

## French – Our Environments

Year Four



un magasin (m) – a store

une école (f) – a school

une église (f) – a church

un musée (m) – a museum

un café (m) – a café

une piscine (f) – a swimming pool

une gare (f) – a train station

une pâtisserie (f) – a pastry shop

une boulangerie (f) – a bakery

un supermarché (m) – a supermarket

un cinéma (m) – a cinema

un parc (m) – a park

un théâtre (m) – a theatre

un marché (m) – a market

une mosquée (f) – a mosque

une rivière (f) – a river

By the end of this unit you will be able to develop your intercultural understanding by being introduced to the sights of some typical French cities. You will also learn to describe places in a town, count to 100 and give your address in French.

### Important information



By the end of this unit you will be able to answer the questions,

- **Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville ? - What is there in your town?**
- **Quelle est ton adresse ? - What is your address?**
- **Où habites-tu ? - Where do you live?**

#### Key Knowledge and Grammar

**Il y a** means there is or there are. You can use it before a singular or plural noun:

- **Il y a un parc/une gare.** (There is a park/train station.)
- **Il y a des magasins.** (There are some shops.)

**Il n'y a pas** means there isn't or there aren't. You can use it before a singular or a plural noun (always introduced by 'de'):

- **Il n'y a pas de cinéma** (there isn't a cinema).
- **Il n'y a pas de magasins** (there aren't any shops).

Note that **Il n'y a pas** is followed by 'de' instead of **un/une/des**.

**du/de la/de l'/des** are used to say of the in addresses.

- Use **du** before a masculine noun, e.g. rue **du** Soleil (road of the Sun).
- Use **de la** before a feminine noun, e.g. allée **de la** Plage (lane of the Beach).
- Use **de l'** before a noun which starts with a vowel or the letter 'h', e.g. boulevard **de l'** Hôpital (boulevard of the Hospital).
- Use **des** before a plural noun, e.g. place **des** Fleurs (square of the Flowers).

**mon/ma (my) ton/ta (your)** are possessive adjectives and they agree with the noun they go with.

- Use **mon** and **ton** with a masculine singular noun, e.g. **mon** père (my dad), **ton** frère (your brother).
- Use **ma** and **ta** with a feminine singular noun, e.g. **ma** ville (my town), **ta** ville (your town).

**Exception:** With a feminine noun that starts with a vowel or the letter 'h', you must use **mon/ton** instead of **ma/ta**, e.g. **mon/ton** adresse (my/your address).

**dans/à** are prepositions meaning in.

- **Dans** means in/inside, e.g. **Dans** ma ville, il y a deux boulangeries. (In my town, there are two bakeries.)
- Before the name of a town/city, we use **à** to say in, e.g. J'habite **à** Paris.

You will be learning in your French this half term all about your environment and the things around you.

The language you will learn will help you if you ever go on holiday to France. You can identify the names of places and things around, name some French cities and identify what places have or don't have.

You can also use this to talk about the area you live in now and identify things that you can name in French.

This learning can be very useful for asking people where things are and it also allows you to share your address.

While looking at addresses, we will be reminding each other our personal safety and not to share our address with strangers, only people we know and trust.

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	Lesson Question	What you will learn	Learning Review
	To explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words, in the context of counting in tens	To recap counting to 31 and then count in 10s to 100	
	To explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words, in the context of counting to 100	Use previous knowledge to count up to 100 by combining other known numbers e.g. 70 – soixante-dix	
	To develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases, in the context of where people live.	To ask and answer the question where do you live? Ou habites-tu? Describe and name some French cities	
	To listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding, in the context of describing our town.	Describing my own town. What is there around me? Naming buildings and other sights	
	To present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences, in the context of giving your address.	Saying my address in French	
	To broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary, in the context of researching vocabulary in categories.	Using a bilingual dictionary to translate topic related words that are unfamiliar	