

Unit D — Playtime (Unité D — La récréation)

Overview

Unit D teaches vocabulary related to playtime. It's a fun unit that can be used to introduce French-speaking playtime games, such as "*Jacques a dit*". The song lesson involves a traditional French playtime song, which has actions to make it more engaging for pupils. Children will learn how to talk about their favourite playground games, and where they like to play. The unit ends with a story about a group of children and the games they play.

Useful Prior Knowledge	New Language Content
• "J'aime..." • Using "c'est" • "Qu'est-ce que c'est?" 	• Basic commands (imperatives) • Saying what's in the playground • How to say a variety of playground games • Using "j'aime" with another verb • Saying what and where they like to play

Target Learning Outcomes:

Writing: W2b, W2c, W2k(i)

Reading: R2g

Speaking: S1o, S2f, S2h

Listening: L2a

Expectations

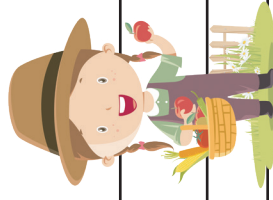
By the end of this unit:

All children will:	Most children will progress further and will:	Some children will progress even further and will:
• Recognise a familiar word in a spoken sentence, given a visual prompt. • Repeat and copy down a few short sentences about themselves. • Play a simple French playground game, when given visual or spoken prompts. • Repeat part of a simple French song. • Spell basic French words with some help. • Express an opinion with a simple phrase, given some assistance. • Follow some of a written text when listening to it read aloud.	• Pick out familiar words and phrases from a spoken sentence. • Say and write a few sentences about themselves in the first person from memory. • Prepare and present some basic instructions for a playground game. • Recite some verses of a song from memory. • Use knowledge of French phonics to spell some simple words correctly. • Express opinions using basic sentences. • Follow and understand the majority of a written text when listening to it read aloud.	• Understand the majority of a spoken sentence with familiar vocabulary. • Say and write several sentences about themselves with little help. • Be able to deliver some instructions for a playground game from memory. • Recite all of a simple French song from memory. • Use an increasing knowledge of French phonics to spell more words correctly. • Express opinions confidently using full sentences. • Follow all of a written text when it is read aloud.

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Weekly Plan

- The first column lists the **language content** of the lesson.
- The second column identifies '**Key Activities**' for your main lesson — these activities focus on developing the key skills needed to fulfil the unit's target learning outcomes. They include teaching activities and games from the Lesson Packs, activities based on printable resources and physical classroom activities.
- The '**Lesson Notes**' column contains useful notes on any tricky grammar issues in the lesson.
- The last column suggests '**Additional Activities**' that you might want to try — either in your main lesson or at other times during the week. These activities may take children beyond the target learning outcomes for the unit.
- In the Lesson Pack, you'll also find **printable word lists** for each lesson and transcripts of the **song lyrics** and **story texts**.



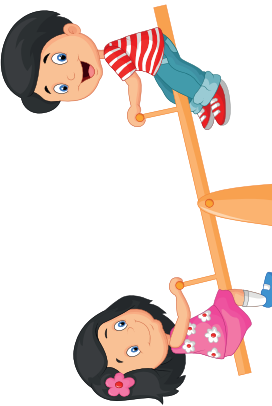
Lesson Pack 1: The farmer in his meadow Leçon 1: Le fermier dans son pré			
WEEK 1	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
	Vocabulary: <i>le fermier</i> the farmer <i>le pré</i> the meadow <i>la femme</i> the wife <i>l'enfant (m)</i> the child <i>le chien</i> the dog <i>le chat</i> the cat <i>la souris</i> the mouse <i>le fromage</i> the cheese Question and Answer: <i>Qui est dans le pré?</i> Who is in the meadow? <i>...est dans le pré.</i> ...is in the meadow.	Lesson: Vocab Lesson: True or False? Lesson: Question and Answer Lesson: Song: 'Le fermier dans son pré' Classroom Activity: Sing the song several times as a class, then try singing or saying it with the lyrics and vocals turned off to see how much children remember. Printable: Worksheet	This well-known nursery rhyme is sung in many different languages around the world. "Qui" ("who") is a common question word. "Est" ("is") comes from "être" ("to be") which is an irregular verb.
			Additional Activities Printable: Flashcards Classroom Activity: There are actions to this song that the children may already know from singing the English version. Get the children to stand in a circle holding hands. They select "<i>un fermier</i>" who stands in the middle of the circle. They then move around him singing the song. When they sing about "<i>la femme</i>" the farmer chooses another child to be the "wife" and to join them in the middle. The song continues with the last child chosen selecting the character from the next verse. The child who plays "<i>le fromage</i>" is the farmer in the next round.

