



Lowerhouse Junior School

MFL Overview Sheet



Year 6 – Festivals and celebrations

Autumn 1 – My class



NIVEAU TRICOLEURE MODULE
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Rationale: This unit recaps prior learning in relation to classroom language, greetings and numbers. The children learn about the months in the year and ask and answer questions about birthdays.

Learning Objectives:

- revise classroom language
- learn to use the informal greeting *Salut !*
- learn how to ask someone how they are, and how to respond (informal language)
- be introduced to *et toi ?* as a device for asking a question
- learn about the cedilla, and how it affects pronunciation
- revise numbers 1-31
- learn the months of the year
- learn about upper and lower case letters with months in English and French
- practise spelling strategies
- use rhymes to help remember the number of days in each month
- practise using the question *et toi?* to ask a question based on a statement
- practise using ordinal numbers to identify months of the year
- revise how the circumflex accent is used
- revise how to say your age, including using *et toi ?*
- learn how to write and say the date in English and French
- learn how to ask the date of someone's birthday, and how to say the date of your birthday
- revise the days of the week
- practise writing the date
- learn how to write the date in numerical form
- learn about the origin of upper and lower case letters

Overview:

Lesson 1: To learn informal greetings and ask and answer questions.
Lesson 2: To learn the months of the year and practise spelling strategies.
Lesson 3: To practise asking questions and use ordinal numbers.
Lesson 4: To learn about the dates.
Lesson 5: To learn about upper and lower case letters in relation to the date.

Resources

• cuddly toy • soft ball • word cards; speaking and writing frames • Text cards- months of the year

Impact/Assessment

Most Children will: • know that in the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY. • know that in French, cardinal numbers are used when saying the date, with the exception of the first day of the month. • know that there is a difference between informal and formal speech • know that in French, the months are common nouns; they do not begin with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in the sentence • know that 'c' usually has a *hard* sound [k] when followed by 'a', 'o' or 'u' and a *soft* sound [s] when followed by 'e' or 'i'. join in singing a song such as *Dansons la capucine*

Less Able Children will: • know that *Salut !* is an informal greeting. • ask someone how they are: *Comment ça va ?* and tell someone how I am: *Ça va bien, merci.* • use the question tag *Et toi ?* • to ask a question based on a statement • know that the months of the year are not all the same length. • use rhymes or poems to help me remember facts listen to a story such as *Ça*

More Able Children will: • say when my birthday is, and ask someone when their birthday is. • use the cedilla correctly under the letter 'c'. • recite a rhyme such as *Je cache mes yeux*