

Quel temps fait-il? (What's the weather like?)

3. What's the temperature?

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children already know numbers 0-100.

<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.</p> <p>Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.</p>	<p><u>Support</u></p> <p>Ensure children who are not confident in speaking can still participate in games by using a physical response.</p> <p><u>Extension</u></p> <p>Some children will be able to lead the activity of reading out a temperature and inviting another child to point to a matching picture.</p>	<p><u>Main</u></p> <p>Place pictures of hot and cold places labelled with a temperature (some with negative numbers) around the room.</p> <p><u>ICT Opportunities:</u> Use a photo sharing application or photo search engine to find pictures of hot and cold places.</p> <p>Use a couple of activities from Session 2 to revise numbers 0-100.</p> <p>Model how to say <i>degrés</i> (degrees). Ask children to listen for the sound [e] é and contrast this with [ə] e (as in <i>degrés</i>). Say each sound and ask children to perform a particular action, e.g. clap three times when they hear the [e] é.</p> <p>Point to a picture of a hot place. Use a thermometer or number line to count, e.g. from 0 to 30 degrees with children. Say <i>il fait 30 degrés</i> and mime 'very hot'. Repeat for some other hot places.</p> <p><u>ICT Opportunities:</u> Use a large thermometer on the interactive whiteboard if applicable. Use an interactive teaching program of a thermometer.</p> <p>Point to a picture of a cold place. Count down with the thermometer or number line. Stress <i>moins</i> before each number and stop at -10 degrees. Say <i>Il fait moins 5 degrés</i> and mime 'very cold'.</p> <p>Practise saying the temperatures of the hot and cold places displayed around the room.</p> <p>Read out a temperature and children point to the matching picture. Invite a child to come and stand next to each one as you say it.</p> <p>Practise reading temperatures on a thermometer. Include some negative numbers.</p> <p>Read out a temperature and children point to the matching picture. Invite a child to come and stand next to each one as you say it.</p> <p>Label one of the hot or cold images with the name of one of the French/Belgian towns from the weather rhyme. Ask the children, <i>Quel temps fait-il à Troyes?</i> Children chorus <i>A Troyes il fait froid</i>. Now ask <i>Il fait quelle température?</i> Children chorus the response. Make a complex sentence by joining both responses, e.g. <i>A Troyes il fait froid et la température fait...</i> Ask children to repeat the whole sentence. Repeat by labelling the other images with other town names from the rhyme.</p>
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<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>Question words – <i>quel, quelle</i>. These mean 'what?' or 'which?' They behave like adjectives in that they change their spelling to agree with the noun which follows – Quel temps (<i>temps</i> is masculine and singular); Quelle température (<i>température</i> is feminine and singular).</p> <p>Verbs – <i>faire</i>. Note that, whereas in English we say 'it is 30 degrees', in French the verb <i>faire</i> is used impersonally, in the third person singular <i>il fait</i>.</p>	<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>Asking questions – remind children of the rising intonation in the questions <i>Quel temps fait-il?</i> and <i>Il fait quelle température?</i> Note that this can also be used in a different form – <i>Quelle température fait-il?</i></p> <p>Prepositions – remind children that <i>à</i> is used with a town name to translate 'in'. If children are measuring the temperature in the classroom or the playground, they will use <i>dans</i>, e.g. <i>dans la salle de classe, dans la cour de récréation</i> but <i>à</i> is always used with the name of a town or village.</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>[sjɔ̃] tion – récréation</p> <p>[a] a – salle, la, classe, à</p> <p>[wa] oi – moins</p> <p>[k] qu – quel, quelle</p> <p>[ɑ̃] em – temps, température</p> <p>Silent final consonant – degrés, moins, fait, temps</p> <p>Remember that when used in the question form <i>Quel temps fait-il?</i> the final <i>-t</i> in <i>fait</i> is sounded because it precedes the vowel at the beginning of <i>il</i>.</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>[e] é – degrés, température, récréation</p>
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<p><u>Learning Outcomes</u></p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat words and phrases spoken by someone • Use mime and gesture to express what they mean • Use physical response to show they understand 	<p><u>New National Curriculum Links</u></p> <p>Mathematics</p> <p><u>Number, place value and rounding</u> – Year 4</p> <p>Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers</p> <p>Science</p> <p><u>Working scientifically</u> – Years 3 – 4</p> <p>Making accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, for example thermometers and data loggers</p>
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<p><u>Throughout the week:</u></p> <p>Children measure the temperature in the classroom (<i>la salle de classe</i>) and playground (<i>la cour de récréation</i>) and, if possible, the partner country/town every day. They record this in a chart showing the days of the week. They make line graphs of temperature data collected during the week.</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures of hot and cold places • Thermometer or number line • Photo sharing application or photo search engine • Interactive teaching program of a thermometer
<p><u>Teaching Tips</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the school has a partner in a French-speaking country, children find out the temperatures there and compare with those in their own school. 	

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<i>Le langage du prof</i>	Teacher Language	<i>Le langage des enfants</i>	Children's Language
<i>Il fait quelle température?</i> <i>Il fait ...degrés.</i> <i>moins</i> <i>dans la salle de classe</i> <i>dans la cour de récréation</i> <i>et</i>	Weather language from Session 1. What temperature is it? It's ... degrees. minus Numbers 1-30 from Session 2. in the classroom in the playground and	 <i>degrés</i> <i>moins</i> <i>et</i>	Weather language from Session 1. degrees minus Numbers 1-30 from Session 2. and