



St James' Church of England Primary School

MFL Overview Sheet



Year 5 – Districts in Paris

Autumn 1 – My town and telling the time



NIVEAU ROUGE - MODULE 1

Rationale: This unit recaps and builds on previous learning. It explores 'time' as well as being introduced to complex sentences in French. The children will also be introduced to more numbers.

Learning Objectives:

- revise numbers 1-12
- learn how to ask what time it is
- learn how to say the time on the hour
- revise names for parts of the UK
- focus on spelling the numbers 1-12
- practise sorting words into alphabetical order
- be introduced to the names of 5 places found in a town
- be introduced to key features and terminology of a bilingual dictionary
- practise using spoken questions and answers about your name and what time it is
- be introduced to a complex sentence in French
- learn about the main clause and subordinate clauses
- learn that there is a time difference between France and the UK
- revise how to say your age
- learn a new question form to ask what time it is
- learn that questions can be formed using tone of voice, or inversion
- practise writing some complex sentences
- the time in Paris is the same throughout France; the time in London is the same throughout the UK
- be introduced to the numbers 13-21
- learn some words for units of time (e.g. *une seconde, une minute*)

Overview:

Lesson 1: To ask the time and reply saying the time on the hour.
Lesson 2: To be introduced to a bilingual dictionary.
Lesson 3: To begin to understand complex sentences in French.
Lesson 4: To practise writing some complex sentences.
Lesson 5: To learn some words for units of time.

Resources

• cuddly toy • soft ball • word cards; Speaking and writing frames • Small writing frames for exercise books.

Impact/Assessment

Most Children will: • name 5 places in a typical town. use the numbers 0-21 understand and tell the time on the hour can recognise certain words when they are written in the air, e.g. *numbers*. know that in English the letters 'qu' always make 2 separate sounds: [k] and [w]; in French, 'qu' is a grapheme that makes a single sound: [k]. know that, in French, at the start of a word or syllable, 'q' is always followed by 'u', but the 'u' is silent, e.g. *cinq.coq*. join in singing a song such as *Les pendules*
Less Able Children will: • know that the time in Paris is one hour ahead of London and is the same throughout France. listened to a story such as *Compter avec un monstre*
More Able Children will: • know that, in French, the word *heure* or *heures* is never missed out of time phrases between one and eleven o'clock know that that 'q' can be the final letter of a word (not followed by 'u'), e.g. *cinq, coq*. recite a rhyme such as *Am, stram, gram*