

Module 5
Lesson Plans 21-25
Niveau bleu
Summer Term First Half
Year 3



Learning Objectives

Leçon 21

- learn how to ask someone how old they are
- learn how to say how old you are
- find out about the circumflex accent

Leçon 22

- learn how to ask someone where they live
- learn how to say where you live
- be able to use a speaking frame to ask and answer a variety of questions (name, age, where you live, capital cities)

Leçon 23

- find out about Belfast landmarks and learn how to name them
- be able to use a speaking frame to talk about what landmarks there are in Belfast

Leçon 24

- find out about Cardiff landmarks and learn how to name them
- be able to use a speaking frame to talk about what landmarks there are in Cardiff
- find out more about the use of the circumflex accent

Leçon 25

- find out about Edinburgh landmarks and learn how to name them
- be able to use a speaking frame to talk about what landmarks there are in Edinburgh

Vocabulary

Question and answer

Tu as quel âge? *How old are you?*
J'ai...ans. *I am ... years old.*

Question and answer

Tu habites où ? *Where do you live?*
J'habite... *I live...*

Adverbials (prepositional phrases)

en Angleterre *in England*
en Écosse *in Scotland*
en France *in France*
en Irlande du Nord *in Northern Ireland*
au Pays de Galles *in Wales*

Proper Nouns

l'Assemblée Nationale	<i>the Welsh Assembly</i>
la bibliothèque	<i>the library</i>
le Centre Titanic	<i>the Titanic Experience</i>
le château	<i>the castle</i>
le Gros Poisson	<i>the Big Fish</i>
l'horloge	<i>the clock</i>
l'hôtel de ville	<i>City Hall</i>
le Parlement	<i>the Scottish Parliament</i>
le stade	<i>the stadium</i>
la Statue de Thanksgiving	<i>the Statue of Thanksgiving</i>
le tramway	<i>the tram</i>
la vieille ville	<i>the old town</i>
le zoo	<i>the zoo</i>
le pont	<i>the bridge</i>

Grammar and Pronunciation

① Grammar Point – talking about age

in English we say *How old are you?*
I am 7 years old.

In French, this idea is expressed as
What age do you have? I have 7 years. Tu as quel âge? J'ai 7 ans.

① Grammar Point – translation

When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words.

① Grammar Point – prepositions with countries

In French, we say *J'habite en Angleterre, en Écosse, en Irlande du Nord, but au Pays de Galles.*

① Grammar Point – the circumflex accent

This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u.

The circumflex accent appears in the word *âge*.

Historically, there used to be two vowels in this word. Double vowels have now usually disappeared from French words, but the circumflex accent can show us where they used to be.

① Language Learning Skills – practise with a partner. Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words.

① Grammar Point – the circumflex accent

The circumflex accent appears in the word *château*. The circumflex accent shows that there used to be a historical 's' in this word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the orthography. The same word in English has kept its consonant: *castle*.

① Language Learning Skills – developing an oral description

Use images and templates to help you to develop a spoken description.

Using the Internet

- Cardiff Central Library www.cardiff.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=2%2C2868%2C2970%2C4768
- Visit Cardiff www.visitcardiff.com
- Cardiff Millennium Stadium www.millenniumstadium.com
- Titanic Belfast www.titanicbelfast.com
- Albert Clock, Belfast www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/barre/3.html
- Statue of Thanksgiving, Belfast www.discovernorthernireland.com/Beacon-of-Hope-A859?Layout=Homepage
- Edinburgh www.edinburgh.org
- Edinburgh Zoo www.edinburghzoo.org.uk
- Welsh Assembly www.assemblywales.org
- Cardiff Castle www.cardiffcastle.com
- Cardiff City Hall www.cardiffcityhall.com
- Big Fish, Belfast <http://visit-belfast.com/things-to-do/member/big-fish>
- Albert Bridge, Belfast http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Bridge,_Belfast
- Edinburgh Castle www.edinburghcastle.gov.uk
- Edinburgh Old Town http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Town,_Edinburgh

Resources

- cuddly toy
- soft ball
- French song CD
- picture cards of Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh monuments

