

# C-KNOWLEDGE

## 1. Lists of descriptors of resources

### Language (Sections I – VII)

#### Section I. Language as a semiological system

<b>K-1</b> ++1	<b>Knows some of the principles of how languages work</b>
<b>K-1.1</b> ++	<b>Knows that language is / languages are composed of signs which form a (semiological) system</b>
<b>K-1.2</b> ++	<b>Knows that the relationship °between words and their referent, &lt;the reality which they designate&gt; / between the *signifier* &lt;the word, the structure, the intonation ...&gt; and the meaning° is <i>a priori</i> an arbitrary one</b>
K-1.2.1 ++	Knows that even cases of onomatopoeia, where a link does exist between word and referent, retain a degree of arbitrariness and vary from one language to another
K-1.2.2 ++	Knows that two words which may °have the same form / look alike° in different languages do not automatically mean the same
K-1.2.3 +++	Knows that grammatical categories are not “the” replica of reality but one way of organising this in language
K-1.2.3.1 ++	Knows that grammatical gender and sexual gender are not the same thing
<b>K-1.3</b> ++	<b>Knows that the arbitrary link °between the word and the referent / between the signifier and the meaning° is established, most often implicitly, as a convention within the linguistic community</b>
K-1.3.1 ++	Knows that within the same linguistic community, individuals give approximately the same meaning to the same signifiers
<b>K-1.4</b> +	<b>Knows that languages work in accordance with °rules / norms°</b>
K-1.4.1 ++	Knows that these °rules / norms° may vary in the °strictness / flexibility° of their application and that they may sometimes be intentionally broken because the speaker wishes to transmit an implicit content
K-1.4.2 +	Knows that these °rules / norms° may evolve in time and across physical distances
<b>K-1.5</b> ++	<b>Knows that there are always variations within what one may consider to be the same language</b>
<b>K-1.6</b>	<b>Knows that a language functions differently in its spoken and written forms</b>

<sup>1</sup> Resorting to pluralistic approaches is: + = useful; ++ = important; +++ necessary in order to develop this resource

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<b>K-1.7</b> +	<b>Possesses knowledge of a linguistic nature about a particular language (/the mother tongue / the language of schooling / foreign languages/...)</b>
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## Section II Language and society

<b>K-2</b> ++	<b>Knows the role °of society in the way languages work / the role of language in the way society works°</b>
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<b>K-2.1</b> ++	<b>Has knowledge about synchronic variations in languages {regional, social, generational, professional, specific-public related (international English, “foreigner talk”, motherese ...) ...}</b>
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K-2.1.1 ++	Knows that each one of these variations can be legitimate in certain contexts and under certain conditions
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K-2.1.2 ++	Knows that one must keep in mind the sociocultural characteristics of speakers using these variations in order to interpret them
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K-2.1.3 ++	Knows some categories of languages with regard to their status in society (/official language / regional language / slang / ...)
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<b>K-2.2</b> ++	<b>Knows that each individual belongs to at least one linguistic community and that many persons belong to more than one linguistic community</b>
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<b>K-2.3</b> ++	<b>Knows that identity is °constructed / defined° in interaction with “the other” during the process of communication</b>
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<b>K-2.4</b> ++	<b>Knows that the language one uses contributes, along with other phenomena, to one’s identity</b>
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<b>K-2.5</b> ++	<b>Knows some of the characteristics of one’s own linguistic °situation / environment°</b>
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K-2.5.1 ++	Has knowledge about the sociolinguistic diversity of own environment
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K-2.5.2 +++	Knows the role played by different languages in one’s environment (/everyday_language / language of schooling / familiar language / ...)
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K-2.5.3 ++	Knows that one’s own linguistic identity may be complex (due to personal, familial, national history ...)
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K-2.5.3.1 ++	Knows the determining components of one’s own linguistic identity
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<b>K-2.6</b> ++	<b>Has knowledge about historical facts (linked to relations between °nations / people°, migrations ...) which °have influenced / influence° the origins or the evolution of some languages</b>
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<b>K-2.7</b> ++	<b>Knows that in mastering knowledge about languages, one also acquires °historical / geographic° knowledge</b>
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### Section III. Verbal and non-verbal communication