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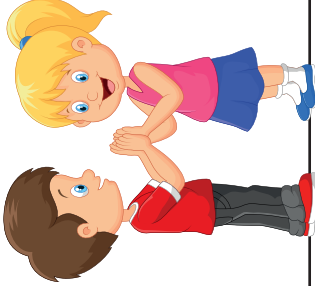
Lesson Pack 2: Simon says... Leçon 2: Jacques a dit...			
WEEK 2	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>Sautez</i> jump <i>Touchez le nez!</i> touch your nose! <i>Touchez la tête!</i> touch your head! <i>Dites 'bonjour'!</i> say 'hello'! <i>Dites 'au revoir'!</i> say 'goodbye'! <i>Frappez dans les mains!</i> clap your hands <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Qu'est-ce que Jacques a dit?</i> What did Jacques say? Various responses...	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Find It! <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the pupils to prepare a script for a game of "<i>Jacques a dit</i>" ("Simon says") using the instructions they've learnt in this Lesson Pack, e.g. "<i>Sautez!</i>" ("Jump!"). Get pupils to take turns leading the game using the scripts they've prepared. <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	The more actions the pupils learn, the longer you can make the game. - The verbs in this Lesson Pack are in a different format — they mostly end in "<i>-ez</i>" or "<i>-es</i>". This is because they are in the imperative — they're commands. - The question "<i>Qu'est-ce que Jacques a dit?</i>" is in the perfect (past) tense. It translates literally as "What has Jacques said?".	<u>Printable:</u> Flashcards <u>Classroom Activity:</u> You could introduce some additional commands to the game of "<i>Jacques a dit</i>", e.g. "<i>Dancez!</i>" ("Dance!"), "<i>Criez!</i>" ("Shout!") or "<i>Touchez</i>" ("Touch") plus body parts from Unit Core 3, Lesson Pack 2.



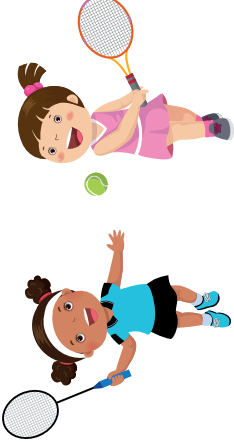
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Lesson Pack 3: I play... Leçon 3: Je joue...			
WEEK 3	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>un ballon</i> a ball <i>une corde à sauter</i> a skipping rope <i>un vélo</i> a bicycle <i>une trottinette</i> a scooter <i>une balançoire</i> a swing <i>un toboggan</i> a slide <i>une bascule</i> a seesaw <i>un tourniquet</i> a roundabout <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i> What is it? <i>C'est...</i> It's...	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Spell It! <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer <u>Phonics Lesson:</u> Look at the 'Tricky Sounds and Similar Sounds' PowerPoint from the Phonics Lesson Pack, as "<i>ballon</i>" ("ball") and "<i>toboggan</i>" ("slide") are words with similar sounding phonemes — "an" and "on". <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	<u>Un ballon</u> ("a ball") is a large ball, like a football or beach ball. For a smaller ball, like a tennis or cricket ball, use "<i>une balle</i>". <i>"Qu'est-ce que...?"</i> is like "What...?" in English. 	<u>Printable: Flashcards</u> <u>Classroom Activity:</u> If you have any of the items in your school playground that are in this Lesson Pack's vocabulary, take pupils outside, point at an item, ask them "<i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i>" ("What is it?") and get them to say the correct word in French. <u>Classroom Activity:</u> As a class, write a wish-list of items they'd like in their playground. Start the list with "<i>Dans la cour, je voudrais...</i>" ("In the playground, I would like...") and then get pupils to write down what they would like in bullet points.