Teacher guidance

Cultural guidance

Belfast	<p>Belfast is the capital and largest city of Northern Ireland. It is the seat of the devolved government and legislative Northern Ireland Assembly. Historically, Belfast has been a centre for the Irish linen industry, tobacco production, rope-making and shipbuilding. The city suffered greatly during the period of conflict called <i>the Troubles</i> (common name for the ethno-nationalist and sectarian conflict which began in the 1960s and considered to have ended with the Good Friday agreement in 1998), but latterly has undergone a sustained period of calm, free from the intense political violence of former years, and substantial economic and commercial growth.</p>
Belfast landmarks	
Le pont (the bridge)	<p>The Albert Bridge is a bridge in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Its three flat arches span the River Lagan and it is one of eight bridges in the city. It was completed in 1890 by Belfast city surveyor J C Bretland after two arches of the previous bridge suddenly collapsed in 1886. It is located close to the city centre between East Bridge Street and the Albert Bridge Road.</p>
La statue de Thanksgiving (the Statue of Thanksgiving)	<p>The Thanksgiving Statue is a public art metal sculpture by Andy Scott 19.5 metres high constructed in 2007 in Thanksgiving Square in Belfast. Made of stainless steel and cast bronze, she spirals upwards and holds aloft "the ring of thanksgiving". The globe at her feet indicates the universal philosophy of peace, harmony and thanksgiving. It has become an icon for Belfast it has been used as an emblem and logo by several companies. In 2006 it was recognised as the best artwork in the city by the Belfast Chamber of Trade and Commerce.</p>
Le gros poisson (the Big Fish)	<p>The Big Fish is a printed ceramic mosaic sculpture by John Kindness 10 metres long constructed in 1999 in Donegall Quay in Belfast. The work was commissioned to celebrate the regeneration of the River Lagan. The outer skin of the fish is a cladding of ceramic tiles decorated with texts and images relating to the history of Belfast. Material from Tudor times to present day newspaper headlines are included along with contributions from Belfast school children.</p>
Le Centre Titanic (the Titanic Experience)	<p>The Titanic Belfast is a visitor attraction and a monument to Belfast's maritime heritage built in 2012 on the site of a former shipyard in the city's Titanic Quarter to mark the centenary of <i>Titanic's</i> maiden voyage. It tells the stories of the ill-fated RMS <i>Titanic</i>, which sank in 1912, and her sister ships RMS <i>Olympic</i> and HMHS <i>Britannic</i>. The building contains more than 12,000 square metres (130,000 sq ft) of floor space, most of which is occupied by a series of galleries, plus private function rooms and community facilities.</p>
L'horloge (the clock)	<p>The clock tower situated at Queen's Square in Belfast is a memorial to Queen Victoria's late Prince Consort, Prince Albert and is referred as Albert Memorial Clock. It was completed in 1869 and is one of the best known landmarks of Belfast. A statue of the Prince in the robes of a Knight of the Garter stands on the western side of the tower. The clock was damaged in a Provisional Irish Republican Army bomb explosion outside nearby River House in High Street on 6 January 1992.</p>

