

Bonjour les enfants des classes quatre ! Comment ça va ?

“C’est bientôt les vacances !” Soon it will be summer vacation time: holidays ! That’s the time of the year I eat the most “glaces”: I scream, you scream, we scream for... Ice-cream ! This week you will learn all about ice-cream flavours, in French as you have already learnt some fruit names. You will also learn how to ask for things using your best manners by using polite words.

We would like you to carry on the French learning with the bilingual course called [High-Five](#). If you haven’t done so yet, please ask your parents to create an account through the above link, the enrolment is free. Remember to always have parental supervision when you are on the internet and don’t do the two activities in one go. It is better for your long-term memory that you practise French a few times a week.

Activity 1:

Watch the [Lesson 19 - Les glaces](#). Which ice cream flavour is your favourite?

Reading the [vocabulary list](#) can help you with deeper understanding and learning. Then to practise further, can you write about the ice cream flavour you like/ love / dislike? and draw the corresponding ice cream next to each sentence.

- J’aime la glace
- Je n’aime pas la glace
- J’adore la glace
- Je déteste la glace

Use the following flavours :

- à la vanille, à la fraise, à la banane, à la menthe, à la myrtille, à la framboise. We are using « à la » in front a feminine noun. Gender tip: Most nouns that end in a silent e are feminine, but beware, not all !
- au chocolat, au citron, au melon. We are using « au » in front a masculine noun. We have drawn a sun, soleil, around the grapheme au, to remind you that it is pronounced like the French letter o, which we colour in jaune. O est jaune.

You can also use the conjunction « **et** » in the same way you use “and” in English, if you wish to order more than one flavour.



For example: « J’adore la glace à la vanille **et** au chocolat ! »

Activity 2:

Listen to the [Radio Show 19](#) to revise yesterday’s words and do and watch the [Lesson 24 – Merci beaucoup](#).

Did you notice the difference between “s’il te plait” and “s’il vous plait” ?

They both means please. “S’il **te** plait” is used when talking to a friend or an adult you know well, such as your Mum or Dad. “S’il **vous** plait” is used when talking to more than one person, or an adult you don’t know.

You can always enjoy all the songs and stories we have done in [Yr4 Rhodes Avenue Pinterest](#) Board.

I hope you will enjoy this week’s activities! Have a good week!

Salut, au revoir et à bientôt,

Adeline et Nadine

The French team welcomes any messages and feedback at all times and would love to receive any work and recordings done by our pupils directly to french@rhodes.haringey.sch.uk. Messages will be replied to by the end of the week.