

Tips

Children should be able to distinguish between the pronunciation of **un** and **une** [a/an] as well as **le** and **la** [the]. Correct and careful pronunciation of these is important, and needs practising. The lips take a very different shape for **un** [relaxed] than for **une** [pursed].

should run, skip or jump around the hall until you call out '**Pièces !**' They then choose which 'room' to run to. Take a small card from your pack and hold it up. All the children in that 'room' are out. The game continues until only one 'room' is left. The remaining children are the winners.

PSHE/IU: To recognise similarities and differences between places.

Explain that many homes in France are different from ours. In France many people live in flats or apartments (**les appartements**), especially in cities. French houses often have polished wooden floors instead of carpets, and houses in the south have shutters (**les volets**) at the windows. This is a good opportunity to talk about the different types of places people can live.

Five-minute follow-ups

- Draw the room symbols that you used for introducing the vocabulary on the whiteboard. How quickly can children recall the names of the rooms? Start drawing a symbol very slowly – who can guess correctly in the shortest time as you are drawing?
- Practise the finger rhyme '**Monsieur Pouce**' daily.

Key words

Core:

la pièce – the room
les pièces (f) – the rooms
la maison – the house
la cuisine – the kitchen
la chambre – the bedroom
la salle à manger – the dining room
la salle de bains – bathroom
le salon – the lounge
le vestibule – the hall
ma maison – my house
dans – in

Extension:

un lit – a bed
une table – a table
une chaise – a chair
un fauteuil – an armchair
une douche – a shower
un canapé – a settee
une cuisinière – a cooker
une télévision – a television
un escalier – a staircase
un appartement – a flat/apartment
les volets (m) – shutters

Key phrases

Core:

dans ma maison – in my house
Il y a ... – There is/there are...
Où es-tu ? – Where are you?
Où est ... ? – Where is...?
Où est-il/elle ? – Where is he/she?
Il y a deux chambres – There are two bedrooms
une petite chambre – a little bedroom
une grande chambre – a big bedroom

Extension:

arrange les meubles – arrange the furniture

Language points

- The possessive adjective **ma** shows that the noun **maison** is feminine. Masculine nouns take **mon** and plurals take **mes**. If a noun begins with a vowel then **mon** is used, even for a feminine word.
- This unit practises singular forms of the verb **être** – to be. This conjugates as:
je suis – I am
tu es – you are
il est – he is
elle est – she is