Cardiff	Cardiff is the capital and largest city in Wales and the tenth largest city in the United Kingdom. Cardiff was made a city in 1905, and proclaimed the capital of Wales in 1955. The city was awarded with the European City of Sport in 2009 due to its role in hosting major international sporting events. It has been announced that Cardiff will again be the European City of Sport in 2014.
Cardiff landmarks	
Le château (the castle)	Cardiff Castle is a medieval castle and Victorian Gothic revival mansion located in the city centre of Cardiff. The original castle was built in the late 11th century by Norman invaders. Cardiff Castle was attacked and rebuilt many times and passed into many hands until it was passed on to the Marquesses of Bute, a family who became extremely wealthy as a result of the growth of the coal industry in Glamorgan and undertook to renovate and remodel the castle in a lavish Gothic revival style.
Le stade (the stadium)	The Millennium Stadium is the national stadium of Wales, located in Cardiff. It is the home of the Wales national rugby union team and also frequently stages games of the Wales national football team. The stadium opened in June 1999, and the first major event to be held was an international rugby union match on 26 June 1999. With total seating capacity of 74,500, it is the third largest stadium in the Six Nations Championship behind the Stade de France and Twickenham, which is the largest. The Millennium Stadium hosted 11 football matches as part of the 2012 Summer Olympics.
L'hôtel de ville (City Hall)	The City Hall is a civic building in Cathays Park, Cardiff, serving as Cardiff's centre of local government since it opened in October 1906. It is an important early example of the Edwardian Baroque style.
La bibliothèque (the library)	The Cardiff Central Library is the main library in the city centre of Cardiff. The first Cardiff library was opened in 1861 as the Cardiff Free Library. The present day Central Library building was opened on 14 March 2009. The building was specifically designed to be energy-efficient, and includes a sedum grass roof to improve insulation and reduce rainwater run-off, coloured glass panels and solar shading to prevent excessive heat gains, and a full Building Management System to provide climate control to individual floors.
L'Assemblée Nationale (the Welsh Assembly)	The National Assembly for Wales is a devolved assembly with power to make legislation in Wales. The Assembly was created by the Government of Wales Act 1998, which followed a referendum in 1997. The Assembly had no powers to initiate primary legislation until limited law-making powers were gained through the Government of Wales Act 2006. Its primary law-making powers were enhanced following a Yes vote in the referendum on 3 March 2011, making it possible for it to legislate without having to consult the UK parliament in the 20 areas that are devolved. The Assembly comprises 60 members, who are known as Assembly Members.

Edinburgh	Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland even though Glasgow is the largest city. Each August the city hosts the biggest annual international arts festival in the world. Edinburgh regularly polls as one of the best places to live, having won more than 12 UK Best City Awards in 8 years to 2013. Attracting over one million overseas visitors a year, it is the second most popular tourist destination in the UK (after London), and was voted <i>European Destination of the Year</i> at the World Travel Awards 2012.
Edinburgh landmarks	
Le château (the castle)	The Edinburgh Castle is an historic fortress which dominates the skyline of the city of Edinburgh from its position on the Castle Rock, an extinct volcano.
La vieille ville (the old town)	The Old Town is the name popularly given to the oldest part of Edinburgh. It has preserved its medieval street plan and many Reformation-era buildings. Notable buildings in the Old Town include the Royal Museum of Scotland, the University of Edinburgh and Scottish Parliament Building. The area has numerous underground streets and vaults that are relics of previous phases of construction. Together with the 18th-century New Town, it is a protected UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Le zoo (the zoo)	The Edinburgh Zoo , formally the Scottish National Zoological Park , is an 82-acre (33 ha) non-profit zoological park in Edinburgh. Built in 1913, and owned by the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, it receives over 600,000 visitors a year, which makes it Scotland's second most popular paid-for tourist attraction, after Edinburgh Castle. Edinburgh Zoo was the first zoo in the world to house and to breed penguins. It is also the only zoo in Britain to house koalas and giant pandas.
Le tramway (the tram)	The Edinburgh Trams is a tramway under construction in Edinburgh. The first phase of the project consists of a sixteen-station, 14-kilometre (8.7 mi) link between the New Town and Edinburgh Airport. Construction has been ongoing since 2007, but has been met with many delays and contractual disputes. Only half of the line proposed at the start of construction is being built. The tramway is scheduled to open by May 2014.
Le Parlement (the Scottish Parliament)	The Scottish Parliament is the devolved national legislature of Scotland, located in the Holyrood area in Edinburgh. Following a referendum in 1997, in which the Scottish electorate gave their consent, the current Parliament was convened by the Scotland Act 1998, which sets out its powers as a devolved legislature. The Parliament is a democratically elected body comprising 129 members known as Members of the Scottish Parliament. Since September 2004, the official home of the Scottish Parliament has been a new Scottish Parliament Building. Designed by Spanish architect Enric Miralles, some of the principal features of the complex include leaf-shaped buildings and a grass-roofed branch.



Leçon 21

Language content: *J'ai* (I have) ; *J'ai...ans* (I am ... years old) ; *Tu as quel âge ?* (How old are you?)

