



Teaching Type: **Intermediate**



Unit: **QUEL TEMPS FAIT-IL?**



Unit Objective: To be able to describe the weather in French

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

- Recognise and recall the 9 weather expressions in French from memory.
- Ask what the weather is today and give a reply in French.
- Describe the weather in France, in French using a weather map with symbols.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from phonics and pronunciation lessons 1,2 & 3.
- Language introduced from Early Learning units.
- Vocabulary from 'Je Me Présente' unit (Intermediate), how to say your name, age, where you live and nationality.

Skills we will develop:

To learn how to describe the weather in French using nine key phrases. Using this new knowledge to read and understand a French weather map.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: É E È EAU EUX



Activities we will complete:

A number of different activities to learn how to describe the weather in French. Starting by learning the 9 key weather phrases (including using a variety of reading, listening and written worksheets to help us). Also learning the key compass points to help us understand a French weather forecast and read a French weather map more easily. Using all this new knowledge to create our own French weather map and French weather forecast in our final task!

- **E** sound in **le** & **de**
- **EAU** sound in **beau**
- **Silent letters.** The 'd' is not pronounced in **chaud**, 's' is not pronounced in **dans** & **mauvais** and the 't' is not pronounced in **fait** & **vent**. These letters are often silent at the ends of words.
- **Elision.** As seen in **l'est**. the 'e' has been dropped in **le** as the next word starts with a vowel. This is to help pronunciation in French but can make it hard to know where one word starts and finishes.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

The 9 weather phrases and structures involved for asking and saying a question about the date today. Compass points to also help understand and read a French weather map. This is all listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Use of il y a & faire in weather phrases. Learning that often in different languages, like in French, structures can be unique to that language. We say it is hot but in French it is 'doing' hot! In English we say it is sunny but in French 'there is' sun. It does not make perfect sense in English, but it is how it is expressed in French! Understanding it is not always a word for word translation.