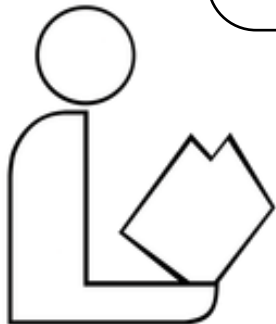


# Class Tees



# French Topic Book 1 In my town



Mon nom est...

\*My name is.....

## Update for your parents

Rather than set individual tasks and worksheets I have bundled some activities together to create a topic book. You do not need to print the topic book in one go, just add the pages together each week, and if you are printing, just print in black and white.

The workbook is for your child to dip in and out of as and when you can, and you can tackle the activities in any order. Where possible I have differentiated tasks and I have also included some optional games (one involves cutting and there Are links to Youtube videos, so you may want to check first and/or supervise).

## Update for you

So far this year you have explored:

Class/Year	Autumn 1 <sup>st</sup>	Autumn 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Spring 1 <sup>st</sup>	Spring 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Summer 1 <sup>st</sup>	Summer 2 <sup>nd</sup>
Tees (4/5/6)	<b>Celebrations</b> Birthdays/months Special days in France (group research project) Christmas	<b>Food</b> Likes and dislikes Traditional meals in France (and school)	<b>The World</b> Landscape features	<b>Clothes</b> Colours Opinions	<b>In my town</b> Shop types Directions	<b>Theme park</b> French parks Signs, money How I feel

Over the summer term we were due to explore the topics of 'Towns' and 'Theme Parks'.

You have all been working really hard on developing the detail of your writing and your reading. The last time we were all together you were able to respond to and offer a greeting, use colours, numbers and were able to offer an opinion.

The targets for the activities in this workbook are;

To learn and recall at least 6 French building names.

To recognise building names in simple descriptions

To be able to say what is in your town.

Year 5 & 6 to explore how to say what is 'not' in your town

To be able to say where you live and extend the detail.

To follow directions to find buildings.

But first.....some revision!

## Session 1 - Les couleurs

How many colours can you remember?

Blanc (white)	Jaune (yellow)	Orange	Pêche (peach)
Rose (pink)	Rouge (red)	Violet (purple)	Bleu
Vert (green)	Brun or marron (brown)	Gris (grey)	Noir (black)

(\*Note to parents, masculine and feminine spellings are covered in Year 7)

Can you remember the words for bronze, silver and gold? .....(Bronze, argent, or)

### Task 1

It is	C'est
-------	-------

Go around your room and point to items and say their colour in French. Use c'est (it is)..... so c'est bleu.

Year 4 try to find and say 4 colours without looking at the words.

Year 5 try to find and say 6 colours without looking at the words.

Year 6 try to find and say 8 colours without looking at the words.



### Task 2

Key words:	et (and),	big (grand),	moyen (medium),	petit (small),
	très (very)	assez (quite)	foncè (dark)	clair (light)

Next, try to extend the detail in describing objects in your room.

### Year 4

Describe an object using two or more colours using 'et' (and).

C'est bleu et rouge.

Once you are comfortable doing that, try to add a size word too. C'est petit, bleu et rouge.



Year 5

Describe an object by its size and using two or more colours using 'et' (and). For example;  
*C'est grand, bleu et rouge.*

Once you are confident, try to modify the size using either très (very) or assez (quite). You can use just one colour.

*C'est bleu et assez petit.*

Year 6

Describe an object by its size and colour. Develop the detail of the colour by using foncé (dark) or clair (light). Remember when using foncé and clair, the colour word goes first, eg rouge foncé.

## Reading comprehension

Read these French statements and state the size and colour.