Learning focus	Teaching sequence
Starter activity Revision: Numbers 0-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toy all exchange greetings. ▪ Revise numbers 0-12 by counting up and down in sequence. Throw a soft ball to individual children to invite them to echo the number you say (pronunciation practice). When you call out a number, challenge the children to say the previous or the next number in the sequence. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 2 - 8</p>
Question and answer <i>Tu as quel âge ?</i> <i>J'ai ... ans.</i> ① Grammar Point – translation ① Grammar Point – talking about age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slides 9-16, model the question and answer <i>Tu as quel âge ? J'ai ... ans.</i> ▪ Can the children guess the meaning of the questions and answer? Repeat the sequence of slide and invite children to take turns in reading aloud the question and the answer. ▪ Using slide 17, explain that the way in which we speak about age, and other ideas, does not always happen in the same way from one language to another. For example, in English we say <i>How old are you? I am 7 years old.</i> In French we say <i>What age do you have? I have 7 years.</i> We can not simply translate <i>are you</i> and <i>I am</i> into French in order to talk about someone's age. ▪ When we want to say something in another language we need to know how the <u>idea</u> is expressed in that language. When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 9-16, and 17</p>
Question and answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 18 as a model, throw the soft ball to children in turn, asking each child <i>Tu as quel âge ?</i> ▪ Invite children to ask and answer the question. The soft ball is passed from child to child as they practise asking and answering the question. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 18</p>
The circumflex accent ① Grammar Point – the circumflex accent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The circumflex accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. ▪ The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>âge</i>. Historically, there used to be two vowels in this word: <i>aage</i>. Double vowels have now usually disappeared from French words, but the circumflex accent can show us where they used to be. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 19</p>
End of lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toy exchange farewells with <i>Au revoir !</i> <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 20 & 21</p>



Leçon 22

Language content: *Tu habites où ?* (Where do you live?); *J'habite...* (I live...); en Angleterre, en France, en Irlande du Nord, en Écosse, au Pays de Galles.

Learning focus	Teaching sequence
Starter activity Revision of classroom instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toy all exchange greetings. ▪ Give the children practice in asking and answering the question about their age. ▪ Using slide 5 as a model, play a game of pass the parcel with two cuddly toys, one aged 7 and one aged 8. Both toys are passed around from child to child as the music plays. Whenever the music is paused, the child holding <i>Nounours</i> holds him up and we all ask him the question <i>Tu as quel âge, Nounours?</i> The child holding him speaks for him, and answers <i>J'ai huit ans</i>. The other toy is also asked his/her age, and the child holding the toy replies. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 2, 3, & 4 ; 5 ; French song CD</p>
Question and answer <i>Tu habites où ?</i> <i>J'habite...</i> ① Grammar Point – prepositions with countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 6 as a model, introduce the children to four children who live in different parts of the UK. Using slide 7 to model the new language, introduce the question and answer <i>Tu habites où ?</i> and <i>J'habite...</i> Can the children guess the meaning of the question, and the answers? ▪ Do the children notice that there is a small difference in the sentence about Wales that sets it apart from the other sentences? We say <u>en</u> France, <u>en</u> Angleterre, <u>en</u> Écosse, <u>en</u> Irlande du Nord – but we say <u>au</u> Pays de Galles. We use a different preposition in the sentence about <i>le Pays de Galles</i>. Note for the teacher: In these adverbial phrases, there is a change in pronunciation. The preposition <i>en</i> is a digraph, representing the phoneme [ɛ̃], and the 'n' is not sounded out. In each of the adverbial phrases that we are using in this module, the word <i>en</i> is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, and therefore the 'n' must be sounded out. This is known as a liaison, and will be covered more fully in <i>niveau blanc</i>. ▪ Listening and responding: The children take turns to speak as if they are one of the children on slide 7. Throw a soft ball to children in turn, and say for example <i>Bonjour, Robert !</i> The child replies <i>Bonjour, monsieur / madame !</i> You then ask <i>Tu habites où ?</i> Robert replies <i>J'habite en Écosse</i>. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 6 - 9</p>
Reading Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slides 10-25, show the children how all the questions and answers that we have learned can form the basis of a conversation when we meet people. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 10-25</p>
Speaking with a partner ① Language Learning Skills – practise with a partner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 26 as a speaking frame, invite the children to work in pairs, to practise short dialogues that include questions and answers that we have learned. The children do need to remember the characters from previous slides – they can use any names they wish, but should try to vary the vocabulary they use as much as possible. ▪ N.B. Slide 26 could be printed out so that children can work from a paper copy. Some children might not need to support of the speaking frame, and may be able to work without looking at it. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 26</p>
End of lesson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toys exchange farewells with <i>Au revoir !</i> <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 27 & 28</p>



Leçon 23

Language content: Belfast landmarks: *le pont* (the bridge), *la Statue de Thanksgiving* (the Statue of Thanksgiving), *le Gros Poisson* (the Big Fish), *le Centre Titanic* (the Titanic Experience), *l'horloge* (the clock).

