



# Lowerhouse Junior 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*