Year 4 and 5:

Statement	colour	size
Le chat est moyen et orange et marron.		
Le chien est assez grand et noir.		
Le sac est assez grand et aussi vert, jaune et brun.		
Les carreaux sont en noir et blanc et très très grands		

Just look for the words you recognise (ignore the object name)

Year 6:

Statement	colour	size
Le tapis est rouge foncé et grand.		
Le hamster est très petit, blanc et brun clair		
Le sac est bleu clair et rouge foncé. C'est assez grand.		
L'aveugle est très très grand. C'est vert foncé		

## Nombres

0 zéro	11 onze	30 trente
1 un	12 douze	40 quarante
2 deux	13 treize	50 cinquante
3 trois	14 quatorze	60 soixante
4 quatre	15 quinze	70 soixante-dix
5 cinq	16 seize	71 soixante-et-onze
6 six	17 dix-sept	80 quatre-vingts
7 sept	18 dix-huit	81 quatre-vingt-un
8 huit	19 dix-neuf	90 quatre-vingt-dix
9 neuf	20 vingt	96 quatre-vingt-seize
10 dix	21 vingt-et-un	100 cent
		200 deux-cents
		1000 mille



How many numbers can you remember without looking?

Using the number mat above, can you count to 70?



Remember 'o' has a 'w' sound in French so trois (3) sounds like 'twa' and soixante (60) sounds like 'swasont'.

Year 4 if you want to practice your listening and pronunciation of 1-10 you can watch this video of two children playing hopscotch <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zm42hyc>

## Où habites-tu?

Où habites-tu?

J'habite à Gainford.

Do you remember what this question is asking? (Hint: 'habite' is like the English word habitat)

Où = where, tu = you, habite = live      'Where do you live?'

The simple reply is, J'habite à Gainford, or if you live somewhere else it could be;

- J'habite à Ingleton
- J'habite à Darlington.

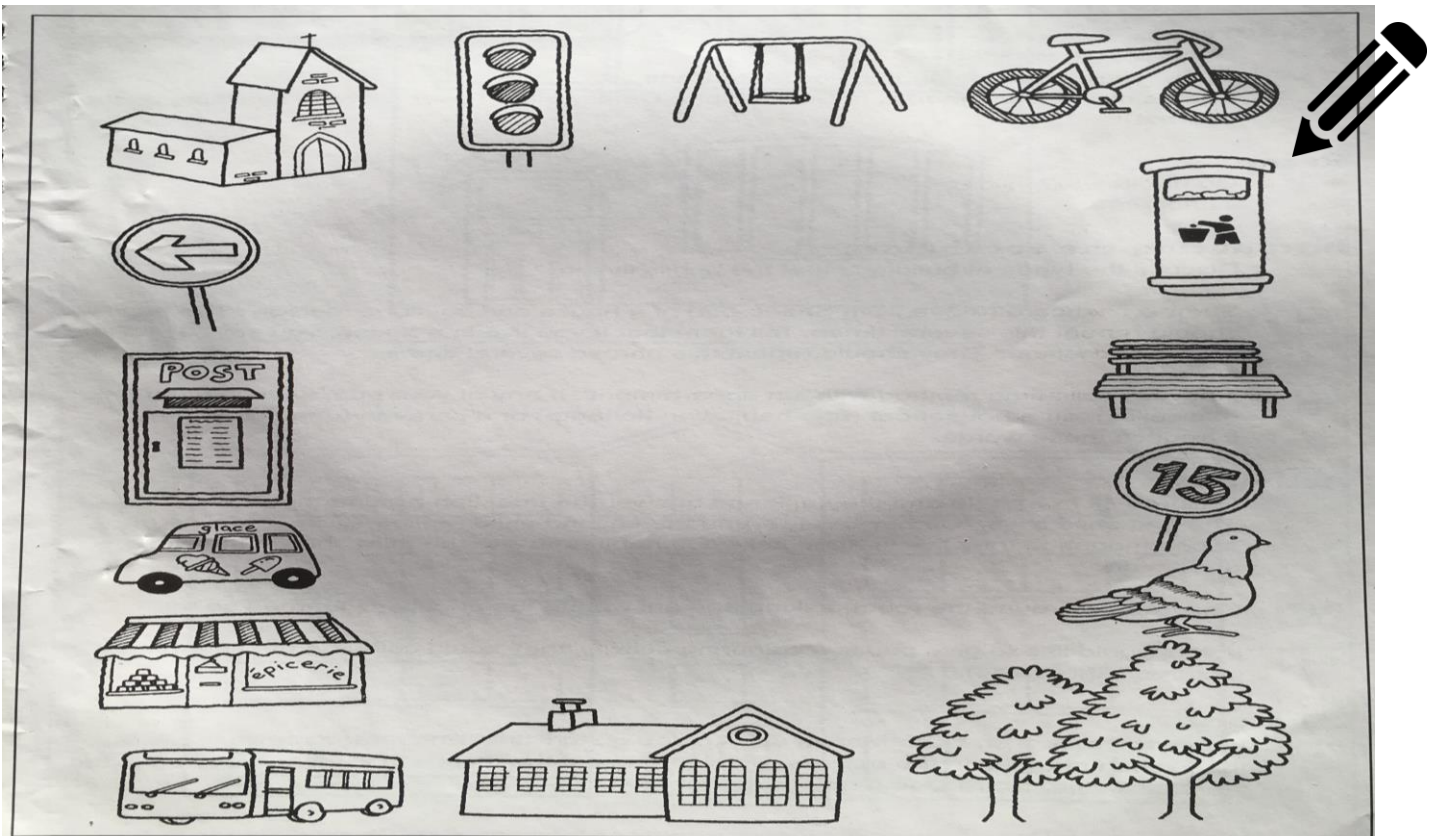
Extension.