<b>K-3</b> ++	<b>Knows some of the principles of how communication functions</b>
<b>K-3.1</b> ++	<b>Knows that apart from linguistic communication, there are other forms of communication [that linguistic communication is but one of the possible forms communication can take]</b>
K-3.1.1 ++	Knows some examples of animal communication
K-3.1.2 ++	Knows some examples of human non-linguistic communication (sign language, braille, gestures ...)
<b>K-3.2</b> ++	<b>Possesses knowledge about one's own communicative repertoire {languages and varieties, discursive genres, forms of communication ...}</b>
<b>K-3.3</b> +	<b>Knows that one must adapt one's own communicative repertoire to the social and cultural context within which communication is taking place</b>
<b>K-3.4</b> ++	<b>Knows that culture and identity influence communicative interactions</b>
K-3.4.1 ++	Knows that both actions / behaviours and the way they are °interpreted / evaluated° are linked to cultural references
K-3.4.2 +++	Has knowledge of how cultures structure different roles in social interaction
<b>K-3.5</b> ++	<b>Knows that one's communicative competence originates from (usually implicit) knowledge of a linguistic, cultural and social nature</b>
K-3.5.1 ++	Knows that in order to communicate, one has at his / her disposal implicit and explicit information / knowledge and knows that others have information / knowledge of the same order
K-3.5.2 ++	Is aware of some of the aspects of the implicit knowledge upon which one's own ability to communicate depends
<b>K-3.6</b> ++	<b>Knows that in view of his / her plurilingual and pluricultural competence, a person who speaks a foreign language possesses a particular status in communication (a special status in communication)</b>
K-3.6.1 ++	Knows that a person who possesses partial knowledge of a foreign language may have difficulty in communication and that he °may need to / should° be helped to ensure better communication
K-3.6.2 +	Knows that a person possessing knowledge about at least another °language / culture°, may play the role of mediation towards that other °language / culture°

## Section IV. Evolution of languages

<b>K-4</b> +++	<b>Knows that languages are continuously evolving</b>
<b>K-4.1</b> +++	<b>Knows that languages are linked between themselves by so-called “kinship” relationships / knows that languages belong to families</b>
K-4.1.1 +++	Knows about some families of languages and of some languages which make up these families

<b>K-4.2</b> ++	<b>Knows about the phenomenon of “loaning” from one language to another</b>
K-4.2.1 ++	Knows about the conditions which bring about linguistic “loans” {situations of contact, °lexical / terminological° needs linked to new °products / technologies°, swings of style ...}
K-4.2.2 ++	Knows what differentiates a linguistic “loan” from linguistic “kinship”
K-4.2.3 +++	Knows that certain “loans” have spread across a number of languages (taxi, computer, hotel, ...)

<b>K-4.3</b> ++	<b>Possesses knowledge about the history of languages (/the origin of some languages / some lexical and phonological evolutions / ...)</b>
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## Section V. Multiplicity, diversity, multilingualism and plurilingualism

<b>K-5</b> +++	<b>Has some knowledge about °language diversity / multilingualism / plurilingualism°</b>
<b>K-5.1</b> +++	<b>Knows that there are very many languages in the world</b>

<b>K-5.2</b> +++	<b>Knows that there are many different kinds of sounds used in languages {phonemes, rhythmic patterns ...}</b>
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<b>K-5.3</b> +++	<b>Knows that there are many different kinds of script</b>
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<b>K-5.4</b> +++	<b>Knows that °multilingual / plurilingual° situations vary according to °countries / regions° {°number / status° of languages, attitudes towards languages ...}</b>
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<b>K-5.5</b> +++	<b>Knows that °multilingual / plurilingual° situations are likely / liable to evolve</b>
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<b>K-5.6</b> +++	<b>Knows that sociolinguistic situations can be complex</b>
K-5.6.1 ++	Knows that one must not confuse country with language
K-5.6.1.1 ++	Knows that there are often °several languages used in one country / one same language used in several countries°

K-5.6.1.2 ++	Knows that often the borders between languages and countries do not coincide precisely
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<b>K-5.7</b> +++	<b>Is aware of the existence of situations of °multilingualism / plurilingualism° in one’s own environment and in other places, near or far</b>
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## Section VI. Similarities and differences between languages

<b>K-6</b> +++	<b>Knows that there are similarities and differences between languages / linguistic variations<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>K-6.1</b> ++	<b>Knows that each language has its own system</b>
K-6.1.1 +++	Knows that the system which makes up one’s own language is only one possibility among others

