes réfléchis.
- article partitif.
- *Il faut*.
- verbes: *boire, acheter, manger*.
- passé composé avec *avoir*.
- révision : l'accord des adjectifs
- adjectifs *beau/nouveau/vieux*.
- passé composé avec *avoir* et *être*.
- verbe: *pouvoir*. Négation de l'impératif

→ utilisation en contexte

Physics

- **Elements, atoms**
- **Kinematics**
- **Energy and impulse**
- **Rotation**

Mathematics

REAL NUMBERS

- Family tree of numbers (revision)
- Square roots (revision)
- Cube roots
- Very small and very large numbers (standard form)

ALGEBRA (revision)

- An introduction to algebra
- Simplifying algebraic expressions
 - ✓ Adding and subtracting algebraic expressions
 - ✓ Multiplying and dividing terms
 - ✓ Multiplying algebraic expressions
 - ✓ Binomial expansion
 - ✓ Factorising algebraic expressions
 - ✓ Dividing algebraic expressions (by a monomial)

LINEAR EQUATIONS IN ONE VARIABLE

- Introduction (What is an equation?)
- Solving equations
- Writing equations to solve word problems
- Solving equations that contain algebraic fractions

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

- Solving quadratic equations by completing the square
- Solving quadratic equations by using a formula
- Writing quadratic equations from a solution set
- Solving problems using quadratic equations

FUNCTIONS

- An introduction to functions
- Linear functions
 - ✓ Graph
 - ✓ Characteristics
- Non-linear functions

LINEAR SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS

- Using graphs to solve simultaneous equations
- Solving simultaneous equations with algebra
- Solving problems using simultaneous equations

TRIGONOMETRY

- Angular dimensions
- Pythagoras' theorem
- Trigonometric ratios (sine, cosine and tangent)
- Solving right-angled triangles
- Sine rule and cosine rule
- Solving any triangle
- Polar coordinates
- Practical applications of trigonometry

VECTORS

- Introduction
- Adding and subtracting vectors
- Multiplication of a vector by a scalar
- The scalar product
- Vector equation of a line
- Mutual position of lines
- Angle between two lines

History

- **Ancient civilization: politics, economy and culture**
 - Greece: Crete, Mycenae, colonization and its effects, Polis, Persians, Alexander
 - Cultural achievements of Greek science, literature and art
 - Rome: Basic structure of Roman republic, from „city state“ to world empire, culture and science
 - Roman Law
- **From Roman to Medieval State**
 - Basic problems of the late ancient state
 - Migration and consequences
 - Heritage of Ancient Rome
- **Medieval Society**
 - Establishment of the feudal system
 - Holy Roman Empire
 - Church, reform, investiture conflict
 - Christianity, Judaism, Islam
 - Anthropospheres, ways of life
- **Late Medieval Period: Crisis and change**
 - Struggle for power within the feudal system
 - 14th century crisis
 - Technological and social change
 - Rise of the house of Habsburg

Biology

- **Definitions:** cells – tissues – organs – organic systems – organism
- **Cells:** structure of a cell membrane, important organelles of a cell with their functions, differences between plant and animal cells;
- **Mitosis:** Importance of this process for a living organism; 4 phases;
- **DNA:** structure, replication of the DNA;
- **Bacteria, fungi:** metabolism and the importance of these organisms for biotechnology (such as production of yoghurt, bread, ..); special characteristics;
- **Metabolism of the human body:** nutrition, digestion, excretion;
- **Nutrients:** carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, water,... (Overview about the chemical structure and their functions)
- **Respiration:** comparison between human and animal; cellular respiration;
- **Circulation:** comparison between human and animal;
- **Excretion:** kidney (structure and function)
- **Plants:** tissues and organs of a typical plant; differences between autotrophic and heterotrophic metabolism; photosynthesis; metamorphosis; special ways of nutrition for plants;
- **Ecology:** changing of the climate, natural resources, increasing world population;

EDUCATIONAL TARGET:

- Students are informed about the basic module of every living organism – the cell. They should develop an understanding for the coherency between structure and function.
- They also should gain an overview of the differences between pro- and eukaryotic organisms with the help of special examples.
- Within ecology students learn to understand the problems of decreasing resources for the increasing world population.