If you wanted to develop this, you could add 'in the north-east of England'



J'habite à Gainford **dans le nord-est de l'Angleterre.**

Write where you live in the space below (place and location not your full address).



[New]

## Session 2 - Dans ma ville (In my town)

In this topic book you will explore'

- the names of different types of buildings in a town
- learn the French names of different shops
- find directions between shops
- revise greetings and money.



**le centre de loisirs (m)**  
leisure centre



**le centre commercial (m)**  
shopping centre



**le musée (m)**  
museum



**le stade (m)**  
stadium



**le marché (m)**  
market



**l'église (f)**  
church



**les magasins (pl)**  
shops



**la piscine (f)**  
swimming pool



**la poste (f)**  
post office



**le hôtel de ville (m)**  
town hall



**la gare (f)**  
train station



**l'école (f)**  
school



**la bibliothèque (f)**



**le café (m)**



**le restaurant (m)**

Using the building words on page 6, design and draw your own town. You'll need to include roads to connect the buildings and remember to label the building with its French name.




A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for drawing a town. The box has a thin black border and rounded corners.



### Session 3 - Recognising key words

<p><b>l'école</b> school</p> <p><b>la piscine</b> swimming pool</p>	<p><b>le café</b> coffee shop</p> <p><b>le restaurant</b> restaurant</p>	<p><b>les magasins</b> shops</p> <p><b>la gare</b> train station</p>	<p><b>la bibliothèque</b> library</p> <p><b>la poste</b> post office</p>
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Dans ma ville, il y a... In my town, there is / are...



Task 1: Unscramble these words (hint, look at the letters and number of letters)

e p s t l o	e i i p l c s n a	l r u n a e e r s t a e t
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Task 2: Cross out the incorrect spelling. The first one is done for you.

la gare	<del>la garre</del>	les magasins	les magasins
lecole	l'école	la bibliothèque	la bibliotek
la piesine	la piscine	le caffe	le café



Note for parents:

There is a helpful pronunciation video on Youtube which covers key places and buildings in a town.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lsWiPNwf0Eo> (optional)

I recommend enlarging the presentation to full screen before your child views the video so that the comments box is not visible. I have scanned the comments and all seems appropriate, but I cannot guarantee there won't be updates.

Task 3: Find the building words in the wordsearch grid. Check the spellings carefully.

The wordsearch grid consists of 12 rows of letters. A red diagonal line is drawn from the top-left to the bottom-right. A detective character in a green coat and hat is looking through a magnifying glass at the grid. To the right, a list of building names is pinned to a sheet of paper. The words are: school, swimming pool, coffee shop, ~~shops~~, train station, and library. A pencil icon is at the bottom right of the list.

