

LISTENING/ SPEAKING/MEMORY



• **Quelle est votre matière préférée?*** —
What is your favourite subject?



• **Ma matière préférée est ...** = My favourite subject is...



• **Qu'est ce que tu as lundi trois?** —
What do you have Monday lesson three?

• **J'ai** = I have...

WRITING/ MEMORY



• You can extend simple sentences about school subjects by including additional information including days of the week



• E.g. **J'ai une leçon d'anglais à lundi.**
= I have a lesson of English on Monday

• You can also extend sentences with reasons.

• E.g. **Ma matière préférée c'est l'anglais parce que c'est intéressant.** = My favourite subject is English because it's interesting.

DIVERSITY



• There are similarities with the English and French translation of subjects e.g. les maths = maths

• Some school subjects have links to the English translation but are different e.g. le dessin = art, but dessin looks like design

• Some school subjects are completely different e.g. l'anglais = English, but you may be able to link with other vocabulary you know e.g. Angleterre = England

• The days of the week do not have capital letters in French eg lundi = Monday

INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE



• **Napoléon Bonaparte** (15th August 1769– 5th May 1821), established the modern school system in France. The

Lycée had a six year term of study building on previous work and the curriculum included languages, modern literature and science. There was a fixed salary and pension for teachers who were chosen by Napoleon from a list recommended by inspectors. Inspectors then went into schools to check standards.

CAREERS



• A Languages teacher is someone who teaches other people a foreign language i.e. a language they don't speak in that country. French, Spanish and German are popular choices in most schools in the UK but some also teach Mandarin and Latin.

• A Languages teacher needs to have a good degree in their chosen language.

• Average salary for a teacher starts at £25,741.

Key facts:

- School is compulsory in France between the ages of 6 to 16, but many children go to school at the age of 2.
- Schools are divided into primary and secondary and there are also private and state schools.
- Faith schools in France are always private.
- Since the new reform in September 2014, French students go to school from Monday to Friday, with Wednesday afternoons off.
- The school day is generally longer than in the UK, but the holidays are longer.
- Lessons usually start around 8:30 in the morning. Pupils have at least one hour and a half for lunch and many will go home to eat. The school day finishes around 4:30pm.
- French students typically don't wear a school uniform.
- The French school year numbering system words in descending order e.g. Year 5 in England is called Year 8—huitième in France and year 6 is septième (7th year) and year 7 is sixième (6th year). Year 13 is the final year called terminale or zero.

Key vocabulary and meanings

Une leçon — a lesson, **Français** - French, **Une salle de classe** - a classroom, **une cour** - a playground, **J'adore*** - I love, **Je déteste** - I hate, **l'Anglais**—English, **J'ai***— I have