<b>K-6.2</b> +++	<b>Knows that each language has its own, partly specific, way of °perceiving / organising ° reality</b>
K-6.2.1 ++	Knows that the particular way in which each language °expresses / “organises”° the world is influenced by culture
K-6.2.2 ++	Knows therefore that in translating from one language to another there is rarely a word for word solution, a simple exchange of labels, but that one should see the process within the context of a different °perception / organisation of reality°

<b>K-6.3</b> +++	<b>Knows that categories used to describe the workings of a language (/the mother tongue / the language of education/) may not necessarily exist in others {number, gender, the article ...}</b>
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<b>K-6.4</b> +++	<b>Knows that even when these categories can be found in another language, they are not necessarily organised in the same way</b>
K-6.4.1 ++	Knows that the number of elements which make up a category may vary from one language to another { masculine and feminine / masculine, feminine, neuter ... }
K-6.4.2 ++	Knows that the gender of the same word may vary from one language to another

<b>K-6.5</b> +++	<b>Knows that each language has its own phonetic / phonological system</b>
K-6.5.1 ++	Knows that the °sounds / sound system° of other languages may be different to varying degrees from one’s own language(s)
K-6.5.2 ++	Knows that other languages may possess sounds which the untrained ear may not even perceive, but which permit the users of those languages to distinguish one word from another / words from others
K-6.5.3 ++	Knows that different languages °may resemble each other / may vary° in their prosody (/rhythm / accentuation / intonation/)

<sup>2</sup> The word “language” refers to all linguistic variations, irrespective of their social status.

<b>K-6.6</b> ++	<b>Knows that there is no word for word equivalence from one language to another</b>
K-6.6.1 ++	Knows that languages may use a different number of words to express the same thing
K-6.6.2 ++	Knows that what one language may express with one word may be expressed by two or more words in another language
K-6.6.3 ++	Knows that certain aspects of reality may be expressed in words in one language, but not in others

<b>K-6.7</b> ++	<b>Knows that words may be constructed differently in different languages</b>
K-6.7.1 +++	Knows that languages may use different ways to indicate °categories / relations° {agreement / plural / possession ...}
K-6.7.2 ++	Knows that the order in which elements making up a single word are placed may differ from one language to another
K-6.7.3 ++	Knows that what one language expresses through the use of a compound word may correspond to the use of a group of words in another language

<b>K-6.8</b> ++	<b>Knows that the organisation of an utterance may vary from one language to another</b>
K-6.8.1 ++	Knows that the order of words may differ from one language to another
K-6.8.2 +++	Knows that the relationships between the elements of an utterance (/ groups of words / words /) may be expressed differently from one language to another {through the word order, through endings, through prepositions / postpositions ...}

<b>K-6.9</b> +++	<b>Knows that systems of script may function in different ways</b>
K-6.9.1 ++	Is aware of the existence of different forms of script {phonograms, ideograms, pictograms}
K-6.9.2 ++	Knows that the number of units used in writing may be very different from one language to another
K-6.9.3 ++	Knows that similar sounds may be expressed in completely different ways in different languages
K-6.9.4 ++	Knows that the correspondence established between graphemes and phonemes in alphabetic systems is specific to each language

<b>K-6.10</b> ++	<b>Knows that there are similarities and differences between °verbal / non-verbal° communication systems from one language to another</b>
K-6.10.1 ++	Knows that there are differences in the °verbal / non-verbal° ways in which feelings are expressed in different languages
K-6.10.1.1 ++	Is familiar with some differences in the way feelings are expressed in some languages
K-6.10.2 ++	Knows that some language functions (/the rituals of greeting / formulae of politeness /...) which may seem to be the same may not necessarily function the same way from one language to another

K-6.10.3 ++	Knows that the rules of conversation [relating to the way one addresses others] may vary from one language to another {Who may take the initiative? Who may speak to whom? Who is addressed in formal manner or in familiar terms as in <tu / vous> ?}
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## Section VII. Language and acquisition / learning