Task 4: Look at your route below (start – finish). Write down the order of the buildings you visit – the first one has been done for you.

The route map shows a path starting at a 'start' point and ending at a 'finish' point. The path visits several buildings: a school, a town library, a swimming pool, and a cafe. A woman is shown relaxing at the swimming pool. The checklist on the right has five numbered items, with the first one filled in: '1. la bibliothèque'. A pencil icon is at the top right of the checklist.

### Optional task – word loop

This game will help with your recall skills. You will need to check with a grown up **before** you cut these word cards out.



Each card has the name of a building in English and another building in French. You need to find the next card (the English word for the French building) to complete the loop.

If one card is 'post office/ le stade' you need to find a card that starts with 'stadium'

Cut them out (only cut the dotted lines), then shuffle them before spreading them out face-up.

post office

la gare

station

l'église

church

le café

café

la piscine

swimming  
pool

le musée

museum

la bibliothèque

library

les magasins

shops

le centre de  
loisirs

Leisure centre

la poste

## Session 4 - Reading comprehension


Read the speech bubbles carefully. Look at the building words and number words to answer the questions. Circle true or false.

Circle either 'true' or 'false' for each statement below.

Dans ma ville, il y a deux cafés, une piscine, une école, une gare et des magasins.

**Remember!**  
'il y a' means 'there are'.

- 1 There is a school in his town. True / False
- 2 There are two swimming pools. True / False
- 3 There are no shops. True / False
- 4 There are two coffee shops. True / False




For answers 1, 2, 3 and 4 use oui (yes) or non (no).

Dans ma ville, il y a une gare, une poste, un café, deux écoles, trois piscines, une bibliothèque et des magasins.

**Leila**

- 1 Is there a restaurant in Leila's town? .....
- 2 How many coffee shops are there? .....
- 3 How many swimming pools are there? .....
- 4 How many schools are there? .....
- 5 Is there a library in Leila's town? .....

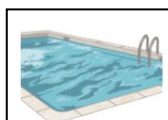


## Describing your town

il y a

**il y a** means 'there are' or 'there is'. It's a funny phrase to write as it is in 3 separate parts, you need to leave a finger space between the 'y' and the 'a'. It is not written as 'il ya'.

Example:



In my town, there is a swimming pool and a cafe.

Dans ma ville, **il y a** une piscine et un café.

Remember if the word is masculine (le) a becomes 'un' and if it is feminine (la) a becomes 'une'.

So, **une** piscine and **un** café.

Use the words on page 6 to help you spot which is masculine (le/un) and which is feminine (la/une).

Have a go at writing the description for these images.



<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	<p>Dans ma ville, ...</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div>	

## Using negatives (for Year 5 and 6 only)

Key words: mais (but), il y a (there are/there is), il n'y a pas (there aren't /there isn't)

You can say what is there (il y a), but how can you say what is NOT there?

Do you remember when we changed like to dislike using the **n'pas sandwich**?

J'aime (like) becomes dislike when you put n' before the verb and 'pas' after the verb.

J'aime -= Je n'aime pas.

You can do the same with il y a, so instead of 'there are/there is' it becomes 'there are no/there isn't'.

il n'a ya pas      Look carefully it is tricky. Can you see where the 'n' and 'pas' go?

Read the extracts below and write what building the town does NOT have.

Description	Missing buildings – write in English
Dans ma ville, il y a trois cafés et une poste mais <b>il n'y a pas</b> de bibliothèque.	
Dans ma ville il y a une piscine, un musée, un centre commercial mais <b>il n'y a pas</b> de centre de loisirs.	
Dans ma ville il y a une gare, une église et un café mais <b>il n'y a pas</b> de musée et de piscine.	
Dans ma ville, il y a des magasins et un café, mais il n'y a pas de hôtel de ville.	







