

NUMBERS, AGES AND BIRTHDAYS KS2 FRENCH PLANNING

Class:

Term:

Subject: French

Topic: Numbers, Ages and Birthdays

Differentiation and support	Cross curricular links
<p>SEN / EAL: Work with more able partners / peers and focus on oral skills</p> <p>GT: Support less able peers and focus on written as well as oral skills</p>	<p>English: comparing English and French punctuation and grammar, using dictionaries</p> <p>Maths: the use of numerals, recognising and ordering numbers, comparing French and English numbers in words</p> <p>ICT: using online games, audio on PowerPoints</p> <p>Geography: different traditions in Europe and the rest of the world (name days)</p> <p>PSHCE: understanding how different cultures celebrate birthdays and name days</p> <p>Art & D+T: designing and making a birthday card</p>

Unit overview

Lesson 1: Learn the numbers 1-12 in French

Lesson 2: Learn to say how old we are in French

Lesson 3: Learn the numbers 13-31 in French

Lesson 4: Learn to say when our birthday is in French

Lesson 5: Learn about birthday celebrations in France and other cultures

Lesson 6: Consolidation and assessment of all learning in this unit

Note: All PowerPoints come with audio of any French words or phrases

W	LO	Activities	Resources	Success Criteria
1	<p>To recognise the numbers from 1 to 12 in French</p> <p>(40 mins)</p>	<p>Intro:</p> <p>Ask the children why we needed to learn our numbers in French in the previous unit</p> <p>Ask them to think, pair share the date</p> <p>Go through PowerPoint which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask the children to guess what we might learn in French this half-term explains that we will be learning about numbers, ages and birthdays and asks the children to think about when and where we use and see numbers introduces the numbers 1- 12 in French (ask the children to repeat the numbers after the audio for each number) slides with one number missing each time – children to say the number which is missing in French. For each of these slides, ask the children to take turns to whisper it to their talk partners and then say it as a class <p>Children to sit in a circle and count to 12 around the class. (<i>un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze</i>). Can use different voices to make this more fun e.g. tired, excited, quiet, loud etc</p> <p>Explain independent work and encourage children to listen to their partner's pronunciation to help each other with this</p> <p>Teaching points:</p> <p>Looking at some of the sounds in French – focus on the sound the letter 'x' makes in <i>six</i> and <i>dix</i> (a 's' sound)</p> <p>And the 'h' in <i>huit</i> is silent</p> <p>Main:</p> <p>Children to complete the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> children given a grid with the numbers 1-12 on it, with the French word for each number given underneath. In pairs, one child to cover a number for the other partner to say. Check if correct and swap over an adult to check that the children know how to say the numbers orally children to complete an anagram worksheet, on which they need to unscramble the letters and write the number children to practise spelling the number names on their pupil whiteboards children to write the numbers in French in order in their books <i>without looking at them</i> <p>Plenary:</p> <p>Play hangman with the numbers in French</p>	<p>PowerPoint</p> <p>Number grid worksheet</p> <p>Anagram worksheet</p>	<p>MUST: know how to orally say the numbers 1-12 in French</p> <p>SHOULD: know how to write some of the numbers 1-12 in French</p> <p>COULD: know how to write all of the numbers 1-12 in French</p>