Learning focus	Teaching sequence
Starter activity Revision of short dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toy all exchange greetings. ▪ Using slide 7 as a speaking frame, throw a soft ball to individual children in turn and have a short dialogue with them. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7</p>
Knowledge about the UK Belfast landmarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slides 8-12, introduce the children once again to Erin. Ask the children to listen carefully and to tell you, in English, what they have learned about her. ▪ Using slides 13-18, allow Erin to introduce the children to Belfast, and to hear the names of some of the landmarks in the city: <i>le pont</i>, <i>la Statue de Thanksgiving</i>, <i>le Gros Poisson</i>, <i>le Centre Titanic</i> and <i>l'horloge</i>. Invite the children to listen carefully and to say the names of each landmark. ▪ There is information in English about each landmark in the notes section below each slide, and you might wish to use some of the internet links on the slides to explore further with the children, if time allows. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 8-18</p>
Recalling and practising new vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 19, invite the children to say the French names of any landmarks they can remember. ▪ Invite children in turn to click on an image to reveal the French name, and then to click on the name to hear it. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 19</p>
Revision – using a conjunction 🕒 Language Learning Skills – developing an oral description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 18 as a speaking frame, invite the children to create a variety of short oral descriptions of Belfast. Click on the speech bubble to hear Erin’s description. The nouns (the landmarks) can appear in the description in any order. Click on the “Hide” button to remove the nouns from Erin’s description. ▪ If time, allow children to practise in pairs, developing and memorising their own oral account using the template. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 20 and/or picture cards of Belfast monuments</p>
End of lesson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toys exchange farewells with <i>Au revoir !</i> <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 21 & 22</p>



Leçon 24

Language content: Cardiff landmarks : *le château* (the castle), *le stade* (the stadium), *l'hôtel de ville* (City Hall), *la bibliothèque* (the library) and *l'Assemblée Nationale* (the Welsh Assembly).

Learning focus	Teaching sequence
Starter activity Practice in using questions and answers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher, children and cuddly toy all exchange greetings. Using slide 5 as a model, throw the soft ball to individual children, asking a variety of questions. Allow children to pass the ball from one to another, asking and answering questions. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 2, 3, 4 & 5</p>
Knowledge about the UK Cardiff landmarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using slides 6-10, introduce the children once again to Owain. Ask the children to listen carefully and to tell you, in English, what they have learned about him. Using slides 11-16, allow Owain to introduce the children to Cardiff, and to hear and repeat the names of some of the landmarks in the city: <i>le château</i>, <i>le stade</i>, <i>l'hôtel de ville</i>, <i>la bibliothèque</i> and <i>l'Assemblée Nationale</i>. There is information in English about each landmark in the notes section below each slide, and you might wish to use some of the internet links on the slides to explore further with the children, if time allows. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 6-16</p>
<p>🔗 Grammar – the circumflex accent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using slide 17, introduce the children to the circumflex accent. The circumflex accent can appear above any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. It can mean that there used to be a historical consonant in the word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the orthography. This consonant is very often the letter 's'. The same words in English have usually kept the lost consonant. Using slide 19, invite the children to guess which English words might be the equivalent of the French words displayed. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 17-18</p>
Recalling and practising new vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using slide 19, invite the children to say the French names of any landmarks they can remember. Invite children in turn to click on an image to reveal the French name, and then to click on the name to hear it. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 19</p>
Revision – using a conjunction <p>🔗 Language Learning Skills – developing an oral description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using slide 20 as a speaking frame, invite the children to create a variety of short oral descriptions of Cardiff. Click on the speech bubble to hear Owain's description. The nouns (the landmarks) can appear in the description in any order. Click on the "Hide" button to remove the nouns from Owain's description. If time, allow children to practise in pairs, developing and memorising their own oral account using the template. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 20 and/or picture cards of Cardiff monuments</p>
End of lesson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher, children and cuddly toys exchange farewells with <i>Au revoir !</i> <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 14 & 15</p>



Leçon 25

Language content: Edinburgh landmarks: *le château* (the castle), *la vieille ville* (the old town), *le zoo* (the zoo), *le tramway* (the tram) *et le Parlement* (the Scottish Parliament).