## Session 5 - What types of shops are there?



les magasins (pl)  
shops

As you saw on page 6 'les magasins' is the plural for shops. However, in France, Different types of shops have different names.

une boulangerie a bakery	une boucherie a butchers	une poissonnerie a fishmongers
une patisserie a cake shop	un magasin de vêtements a clothes shop	un magasin de chaussures a shoe shop
un marchand de journaux a newsagents	un supermarché a supermarket	une pharmacie a chemist

Can you put the French names in alphabetical order ? (Ignore the un/une)

1. boucherie
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.



Fermé = closed




































Ouvert = open

# Buildings Connect Four Game

Optional game

## Instructions

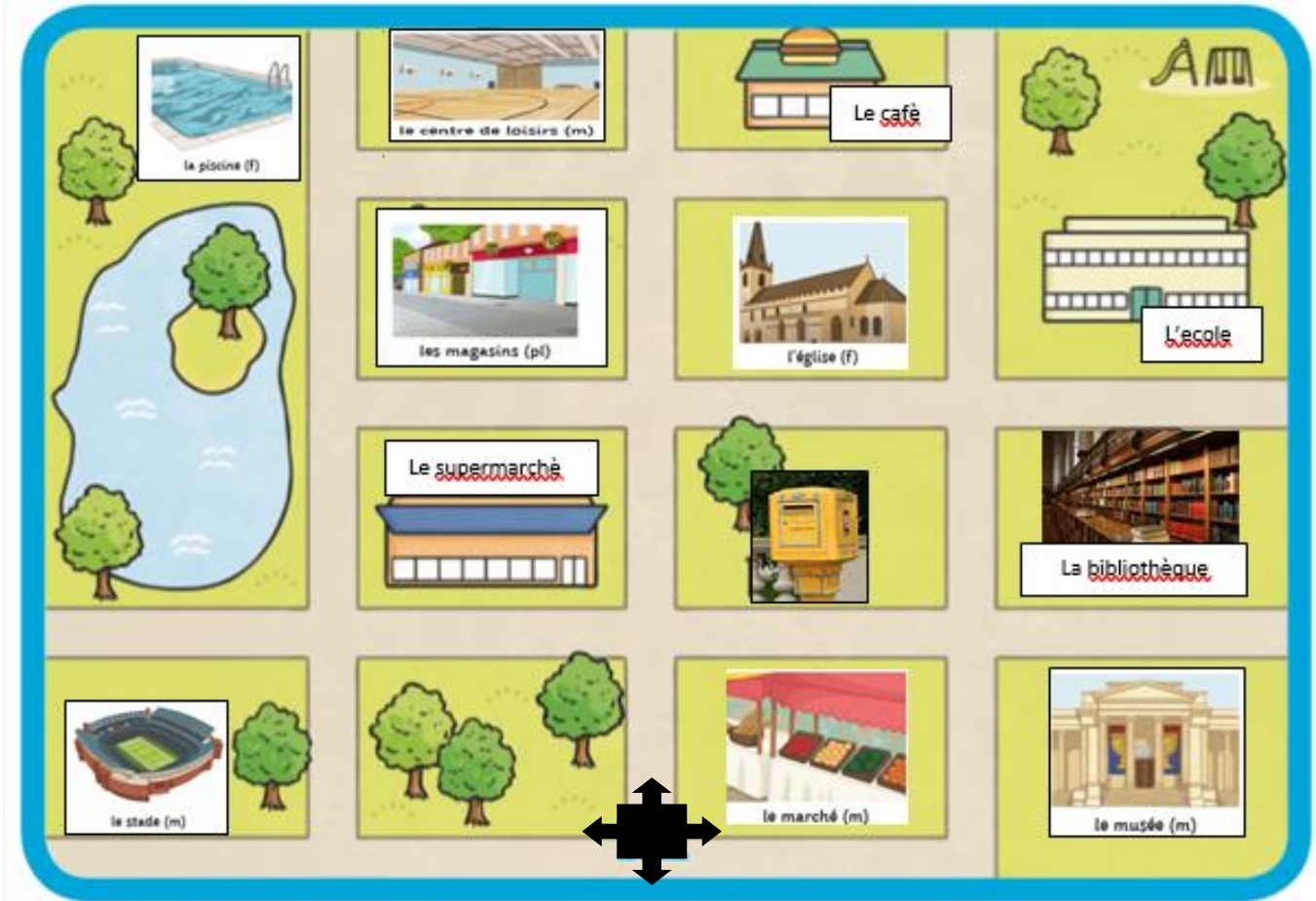
Play this game in pairs. Players take a set of coloured counters each. Player one chooses a space, names that picture using the correct French word and covers it with their counter. Player two does the same. Play continues until one player has four counters in a row.

