

Unit F — My Town (Unité F — Ma ville)

Overview

This unit is about what you can see in your town. It covers some common town buildings as well as directions and some handy shopping vocabulary. They will learn how to ask for items in French and how to ask how much something costs. The unit ends with a story about a shopping trip which ties together some of the vocabulary from throughout the unit.

Useful Prior Knowledge	New Language Content
• Familiarity with the euro symbol (€) • Numbers • Familiarity with money in English • "Il y a..." • Confidence with giving directions in English	• Asking how much something costs and saying prices • Talking about what is in their town • Giving directions • Saying names of shops • Saying the names of items you might buy in a shop

Target Learning Outcomes:

Listening: L1a(ii) **Speaking:** S2f, S2k(i) **Reading:** R2h, R2p **Writing:** W2j(ii), W2k(iii)

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:
• Understand simple directions when prompted with images or gestures. • Say and write something about where they live, with help. • Understand simple prices when given visual prompts. • Read along with a story as it is read out in class. • Play French word games, including forming simple sentences with verbal prompts.	• Understand and be able to give simple directions to town buildings. • Say and write from memory a few sentences about where they live. • Be able to recognise some French prices with minimal aid. • Read part of a story aloud to the class, with some support. • Play French word games with increasing levels of accuracy, including completing and reordering sentences correctly.	• Be confident at giving directions from memory. • Use full sentences from memory to describe their town and its buildings in spoken and written French. • Talk about how much things cost using full sentences. • Read all of a French story aloud to the class, with accurate pronunciation. • Confidently play and complete French word games.

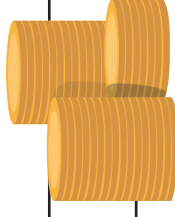


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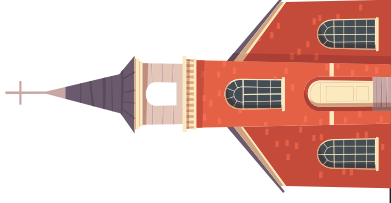
Weekly Plan

- 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: How much does it cost? Leçon 1: Ça coûte combien?			
WEEK 1	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
	Vocabulary: <i>un euro</i> one euro <i>un euro vingt</i> one euro twenty <i>deux euros</i> two euros <i>deux euros cinquante</i> two euros fifty <i>cinquante centimes</i> fifty cents <i>trop cher</i> too expensive <i>très bien</i> very good Question and Answer: <i>Ça coûte combien?</i> How much does it cost? <i>Ça coûte...</i> It costs...	• <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab • <u>Lesson:</u> True or False? • <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer • <u>Lesson:</u> Song: '<i>Ça coûte combien, Madame?</i>' • <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	This song will help children become familiar with asking how much something costs and talking about prices. • "ç" makes an "s" sound. • "<i>Madame</i>" begins with a capital letter in French, but "<i>madam</i>" is not capitalised in English.
			Additional Activities • <u>Printable:</u> Flashcards • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the children to prepare a short role-play in pairs — one of them can be a shopkeeper and the other can be a customer asking for the price of things. • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Encourage the children to make up their own actions to go with the song. • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Get your children to work in pairs, and give them some strips of paper which have sentences from the Lesson Packs on them. Ask pupils to put the pieces of paper in a sensible order to make a conversation.



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WEEK 2	Lesson Pack 2: In your town Leçon 2: Dans ta ville		
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>des magasins (m)</i> some shops <i>une église</i> a church <i>un supermarché</i> a supermarket <i>un centre de loisirs</i> a leisure centre <i>un théâtre</i> a theatre <i>une gare</i> a train station <i>une rivière</i> a river <i>un jardin public</i> a public garden <i>un musée</i> a museum <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?</i> What is there in your town? <i>Il y a...</i> There is... / There are...	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer <u>Lesson:</u> Spell It! <u>Classroom Activity:</u> In pairs, get one child to ask "<i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?</i>" ("What is there in your town?"). The other child should respond with "<i>Il y a...</i>" ("There's..."). Get each pair to swap so that both pupils get a chance to talk about their town. Encourage pupils to write down their answers to practise their French writing skills. <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	- Remember, "<i>th</i>" is pronounced "t" in French — ask your class to listen extra carefully to the recording of "<i>un théâtre</i>". - It's "<i>un magasin</i>" — it's a masculine word. "<i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a...</i>?" means "What is there...?". "<i>Il y a</i>" means "there is" or "there are". 	<u>Classroom Activity:</u> Distribute a selection of pictures of town centres which include some of the buildings from the Lesson Pack's vocabulary. Ask pupils to describe their picture in French, using "<i>il y a...</i>" ("there is/are..."). <u>Printable: Flashcards</u> Hold up Flashcards and ask pupils "<i>Est-ce que c'est X?</i>" ("Is this X?") — the children can reply using "<i>oui</i>" ("yes") or "<i>non</i>" ("no"). Then ask them "<i>Est-ce que c'est X ou Y?</i>" ("Is this X or Y?") — pupils will have to reply with the name of the correct building. When they're more familiar with the building names, you can simply ask them "<i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i>" ("What is it?") — the children will have to reply from memory.

