



Unit Objective:

To learn new language through picture, word and phrase cards.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Listen attentively to a whole familiar fairy tale in French.
- Remembering new language using picture, word and phrases cards.
- Improve gist reading and gist listening skills.
- Attempt to re-tell a familiar fairy tale in French using a mini book for support.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1 and 2. Vocabulary from the 'Early Learning' units.
- Ideally the skills covered in the 'Petit Chaperon rouge' unit from Early Learning. Being used to listening to an entire familiar fairy tale in French and already having basic decoding skills to help deal with longer texts that will contain much unfamiliar language.

Skills we will develop:

To learn to listen attentively to all of the familiar fairy tale in French and learn strategies to help decode longer pieces of spoken and written text that will contain unknown language. Learning to always look for cognates first and using picture, word and phrase cards for support.

Activities we will complete:

A number of different activities to help recall and retain longer pieces of spoken and written French. Listening to the story several times, progressing from picture, to words and finally phrases cards to retell the story. The final task will be to create a version of the story using a mini book/story board.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

No explicit grammar point or structure is taught in this unit as it is a story telling unit working on language learning strategies.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: I IN IQUE ILLE

- I sound in **petit, lit & il**
- **ILLE** sound in **fille**
- **Silent letters.** The 's' is not pronounced in the final 's' of **fois** and the 't' is not pronounced in **et** and **forêt**. Both letters are often silent when they are at the end of a French word.
- **Liaison. 'Ils ont'!** When a word ending in a normally silent consonant, like the 's' in **ils** (which is normally silent) is followed by a word starting with a vowel as the 'o' in **ont**, the consonant 's' is transferred onto the next word. This technique is called a liaison. It makes it very difficult in French to determine where one word ends and the next begins!



Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

There is no specific list of language to be covered/learnt. There is a lot of language and we will pick how much we learn to retell the story. All listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.