## Session 6 – Getting around town

Last term you learnt the terms proche de (near to) and loin de (far from).

Look at the town map below and write proche de or loin de to fill in the missing spaces.



1. La piscine..... le centre de loisirs.
2. Le musée .....la bibliothèque.
3. Les magasins .....l'école.
4. Le stade..... la poste.

Write 3 statements of your own. You'll need to pick 2 places for each.

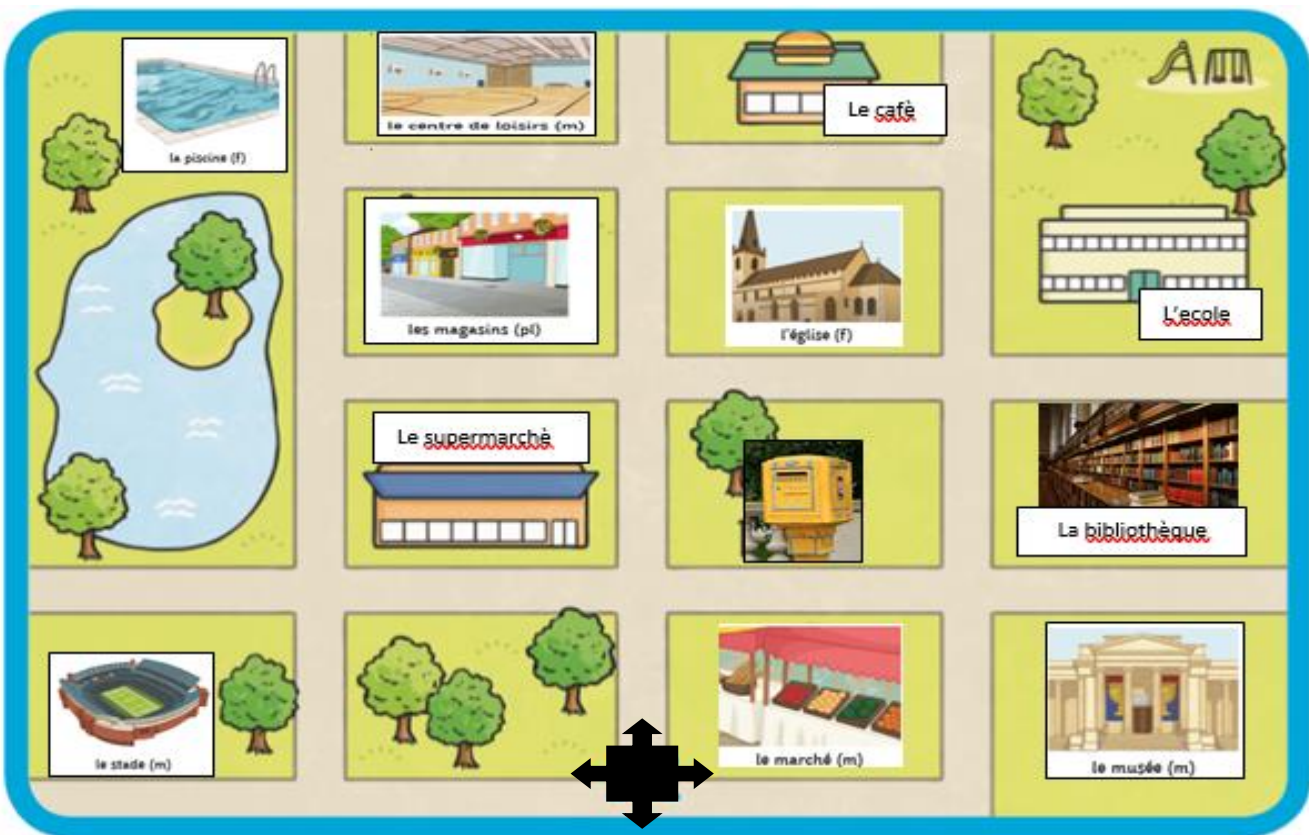
- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

## Directions

If you were visiting a town you might need to get directions to help you find places.

