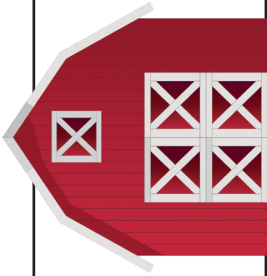


Unit A — Animals (Unité A — Les animaux)

Overview

This unit is all about animals — introducing and describing them. Children will learn how to say the names of animal homes, such as “kennel” and “burrow” in French. They’ll also become familiar with some useful prepositions and learn how to ask where something or someone is. The unit ends with a story about a mouse who meets a selection of different animals in different locations — by this stage, the children will be familiar with the majority of the vocabulary in the story.

Useful Prior Knowledge	New Language Content
- The nursery rhyme “Old MacDonald had a Farm” - The game ‘Charades’	 - Saying animal vocabulary - Asking about pets - Describing animals using adjectives - Using prepositions - Naming animal homes

Target Learning Outcomes:

Listening: L1n **Speaking:** S1c(i), S1c(ii), S1c(iii), S1d, S1k(ii) **Reading:** R1h **Writing:** W1a, W1g

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:
- Be able to respond to questions when given a spoken model to copy. - Repeat a simple phrase to say that they don’t understand something. - Hear a simple sentence and then repeat it orally. - Copy down a short, simple sentence. - Read a short rhyme with help. - Recognise some basic French adjectives such as colours.	- Speak clearly and confidently when responding to simple questions. - Use simple questions or sentences to ask for help, for a question to be repeated, or to say that they don’t understand something. - Repeat a simple sentence from memory. - Write short, simple sentences in response to written and spoken questions. - Read along with a rhyme with the class. - Recognise some basic French adjectives when heard, and be able to use them in simple spoken sentences.	- Answer questions with full spoken and written sentences and take care with pronunciation. - Be confident in using French questions and statements in the classroom. - Answer a question with a simple sentence from memory. - Write sentences in response to written and spoken questions with few mistakes. - Read aloud a short rhyme with accurate and clear pronunciation. - Use a selection of French adjectives in spoken sentences.

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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**.

WEEK 1		Lesson Pack 1: On the farm Leçon 1: Dans la ferme	
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
Vocabulary: <i>un mouton</i> a sheep <i>une poule</i> a hen <i>un coq</i> a cockerel <i>un cochon</i> a pig <i>une vache</i> a cow <i>un canard</i> a duck <i>un cheval</i> a horse <i>un chien</i> a dog <i>un chat</i> a cat Question and Answer: <i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i> What is it? <i>C'est...</i> It is...	Lesson: Vocab Lesson: Spell It! Lesson: Question and Answer Lesson: Song: '<i>Moi, j'habite dans une ferme</i>' Classroom Language Lesson: Use the 'Useful Little Phrases — Vocab' PowerPoint from the Classroom Language Lesson Pack to familiarise pupils with helpful phrases such as '<i>Je ne comprends pas.</i>' ('I don't understand.'), '<i>Vous pouvez répéter, s'il vous plaît?</i>' ('Can you repeat, please?') and '<i>Vous pouvez m'aider, s'il vous plaît?</i>' ('Can you help me, please?').	This familiar, upbeat song ("Old MacDonald") will encourage the children to practise using French animal vocabulary. - This unit is called "<i>Les animaux</i>". "<i>Un animal</i>" is a masculine noun. "<i>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</i>" ("What is it?") is a really useful French question. - The French version of the song is written in the present tense, unlike the English version which is written in the past tense.	Printable: Worksheet Printable: Flashcards Classroom Activity: Get pupils to make up some actions to go with the song, or even make masks to wear while doing the animal noises. Classroom Activity: Ask the children to work in groups and think of some different animals to make a new version of the song. They could use other animals from this unit or look up more animals in a French dictionary.



