



Unit Objective: To speak and write about different habitats , plants and animals in French

Key knowledge:

- Say and write the key elements that animals and plants need to survive.
- Name the 5 most common types of habitats.
- Name an animal and a plant that live and grow in each type of habitat.

Key Skills:

To continue to attempt and write longer more interesting sentences, that include a habitat, a plant and a relevant animal that lives in that habitat. Possibly expanding by adding on the adaptation. Learning to manipulate the language presented based on an increased language awareness and knowledge. Therefore, being able to quickly move and be able to write a sequence of short sentences by the end of the unit showing increased linguistic knowledge and awareness

Key questions:

- What is the word for 'habitat' in French?
- Can you name two different habitats in French?
- Can you translate the following passage?

Le Sahara se trouve dans le nord-ouest de l'Afrique. Le Sahara est un habitat dans le désert. Les cactus poussent dans le désert. Le chameau habite dans le désert.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from phonics and pronunciation lessons 1 and 2.
- Vocabulary from the **Early Learning** units.
- Different strategies on how to decode unknown text from previous units taught

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: É E È EAU EUX

- **É** sound in **désert** & **océan**
- **E** sound in **le**
- **EAU** sound in **chameau** & **eau**
- **Silent letters.** The children will hear and see that the 's' is not pronounced in **les**, **habitats** and **grands arbres** the 't' is not pronounced in **désert**. Both these consonants are often silent when at the end of French words.
- **Nasal sounds.** Exploring the four French nasal sounds (**on**, **un**, **in** and **an**). This sound does not exist in English and is made through the nose not the mouth! Words like **grands**, **dans**, **buissons**, **requin**, **national** and **singe**.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Verbs. Exploring the 3rd person conjugation of the verb **POUSSER** and **HABITER**, two regular ER verbs.

Key vocabulary and phrases we will learn & revisit:

Key vocabulary based on the 5 types of habitats presented in the unit and the 5 animals and plants that live in each habitat. All listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.



French	English
Les habitats	The habitats
Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin de/d'	The animals and the plants need...
Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin d'un abri	The animals and the plants need shelter
Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin de nourriture	The animals and the plants need food
Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin d'air	The animals and the plants need air
Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin de soleil	The animals and the plants need sun
Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin d'eau	The animals and the plants need water
La forêt tropicale	The tropical rain forest
La prairie	The meadow
L'océan	The ocean
Le désert	The desert
L'Arctique	The Arctic
...est un habitat dans...	...is a habitat in...
Le Sahara	The Sahara
L'Amazonie	The Amazonia
Le parc national South Downs	The South Downs national park
L'Océan Pacifique	The Pacific Ocean

French	English
Le Groenland	The Greenland
Le chameau	The camel
Le lapin	The rabbit
L'ours blanc	The polar bear
Le singe araignée	The spider monkey
Le requin	The shark
Habite	(he/she/it) lives
Habitent	(they) live
Dans	In
Les algues	The seaweed
Les grands arbres	The tall trees
Les buissons	The bushes
Les cactus	The cacti
Les plantes résistantes	The hardy plants
Pousse	(He/she/it) grows
Poussent	(They) grow

Activities we will complete:

The unit will start with 5 different types of habitat, then 5 types of plants and 5 types of animal that live in these habitats. Using a series of gap fills, listening and reading tasks we will gradually build-up our new knowledge, be able to recall knowledge of the topic and recall and retain the new language so that by the end of the unit we can say which animal and plant live in each habitat. There is also the opportunity in the final oral and written task to build on this and include specific adaptations of the plants and animals.