Aller tout droit	Go straight ahead
Tournez à gauche	Turn left
Tournez à droite	Turn right
Prends la première à droite / à gauche *	Take the first right / left
Prends la deuxième à droite / à gauche *	Take the second right / left
Prends la troisième à droite / à gauche *	Take the third right / left
C'est à côté du	It is next to the
C'est en face du	In front of

\*You need to choose droit (right) or gauche (left)



Le point de départ (starting point)

**Where am I? (Où suis-je?)**

1. Aller tout droit, prends la deuxième à droite, c'est en face de l'église? .....
2. Aller tout droit, tournez à gauche, aller tout droit, tournez à gauche? .....
3. Aller tout droit, tournez à droite, aller tout droit, tournez à gauche, Prends la première à droite.....
4. Aller tout droit, Prends la troisième à droite, c'est à côté du centre de loisirs? .....

Internet needed – parental set up recommended

**BBC Teach - Video (Comments are de-activated on this video)**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6Da7cTRKtk&list=PLcvEcrsF\\_9zLcyS-rIMhCLei5wA53qr0D&index=7&t=0s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6Da7cTRKtk&list=PLcvEcrsF_9zLcyS-rIMhCLei5wA53qr0D&index=7&t=0s)

Suitable for ages 7 to 11. British student Ben links up online with Lili and Thibaud in Marseille who are trying to find their way to a café where their friend is playing a gig. A clip from a series teaching the basics of French.



What location and direction words can you hear?

**Optional video clip**

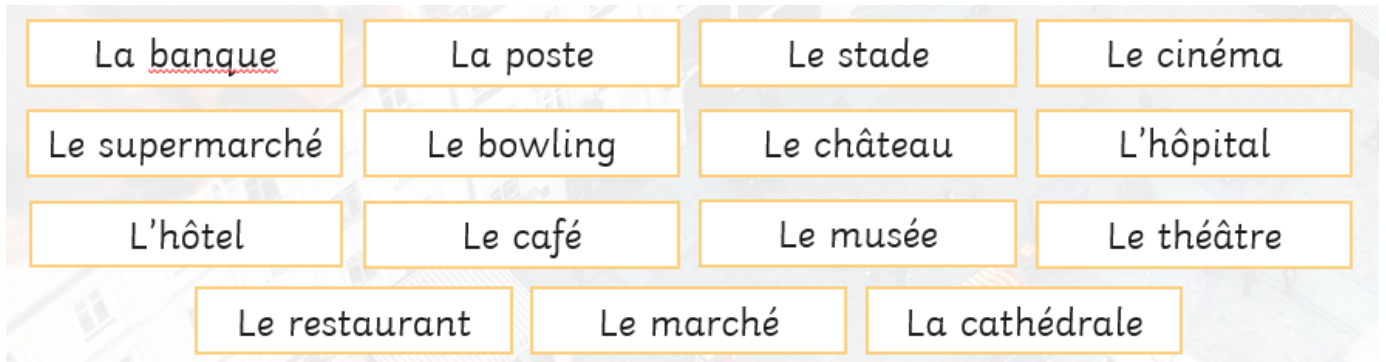
**Shop names – vocabulary lesson (Youtube) - parents set to 'full screen' to avoid comment box.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cro46M6AuGU>

## Optional

### Further place words

Can you work out what you think these words mean? They are very similar to places in English.



Where would you go to pay in money?.....

Where would you go to watch a film?.....

Where would you go if you felt ill or were hurt?.....