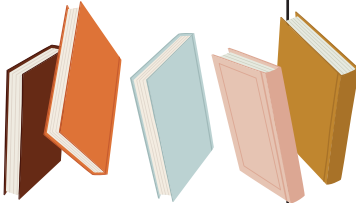
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WEEK 4		Lesson Pack 4: In the playground Leçon 4: Dans la cour	
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>jouer à chat</i> to play tag <i>jouer au foot</i> to play football <i>jouer à la balle</i> to play catch <i>jouer à la thèque</i> to play rounders <i>sauter à la corde</i> to skip <i>faire la course</i> to race <i>jouer à cache-cache</i> to play hide-and-seek <i>jouer aux jeux de mains</i> to play clapping games	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> True or False? <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask pupils to write a letter to a French pen pal. Ask pupils to introduce themselves, say how old they are and then something that they like to do in the playground. Encourage the children to write as much as possible from memory. <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	- The verbs, e.g. "<i>jouer</i>" ("to play"), in all the phrases are in the infinitive. That means it's the complete form of the verb. - To have a conversation, pupils just need to add the phrases from the vocabulary after "<i>j'aime</i>" ("I like"). If you put a verb after "<i>j'aime</i>", it needs to be in the infinitive. 	<u>Printable: Flashcards</u> <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Using the internet*, find a clip of children playing a French clapping game — "<i>une motocyclette</i>" is a good choice as it encourages children to practise saying the alphabet in French. Teach your class to play the game using the video clip and a copy of the words. * When using websites featuring suggested videos to play in a classroom or similar setting you should disable the auto-play feature to avoid other videos playing after the one you play finishes. CGP+ does not accept any responsibility for the contents of linked websites.
<u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Quelle heure est-il?</i> What time is it? <i>Il est...</i> It's...			

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WEEK 5		Lesson Pack 5: What do you like to play? Leçon 5: À quoi tu aimes jouer?	
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>les jeux d'équipe</i> team games <i>les jeux de société</i> board games <i>les jeux vidéo</i> video games <i>dans le pré</i> in the meadow <i>à l'intérieur</i> inside <i>dehors</i> outside <i>dans la cour</i> in the playground <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>À quoi tu aimes jouer?</i> What do you like to play? <i>Où tu aimes jouer?</i> Where do you like to play? <i>J'aime jouer...</i> I like to play...	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> True or False? <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer Get pupils to practise these questions and answers in pairs, making sure that they answer in full sentences. <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet 	- The vocabulary items are split into two types of word — there are nouns and prepositional phrases (e.g. “in the playground”). Ensure that pupils don’t get confused and use the prepositional phrases as nouns, or vice versa. “<i>Les jeux</i>” (“the games”) is the plural of “<i>le jeu</i>” (“the game”). - When making sentences with the nouns from the vocabulary, the article has to be modified. In order to say “I like to play...” in French, you use “<i>à</i>” — “<i>j’aime jouer à...</i>”. When “<i>à</i>” is written next to “<i>le</i>”, it becomes “<i>au</i>”, and “<i>les</i>” becomes “<i>aux</i>”.	<u>Printable:</u> Flashcards <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Get pupils to stand in a circle. Throw a ball to one child and ask them “<i>À quoi tu aimes jouer?</i>” (“What do you like to play?”). After responding to your question they ask the same question to another player and pass them the ball at the same time.

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Lesson Pack 6: Luc the dreamer Leçon 6: Luc le rêveur				
WEEK 6	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
 WHOLE UNIT ACTIVITIES	<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>un garçon</i> a boy <i>ce soir</i> tonight <i>occupé</i> busy <i>ennuyeux</i> boring <i>écrire</i> to write	<u>Revision Activity:</u> The story in this Lesson Pack includes a selection of the activities covered in Lesson Packs 4 and 5. Combine the printable flashcards from both of these lessons to see how many activities your class can remember — you don't have to just use the ones that feature in this story. <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Story: 'Luc le rêveur' <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet and Story Quiz <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Give your class copies of the printable Story Text in French and get them to follow along with the story as it is read aloud.	"Occupé" ("busy") is the masculine form of the adjective. To make it agree with a feminine singular noun, it's "occupée". To agree with a masculine plural noun, it is "occupés". To make it agree with a feminine plural noun, it's "occupées". "Ennuyeux" ("boring") is the masculine form of the adjective — for both singular and plural nouns. It's an irregular adjective, so when you're using it to describe a feminine singular noun, it changes to "ennuyeuse". To make it agree with a feminine plural noun, it needs to change to "ennuyeuses". "Écrire" ("to write") is the infinitive form of the verb. "Ce soir" literally means "this night" — that's why it's two words in French. "Veux" comes from the irregular verb "vouloir" ("to want").	<u>Printable:</u> Flashcards <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask pupils to act out the story in small groups.
	This French playground game is called "Les poissons-pêcheurs" ("The Fish-Fishermen"). Take the children outside and split them into two teams — "poissons" and "pêcheurs". The "pêcheurs" stand in a circle linking hands in the air, and the "poissons" 'swim' in and out of the circle, passing underneath their hands. Before starting the round, the "pêcheurs" secretly choose a number. As the "poissons" pass in and out of the circle, the "pêcheurs" count (in French). When they reach the number that they have decided on, they lower their hands to trap the "poissons" inside the circle. When a "poisson" is caught they become a "pêcheur" and the game continues with a new number chosen.			