

Raconte-moi une histoire! (*Tell me a story!*)

In this unit of work the children will learn how to give instructions and to know and use numbers (in multiples of 10) up to 100.

They will also be able to respond to a song in French.

In this unit children will:

- Learn and use numbers from zero to 100
- Respond to instructions given in French
- Understand imperatives: the use of the *vous* form
- Identify adjectives
- Understand that adjectives have a masculine and feminine form
- To make adjectives agree with the nouns they are describing
- Sing a traditional song in French
- Be able to talk about the content of the song

Key Vocabulary

regardez – look

répétez - repeat

écoutez – listen

asseyez-vous – sit down

levez-vous – stand up

prenez – take/pick up

quarante –40

cinquante –50

soixante – 60

soixante-dix –70

quatre-vingts – 80

quatre-vingt-dix – 90

cent – 100

vrai – true

faux – false

Prior Learning

Year 3 Jeux et chansons (*Games and songs*)

Year 4 Portraits

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

Cross Curricular Links

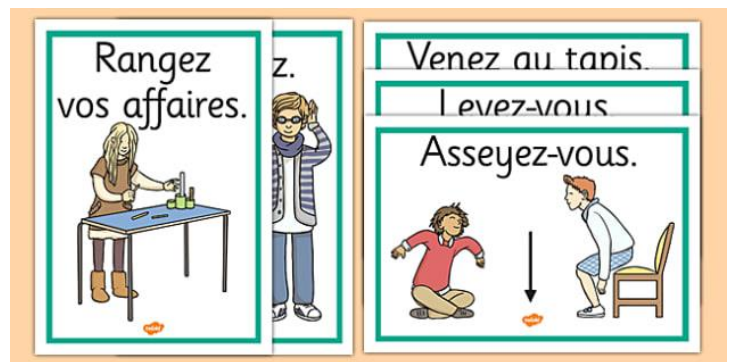
Maths Numbers

PSHE Expressing likes and dislikes

Key Knowledge

- The French have two forms for **you**: **tu** and **vous**.
- **Tu** is used when speaking to someone you know very well or someone the same age as you.
- **Vous** is used when you are speaking to someone you don't know or to someone older than you.
- All instructions to people in French end in **-ez**.
- All nouns in French are either masculine or feminine. We don't have this in English!
- Adjectives have to match (or 'agree') with the noun they are describing.
- For a feminine noun, add 'e' to the end of the adjective.
- For plural nouns (masculine and feminine), add 's' to the end of the adjective.
- If you look up an adjective in a bilingual dictionary, it will always give the **masculine** version.
- There is no one word for the numbers 70, 80 and 90.
- 70 is made up of 60 + 10
- 80 is made up of 4 x 20
- 90 is made up of (4 x 20) +10

- When you sing songs in French, you sometimes have to pronounce the last letter of the word.
- In French, you roll your 'r' sounds.
- The digraph 'an' in French is a nasal sound: it disappears up your nose as you say it!



30 trente	40 quarante	70 soixante-dix	80 quatre-vingts
50 cinquante	60 soixante	90 quatre-vingts-dix	100 cent

Key Questions

- Why are there two different ways of saying 'you' in French?
- Why do adjectives have to agree with their noun?
- How do you form the numbers 70, 80 & 90 in French?