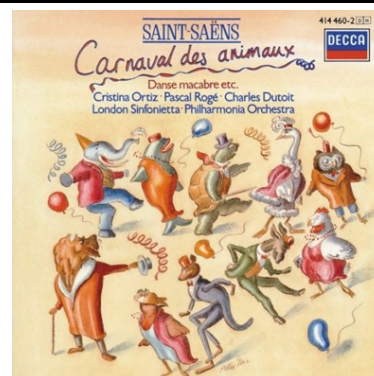


| | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| French | | Year 6 - Unit 21 | |
| Focus - Le carnaval des animaux (Carnival of the animals) | | | |
| Age Related French Vocabulary | | | |
| C'est quel animal? | Which animal is it? | féroce | ferocious |
| Qui habite ici? | Who lives here? | fort(e) | strong |
| à la ferme | On the farm | timide | shy |
| dans la mer | In the sea | | |
| D'accord | O.K | | |
| pas d'accord | Not O.K | | |

Key Knowledge

- Camille Saint-Saens (1835-1921) was a French composer. He wrote lots of music eg, songs, marches for bands, music for orchestras, piano, operas and a ballet. Camille was very fond of animals and loved to watch them. He listened carefully to the sounds they made. He noticed exactly how they moved.
- Practise a rising intonation at the end of a question. We practice this by raising our shoulders too.
- The sound 'k' associated with 'qu' (quel) in French is not pronounced 'kw'.
- Animal sounds are represented differently in French e.g, 'moo' is 'meuh'.
- D'accord ends in a 'd' but it is silent as it is the last consonant of the word.
- Most adjectives go after the noun and need to agree eg; la tortue forte is feminine so 'fort' changes to 'forte'.



| Carlton Assessment Grid | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Success Criteria | Pupil Reflection | | Teacher Assessment |
| I can say and name some new animal names | Before <input type="checkbox"/> | After <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| I can say where some animals live | Before <input type="checkbox"/> | After <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| I can understand and use a range of adjectives | Before <input type="checkbox"/> | After <input type="checkbox"/> | |