<b>K-7</b> ++	<b>Knows how one °acquires / learns° a language</b>
<b>K-7.1</b> +	<b>Knows some of the basic principles which underly the process of learning to speak a language</b>
K-7.1.1 +	Knows that learning a language is a long and arduous process
K-7.1.2 +	Knows that it is normal to commit errors when one has not yet mastered a language
K-7.1.3 +	Knows that certain behaviours can help the learner, but that incessant correction or ridicule can in the same way “block” the process
K-7.1.4 +	Knows °that one never completely knows a language / that there are always things one does not know / that there is always room for improvement°
<b>K-7.2</b> +++	<b>Knows that one can rely on the (structural / discursive / pragmatic) similarities between languages in order to learn languages</b>
<b>K-7.3</b> +++	<b>Knows that one can learn better if one has a positive attitude towards linguistic differences</b>
<b>K-7.4</b> ++	<b>Knows that the way one °sees / perceives° a language influences the learning of that language</b>
<b>K-7.5</b> ++	<b>Knows that there are different strategies for learning languages and that the different strategies are not equally relevant in view of the learning objectives of the learner</b>
K-7.5.1 ++	Knows about different strategies and their relevance {listening and repeating, copying out several times, translating, attempting to construct utterances ...}
<b>K-7.6</b> ++	<b>Knows that it is useful to be well aware of learning strategies one uses in order to be able to adapt them to one’s specific objectives</b>

## Culture (sections VIII – XV)

### Section VIII. Cultures : general characteristics

<b>K-8</b> +++	<b>Possesses knowledge about °what cultures are / how they work°</b>
<b>K-8.1</b> +	<b>Knows that a culture is a grouping of °practices / representations / values° of all kinds shared (at least partially) by its members</b>
<b>K-8.2</b> +	<b>Knows that a number of cultures, more or less different, exist</b>
<b>K-8.3</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultural systems °are complex / manifest themselves in different domains {social interaction, the relationship with the environment, knowledge of reality, language, table manners, ...}°</b>
<b>K-8.4</b> +++	<b>Knows that the members of each culture define (partially) specific °rules / norms / values° about °social practices / behaviours°</b>
<b>K-8.4.1</b> ++	Knows some °rules / norms / values° relative to social practices in certain domains in other cultures {greetings, everyday needs, sexuality, death, etc.}
<b>K-8.4.2</b> +++	Knows that some of these norms may constitute taboos
<b>K-8.4.3</b> ++	Knows that these °rules / norms / values° may be more or less °rigid / flexible°
<b>K-8.4.4</b> ++	Knows that these °rules / norms / values° may evolve in time and space
<b>K-8.5</b> ++	<b>Knows that certain social practices in each culture may be arbitrary {rites, language<sup>3</sup>, table manners, etc.}</b>
<b>K-8.6</b> +++	<b>Knows that each culture °determines / organises° at least partly the °perception / view of the world / way of thinking° of its members</b>
<b>K-8.6.1</b> +++	Knows that °facts / behaviours / speech° may be °perceived / understood° differently by members of different cultures
<b>K-8.6.2</b> ++	Is familiar with some schemes of interpretation specific to certain cultures as far as knowledge of the world is concerned {numbering, methods of measurement, ways of telling time, etc.}
<b>K-8.7</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultures influence °behaviours / social practices / personal evaluations° (°of oneself / of others°)</b>
<b>K-8.7.1</b> ++	Is familiar with some °social practices / customs° from different cultures



K-8.7.1.1 +++	Is familiar with some °social practices / customs° from neighbouring cultures
K-8.7.2 +++	Is familiar with some specificities of one's own culture in relation to certain °social practices / customs° from other cultures

## Section IX. Cultural and social diversity

<b>K-9</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultural diversity and social diversity are closely linked</b>
<b>K-9.1</b> +++	<b>Knows that a culture is always complex and is itself made up of (more or less) different and °conflictual / convergent° subcultures</b>
<b>K-9.2</b> +++	<b>Knows that within a culture there exist subcultures corresponding to °regional / generational° groupings</b>
K-9.2.1 +++	Knows some examples of the variation of cultural practices according to °social / regional / generational° groupings
K-9.2.2 +++	Knows (in one's own culture or in other cultures) some norms related to social practices and which are specific to certain °social / regional / generational° groupings
<b>K-9.3</b> ++	<b>Knows that every person forms part of at least one cultural community and that many persons form part of more than one cultural community</b>
<b>K-9.4</b> ++	<b>Knows some characteristics of °one's own situation / cultural environment°</b>
K-9.4.1 +++	Knows (at least to some extent) which culture(s) one lives in

