

En route pour l'école (On the way to school)

1. Alphabet

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children already know numbers up to 100.

Objectives

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

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

Develop **accurate pronunciation** and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.

Support

In the seventh activity, provide some children with individual alphabet strips as extra support.

In the ninth activity, provide a list of words for children to choose from.

Extension

For the fourth activity, play Alphabet Ping-Pong as a pair or small-group game.

Main

Children listen to a recording of a French alphabet song or rap.

Divide the alphabet into manageable sections. Practise the alphabet section by section as a class. Allocate sections to different groups and repeat the alphabet song. Each group joins in with their section.

Reinforce the alphabet by adapting some of the games used to teach numbers (see Unit 1) e.g. play Alphabet Ping-Pong, where you 'bat' the first letter to children and they 'bat' back the second, and so on.

Practise the question *Comment ça s'écrit?* (Unit 10) Ask children when they might be asked this in everyday life. Discuss the fact that you may be asked to spell your name over the phone, for example if you were booking a hotel. Model a role play with a volunteer where you say your name, they say *Comment ça s'écrit?* and you spell it out slowly. Repeat whilst writing your name on the board. Ask children, in pairs, to spell out their first names to one another, using the question as in the role play. Ask a few children to share their names with the class.

Spell a few familiar words aloud and ask children to write what they hear on mini-whiteboards and then show you. Compare answers and discuss any difficulties.

Combine revision of numbers with the alphabet, by displaying an alphabet chart with each letter numbered in sequence, e.g. A=1, B=2. Ask children to say, e.g. the letter that goes with number 15 (*Numéro 15, c'est quelle lettre?*) Provide some children with individual alphabet strips as extra support. Play the game in pairs, with children choosing to say either a letter or a number and their partner giving the corresponding answer.

ICT Opportunities: Create boxes for each letter of the alphabet on the interactive whiteboard as well as the number denoting its position, e.g. A=1 as it is the first letter of the alphabet. Embed a sound file for each card which plays its relevant letter when activated.

Give children a sequence of numbers that spell out a familiar word, e.g. 19-1-12-21-20 = *salut*.

ICT Opportunities: Present letter sequences on the interactive whiteboard and ask children to drag the letters into order to crack the code.

Ask children what they think *Comment ça se prononce?* might mean. Repeat the question and practise as a whole class. Encourage children to use this if they can't remember how to say a letter name and need to ask for help.

In pairs, children work out their own coded words. They call out the numbers for other children to crack the code.

Revise numbers 10 to 100 by counting in multiples of 10. Play *Montrez-moi* (Show Me), where children write down on a mini-whiteboard the number that you call out.

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Grammar <u>For teachers:</u> No specific focus.	Grammar <u>For children:</u> No specific focus.	Phonics focus <u>For teachers:</u> You can find authentic pronunciation of the French alphabet on a number of websites. Some letter names are very similar to English, but there are some notable differences which can be confusing, in particular E, G, H, I and J.	Phonics focus <u>For children:</u> Alphabet: see 'Phonics focus for teachers'.
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<u>Learning Outcomes</u> Children can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and pronounce some of the letters of the alphabet Identify and pronounce accurately multiples of 10 up to 100 	<u>New National Curriculum Links</u> No specific links
<u>Throughout the week</u> Children practise the alphabet and numbers by making up more codes for others to crack.	<u>Resources</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alphabet song or rap alphabet chart alphabet slips for support list of words for support mini whiteboards and pens internet access microphone
<u>Teaching Tips</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can find suitable alphabet songs and videos using an internet search engine or a video-sharing website. You may like to set the alphabet to a well-known tune and sing it, e.g. a call-and-response chant where you sing sections of the alphabet and children repeat, in the style of an army chant. For example: <i>A, B, C, D, E, F, G / (children repeat)</i> <i>H, I, J, K, L, M, N / (children repeat)</i> <i>O, P, Q, R, S, T, U / (children repeat)</i> <i>V, W, X, Y, Z (children repeat).</i> 	

<i>Le langage du prof</i>	Teacher Language	<i>Le langage des enfants</i>	Children's Language
1 un 2 deux 3 trois 4 quatre 5 cinq 6 six	the alphabet 1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five 6 six	1 un 2 deux 3 trois 4 quatre 5 cinq 6 six	the alphabet 1 one 2 two 3 three 4 four 5 five 6 six

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7 sept	7 seven	7 sept	7 seven
8 huit	8 eight	8 huit	8 eight
9 neuf	9 nine	9 neuf	9 nine
10 dix	10 ten	10 dix	10 ten
11 onze	11 eleven	11 onze	11 eleven
12 douze	12 twelve	12 douze	12 twelve
13 treize	13 thirteen	13 treize	13 thirteen
14 quatorze	14 fourteen	14 quatorze	14 fourteen
15 quinze	15 fifteen	15 quinze	15 fifteen
16 seize	16 sixteen	16 seize	16 sixteen
17 dix-sept	17 seventeen	17 dix-sept	17 seventeen
18 dix-huit	18 eighteen	18 dix-huit	18 eighteen
19 dix-neuf	19 nineteen	19 dix-neuf	19 nineteen
20 vingt	20 twenty	20 vingt	20 twenty
21 vingt et un	21 twenty-one	21 vingt et un	21 twenty-one
22 vingt-deux	22 twenty-two	22 vingt-deux	22 twenty-two
23 vingt-trois	23 twenty-three	23 vingt-trois	23 twenty-three
24 vingt-quatre	24 twenty-four	24 vingt-quatre	24 twenty-four
25 vingt-cinq	25 twenty-five	25 vingt-cinq	25 twenty-five
26 vingt-six	26 twenty-six	26 vingt-six	26 twenty-six
 Numéro ..., c'est quelle lettre ?	 Number ..., which letter is it?	 30 trente	 thirty
Nous allons réviser les numéros 10-100.	We're going to revise numbers 10-100.	40 quarante	forty
30 trente	thirty	50 cinquante	fifty
40 quarante	forty	60 soixante	sixty
50 cinquante	fifty	70 soixante-dix	seventy
60 soixante	sixty	80 quatre-vingts	eighty
70 soixante-dix	seventy	90 quatre-vingt-dix	ninety
80 quatre-vingts	eighty	100 cent	one hundred
90 quatre-vingt-dix	ninety		
100 cent	one hundred		
Ecrivez le bon numéro.	Write the correct number.		
Montrez-moi.	Show me.		