2	<p>To be able to ask someone's name and age in French and to be able to give their own ages and names in French</p> <p>(40 mins)</p>	<p>Intro: Ask the children to think, pair, share the numbers from 1 to 12 and then count from 1 to 12 together as a class Go through PowerPoint that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has the numbers for revision from the previous lesson • asks the children what information we can give about ourselves • revises how to ask someone's name and to give your own name • shows the children the question <i>Quel âge as-tu?</i>, asks what it might mean and explains that it means 'How old are you?' (although the literal translation is 'What age have you got?') • shows the children the way to answer <i>j'ai ... ans</i>, asks what it might mean and explains that it means 'I am ... years old' (although the literal translation is 'I have ... years') • gives a couple of examples of fictitious children giving their names and their ages in a sentence and asks the children to pick out what each child's name is, how old he or she is and to translate the whole sentence • the final slide gives the children the sentence structure and the number words so that they can say 'Hello, I am ... and I am ... years old' (children can make up their names and ages to make the activity more fun and to allow them to practise saying a wider variety of numbers) <p>Explain independent work, including how children can make up their own example for the last one on the worksheet</p> <p>Teaching points: The literal translation of the question is 'What age do you have?' The literal translation of the answer is 'I have... years' An accent over a letter indicates the stress on the letter when spoken and can change the sound of the letter</p> <p>Main: Children to complete a 'fill in the blanks' worksheet for fictional characters giving their names and their ages. Words to go in the blanks given in a box at the top of the page Extension 1: Children to practise writing the sentence to give their name and age on a pupil whiteboard until they can write it without any errors Extension 2: Children to write a conversation between two people and to try and include content from previous lessons e.g. different greetings</p> <p>Plenary: Choose a child to come to the front of the class and turn away from the rest of the class The teacher then points at another child and asks <i>Quel âge as-tu?</i> and they respond in a disguised voice e.g. <i>J'ai...ans</i> 'spoken in a very low voice The child at the front then has to guess who responded Repeat with several children Can also use the question and answer for names, and combine these two</p>	<p>PowerPoint Worksheet</p>	<p>MUST: know how to orally ask and answer the questions</p> <p>SHOULD: know how to ask and answer the questions in writing with some errors</p> <p>COULD: know how to ask and answer the questions in writing without any errors</p>
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3	<p>To say when their birthday is in French using the month and the date</p> <p>(40 mins)</p>	<p>Recap how to say our age – children to turn to their talk partners and ask their age</p> <p>Go through the PowerPoint which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asks the children to think, pair, share how to ask someone’s age and to give their own age • asks the children how many days there are in a month and shows the popular aide–memoire rhyme '30 days hath September' • recaps the numbers 1-12 • explains that we are going to learn the numbers to 31 so we can say when our birthday is in French • introduces the numbers 13-31 - use the below link to introduce the numbers to the children and play the games in teams http://quizlet.com/76019489/french-numbers-13-31-flash-cards/ to get the numbers in French only, click 'Flashcards' (top left-hand corner) <p>Ask the children what they notice about the numbers 21-29 etc.</p> <p>Explain independent work</p> <p>Teaching points: Once we know the numbers from 1-19, then 20, 30, 40 etc numbers in French are easy to learn Just like in English, we say twenty-two, twenty-three, thirty-two, thirty-three etc, except for two-digit numbers ending in 1, when 'and' is used e.g. vingt-et-un, trente-et-un etc</p> <p>Main:</p> <p>On computers / laptops / tablets: Children to go to http://quizlet.com/76019489/french-numbers-13-31-flash-cards/ Play the games in the following order (of easy to hard): scatter, learn, speller, race</p> <p>Without computers / laptops / tablets: In pairs, children to play the Memory Game with the flashcards: put all of the numbers and the number words face down. They then take it on turns turning over two cards to try and find a matching number and number word. If it is not a match they turn back over and put them back in the same place; if it is a match they keep the cards. The winner is the person with the most matches. Extension: If children can show an adult that they have learnt all of the numbers, they should take it in turns to read a number for a partner to spell (Note: Only some numbers from 21 to 29 are covered on the flashcards because the structure of these numbers is twenty+1-9 e.g. <i>Vingt et un, vingt- deux, vingt-trois</i> etc)</p> <p>Plenary: Play hangman with the numbers 13 to 31 in French</p>	<p>PowerPoint</p> <p>Flashcards and / or computers, laptops or tablets</p>	<p>MUST: know how to orally say the numbers 13-31 in French</p> <p>SHOULD: know how to write some of the numbers 13-31 in French</p> <p>COULD: know how to write all of the numbers 13-31 in French</p>
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To access the complete version of this [Numbers and Birthdays KS2 French planning](#), and all of the resources needed to teach each lesson, visit:

<http://www.saveteacherssundays.com/french/year-3/574/>



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