

Au parc d'attractions (At the theme park)

1. Theme park rides and prices

Prior Knowledge: It is helpful if children already know numbers 50–100 in multiples of 10, simple prices in euros and the question *C'est combien?*

Objectives

Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.

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 fourth activity support less confident children with differentiated number sequences.

Extension

In the fourth activity, give more confident children a differentiated set of number sequences.

More confident children can investigate the exchange rate and write the prices in sterling as well as euros.

Main

Display some images of theme parks (*les parcs d'attractions*) to set the scene. If possible, use images of theme parks from French-speaking countries.

Introduce a number of rides, e.g. *le grand huit* (the rollercoaster), *le carrousel* (the merry-go-round), *le train fantôme* (the ghost train) and *la grande roue* (the big wheel). Model the names for children to repeat, using different voices, e.g. loud and soft, happy and sad. Set the words to a rhythm using body percussion. Ask children to suggest actions to represent each ride and use these to reinforce the vocabulary.

ICT opportunities: Create a slideshow of images of different rides. Use a microphone and sound-editing software to record a voiceover. Change the pitch to morph your voice for each image so it sounds higher or deeper than usual.

Revise numbers 50–100 in multiples of 10 by playing Strip Lotto (see Unit 9, Sessions 3 and 4 for more ideas).

Show some number sequences with regular patterns, e.g. *vingt-sept*, *trente-six*, *quarante-cinq* (from the 9 times table, starting at 27), or square numbers. Continue the sequences as a class then ask children to do so in pairs or individually.

ICT opportunities: Display a 1-100 grid on the interactive whiteboard and circle numbers in sequence using the pen tool. Ask children to guess the next number to be circled.

Display a price list in euros of theme park rides. You may want to add some images. Ask children about the prices, e.g. *Le carrousel, c'est combien?* Point to the different rides and children practise asking how much they are.

ICT opportunities: Display French theme park websites such as www.disneylandparis.com, www.parcasterix.fr or www.futuroscope.com on the interactive whiteboard and find how much the entry fee is or the price of individual rides.

Remind children of how some number words change pronunciation when used with the word *euros*, e.g. *un*, *deux*, *six*, *dix* and practise these as a class. Can children think why this might be? With which other words might this happen? Remind children of how to say ages, e.g. *J'ai dix ans*.

Children work in pairs, with a mini-whiteboard each. Each child creates his or her own price list for the same theme park rides, and they take it in turns to ask each other how much their rides cost. They record their answers. By the end of the activity, each child should have two sets of prices that they then compare with their partner's lists.

Remind children that, for safety reasons, some rides have height and age restrictions. Show the sentences *Il faut mesurer 1m 30*. *Il faut avoir sept ans*. (You must be 1m 30 tall. You must be seven years old.) Can they work out the meanings? You may want to display these in the style of a warning sign, as extra support.

Display the names of six rides with prices plus height and age restrictions. Ask children to number 1–6 on their whiteboards. Read a description of the prices and requirements for one of the rides (see 'Teaching Tips'). Children listen carefully, identify the ride, and write the name of the ride next to number 1 on their boards. Repeat with the other rides.

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<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>Expressing obligation:</p> <p>The phrase <i>il faut</i> followed by an infinitive is a very useful way of saying that something must be done, e.g.</p> <p><i>il faut mesurer 1m30</i> = you must be 1m30 tall</p> <p><i>il faut avoir 7 ans</i> = you must be 7 years old</p> <p>Note that <i>il faut</i> comes from the verb <i>falloir</i> (to have to) and is an impersonal verb. This means that it only ever appears in the <i>il</i> form.</p> <p>It can be translated in different ways depending on the context. <i>Il faut...</i> does not specify who must do something, whereas in English we tend to say 'you must', 'they have to' etc. according to context. <i>Il faut</i> conveys the idea of 'it is necessary to...'</p> <p>For example:</p> <p><i>il faut écouter attentivement</i> = you must listen carefully</p> <p><i>il faut rentrer avant minuit</i> = we must get home before midnight</p> <p><i>il faut opérer</i> = they have to operate</p> <p>For reference, note that the imperfect tense <i>il fallait</i> is used to express obligation in the past, e.g.</p> <p><i>il fallait quitter l'école à 14 ans</i> = you/children had to leave school at 14</p>	<p>Grammar</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>Asking the price – word order</p> <p>Note that a common way of asking the price of something is to name the item, followed by <i>c'est combien?</i></p> <p>For example:</p> <p><i>Le carrousel, c'est combien?</i> = how much is the merry-go-round?</p> <p><i>La grande roue, c'est combien?</i> = how much is the big wheel?</p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For teachers:</u></p> <p>Need note about liaison with numbers and ages e.g. <i>dix</i> [dis] and <i>dix euros</i> [diz]</p> <p>[u] ou – <i>carrousel, roué, douze</i></p> <p>[o] – <i>fantôme</i></p> <p>[ɔ] – <i>euro</i></p>	<p>Phonics focus</p> <p><u>For children:</u></p> <p>Need note about liaison with numbers e.g. <i>dix</i> [dis] and <i>dix euros</i> [diz]</p>
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<p>Learning Outcomes</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and say numbers 50 to 100 Ask the price of a theme park ride Understand and say a price in euros 	<p><u>New National Curriculum Links</u></p> <p>Mathematics: Y6 Algebra - express missing number problems algebraically, use simple formulae expressed in words, generate and describe linear number sequences, find pairs of numbers that satisfy number sentences involving two unknowns.</p>
<p>Throughout the week</p> <p>Play Strip Lotto and use French in mathematics warm-ups.</p> <p>Give children the opportunity to identify rides by displaying and reading aloud the height and age restrictions of different rides.</p>	<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Images of theme parks in France or a French-speaking country for a presentation Strips of paper for Strip Lotto Price list for theme park rides, in euros Mini-whiteboards Access to an internet search engine Self-authoring package Presentation software Microphone Sound-editing software
<p>Teaching Tips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about theme parks in France can be found by entering '<i>parcs d'attractions</i>' into a French search engine. In addition to <i>le carrousel</i> you might find the term <i>un manège</i> (a merry-go-round) See the <i>Teacher's guide</i> for additional activities for practising vocabulary. Suggested script for the eighth activity: <i>Une entrée, ça fait six euros cinquante. Il faut mesurer 1m 40 et il faut avoir neuf ans.</i> (One ticket is 6 euros 50. You must be 1m 40 tall and must be nine years old.) 	