## Section X. Cultures and intercultural relations

<b>K-10</b> ++	<b>Knows the role of culture in intercultural relations and communication</b>
<b>K-10.1</b> +++	<b>Knows that °customs / norms / values° specific to each culture make °behaviour / personal decisions° complex within a context of cultural diversity</b>
<b>K-10.2</b> ++	<b>Knows that culture and identity influence communicative interactions</b>
K-10.2.1 ++	Knows that °behaviours / words° and the ways in which they are °interpreted / evaluated° are linked to cultural references
K-10.2.2 +++	Is aware of how cultures structure roles in social interactions
<b>K-10.3</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultural differences may underly °verbal / non verbal° °communication / interaction°</b>
K-10.3.1 ++	Knows that difficulties in communication caused by cultural differences may result in °cultural shock / cultural fatigue°
<b>K-10.4</b> +++	<b>Knows that intercultural relations and communication are influenced by °knowledge / representations° one has of other cultures and those that others have of one's own culture</b>
K-10.4.1 ++	Knows that knowledge one has of cultures often includes stereotypes <a simplified and sometimes useful way of grasping one aspect of reality, liable to lead to oversimplification and generalisation>
K-10.4.2 +++	Knows some stereotypes of cultural origin which may affect intercultural relations and communication
K-10.4.3 ++	Is aware of the existence of cultural prejudice
K-10.4.3.1 ++	Knows some examples of °prejudice / misunderstandings° of cultural origin (especially in the case of the cultures of those communities whose language one is learning)
<b>K-10.5</b> +++	<b>Knows that the interpretation that others give to one's behaviour may be different from that which that same person himself / herself gives to that same behaviour</b>
K-10.5.1 +++	Knows that one's own cultural practices may be interpreted by others through the application of stereotypes
K-10.5.1.1 ++	Knows some stereotypes other cultures have about one's own culture
<b>K-10.6</b> ++	<b>Knows that the perception of one's own culture depends also on individual factors {previous experiences, traits of character ...}</b>
<b>K-10.7</b> +++	<b>Knows [is aware of] one's own reactions to (/ linguistic / language / cultural/ ) difference</b>

<b>K-10.8</b> ++	<b>Has cultural references which structure one's knowledge and perception of °the world / other cultures° as well as one's intercultural, social and communicative practices</b>
K-10.8.1 +++	Has knowledge about cultures °which are the object of formal learning / which belong to other learners in the class / which one finds in the immediate environment°
K-10.8.2 ++	Knows certain elements which are characteristic of one's own culture in comparison to other cultures ° which are the object of formal learning / which belong to other learners in the class / which one finds in the immediate environment°

<b>K-10.9</b> +++	<b>Knows strategies which one can use to resolve intercultural conflicts</b>
K-10.9.1 ++	Knows that the causes of misunderstanding must be °sought / clarified° in common

## Section XI. The evolution of cultures

<b>K-11</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultures are continuously evolving</b>
<b>K-11.1</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultural °practices / values° are created by and evolve under the influence of different factors (/ history / the environment / the actions of members of the community / ...)</b>
K-11.1.1 ++	Knows that the members of a cultural community °play / may play° an important part in the evolution of their culture
K-11.1.2 +	Knows that the environment often offers the opportunity for one °to understand / to explain° certain cultural °practices / values°
K-11.1.2.1 ++	Knows the role of institutions and politics in the evolution of cultures
K-11.1.3 ++	Knows that °history / geography° often offer one the opportunity °to understand / to explain° certain cultural °practices / values°
K-11.1.3.1 ++	Knows certain °historical facts (linked to relations between °races / nations°, to migrations ...) / geographical facts° which °have influenced / influence° the creation or evolution of certain cultures

<b>K-11.2</b> +	<b>Knows that certain cultures are linked by particular historical relationships (common origin, old contacts, etc.)</b>
K-11.2.1 +	Knows some major cultural areas (linked to history, religion, language, etc.)

<b>K-11.3</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultures continuously exchange elements between themselves</b>
K-11.3.1 +++	Knows that cultures can influence each other
K-11.3.2 ++	Knows some cultural elements which one's own culture has borrowed from others, as well as the history of these elements
K-11.3.3 ++	Knows some elements which one's own culture has given to other cultures

<b>K-11.4</b> ++	<b>Knows that cultural differences tend to dwindle under the influence of globalization</b>
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## Section XII. The diversity of cultures

<b>K-12</b> +++	<b>Knows several phenomena relative to the diversity of cultures</b>
<b>K-12.1</b> ++	<b>Knows that there is (still) a great multiplicity of cultures all over the world</b>
K-12.1.1 +	Knows that in connection with the diversity of cultures, there exists a great plurality of °practices / customs / habits°
K-12.1.2 +	Knows that in connection with the diversity of cultures, there exists a great plurality of °values / norms°

