

On y va! (*All aboard!*)

In this unit of work the children will learn the days of the week and the different means of transport. They will learn the names of other countries in French. They will also be able to describe the weather.

In this unit children will:

- Learn the days of the week in French
- Name at least 6 different means of transport
- Be able to say how they travel to school, to town, on holiday
- Name at least 6 different countries
- Be able to say where they go on holiday
- Write a postcard
- Ask questions, remembering to invert the verb and the subject
- Name the points of the compass
- Recognise that 'by' with transport is either *en* or *à*
- Use *en* for 'to' with countries and *à* for places

Prior Learning

Year 3 Weather phrases used every lesson

Year 3 *Moi!* (*All about me!*)

Year 5 *L'argent de poche* (*Pocket money*)

Cross Curricular Links

Geography Using an atlas; points of the compass; travel.

Key Vocabulary

Je vais – I go, I am going

à l'école – to school

en ville – to town

en vacances – on holiday

à pied – on foot

à vélo – by bike

en voiture – by car

en bus – by bus

en car – by coach

en avion – by plane

en bateau – by boat

à Leeds – to Leeds

en Espagne – to Spain

lundi – Monday

mardi – Tuesday

mercredi – Wednesday

jeudi – Thursday

vendredi – Friday

samedi – Saturday

dimanche – Sunday

il fait chaud/du soleil – it's hot/sunny

il fait froid/du vent – it's cold/windy

il pleut – it's raining

une quinzaine – a fortnight

Key Knowledge

- The French use two different words for 'to': **à** with places and **en** with countries.
- They use **en** for 'by' with vehicles you get into.
- They use **à** for 'by' with transport you have to climb onto, like a bike or a horse!
- Most countries in French are feminine.
- They use **en** for 'to' for all feminine countries, eg. Je vais en France.
- A few countries are masculine in French. Use **au** for 'to' with these countries.
- All days of the week are spelled with a small letter.
- For the weather, **il fait** means 'it is'.
- Countries and places are spelled with a capital letter, like in English.

Key Questions

- If **en** means 'in', why is it used for 'by'?
- How do you find out if a country is masculine or feminine?
- Why are there so many exceptions to grammar rules in French?



LES MODES DE TRANSPORT



EN VOITURE



À PIED



À VÉLO



EN BUS



EN TRAIN