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Lesson Pack 2: Pets Leçon 2: Les animaux domestiques			
WEEK 2	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
	Vocabulary: <i>un chat</i> a cat <i>un chien</i> a dog <i>un hamster</i> a hamster <i>un poisson</i> a fish <i>un lapin</i> a rabbit <i>un cheval</i> a horse <i>un serpent</i> a snake <i>une souris</i> a mouse <i>un cochon d'Inde</i> a guinea pig <i>un oiseau</i> a bird Question and Answer: <i>Tu as des animaux domestiques?</i> Do you have any pets? <i>Non, je n'ai pas d'animaux domestiques.</i> No, I don't have any pets. <i>Oui, j'ai...</i> Yes, I have...	Lesson: Vocab Lesson: True or False? Lesson: Question and Answer Classroom Activity: Ask the question, "<i>Tu as des animaux domestiques?</i>" ("Do you have any pets?") to the class and get them to write down an answer using a full French sentence. Printable: Worksheet The questions on this worksheet give an opportunity for students to write a response to a French question.	"Les animaux" is a masculine plural word. "Une souris" is the only feminine animal in this list — you can spot this by "<i>une</i>" which is the feminine version of "a". - Make sure you make your voice rise at the end of "<i>Tu as des animaux domestiques?</i>", otherwise it won't sound like a question — listen to the recording to give you an idea of what it should sound like. Making your voice rise at the end of a sentence is the easiest way to make a question in French. "Non, je n'ai pas d'animaux." — this negative sentence includes the "<i>ne</i>" + "<i>pas</i>" sandwich. It's "<i>d'animaux</i>" not "<i>des animaux</i>" because "<i>de</i>" doesn't change after a negative.
			Additional Activities Printable: Flashcards Classroom Activity: Play an animals version of charades where the children have to guess the correct French name for the animal that is being acted out. Classroom Activity: Ask pupils to draw a picture of their favourite animal and label it in French.



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WEEK 3	Lesson Pack 3: What's your dog like? Leçon 3: Ton chien est comment?		
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>marron</i> brown <i>gris</i> grey <i>blanc</i> white <i>noir</i> black <i>méchant</i> naughty <i>grand</i> big <i>petit</i> small <i>gentil</i> friendly <i>mignon</i> cute <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Ton chien est comment?</i> What's your dog like? <i>Il est...</i> It is...	• <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab • <u>Lesson:</u> True or False? • <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the children to work in pairs. One child in each pair will describe a dog, in French, for their partner. The partner must draw a picture of the dog being described. • <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	Children will be able to combine the animal vocabulary that they learnt in Lesson Pack 2 with these adjectives to make new sentences. • These adjectives are in their masculine singular forms because "<i>un chien</i>" is masculine. Usually, you add an "e" to make an adjective feminine. Plural versions are usually made by adding an "s" to the end of the singular versions.	• <u>Printable:</u> Flashcards • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the children to make a wordsearch using the vocabulary from this Lesson Pack. When they're done, they can swap with a partner to see if they can find the hidden French words.



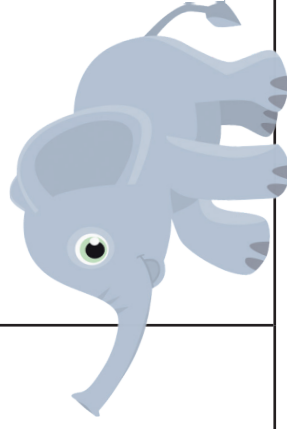
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Lesson Pack 4: Where is the cat? Leçon 4: Les pays			
WEEK 4	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
	<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>devant</i> in front of <i>derrière</i> behind <i>dans</i> in <i>sur</i> on <i>sous</i> under <i>en face de</i> opposite <i>à côté de</i> next to <i>la table</i> the table <i>la boîte</i> the box <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Où est le chat?</i> Where is the cat? <i>Le chat est...</i> The cat is...	<u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Find It! <u>Lesson:</u> Question and Answer <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Using a toy cat, box and a table, make a scene that fits with one of the answers to the Question and Answer lesson. The pupils can then give you the appropriate sentence in French.	<u>Printable:</u> Flashcards <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Use the vocabulary from this Lesson Pack to describe where your pupils are sitting, e.g. "<i>Rachel est à côté de Jamila.</i>" ("<i>Rachel is next to Jamila.</i>"). Replace one of the names with "<i>quelqu'un</i>" ("someone") and ask the children to fill in the gap with the correct person's name.