<b>K-12.2</b> ++	<b>Knows that it is often difficult to distinguish one culture from another</b>
K-12.2.1 ++	Knows that the borders between cultures are often °blurred / indeterminate / shifting°
K-12.2.2 +	Knows that it is difficult to °distinguish / “count” cultures

<b>K-12.3</b> +++	<b>Knows that one can find an extensive variety of situations of contacts between cultures</b>
K-12.3.1 ++	Knows that one must not confuse °culture and country / culture and language°

<b>K-12.4</b> +++	<b>Knows that different cultures are continuously in contact in our immediate environment</b>
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<b>K-12.5</b> +++	<b>Knows that the diversity of cultures does not imply °superiority / inferiority° of any one in relation to the others</b>
K-12.5.1 ++	Knows that relations between countries are often °unequal / hierarchised°
K-12.5.2 ++	Knows that hierarchies established arbitrarily between cultures change with time
K-12.5.3 +++	Knows that hierarchies established arbitrarily between cultures change according to °one’s point of view / the point of reference°
K-12.5.3.1 +	Knows that the graphical representation of the world is different according to the maps one is using

### Section XIII. Resemblances and differences between cultures

<b>K-13</b> +++	<b>Knows that resemblances and differences exist between (sub)cultures</b>
<b>K-13.1</b> +++	<b>Knows that each culture has (partially) its own way of functioning</b>
K-13.1.1 +++	Knows that the same act may have a different °meaning / value / function° according to different cultures

<b>K-13.2</b> +++	<b>Knows that there may be °resemblances / differences° between cultures</b>
K-13.2.1 ++	Knows some °resemblances / differences° between one's own culture and other cultures
K-13.2.2 ++	Knows some °resemblances / differences° between °social practices / customs / values / means of expression° between different cultures
K-13.2.3 ++	Knows some °resemblances / differences° between the cultures of different °social / generational / regional° groups
K-13.2.3.1 ++	Knows some °resemblances / differences° between the cultures of different (°social / generational / regional°) groups in one's immediate environment
K-13.2.4 ++	Knows some differences in °verbal / non verbal° expression of feelings (/ of emotions /...) in different cultures <sup>3</sup>
K-13.2.5 ++	Knows some differences in the °verbal / non verbal° expression of social relations in different cultures

### Section XIV. Culture, language and identity

<b>K-14</b> +++	<b>Knows that identity is constructed, amongst other things, in relation to one or more °linguistic / cultural° affiliations</b>
<b>K-14.1</b> +++	<b>Knows that identity is constructed on different levels {social, national, supranational ...}</b>
K-14.1.1 +	Knows that the similarities and the differences between European cultures are a constitutive element of European identity

<b>K-14.2</b> ++	<b>Knows that one always belongs to various (sub)cultures</b>
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<b>K-14.3</b> +++	<b>Knows that one can have a °multiple / plural / composite° identity</b>
K-14.3.1 ++	Knows that such an identity may be difficult to °assume / live° but that it may be lived in a perfectly harmonious way

<sup>3</sup> See K-6.10.1.1 above.

<b>K-14.4</b> ++	<b>Knows that °bi/pluricultural / bi/plurilingual° identities exist</b>
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<b>K-14.5</b> ++	<b>Knows of the existence of °°dangers of cultural °weakening / alienation° // possibilities of cultural enrichment°° which may come about as a result of contact with other (dominant) °languages / cultures°</b>
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<b>K-14.6</b> ++	<b>Knows that one’s own cultural identity may be complex (due to personal, family, national history ...)</b>
K-14.6.1 ++	Knows some major elements of one’s own cultural identity

## Section XV. Culture and cultural °acquisition / learning

<b>K-15</b> +++	<b>Knows how one °acquires / learns° a culture</b>
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<b>K-15.1</b> ++	<b>Knows that °belonging to a culture / acculturation° is the result of a long (largely implicit and subconscious) process of learning</b>
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<b>K-15.2</b> ++	<b>Knows that one can apprehend a new culture as long as one wants to and one accepts the values linked to that culture</b>
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<b>K-15.3</b> +++	<b>Knows that one is never obliged to adopt the °behaviours / values° of another culture</b>
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<b>K-15.4</b> ++	<b>Knows that it is normal to commit “errors” of °behaviour / interpretation of behaviours° when one does not sufficiently know a culture and that being aware of this opens the way to learning</b>
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