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WEEK 3	Lesson Pack 3: Where is...? Leçon 3: Où est...?		
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>la gare</i> the train station <i>la piscine</i> the swimming pool <i>continuez tout droit</i> go straight on <i>tournez à gauche</i> turn left <i>tournez à droite</i> turn right <i>prenez la première rue à gauche</i> take the first street on the left <i>prenez la deuxième rue à droite</i> take the second street on the right <i>voilà</i> there you are <u>Question and Answer:</u> Où est...? Where is... ? Various responses...	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Find It! <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer <u>Classroom Activity:</u> This game needs some open space. Give one child a scarf to wear over their eyes, and then place the class mascot or a cuddly-toy somewhere in the room. Ask the rest of the group to direct the blindfolded pupil towards the mascot in French using "<i>tournez à gauche</i>", "<i>tournez à droite</i>" and "<i>continuez tout droit</i>". When they've reached the mascot, the pupils shout "<i>Voilà!</i>". <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	- These verbs all end in "ez", e.g. "<i>tournez à gauche</i>", because they agree with "<i>vous</i>" — the polite/plural version of "you". "Où est...?" means "Where is...?" "Et" means "and".	<u>Printable: Flashcards</u> <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Hand out a town map to every other child. Then ask the children to work in pairs. One partner will ask for directions, and the second will give directions in French using the map. <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Give every child a simple town map and ask them where they would get to if they started at the school and took certain (French) directions. They can also practise this activity in pairs.



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WEEK 4			
Lesson Pack 4: Shops Leçon 4: Les magasins			
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>la boucherie</i> the butcher's <i>la boulangerie</i> the baker's <i>la pâtisserie</i> the cake shop <i>la confiserie</i> the sweet shop <i>le marché</i> the market <i>la banque</i> the bank <i>la pharmacie</i> the chemist <i>la poissonnerie</i> the fishmonger's	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Find It! <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer Ask the children to draw and label a simple map which includes the shops from the Lesson Pack's vocabulary. Then, get them to work in pairs asking for and giving directions to the different places, using the directions from Lesson Pack 3. <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	<i>"Qu'est-ce que c'est?"</i> is a really handy question to learn. It means "What is it?". <i>"C'est"</i> means "it's". It's actually <i>"ce"</i> and <i>"est"</i> joined with an apostrophe — just like we join <i>"it"</i> and <i>"is"</i> together in English (except that you can't say <i>"ce est"</i> in French).	<u>Printable:</u> Flashcards <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the children to pick one of the shops that they've learnt and to draw a picture of it. They should label the picture in French and English. <u>Classroom Activity:</u> What do these shops sell? Ask the children to look in the dictionary to find the correct word in French for what is sold in each shop.
<u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i> What is it? C'est... It's...			

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WEEK 5	Lesson Pack 5: At the shop Leçon 5: Au magasin			
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities	
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>un CD</i> a CD <i>un jeu vidéo</i> a video game <i>un livre</i> a book <i>un magazine</i> a magazine <i>boisson</i> a drink <i>une glace</i> an ice cream <i>des vêtements (m)</i> some clothes <i>une tablette de chocolat</i> a chocolate bar <i>une carte d'anniversaire</i> a birthday card <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Qu'est-ce que vous désirez?</i> What would you like? <i>Je voudrais..., s'il vous plaît.</i> I would like ... please.	• <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab • <u>Lesson:</u> True or False? • <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer • <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet 	• “<i>Un magazine</i>” means “a magazine”, but don’t get it confused with “<i>un magasin</i>” which means “a shop”. • “<i>Des vêtements</i>” means “some clothes” — it’s a masculine plural word. • “<i>S’il vous plaît</i>” is the formal way to say “please”. If you’re only talking to one person, and you don’t need to be formal you can say “<i>s’il te plaît</i>”. • “<i>Je voudrais</i>” means “I would like” — it’s a very useful phrase for shopping in France.	• <u>Printable: Flashcards</u> • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> For this game, you’ll need to distribute some items that the children can pretend to sell (ideally they’ll have price tags on them), and some toy money. Ask the children to work in small groups. One person is the shopkeeper, and the others are customers. The customers ask for something in French — “<i>Je voudrais un livre, s’il vous plaît.</i>” (If they don’t know the word for any of the items, ask pupils to look them up in a dictionary and write them on the board). See Lesson Pack 1 for pricing vocabulary. The shopkeeper can say “<i>voilà</i>” as they hand over the item. Encourage the children to be polite by saying “<i>excusez-moi</i>” (“excuse me”), “<i>s’il vous plaît</i>” (“please”) and “<i>merci</i>” (“thank you”) — which are all in the ‘Useful Little Words — Vocab’ PowerPoint of the Classroom Language Lesson Pack.	

