



Subject: MFL- French

Year group: 4

Term: Autumn

Unit name: All around town



Unit Overview

In this 'All around Town' unit, your class will learn to develop their intercultural understanding by being introduced to the sights of some typical French cities. They will also learn to describe places in a town, count to 100 and give their address in French.

Spiritual development

Undoubtedly there are all sorts of languages in the world, yet none of them is without meaning. Corinthians 14:10

Key Objectives

- Name some of the major cities of France
- Identify and say typical amenities
- Say and order multiples of ten
- Ask and give a simple address in French
- Use a French dictionary



Reading



Writing



Speaking



Listening

Prior Learning

une	deux	trois	
quatre	cinq		
six			
sept			
huit			
neuf			
dix			
onze	douze		
treize			
quatorze			
quinze			
seize	diz-sept		
dix-huit	dix-neuf		
		vingt	
		trente	
		quarante	
		cinquante	
		soixante	

Key Vocabulary

Un magasin- shop
 Une école- school
 Une église- church
 Un musée- museum
 Un café- café
 Une piscine- swimming pool
 Une gare- train station
 Une pâtisserie- bakery
 Une boulangerie- butchers
 Un supermarché- supermarket
 Un cinéma- cinema
 Un parc- park
 Un théâtre- theatre
 Un marché- market
 Une mosquée- mosque
 Une rivière- river
 Où habites-tu?- where do you live?
 J'habite à...- I live in...

Grammar

Il y a means there is or there are. You can use it before a singular or plural noun:

- Il y a un parc/une gare. (There is a park/train station.)
- Il y a des magasins. (There are some shops.) Il n'y a pas means there isn't or there aren't. You can use it before a singular or a plural noun (always introduced by 'de'):
- Il n'y a pas de cinéma (there isn't a cinema).
- Il n'y a pas de magasins (there aren't any shops). Note that Il n'y a pas is followed by 'de' instead of un/une/des.

du/de la/de l'/des are used to say of the in addresses.

- Use du before a masculine noun, e.g. rue du Soleil (road of the Sun).
- Use de la before a feminine noun, e.g. allée de la Plage (lane of the Beach).
- Use de l' before a noun which starts with a vowel or the letter 'h', e.g. boulevard de l'Hôpital (boulevard of the Hospital).
- Use des before a plural noun, e.g. place des Fleurs (square of the Flowers)

mon/ma (my) ton/ta (your) are possessive adjectives and they agree with the noun they go with.

- Use mon and ton with a masculine singular noun, e.g. mon père (my dad), ton frère (your brother).
- Use ma and ta with a feminine singular noun, e.g. ma ville (my town), ta ville (your town).
 Exception: With a feminine noun that starts with a vowel or the letter 'h', you must use mon/ton instead of ma/ta, e.g. mon/ton adresse (my/your address).

dans/à are prepositions meaning in.

- Dans means in/inside, e.g. Dans ma ville, il y a deux boulangeries. (In my town, there are two bakeries.)
- Before the name of a town/city, we use à to say in, e.g. J'habite à Paris.