Learning focus	Teaching sequence
Starter activity Using nos 0-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toys all exchange greetings. ▪ Practise using the numbers 0-12 by counting up and down. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 1-5</p>
Knowledge about the UK Edinburgh landmarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slides 6-10, introduce the children once again to Robert. Ask the children to listen carefully and to tell you, in English, what they have learned about him. ▪ Using slides 11-16, allow Robert to introduce the children to Edinburgh, and to hear and repeat the names of some of the landmarks in the city: <i>le château</i>, <i>la vieille ville</i>, <i>le zoo</i>, <i>le tramway</i> <i>et le Parlement</i>. ▪ There is information in English about each landmark in the notes section below each slide, and you might wish to use some of the internet links on the slides to explore further with the children, if time allows. <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 6-16</p>
Recalling and practising new vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 17, invite the children to say the French names of any landmarks they can remember. ▪ Invite children in turn to click on an image to reveal the French name, and then to click on the name to hear it. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 17</p>
Revision – using a conjunction 🕒 Language Learning Skills – developing an oral description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using slide 18 as a speaking frame, invite the children to create a variety of short oral descriptions of Edinburgh. Click on the speech bubble to hear Robert’s description. The nouns (the landmarks) can appear in the description in any order. Click on the “Hide” button to remove the nouns from Robert’s description. ▪ If time, allow children to practise in pairs, developing and memorising their own oral account using the template. <p style="text-align: right;">Slide 18 and/or picture cards of Edinburgh monuments</p>
End of lesson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teacher, children and cuddly toys exchange farewells with <i>Au revoir</i> ! <p style="text-align: right;">Slides 19 & 20</p>



Assessment

Learning focus	I can...
Knowledge about France and the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can say which part of the UK I live in. I can identify which other parts of the UK other people live in. I can recognise and identify five Belfast landmarks through images. I can recognise and identify five Cardiff landmarks through images. I can recognise and identify five Edinburgh landmarks through images.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can name five Belfast landmarks: <i>le pont, la Statue de Thanksgiving, le Gros Poisson, le Centre Titanic</i> and <i>l'horloge</i>. I can name five Cardiff landmarks: <i>le château, le stade, l'hôtel de ville, la bibliothèque</i> and <i>l'Assemblée Nationale</i>. I can name five Edinburgh landmarks: <i>le château, la vieille ville, le zoo, le tramway</i> and <i>le Parlement</i>.
Asking and answering questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can ask and answer questions about how old I am. <i>Tu as quel âge ?</i> I can ask someone how old they are, and can understand the answer. I can say which part of the UK I live in. I can ask someone where they live, and can understand which part of the UK they live in.
Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use these numbers: <i>0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.</i> I can use and understand the numbers 1-12 in sentences about how old people are.
Language Learning Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use a speaking frame to help me remember how to structure a sentence. I can use a speaking frame to help me to construct and memorise a spoken presentation. I can develop a conversation through practise with a partner.
Spelling skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use the circumflex accent to spell two words: <i>château</i> and <i>âge</i>.
Knowledge about language (Grammar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I understand that when we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas rather than words. I know that in English I say <u>how old I am</u>, but in French I say <u>how many years of age I have</u>. I know that the circumflex accent can be used with any vowel letter. I know that the circumflex accent usually means that a historical letter has disappeared from the word. I can use the correct preposition with the countries of the UK: <u>en</u> Angleterre, <u>en</u> Écosse, <u>en</u> Irlande du Nord, <u>au</u> Pays de Galles.
Songs, rhymes, dances and stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can join in singing the song <i>Promenons-nous dans les bois</i>. I can recite the rhyme <i>Au printemps, petites feuilles</i> from memory. I have listened to a story such as <i>Bravo les amis !</i> in French.