Geography

A limited social, economic and ecologic world

Population and Society

- density and distribution
- growth and structure
- the demographic transition model
- migration (migrants, immigrants, emigrants, refugees)
- causes and effects of migration
- types of migration

Resources and Regional Conflicts

- Environmental resources conflict
- distribution and use of natural resources (regional examples)
- non-renewable resources – renewable resources
- conflicts based on exploitation
- regional conflicts, political interests
- natural phenomena/natural disasters and their effects and consequences on different regions

Economic needs

- markets: supply, demand, prices
- distribution of goods
- economic differences in distribution and availability of production factors (soil, labour, capital, and human resources)
- political and regional consequences

Equality and Diversity in Europe

Structure of Europe

- different concepts of structuring (cultural, political, economical, natural)
- European integration processes (effects and consequences)

Change in production places and areas (socioeconomic difficulties)

- agriculture (dependence on nature/environment)

- nature vs. development of tourism

Convergences and divergences of European societies

- Development of European society
- Realising own future plans
- Immigration

Religion (Roman Catholic)

WONDERS IN THE BIBLE AND TODAY

- Cure of paralytic (Mk 2, 1-12)
- Blind people and Jesus Christ
- Louis Braille and his blindness
- Braille and the development of writings

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Biblical origin of human rights
- Man made in the image and likeness of God
- The UNO clarification of human rights
- Differences between rights and privileges

THE SACRAMENTS

- Signs and symbols
- The seven sacraments
- Confirmation
- Fruits of the holy spirit

THE HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE CHURCH

- Vatican (Population of people, Workers and business)
- As the seat of the church's administration
- Pope Benedict XVI and "his Vatican".
- Other offices in the church

SEARCHING FOR MEANING IN LIFE

- Film: *Ich war das perfekte Kind*
- Various opinions about the aims of this life
- Search for happiness and meaning in life

WORLD RELIGIONS

- Christianity
- Islam

- Jewish religion

LENT

- What is conscience?
- Various explanations of the term conscience
- Conscience, sin and repentance
- The passion of Jesus Christ

RELIGION

- Understanding the phenomenon – Religion
- Various faces of Religion
- Functions of Religion
- Registered Religions in Austria

CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CHURCH

- 2000 years
- Architectural structures in the church
- Images of Jesus Christ
- In the past, it was different

MY QUESTIONS AND MY SEARCH

- Jacob fought with God
- God, near and distant
- God's perpetual presence among us

I.T.

- **Basics of text processing**
- **Basics of spreadsheet processing**
- **Presentation and presentation techniques**
- **Basics of web programming**
- **Data bases and data models**

Art

Design:

- Graphic design (basics, examples, practical works)
- Logo design (basics, examples, creating an own logo)
- Type art (basics, examples, working with different kinds of types, using type art for creating a picture, creating a new font, letters become sculptures)

Drawing:

- Basics and possibilities regarding the use of pencils and graphical pens
- Creating of shadows and grayscales using pencils and graphical pens
- 3D figures and shapes,
- Study of nature

Architecture:

- Basics, examples and possibilities of building houses and the main periods of art history
- Examples of architecture in the 20th century regarding the subject field of „social housing“ and „public buildings“,
- Practical works of planning

Art-history:

- Study of nature (examples and different kinds of possibilities in the history),
- Life and work of an artist in the baroque-age on the example of Jan Vermeer,
- The „three main colors“ (red, blue, yellow) and their meaning in the art-history (examples),
- Optical illusions,
- Film history (the film in the age of expressionism)

Music**Introduction to musical styles**

- History of rap
- Hip-hop styles

Traditional Austrian songs**Basic exercises for the human voice****Reading notes in various clefs**

- Depicting melodies through notes

Project Haydn

- Chronological overview of musical history
- Biography and his time
- Symphony No. 94 – ‚Surprise Symphony‘

Appreciation of contemporary music**Basic musical theory**

- Major scales
- Minor scales

- Intervals

Sound and function of instruments

- Musical instruments
- Historical overview: orchestra instruments

Basic musical theory

- Circle of Fifths

Christmas songs of different cultural backgrounds

Traditional Viennese songs

Franz Schubert: biography and his time

- Chronological overview of musical history
- Selection of songs by Franz Schubert; Scoring of poems
- Introduction to Jazz

Introduction to Jazz

Transforming rhythm into physical movement – dance

- Learning a ‚Schuhplattler‘

Introduction to gospel music

- Singing of chorals

Combining language, rhythm, sound and movement

- Dancing: Historical development