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WEEK 6	Lesson Pack 6: Éric goes shopping Leçon 6: Éric fait du shopping	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
Language Content <u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>une animalerie</i> a pet shop <i>le marchand</i> a shopkeeper <i>il trouve</i> he finds <i>il vend</i> he sells <i>il saute</i> he jumps <i>se cacher</i> to hide <i>Arrête!</i> Stop! <i>fâché</i> angry <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Ça coûte combien?</i> How much does it cost?	Key Activities <u>Revision Activity:</u> This Lesson Pack's story is all about an eventful shopping trip. Prepare your class by getting pupils to practise asking how much something is, using the Question and Answer from Lesson Pack 1. <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Story: 'Éric fait du shopping' <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet and Story Quiz <u>Printable:</u> Print off the printable Story Text and get pupils to read the story aloud. You could vary this activity by getting different pupils to play the different parts in the story, e.g. one pupil read the narrator's words, one pupil read Éric's words and one pupil read the shopkeeper's words.	Lesson Notes "<i>Fâché</i>" means "angry". It's the masculine singular version of the word. "<i>Se cacher</i>" means "to hide". It's a reflexive verb which means that you always have to use a reflexive pronoun with it. When you're using "<i>je</i>" the reflexive pronoun is "me". If you're using "<i>tu</i>" the reflexive pronoun is "<i>te</i>". For "<i>il</i>", "<i>elle</i>" or "<i>on</i>" use "<i>se</i>". It's just like adding "myself", "yourself", "himself", "herself" or "ourselves" to the sentence. E.g. "<i>Je me cache</i>" ("I hide myself"). "<i>Il ne sait pas quoi acheter</i>" ("he doesn't know what to buy") is a negative sentence — it includes "<i>ne</i>" and "<i>pas</i>". "<i>Qui</i>" means "who" — you might want to use it to ask a question. "<i>Quelle chance!</i>" literally means "What luck!". "<i>La chance</i>" ("the luck") is feminine, so "<i>quel</i>" needs "<i>le</i>" adding on to it to make it feminine too.	Additional Activities <u>Printable: Flashcards</u> <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Get the children to describe the monster's personality in three words, then translate them into French using a dictionary. <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the class what they think Éric will buy tomorrow and discuss why they think this.



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WEEK 6	Lesson 6: Éric goes shopping Leçon 6: Éric fait du shopping		
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
		• “Je t’appelle Maurice” (“I’ll call you Maurice”) — Éric is talking to the monster, so he needs the reflexive pronoun that matches “tu” (“you”) which is “te”. An apostrophe is used to avoid two vowels being next to each other. • “Ils sont” means “they are” — it’s the third person plural of the verb “être” (“to be”). • “On peut” means “we can” — it comes from the verb “pouvoir” (“to be able to”) which is irregular. • “Il les mange tous” means “he eats them all” — in this sentence “les” means “them” and refers to “les gâteaux” (“the cakes”) which was mentioned earlier on in the sentence. • “Qu’est-ce que...?” means “What...?”.	
WHOLE UNIT ACTIVITIES	• Split the class into small groups. Each group can make a model of a town using empty food boxes and cartons which they can stick together and decorate. Once they are finished, they can name their town and present it to the class using vocabulary from the whole unit. • Bring in a selection of euro coins for the children to have look at — they could make some rubbings using a crayon and a piece of paper and then label the different coins. • Write “Comment est ta ville?” (“What’s your town like?”) on the board. Ask the children to write an answer to the question using sentences from the whole unit.		