

L'Argent de Poche (Pocket Money)

4. Birthday presents

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children already know numbers from 1-39.

Objectives

Listen attentively to simple spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.

Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhyme and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.

Support

Some children can respond to the question *C'est combien?* by showing the price with their fingers / whiteboards / digit cards.

Extension

Children find out real prices of toys from a web site e.g. *une peluche = 19,20 €*.

Children look at catalogue prices and round up to a whole unit e.g. *19.20 € = 20 €*.

Main

Revise *Je déteste ça! J'adore ça! J'aime ça! Je n'aime pas ça! Je préfère ça!* by encouraging the class to repeat these whilst giving an appropriate action. Invite groups in turn to respond to an action with the appropriate French phrase. Display the department store web site or pictures looked at in Session 1. Choose six items and practise the above phrases.

Display pictures of some toys with prices in euros. Ask children what they notice about how French prices are written. Discuss the euro and where it is used. Have children paid with euros before? Show children some examples of real or plastic euro coins. Practise the pronunciation of *euro* and compare the difference in the sound of *eu* in French and *eu* in English.

ICT Opportunities: If you have digital pictures, display them on the whiteboard and add price tags. Record the prices and assign to labels e.g. *une peluche* (a soft toy) *7 euros* so that children can listen and match up what they hear to the object.

Display prices from 1 € to 10 € on the board. Point to each and say the price in French. What do the children notice about the sound at the end of numbers *deux, trois, six, dix* when they come before the word '*euro*'? (See Teaching Tips.) Count up from *un euro* to *dix euros* as a class. Choose some simple prices and ask *C'est combien?* Invite children to give you the price in euros.

ICT Opportunities: Picture galleries/resource libraries available with some interactive whiteboards contain life size images of all the euro coins and banknotes.

Revise numbers 1-39 by going around the class as a Mexican Wave. Then play number ping-pong to practise numbers 21-39. Children work in pairs. One says a number and their partner gives the next number in sequence. At your signal, they swap roles.

Play *Le Juste Prix* ('The Price is Right'). Put children into teams. They guess how much each item is (the price is concealed behind a post-it note or by using the interactive whiteboard). Ask each team e.g. *Le football, c'est combien?* They give their answer in French e.g. *8 euros*. The team closest to the price wins a point.

Grammar

For teachers:

Asking questions (rising intonation) – *C'est combien?*

Grammar

For children:

Asking questions (rising intonation) – *C'est combien?*

Phonics focus

For teachers:

[ø] eu – **euro**

[y] u – **une peluche**

Silent final consonant - **les jouets, c'est**

Note the silent s in **C'est** (See Teaching Tips.)

Phonics focus

For children:

[ø] eu – **euro**

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<p><u>Learning Outcomes</u></p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand that people use different currencies in different countries• say how much something costs in euros	<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>Play <i>Le Juste Prix</i> ('The Price is Right').</p>	<p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department store website or catalogue• Pictures of toys with prices in euros• Number cards• Images of euros from the interactive whiteboard gallery/image resource bank
<p><u>Teaching Tips</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pronunciation note: as <i>euro</i> begins with a vowel, the pronunciation of some of the numbers changes e.g. <i>un euro</i> (the <i>n</i> is pronounced), <i>deux euros</i> (the <i>x</i> is pronounced as a <i>z</i>), <i>trois euros</i> (the <i>s</i> is pronounced as a <i>z</i>).• When playing 'The Price is right', start by using lower numbers e.g. 1-10 then 1-20. You can then add in higher numbers up to 39.	

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<i>Le langage du prof</i>	Teacher Language	<i>Le langage des enfants</i>	Children's Language
<i>C'est combien ?</i>	How much is it?	<i>un – dix euros</i>	one – ten euros
<i>Un – dix euros</i>	One – ten euros		
<i>Les jouets</i>	toys	<i>les jouets</i>	toys
<i>un football</i>	a football	<i>un football</i>	a football
<i>un CD</i>	a CD	<i>un CD</i>	a CD
<i>une voiture</i>	a car	<i>une voiture</i>	a car
<i>une peluche</i>	a cuddly toy	<i>une peluche</i>	a cuddly toy
<i>une poupée</i>	a doll	<i>une poupée</i>	a doll
<i>une console</i>	a games console	<i>une console</i>	a games console
<i>des bonbons</i>	some sweets	<i>des bonbons</i>	some sweets
<i>un gâteau</i>	a cake	<i>un gâteau</i>	a cake
<i>Répétez et faites la geste.</i>	Repeat (pl.) and do the action.		
<i>Qui peut dire la bonne phrase ?</i>	Who can give me the correct phrase?		
<i>Voici le site-web de notre grand magasin.</i>	Here is our department store's website.		
<i>Regardez ces prix en euros.</i>	Look at these prices in euros.		
<i>Nous allons compter en euros jusqu'à dix.</i>	We're going to count up to 10 in euros.		
<i>Allons compter jusqu'à trente-neuf et faire la ola.</i>	Let's count to 39 and do a Mexican Wave.		
<i>Allons jouer au pingpong des numéros.</i>	Let's play 'number ping pong'.		