<i>Le langage du prof</i>	Teacher Language	<i>Le langage des enfants</i>	Children's Language
<p><i>Pendant cette leçon, nous allons parler des parcs d'attractions.</i></p> <p><i>les attractions</i> (f)</p> <p><i>le grand huit</i></p> <p><i>le carrousel</i></p> <p><i>le train fantôme</i></p> <p><i>la grande roue</i></p>	<p>During this lesson we're going to think about theme parks.</p> <p>the (theme park) rides</p> <p>the rollercoaster</p> <p>the merry-go-round</p> <p>the ghost train</p> <p>the big wheel</p>	<p><i>les attractions</i> (f)</p> <p><i>le grand huit</i></p> <p><i>le carrousel</i></p> <p><i>le train fantôme</i></p> <p><i>la grande roue</i></p> <p><i>(Le carrousel), c'est combien?</i></p>	<p>the (theme park) rides</p> <p>the rollercoaster</p> <p>the merry-go-round</p> <p>the ghost train</p> <p>the big wheel</p> <p>How much is (the merry-go-round)?</p>

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<p>30 <i>trente, trente et un, trente-deux, trente-trois etc.</i></p> <p>40 <i>quarante</i></p> <p>50 <i>cinquante</i></p> <p>60 <i>soixante</i></p> <p>70 <i>soixante-dix, soixante-et-onze, soixante-douze, soixante-treize, soixante-quatorze, soixante-quinze, soixante-seize, soixante-dix-sept, soixante-dix-huit, soixante-dix-neuf,</i></p> <p>80 <i>quatre-vingts, quatre-vingt-un, quatre-vingt-deux, quatre-vingt-trois, etc.</i></p> <p>90 <i>quatre-vingt-dix, quatre-vingt-onze, quatre-vingt-douze, quatre-vingt-treize, etc.</i></p> <p>100 <i>cent</i></p> <p><i>(Le carrousel), c'est combien ?</i></p> <p><i>Vous allez créer une fiche de tarifs.</i></p> <p><i>Il faut mesurer (1m 30). Il faut avoir (sept) ans.</i></p> <p><i>Une entrée, ça fait (six euros cinquante). Il faut mesurer (1m 40) et il faut avoir (neuf) ans.</i></p>	<p>30 thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three etc.</p> <p>40 forty</p> <p>50 fifty</p> <p>60 sixty</p> <p>70 seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine</p> <p>80 eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three etc.</p> <p>90 ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three etc.</p> <p>100 one hundred</p> <p>How much is (the merry-go-round)?</p> <p>You are going to create price lists.</p> <p>You must be (1m 30) tall. You must be (seven) years old</p> <p>One ticket is (6 euros 50). You must be (1m 40) tall and must be (nine) years old.</p>	<p>30 <i>trente, trente et un, trente-deux, trente-trois etc.</i></p> <p>40 <i>quarante</i></p> <p>50 <i>cinquante</i></p> <p>60 <i>soixante</i></p> <p>70 <i>soixante-dix, soixante-et-onze, soixante-douze, soixante-treize, soixante-quatorze, soixante-quinze, soixante-seize, soixante-dix-sept, soixante-dix-huit, soixante-dix-neuf,</i></p> <p>80 <i>quatre-vingts, quatre-vingt-un, quatre-vingt-deux, quatre-vingt-trois, etc.</i></p> <p>90 <i>quatre-vingt-dix, quatre-vingt-onze, quatre-vingt-douze, quatre-vingt-treize, etc.</i></p> <p>100 <i>cent</i></p>	<p>30 thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three etc.</p> <p>40 forty</p> <p>50 fifty</p> <p>60 sixty</p> <p>70 seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine</p> <p>80 eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three etc.</p> <p>90 ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three etc.</p> <p>100 one hundred</p>
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