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Lesson Pack 5: Where is the elephant? Leçon 5: Où est l'éléphant?			
WEEK 5	Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes
	<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>un arbre</i> a tree <i>une maison</i> a house <i>un appartement</i> a flat <i>une écurie</i> a stable <i>un champ</i> a field <i>un lac</i> a lake <i>un terrier</i> a burrow <i>une niche</i> a kennel <u>Question and Answer:</u> <i>Où est l'éléphant?</i> Where is the elephant? <i>Il est dans...</i> It's in...	• <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab • <u>Lesson:</u> Spell it! • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Look on the Internet* for a simple French rhyme, such as "<i>Un éléphant se balançait</i>" ("One elephant was swinging"). Get the class to read and recite the rhyme together. • <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet	Lesson Notes • "<i>L'éléphant</i>" is a masculine noun. • "<i>Il</i>" and "<i>elle</i>" ("he" and "she") are used in French where we would use "it" in English — "<i>Il est dans une maison</i>" could mean a person, an animal or an inanimate object like a bag. Additional Activities • <u>Printable:</u> Flashcards • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Get your pupils to draw each place and an animal who might live there, and then label it in French. Look up extra animals in a French dictionary. • <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Call out some French animals and their homes — ask the children to draw what you're saying.



* When using websites featuring suggested music to play in a classroom or similar setting you should disable the auto-play feature to avoid other songs/videos playing after the one you play finishes. CGP+ does not accept any responsibility for the contents of linked websites.

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WEEK 6			
Lesson Pack 6: Henri looks for his mother Leçon 6: Henri cherche sa mère			
Language Content	Key Activities	Lesson Notes	Additional Activities
<u>Vocabulary:</u> <i>ma mère</i> my mother <i>petit</i> small <i>timide</i> shy <i>anxieux</i> anxious <i>regarder</i> to look <i>écouter</i> to listen	<u>Revision Activity:</u> In preparation for the story, use Vocab in Lesson Pack 1 to see how many French animals pupils can remember. Then, have a look at the animal homes in Lesson Pack 5 to check that they're confident with them. <u>Lesson:</u> Vocab <u>Lesson:</u> Story: 'Henri cherche sa mère' <u>Printable:</u> Worksheet and Story Quiz	"<i>Petit</i>", "<i>timide</i>" and "<i>anxieux</i>" are all adjectives in their standard singular masculine form. "<i>Ma</i>" means "my". "<i>Maman</i>" is a more informal way of saying "<i>mère</i>" — it's like saying "mum" or "mummy" in English.	<u>Printable: Flashcards</u> <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Ask the class to look at the story text and find the French equivalent of an English word or vice versa. <u>Classroom Activity:</u> Split the class into groups and have them each make a mask to look like a character in the story. They can then use the masks to act out the story in front of the class.
WHOLE UNIT ACTIVITIES	Get pupils to take turns drawing an animal on the board. They must draw the animal a few lines at a time. After each few lines, the rest of the class can try to guess what animal it is in French.		
	Give the children an instruction to draw a particular animal in French, e.g. "<i>un chat vert</i>" ("a green cat") — this will be good listening practice.		
	Put the animal pictures from Lesson Pack 2 on the whiteboard. Get one pupil to think of an animal and the rest of the class can ask questions such as "<i>Il est gris?</i>" or "<i>Il est à côté du chien?</i>" (they must be questions that can be answered with "<i>oui</i>" or "<i>non</i>") until they work out which animal it is.		

