

French

LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE



What I should already know: How to listen to and approach longer text in French having completed units such as 'Petit Chaperon Rouge' and 'Boucle D'Or'. Some phonemes.

Enquiry Questions

- Can we group and order words to decode unknown languages?
- Can we understand the key facts of history from WW2 when described in French?
- Can we say and write in French the key countries and languages involved in WW2?
- Can we write a letter in French home explaining what life is like as an evacuee living in the countryside?

Key Vocabulary - see back

SPaG:

phonics

qu sound in:
• Tchécoslovaque

ç sound in:
• français

gne sound in:
• Allemagne
• Pologne

an sound in:
• Angleterre

en sound in:
• parents

& **silent letters** There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'anglais' and français.

vocabulary

As this is a unit that explores language learning strategies, there is a wider range of vocabulary than in other units. Not all will be learnt from memory but there will be the opportunity to also revisit core vocabulary and key conjunctions.

mais

but

parce que

because

aussi

also

en plus

in addition

grammar

To use conjunctions to make sentences longer, more complex and interesting:

En ville j'ai vu des bombes
mais à la campagne j'ai vu
des fleurs et des arbres.

In the city I saw bombs but in the countryside I saw flowers and trees.

Using a wider range of adjectives:

calme

calm

enfumé

smokey

dangereux

dangerous

Language Skills

Pupils will:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.
- Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.
- Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.
- Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.
- Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.
- Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.
- Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.
- Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.
- Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.
- Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing.
- Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English

