

L'Argent de Poche (Pocket Money)

1. At the toy shop

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children already know how to express likes and dislikes.

Objectives

Listen attentively to simple 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.

Support

Some children will respond to the question *Tu aimes ça?* using only gestures/facial expression, or response cards for the final activity.

Extension

Children work in pairs and browse the web site of a French toy shop. Using *J'aime ça!* or *Je n'aime pas ça!* they tell each other what they like or dislike.

Some children will be able to use the connective *mais* (but) to link two differing opinions.

Some children could present the results of the final activity for display.

Main

Show children the toy catalogue of the web site of a French department store. Look at the layout of the site. Discuss how the information is presented and ways in which this has been made to look attractive e.g. use of colour, fonts and pictures.

ICT opportunities: You can find online toy catalogues by entering *Jouets* into a French internet search engine.

Focus on one page of the web site (or use picture cards). Point to various objects and say *J'aime ça!* or *Je n'aime pas ça!* with appropriate facial expressions, intonation and gestures such as thumbs up/thumbs down. Ask children what they think you are saying. Practise as a whole class, saying the words and using appropriate gestures. Remind the children they have used this expression before in unit 6.

Return to the website page or picture cards. Point to various objects and say *J'aime ça mais je n'aime pas ça!* or *J'aime ça mais je préfère ça!* with appropriate facial expressions, intonation and gestures. What do the children think you are saying? Practise as a whole class saying the words and using appropriate gestures. Point to pictures and ask *Tu aimes ça?* Children reply with words and gestures.

Play *Le Sac Magique* (The Magic Bag). You have a bag in which you have placed toys. Take an item from the bag and ask *Tu aimes ça?* Children show thumbs up or down. Choose a child to reply with *J'aime ça!* or *Je n'aime pas ça!* Some children will respond to this question using only gestures or facial expressions.

Carry out a class survey for opinions of toys using *j'aime / je n'aime pas / je préfère / j'aime ça mais je préfère ça*. Make a tally chart on the interactive whiteboard with children collecting data in groups. Count up the results in French, with children joining in.

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<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>1st and 2nd person singular of verbs ending in <i>-er</i> (<i>aimer, préférer</i>): <i>j'aime, tu aimes, je préfère, tu préfères</i>. NB: The <i>je</i> loses its <i>e</i> before the verb <i>aimer</i> as the latter starts with a vowel.</p> <p>Asking questions – rising intonation in <i>tu aimes...?</i></p> <p>Negative - <i>je n'aime pas</i> presents the negative form children encountered in Unit 6 and 7. Remember that the <i>ne</i> preceding the verb (<i>aime</i>) loses the <i>e</i> and gains an apostrophe as it precedes the vowel at the start of <i>aime</i>. (This means the <i>je</i> reverts to its original form and is written in full).</p> <p>In this lesson, children are pointing to objects and saying they like 'that' (<i>ça</i>). Be aware that if children start to say exactly what they like e.g. I like the football, the object will need to be preceded by the definite article – <i>j'aime le football; j'aime la poupée</i>.</p>	<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>1st and 2nd person singular of verbs ending in <i>-er</i> (<i>aimer, préférer</i>): <i>j'aime, tu aimes, je préfère</i></p> <p>Asking questions – rising intonation in <i>tu aimes...?</i></p> <p>Negative - <i>je n'aime pas</i> presents the negative form children encountered in Unit 6 and 7.</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>Silent final consonant – <i>tu aimes...?</i></p> <p>The 'ç' or <i>cedilla</i> (cedilla) is used to create an 's' sound [s] before an 'a', 'o' or 'u', where the 'c' would usually be hard, as in 'car' [k]. So, '<i>ça</i>' is pronounced 'sa', and '<i>aperçu</i>' is pronounced 'a-pair-soo'.</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>[ɛ] ai – <i>aime, aimes, mais</i></p> <p>[e] é - <i>préfère</i></p>
<p><u>Learning Outcomes</u></p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> respond to the question <i>Tu aimes ça?</i> say whether they like something or not be aware that French shops want to make their products look attractive, in the same way that English ones do 	<p><u>New National Curriculum Links</u></p> <p>English</p> <p><u>Reading</u> - Years 3 - 4</p> <p>Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</p>		
<p><u>Throughout the week:</u></p> <p>Practise <i>J'aime ça!</i>, <i>Je n'aime pas ça!</i> and <i>Je préfère ça</i> by holding up various objects or bringing in different toys every day.</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the toys catalogue of the web site of a French department store Bag with toys, plastic food items or food packets Word cards Access to a French internet search engine Drag and drop function on the interactive whiteboard 		
<p><u>Teaching Tips</u></p> <p>If you are unable to access an internet site from a French store, you can send off in advance for a French catalogue (names of stores can be found by using an internet search engine). Alternatively you can use an English catalogue, cut out the pictures and add prices in euros. You could also download attractive pictures from an internet search engine.</p>			

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Le langage du prof	Teacher Language	Le langage des enfants	Children's Language
<i>Un magasin français</i>	A French shop	<i>j'aime ça</i>	I like that
<i>Regardez les jouets</i>	Look at the toys	<i>je n'aime pas ça</i>	I don't like that
<i>le / un football</i>	a football	<i>je préfère ça</i>	I prefer that
<i>le / un CD</i>	a CD	<i>Tu aimes ça ?</i>	Do you like that?
<i>la / une voiture</i>	a car	<i>mais</i>	but
<i>la / une peluche</i>	a cuddly toy		
<i>la / une poupée</i>	a doll		
<i>la / une console</i>	a games console		
 <i>Tu aimes ça?</i>	Do you like that?		
<i>j'aime ça</i>	I like that		
<i>je n'aime pas ça</i>	I don't like that		
<i>je préfère ça</i>	I prefer that		
<i>mais</i>	but		
<i>ça</i>	that		
 <i>On va faire un sondage.</i>	We're going to carry out a survey.		
<i>Vous allez travailler en groupes.</i>	You're going to work in groups.		
<i>Vous devez faire un décompte.</i>	You need to make a tally chart.		
<i>Qu'est-ce que c'est en anglais, un compte?</i>	What do we call <i>un décompte</i> in English?		
<i>Vous devez rassembler des données de chacun dans votre groupe.</i>	You need to collect information from everyone in your group.		